Annual Report 2016

Russian Agricultural Bank

Contents

Disclaimer
This report contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to financial conditions, results of operations, and businesses of Russian Agricultural Bank. These statements involve risk and uncertainty, because they relate to events and depend upon circumstances that will occur in the future. There are numerous factors which could cause actual results or developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. The statements are based on current expected market and economic conditions, the existing regulatory environment and IFRS interpretations that are applicable to past, current and future periods. Nothing in this report should be construed as a profit forecast.

CEO’s Statement[1]

Dear clients and partners,

2016 was a challenging year for both Russian Agricultural Bank (RusAg) and the national economy. On the one hand, macroeconomic situation started to stabilize, inflation and capital outflow slowed down. On the other, investment activity in the economy did not recover and production in a lot of sectors continued to fall.

Agriculture and food industry – sectors that are key for the Bank – demonstrated sustainable rates of growth, largely driven by our financial support.

The Russian banking sector saw its margins gradually recover, while the interest rates went down and loan quality stabilized. At the same time, lending to non-financial sector and individuals remained weak as the national economy continued to be subject to oppositely directed trends.

As the overall volume of credit to the economy shrank and competition for a creditworthy borrower rose, the Bank’s performance in terms of lending growth was better than the average for the sector. Its loan portfolio exceeded 1,700 billion rubles by 2016 year-end, including 1,200 billion rubles in loans to agribusiness.

The Bank made a significant effort to achieve lending growth above the market-average amid challenging macroeconomic conditions and serious constraints on the funding side. RusAg grew agribusiness lending by 62% year on year to a record-setting 1,030 billion rubles. Today, our market share in agribusiness and seasonal field work lending is almost 30% and 75% respectively. We are number two in Russia by the size of SME loan portfolio (over 505 billion rubles) and number three in retail lending.

As the US, the EU and some other countries continued to uphold their economic sanctions in 2016, RusAg focused on transforming its liabilities structure by replacing foreign funding with customer accounts. The percentage of customer funds in our total liabilities climbed to 81.3% (by 2.4 pp), whereas the size of customer funds rose by 10.2% to 1,980 billion rubles, including retail accounts that reached 600.2 billion (up 25%).

In addition, we continued our work on the quality of our loan portfolio, bringing down the levels of overdue loans. At the same time, the Bank created a significant amount of provisions.

In 2016 our operational income reached a record-high 96 billion rubles, and we earned 0.5 billion rubles in profit for the first time in the last three years.

It is worth noting that we were the first market player to place perpetual subordinated ruble-denominated bonds which helped to inject 15 billion rubles into our equity.

Summing up our 2016 performance, we can say that not only did we meet all the targets for efficient financial support for agribusiness but we also demonstrated outperforming business growth rates, increasing our share in agribusiness and in other sectors of the economy prioritized by the Government. Last year we approved new versions of our Strategy to 2020[2] and Long-Term Development Program for 2014-2020[3] and implemented a set of actions to optimize operations and enhance efficiency. This will set the groundwork for steady development and better financial indicators going forward.

The objectives we will have to achieve are many, and they are instrumental to the efficiency of our bank, the development of agribusiness and the national economy, including a sustained focus on import substitution and higher exports of domestic products.

I am confident that our team will continue to do their best for the benefit of RusAg, our customers, partners, and, indeed, the whole nation.

Dmitry N. Patrushev
Chairman of the Board and CEO
Russian Agricultural Bank

[1] Note: Financial data is under Russian Accounting Standards (RAS) as at January 1, 2017.
[2] RusAg's Supervisory Board approved the new version of the Strategy on April 7, 2016 (Minutes No. 5). The previous version dates back to 2012 (Minutes No. 16, November 21, 2012).
[3] Approved by the Supervisory Board (Minutes No. 22, December 6, 2016), agreed with federal and executive stakeholders (the Ministry of Agriculture, the Finance Ministry, the Ministry for Economic Development and the Federal Agency for State Property Management) and approved by the Russian Government. The previous version dates back to 2014 (Minutes No. 17, November 20, 2014).

Russian Agricultural Bank

Annual Report

2016

1 Bank Profile

Russian Agricultural Bank (the Bank, RusAg) is one of the largest Russian state-owned banks established in line with a Presidential Order (dated March 15, 2000) to develop the national credit and finance system in agribusiness and rural areas. The Bank is the 5th largest in Russia accounting for 4% of the country's banking sector assets.

RusAg is fully owned by the Russian Federation, represented by the Federal Agency on Federal Property Management, the Russian Ministry of Finance, and the Deposit Insurance Agency. The Bank has a unique mandate to act as the State agent to implement the Government's financial policy in the domestic agribusiness sector. Today, Russian Agricultural Bank is a universal commercial bank providing comprehensive banking services and holding a top position in agribusiness financing.

As the main lender to Russian agribusiness, RusAg possesses unparalleled knowledge about this specific market. The Bank's nation-wide branch network is the 2nd largest in Russia with over 7,100 points of sale, which span all Russian agricultural regions. The Bank offers a wide range of financial products and services oriented on the target market segment and its wide regional coverage. RusAg's policy is to make the whole range of banking services available to its clients both in urban and rural areas.

RusAg is included to Strategy for sustainable development of rural areas through 2030 as an instrument for increasing the availability of financial resources and banking services to the rural population and business.

Consistent with Russian government policy objectives set forth in the 2013-2020 State Program on Agribusiness Development, Russian Agricultural Bank plays a key role in rural development, ensuring the sustainable growth of Russian agribusiness and related sectors.

1.1. Mission and Strategy

Russian Agricultural Bank's mission is to implement the Russian government's financial policy in agribusiness by:

- Ensuring the availability of affordable banking products and services for Russia's agribusiness including fishery and forestry enterprises, population of small towns and rural areas;
- Contributing to the development and operation of Russia's credit and financial system;
- Fostering the development of Russia's agribusiness including fishery and forestry industries, and rural areas;
- Bringing financial services to rural areas where there are no other credit institutions.

The Development Strategy through 2020

To synchronize the Bank's development with the 2013-2020 State Program on Agribusiness Development, on November 21, 2012, the Supervisory Board of the Bank adopted a Development Strategy through 2020. In accordance with the Strategy, the Bank will further strengthen its positions in agribusiness and related sectors and provide financial support to agribusiness sectors, as well as populations and businesses in rural areas and small- and medium-sized towns.

On April 7, 2016, the Supervisory Board of the Bank approved an updated version of its Strategy through 2020. The Strategy has been updated to reflect the significant changes that took place in 2014-2015, is based on macroeconomic forecasts for a period through 2020 and includes new tasks and obligations for the Bank related to comprehensive support of the Russian economy.

Delivering the Strategy and the business model of a universal commercial bank will help RusAg to meet state objectives in agribusiness and other priority sectors, ensure the Bank's sustainable development and competitiveness, comply with regulatory requirements, and reach profitability targets.

The Strategy targets:

Market position

- Securing a leading position in lending to agribusiness and related sectors, with a larger share in seasonal field works and project finance.
- Diversifying income sources by strengthening positions in lending and servicing priority production sectors, other commercially attractive segments and individuals.
- Strengthening positions of the Bank as an effective, reliable financial institution with sophisticated technology.

Profitability and efficiency

- Increasing the share of income from transaction and fee-based products, diversifying the funding mix, growing the client base, number of products per customer and the share of stable customer liabilities.
- Upgrading the operating model, CRM and core IT system. Loan portfolio quality improvement.
- Expanding the POS network primarily through remote sales channels and cost-efficient direct channels.

Customer segmentation and product offering

- Developing a universal and diversified product offering based on creditworthy customer demand. Keeping focus on standardized products and rolling out successful product solutions.
- Developing a range of dedicated sector-specific products with state support.
- Targeting large, medium, small, micro, and retail.

With a view to these strategic goals, RusAg will grow lending to agribusiness, other priority sectors and population. It also intends to increase the share of income generated by transaction and other fee-based products as well as sales by its subsidiaries. It will continue to streamline its operating model, enhance business processes efficiency, and upgrade IT systems and sales/service channels through a well-balanced development of direct and remote points of access and mobile and Internet banking.

The Bank intends to grow in all business lines: large, mid-sized, small, micro, and retail. To each segment the Bank offers sustainable service quality and takes into account specifics and needs of clients when designing its product range.

The Long-term Development Program

In compliance with an Order of the President of the Russian Federation and a Resolution of the Supervisory Board, in November 2014 the Bank has adopted the 2014-2020 Long-term Development Program. The Program is synchronized with the 2013-2020 State Program on Agribusiness Development.

On December 6, 2016, the Supervisory Board of the Bank approved an updated version of the 2014-2020 Long-term Development Program. The Development Program has been approved by the Russian Government.

The Bank's long-term development priorities are based on the main targets and objectives of the Strategy, the Long-term Development Program, the Russian Food Security Doctrine and the 2013-2020 State Program, which envisage integrated development of all agribusiness sectors and subsectors.

2016 Operating Environment and the Strategy Implementation

The Bank's operating environment in 2016 was shaped by the following key factors:

- sanctions renewal;
- high risk of cuts in budget funding for target sectors;
- multi-directionality as a prevailing development trend in the economy;
- decline in inflation (from a historic high);
- highly volatile oil prices and exchange rates;
- limited access to domestic funding (primarily long-term);
- moderately stringent monetary policy of the Bank of Russia;
- toughening capital adequacy requirements from the Bank of Russia with regard to credit institutions (effective since January 1, 2016);
- overall stagnation (reduction in the SME segment) in credit demand, preservation (strengthening in the SME segment) of high credit risks including in agribusiness, decrease in agribusiness profitability;
- growing competition in agribusiness lending.

In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank delivered on all the key performance indicators, strategic goals and obligations to the Government, having ensured the growth of lending to agribusiness and other priority segments at above-market rates. On top of that, the Bank fulfilled all the Shareholder orders and accomplished all the measures envisaged in the Long-term Development Program.

Working in a challenging macroeconomic environment, RusAg reached all targets related to return on budgetary investments and increased its market shares in lending to agribusiness and seasonal field works. Year-on-year the Bank grew lending to agribusiness by 62%, with a record RUB 1.03 trillion provided for the sector development[4] .

In 2016, in line with the Strategy the Bank consistently worked towards improving its loan book quality, whereby it reduced the level of overdue loans.

Operating under economic sanctions, the Bank made progress in substituting of international capital market debts by attracting customer accounts at above-market rates.

Following the guidelines of the Long-term Development Program, RusAg automated its business processes, rolled out new IT solutions, and optimized costs. These steps helped to make progress in such priority areas as enhancing competitive advantages of its products and services, operating and labor efficiency.

In 2017, RusAg intends to retain its leadership in agribusiness lending and seasonal field works financing, while contributing to unlocking the opportunities in import substitution and growing foodstuffs exports. Besides, the Bank will proceed with upgrading customer service quality, management systems effectiveness, streamlining business processes and technologies, developing points of access.

[4] Note: RusAg information in accordance to Russian Accounting Standards (RAS) as at January 1, 2017.

1.2. Key Financial Highlights[5]

RUB million	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Summary of consolidated balance sheet			
Cash balances	114,382	175,971	337,299
Securities portfolio	153,574	248,275	269,079
Derivative financial instruments	131,819	166,712	120,062
Due from other banks	34,036	61,101	55,491
Loans and advances to customers	1,416,463	1,625,637	1,617,937
Premises and equipment	24,314	23,624	16,188
Other assets	41,229	47,132	46,473
Total assets	**1,915,817**	**2,348,452**	**2,462,529**
Due to other banks	285,776	97,256	78,594
Customer accounts	761,595	1,189,856	1,577,767
Promissory notes issued	18,680	14,637	13,761
Other borrowed funds	554,568	609,824	455,884
Derivative financial instruments	1,207	204	1,053
Subordinated debts	84,261	225,109	153,124
Other liabilities	11,731	15,761	17,727
Total liabilities	**1,717,818**	**2,152,647**	**2,297,910**
Total equity	**197,999**	**195,805**	**164,619**
Total liabilities and equity	**1,915,817**	**2,348,452**	**2,462,529**
Summary of consolidated income statement			
Net interest income	59,973	23,929	56,513
Provision for loan impairment	(55,895)	(92,800)	(86,498)
Net fee and commission income	8,819	12,127	14,442
Other operating income	1,233	2,296	2,368
Administrative and other operating expenses	(41,953)	(45,560)	(47,106)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	**(47,928)**	**(94,220)**	**(58,926)**

Capital Adequacy

RUB million	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Tier I Capital	208,868	193,575	157,783
Tier II Capital	66,771	98,125	82,501
Total Capital	275,639	291,700	240,284
Total RWA	2,121,189	2,497,777	2,412,736
Tier I Capital Ratio[6]	**9.9%**	**7.7%**	**6.5%**
Total Capital Ratio[6]	**13.0%**	**11.7%**	**10.0%**

[5] Source: Audited Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS) of Russian Agricultural Bank Group (Russian Agricultural Bank and its subsidiaries) as of December 31, 2014, December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016.
[6] Source: Information of Russian Agricultural Bank Group, calculated based on Basel II requirements.

1.3. Market Position[7]

Russian Agricultural Bank consistently holds a top position in Russia based on key performance indicators (KPIs):

- Ranked No. 1 in lending to agribusiness and seasonal field work financing;
- Ranked No. 2 in terms of lending to small- and medium-sized businesses and by branch network;
- Ranked No. 3 by retail loan portfolio and in terms of portfolio of securities traded on the market;
- Ranked No. 4 by capital and by corporate and mortgage loan portfolios;
- Ranked No. 5 by assets and in terms of customer accounts.

The Bank's local presence provides a significant marketing advantage, as well as ensuring access to the regional client base. Nationwide, the Bank serves about 6.2 million customers. Russian Agricultural Bank is an acknowledged leader in lending to agribusiness and related sub-sectors, with the following key market shares:

- Agriculture, hunting, and related services – 38%;
- Food and beverage production, including tobacco – 22%;
- Agriculture and forestry machinery and equipment production – 20%.

Dynamics of the RusAg's market share in key market segments[8]

	01.01.2016	01.01.2017
Lending		
Corporates (non-financial organizations)	4.2%	4.7%
Individuals	2.7%	3.0%
Agribusiness	28.2%	29.8%
Seasonal works	72%	75%
Agricultural sector	38.3%	38.3%
Nutrition sector	19.4%	22.0%
Customer Accounts		
Retail customers	2.1%	2.5%
Legal entities	4.6%	5.4%

[7] Source: Information of Russian Agricultural Bank, Bank of Russia, Ministry of Agriculture of Russia, Expert RA rankings in accordance to RAS as of January 1, 2017.
[8] Source: Bank of Russia, Ministry of Agriculture of Russia.

Russian Agricultural Bank is among the top Russian banks based on key performance indicators (KPIs)[9]:

RUB 336 billion
Share Capital
FY2016 IFRS

RUB 2.5 trillion
Total Assets
FY2016 IFRS

RUB 1.6 trillion
Loan Portfolio
FY2016 IFRS

30,271
Head Count
FY2016 IFRS

No. 2
Largest branch network in Russia

No. 4
Largest bank by capital

No. 5
Largest bank by assets

No. 342
In The Banker's Top 1,000 World Banks

1.4. 2016 Key Events and Achievements

February

- RusAg acted as the general sponsor of the XXVII Russian Farmers' Congress, put on by the Association of Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives of Russia.

April

- The Bank's capital increased RUB 8 billion.
- The Supervisory Board of Russian Agricultural Bank approved an updated version of its Strategy through 2020, which reflected significant changes that took place in 2014-2015.
- RusAg acted as a general sponsor of the annual Congress of the Association of Russian Banks dedicated to discussing the development and prospects of Russia's banking system and economy in 2016-2018.

May

- The Bank has supported the 31st General Congress of the Association of Regional Banks of Russia. The Bank of Russia executives, representatives of government authorities, members of the State Duma and the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of Russia, top analysts were invited to attend.
- RusAg received a prestigious STP Award in recognition of operational excellence in Euro payments conducted in compliance with international rules on straight through processing (STP).

June

- RusAg traditionally acts as a partner of the major Russian business event – St. Petersburg International Economic Forum (SPIEF).
- In the framework of St. Petersburg International Economic Forum Russian Agricultural Bank and UnionPay International Co. Ltd held an official ceremony to launch UnionPay card issuance.
- Dmitry Patrushev, Chairman of the Board and CEO of Russian Agricultural Bank, and Yan Bing Zhu, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank of Beijing, signed a Cooperation Agreement aimed at promoting investment and trade relations between Russia and China.

July

- The Bank exercised the call option under its subordinated Eurobond worth USD 800 mln issued in June 2011 at the interest rate of 6.00% p.a. due in June 2021.
- RusAg placed two issues of Series 06T1 and Series 07T1 local perpetual subordinated bonds totaling RUB 10 billion. The Bank became the first Russian issuer to place local perpetual bonds compliant with the criteria for inclusion in Tier 1 capital.
- Russian Agricultural Bank, Raiffeisenbank and ROSBANK merged their ATM networks.

August

- The Bank of Russia approved the inclusion of funds raised by Russian Agricultural Bank through the placement of subordinated bonds without defined maturity in sources of additional capital.
- RusAg ranks 2nd among Russian banks in lending to small and mid-sized enterprises (SMEs) according to the research prepared by Expert RA rating agency.

September

- Russian Agricultural Bank became a primary sponsor of the 25th "Agrorus" All-Russia International Agricultural Exhibition and Trade Fair. It is a multi-purpose national forum aimed at promoting the accomplishment of the State Agribusiness Program targets and import substitution policies.

October

- President of Russia Vladimir Putin has awarded Dmitry Patrushev, Chairman of the Board and CEO of Russian Agricultural Bank, with the Order of Honor.
- The Bank placed Series 08T1 perpetual subordinated bonds in the amount of RUB 5 billion compliant with the criteria for inclusion in Tier 1 capital.
- RusAg traditionally acts as a general sponsor of the 18th Russian Agricultural Exhibition "Golden Autumn", the country's key agricultural event, held under the auspices of the Russian Ministry of Agriculture.

November

- Russian Agricultural Bank became the winner in the category "The bank offering the most attractive terms for customers" as part of the quality of life award presented by the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation.
- The Bank acted as a sponsor of the II World grain forum that was held pursuant to a Government resolution in Sochi.

December

- RusAg received Cbonds Awards-2016 in the category "Best Primary Corporate Bond Deal" for the placement of a RUB 5 billion perpetual subordinated bond.
- Representatives of Russian Agricultural Bank signed an agreement with Harbin Bank on opening a correspondent account in Chinese Yuan (CNY).

[9] Source: Information of Russian Agricultural Bank Group, Bank of Russia, Expert RA, and the Banker.

RUB 1.98 trillion

Total loan portfolio

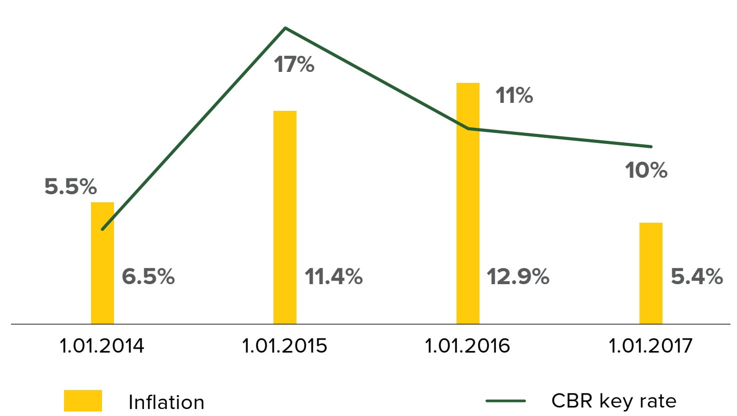
2 Macroeconomic Overview[10]

2.1. Russian Economy in 2016 with a Forecast for 2017

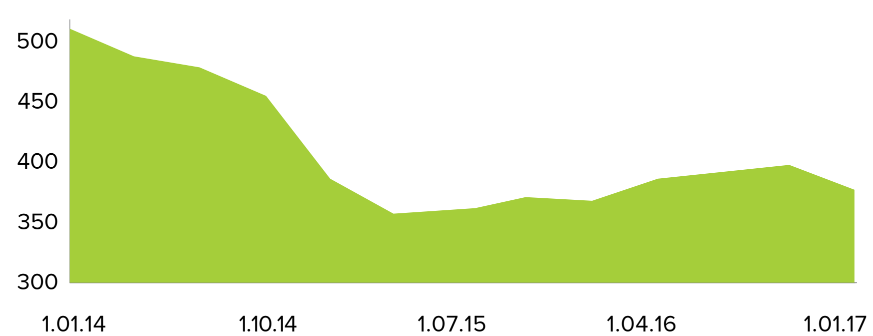
The year 2016 saw a recovery of the global oil and commodities markets. Coupled with the efforts of the Russian Government and Central Bank, this helped to stabilize the macroeconomic situation and had a positive effect on economic activity. International organizations believe that the upward oil price trend will prevail throughout 2017.

A rising ruble, a good harvest in 2016 and the prevailing demand-side constraints brought annual inflation down 7.5 pp to 5.4%. Although the Central Bank was able to cut its bank rate twice in 2016 to 10% in a context of falling inflation, in real terms the interest rates climbed considerably. Market interest rates followed in the wake of the bank rate. If the Central Bank continues its tough monetary and credit policy, this will put further downward pressure on inflation and the interest rates.

Inflation and key rate dynamics[11]



International Reserves, USD billion[12]

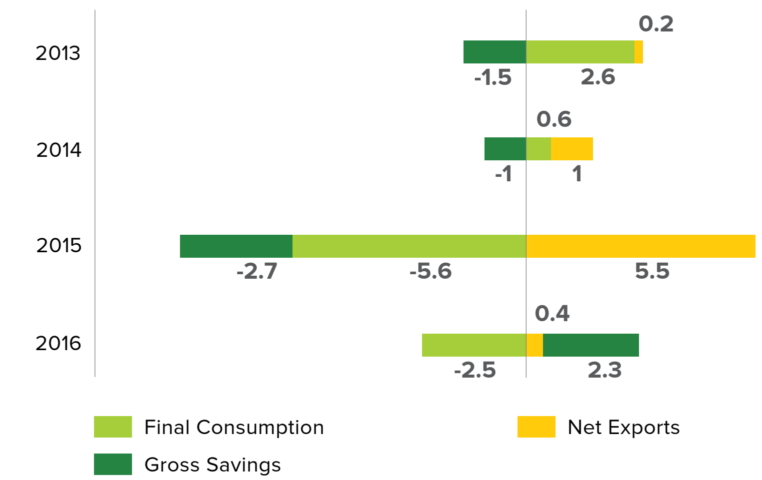


[10] Note: Figures in this chapter are only general guidelines and may be subject to change.
[11] Source: Russian Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), Bank of Russia.

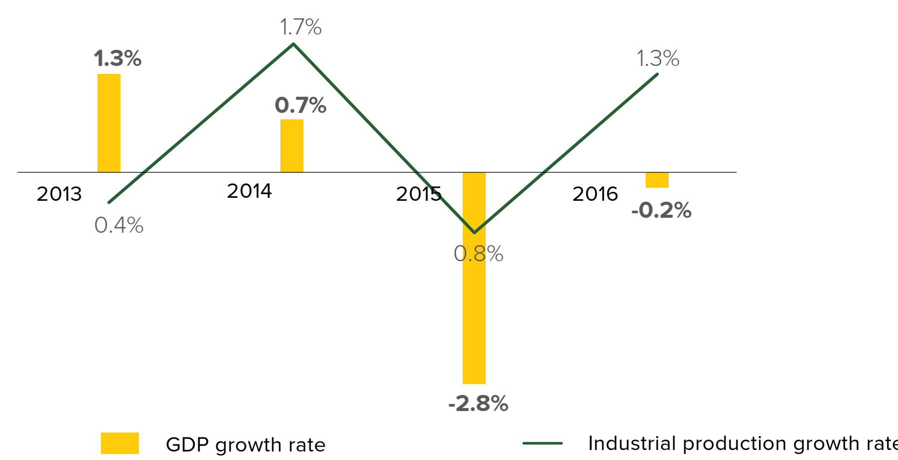
Growing export revenues, a gradual adaptation of the economy to a new macroeconomic environment slowed down GDP contraction in 2016 to 0.2%.

A recovery of inventories in the economy has been another positive factor. Investment and consumer demand in annual terms continued to fall but not as fast as before. Forward-looking indicators demonstrate that the recovery growth trend is taking root. Retail turnover sank 5.2% despite some stabilization of real wages. Industrial production in 2016 increased 1.3% year-on-year, although its dynamics differed from sector to sector and from region to region.

GDP Components Dynamics, %[13]

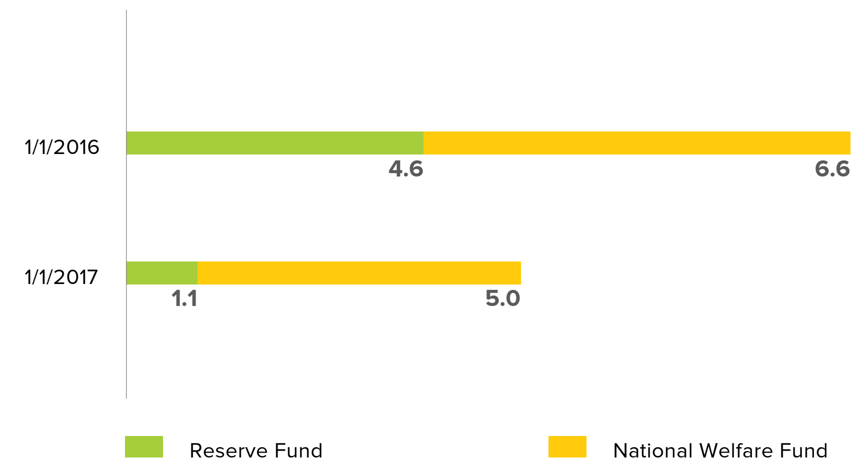


GDP dynamics, in % to the previous years[14]



[12] Source: Bank of Russia.
[13] Source: Russian Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat).
[14] Source: Russian Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat).

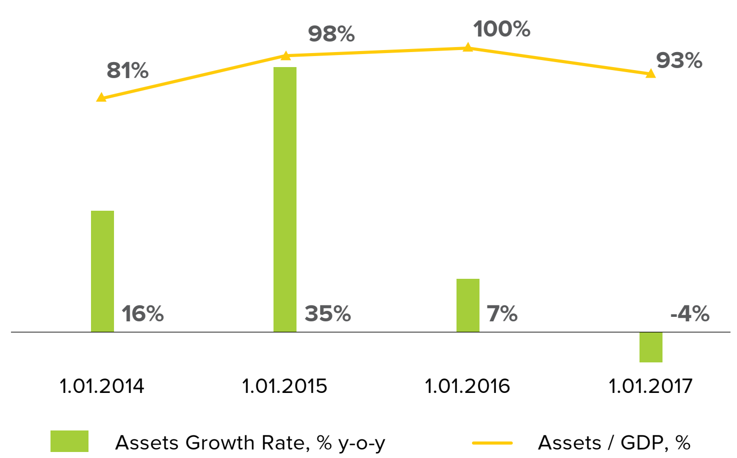
Sovereign Wealth Funds, % of GDP[15]



2.2. Russian Banking Sector in 2016 with a Forecast for 2017[16]

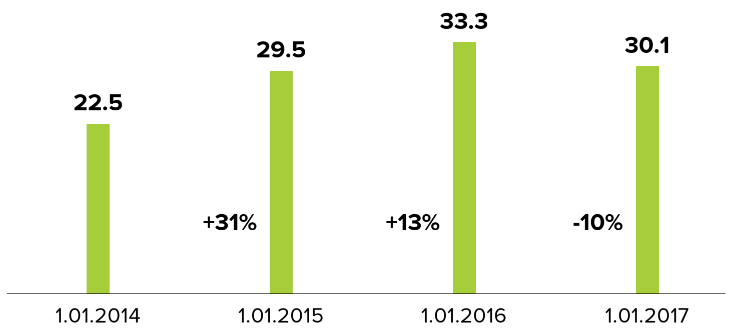
In a context of stagnating credit demand brought on by weak economic activity and good financial performance in the corporate sector, many corporate borrowers used their revenues to reduce their debt burden. Budgetary inflows acted as one of the factors that put pressure on credit demand from non-financial organizations. Overall for 2016, loans outstanding to non-financials dropped 3.6% (adjusted for currency revaluation), including an 8.5% slump in loans to SME in December 2016. Lending to non-financials is projected to grow as economic activity recovers and interest rates go down.

Banking Sector Assets Dynamics



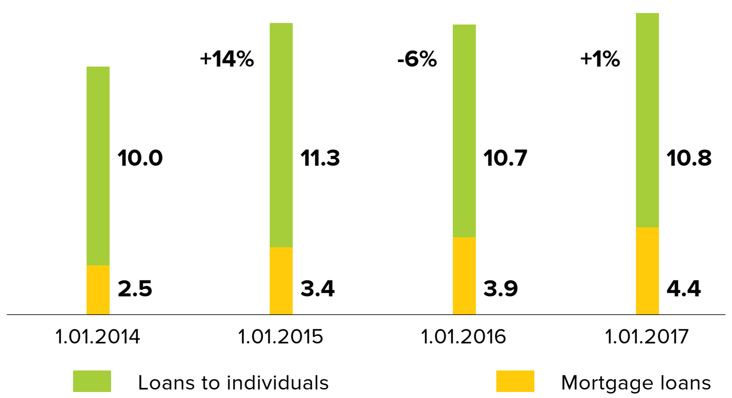
[15] Source: Russian Ministry of Finance.
[16] Source: Source: Bank of Russia.

Dynamics of loans to non-financial sector, RUB trillion



2016 saw the first signs of a retail lending recovery supported by eased terms of bank lending, a nascent recovery of nominal wages, and stabilization in loans overdue. Outstanding retail loans have risen by 1.4% since January (adjusted for currency revaluation), and mortgages have shown good growth (+12.7%). The Agency for Housing Mortgage Lending forecasts further growth in mortgage lending in 2017.

Loans to individuals, RUB trillion

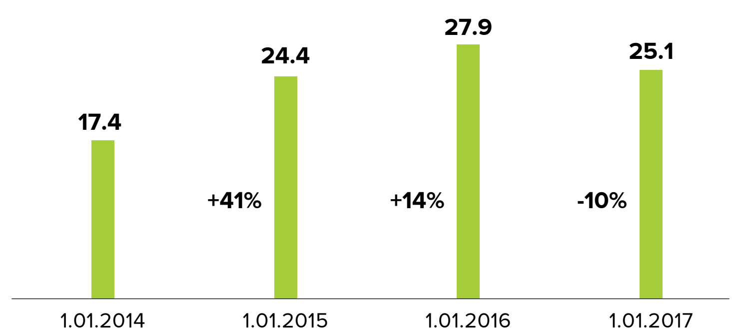


Economy's adaptation to a new macro-economic environment and a slow recovery of economic activity facilitated the efforts by non-financial and retail borrowers to stabilize the quality of debt servicing. The percentage of overdue loans (both in retail and corporate) was going down since September. In January – December 2016 overdue loans to non-financials rose marginally from 6.2 to 6.3%, whereas in retail they went down from 8.1 to 7.9%. As macroeconomy recovers, the trend towards a better quality of loan portfolios is believed to prevail.

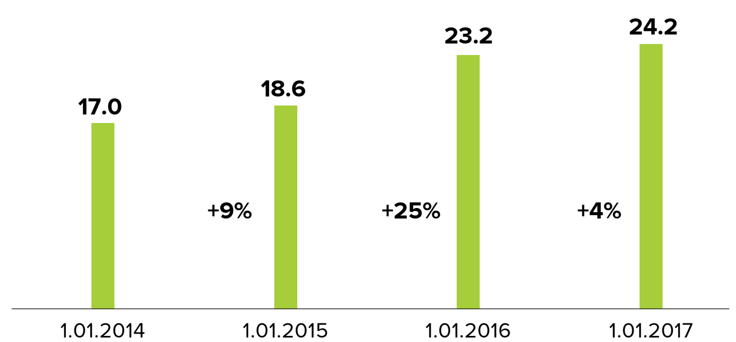
In a context of renewed financial sanctions and a high Central Bank rate, the cost of long-term funding for banks stayed at a relatively high level, putting additional pressure on lending growth and business activity in the economy. Customer accounts taking the place of external borrowings became the key source for banks to fund their asset-side operations. Financial sanctions are expected to continue throughout 2017.

In 2016 retails savings (adjusted for currency revaluation) increased by 9.2% as the saving model took center stage and positive real interest rates made ruble deposits more attractive. Corporate deposits and accounts over the same period were down by 2.8%, mostly because borrowers sought to repay their loans as quickly as they could. As budget expenditures continued to be financed from the Reserve Fund, there was less demand from banks for Central Bank loans as their percentage in bank liabilities went down by 3.1 pp to 3.4%. Non-financial and retail deposits are expected to grow in 2017 on the back of forthcoming salary rises.

Deposits and other funds of legal entities (except credit institutions), RUB trillion



Individual deposits, RUB trillion



Liquidity flowing into the economy had a dampening effect on client deposits' interest rates, helping banks to recover their interest margins. In addition to smaller charges for loan loss provisions (RUB 188 billion against RUB 1,352 billion in 2015), this resulted in a better profitability for banks. The national banking sector earned RUB 930 billion in net profit in 2016, although the rates of return for individual banks could vary greatly. As lending volumes grow and the cost of risk goes down, the banking sector is expected to perform better in 2017.

2.3. Russian Agribusiness in 2016 with a Forecast for 2017

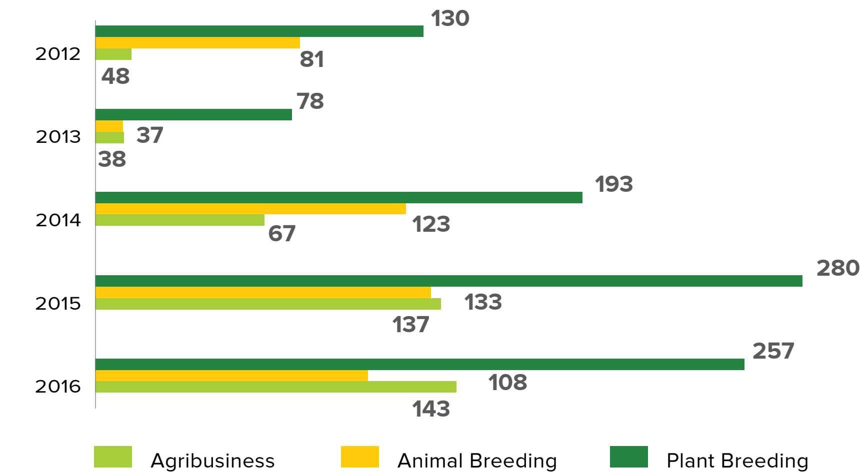
The year 2016 saw a steady rise in agricultural output as the sector's index reached 104.8% against 2015, driven mainly by a good grain harvest, increased yields of other staple crops, and growing production of cattle and poultry.

Real disposable income, however, continued its fall last year, putting pressure on food market performance. On a comparable prices basis, the retail food market shrank by 5.3% against -9% in 2015. In an environment where producers had to cut their retail prices, specifically for raw meat, the animal breeding sector's financial result for 2016 slumped by 19%.

Crop producers showed excellent rates of return in H1 2016 as prices for grain and oil-bearing plants soared to record highs with a depreciated ruble. The tables were turned in H2, when a record-high harvest in staple crops sent prices for domestic crop products tumbling, the ruble got stronger and the global markets developed unfavorable trends, weighing on the sector's rate of return and causing a 4% drop in its pre-tax profit in 2016.

Despite positive production dynamics in the key commodity groups, pre-tax profit for agribusiness nosedived by 8%.

Agribusiness Sector Profit (before tax), RUB billion[17]



On the positive side, the sector retains financial sustainability as it relies on the record-high base of the previous year and has used the accumulated financial result to reduce the volumes and percentage of loans overdue.

[17] Source: Russian Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat).

Demand for long term loans in agribusiness tumbled with stagnating investment, high volatility of the ruble, and accumulated financial result. High demand prevailed, however, for working capital financing in a context of growing operating costs in 2016. As projects have long payback periods, agribusiness remains sensitive to the borrowing costs and maturities, having to rely, just as the food processing sector, on government support that has traditionally been for them the key development driver.

2017 is expected to see a stabilization of disposable income and a record-low inflation – factors conducive to a recovery of consumer demand for foodstuffs. With a good forecast for 2017 harvest and stabilization of the ruble at current levels, domestic crop prices are likely to fall in a context of low global prices, putting pressure on the sector’s financial result. Investments are expected to be precisely targeted and demand for investment lending low as business activity recovers slowly and budget support for agribusiness decreases. On the other hand, with the falling profitability rate, agribusiness will need more short term loans and the food sector will continue to act as a driver of short term lending across agribusiness.

RUB 1.2 trillion

Loans to agribusiness

3 Performance Overview

3.1. Financial and Operating Performance[18]

In the reporting period, Russian Agricultural Bank Group (Russian Agricultural Bank and its subsidiaries; hereafter – the Bank, the Group, RusAg) worked towards moderately growing its loan book while maintaining high quality of new loans issued both to agribusiness and other industries prioritized by the Russian Government, and in sectors being of strategic interest for the Group.

The successful accomplishment of the above targets amid macroeconomic stabilization was underpinned by the acquisition of a large number of corporate and retail clients, and the subsequent expansion of the Group's funding sources.

As at December 31, 2016, RusAg's assets rose 5% and added up to RUB 2.463 trillion.

While the system-wide lending shrank by year-end 2016, the Group's gross loan portfolio rose 0.2% totaling RUB 1.808 trillion.

During 2016, RusAg specifically focused on upgrading its IT platform, streamlining internal business processes, and developing modern client services. As at December 31, 2016, RusAg's deposit and customer accounts showed 32.6% growth reaching RUB 1.578 trillion. The share of customer funding in total liabilities reached 69%.

On the back of lower costs and longer maturities of its funding sources the Group substantially reduced its borrowings from the Bank of Russia by 30.7%, as compared to 2015, down to RUB 28.9 billion.

Moreover, the Bank further reduced its reliance on international capital markets borrowings. In 2016, the Group repaid Eurobonds, including subordinated Eurobonds, in the equivalent of RUB 115.8 billion, with RUB 51.3 billion repaid before maturity. The share of funds raised on the international capital markets in total liabilities declined from 24.4% to 14.7% at year-end 2016.

In 2016, the Bank delivered a highly efficient operating performance. The Group increased its net interest income 2.4 times up to RUB 56.5 billion. Driven by growing net interest income RusAg's net interest margin widened from 1.2% to 2.4% in 2016.

In the reporting period, RusAg maintained strong capital adequacy ratios. Capital adequacy ratio (N1.0) as at January 1, 2017 stood at 16.3%.

The Group's bottom-line result for the period remained negative at RUB 58.9 billion, however, improving versus a loss of RUB 94.2 billion in 2015.

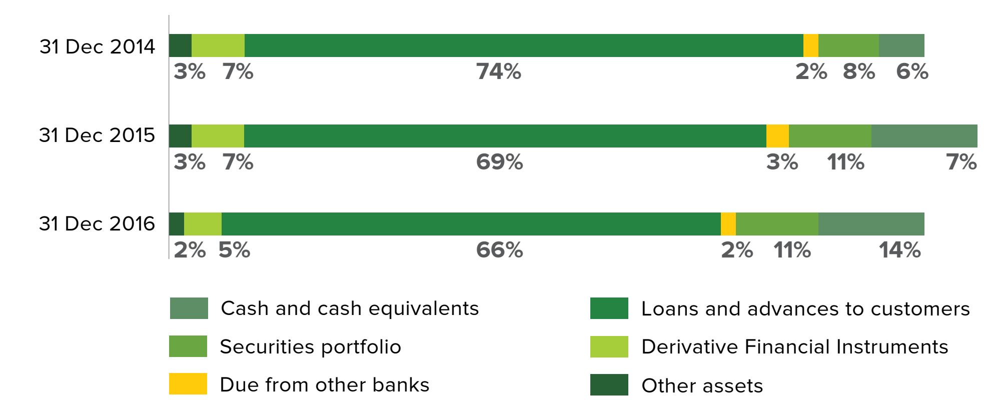
[18] Note: Financial data in this section is prepared under Audited Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS) of Russian Agricultural Bank Group (Russian Agricultural Bank and its subsidiaries) as of December 31, 2016. Some detailed information on Russian Agricultural Bank's business performance is prepared under RAS as of January 1, 2017.

Overall, the Group reinforced both its capital and liquidity cushions, which created additional opportunities for expanding lending to Russia agribusiness and other prioritized sectors. RusAg will continue to grow financial support of agricultural producers, including in the framework of the new subsidized lending procedure, thereby promoting better efficiency and production capacity in agribusiness, and enhancing the country's export potential.

Assets and Liabilities

In 2016, the Bank's total assets increased RUB 114.1 billion (+5%) to RUB 2.463 trillion. Corporate and retail loans consistently dominate the Bank's asset structure (66%), indicating a historically high degree of customer loyalty.

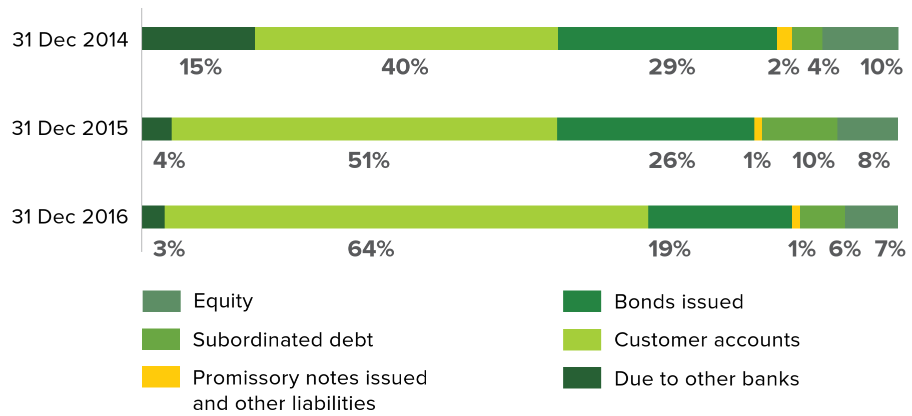
Asset Structure



Cash and cash equivalents accounted for 14% of the Bank's total assets (compared to 7% in 2015) the growth is mostly due to the increase in the amount of cash balances with the Bank of Russia and repo deals with securities with original maturities of less than one month.

Financial instruments and securities accounted for 16% of the Bank's total assets, amounts due from other banks – 2%, and premises and other assets – 3%.

Funding Structure



Russian Agricultural Bank liabilities are reasonably well diversified. The share of customer funding in total liabilities reached 64% versus 51% in 2015.

A record growth in deposits and customer accounts resulted in significant improvement of the Bank's long-term liquidity ratios. Loan-to-deposit ratio dropped to 114.6% in 2016 from 151.7% in 2015.

On the back of lower costs and longer maturities of its funding sources the Bank substantially reduced its borrowings from the Bank of Russia by 30.7% down to 28.9 billion from 41.7 billion in 2015.

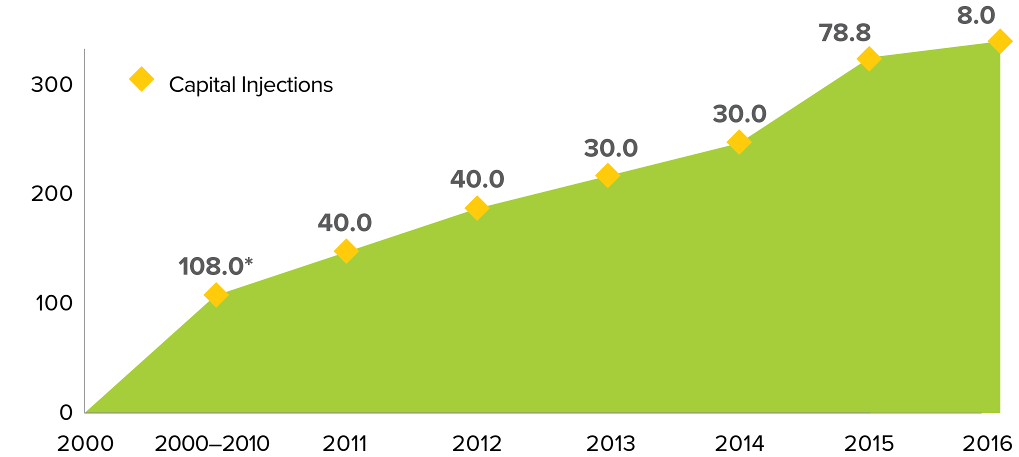
Moreover, the Bank further reduced its reliance on international capital markets borrowings. In 2016, the Group repaid Eurobonds, including subordinated Eurobonds, in the equivalent of RUB 115.8 billion, with RUB 51.3 billion repaid before maturity. The share of funding raised on the international capital markets in total liabilities declined from 24.4% to 14.7% as at YE 2016.

Capital

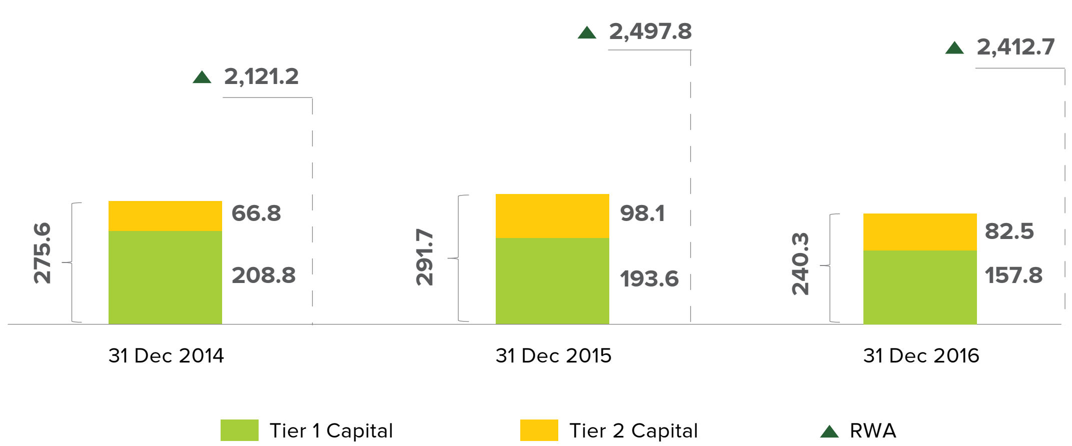
The Government possesses all the resources and capacity to financially support the Bank as its sole shareholder, in appropriate amounts, taking into account Russia's strong fiscal position, low level of public debt, substantial amount of foreign exchange reserves, and flexible State monetary policy.

In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank raised capital both from shareholder and market sources. Alongside the pre-scheduled capital replenishment worth RUB 8.0 billion by the Government the Bank introduced and for the first time ever offered to the domestic market local perpetual subordinated bonds totaling RUB 15.0 billion. Consequently, the Bank's share capital amounted to RUB 335.6 billion and total capital reached RUB 240.3 billion (in accordance with Basel II).

Share Capital Growth, RUB billion



Capital and RWA (RUB bln)[19]



In the reporting period, RusAg maintained strong capital adequacy ratios. The total capital adequacy ratio under Basel III requirements stood at 16.3% (IFRS, as of December 31, 2016).

[19] Source: Information of Russian Agricultural Bank Group, calculated based on Basel II requirements.

Capital Adequacy Ratios

Basel II Capital Ratios		YE 2015		YE 2016
Tier 1 Capital		7.7%		6.5%
Total Capital		11.7%		10.0%
Bank of Russia Basel III Capital Ratios	**YE 2016[20]**	**Min. Ratio**	**Extra buffers[21]**	**Min. incl. buffers**
Core Tier 1 Capital (N1.1)	9.6%	4.5%	0.775%	5.275%
Tier 1 Capital (N1.2)	10.2%	6.0%	0.775%	6.775%
Total Capital (N1.0)	16.3%	8.0%	0.775%	8.775%

Income and Expenses

In 2016, the Bank delivered a highly efficient operating performance. The Group substantially boosted its core income generation while keeping administrative expenses under control. Interest and fee and commission income rose 22.4% year-on-year. RusAg increased its net interest income 2.4 times up to RUB 56.5 billion as compared to RUB 23.9 billion in 2015. Driven by growing net interest income, the Bank's net interest margin widened from 1.2% to 2.4% in 2016. Net fee and commission income increased 19.1% up to RUB 14.4 billion in 2016 versus RUB 12.1 billion in 2015.

The Bank made strong progress in terms of cost efficiency with Cost/Income ratio (operating expenses divided by pre-impairment net operating income) decreasing to 61.4% in 2016 from 117.1% in 2015.

In 2016, RusAg decreased charges for loan impairment provisions to RUB 86.5 billion from 92.8 billion a year earlier. The Bank's bottom-line result for the period remained negative at RUB 58.9 billion, however, improving versus a loss of RUB 94.2 billion in 2015.

Customer Base

Russian Agricultural Bank has a nation-wide network of more than over 7,100 points of sale, including those in small settlements and remote regions. The network covers the whole territory of the Russian Federation and is the country's second largest banking network.

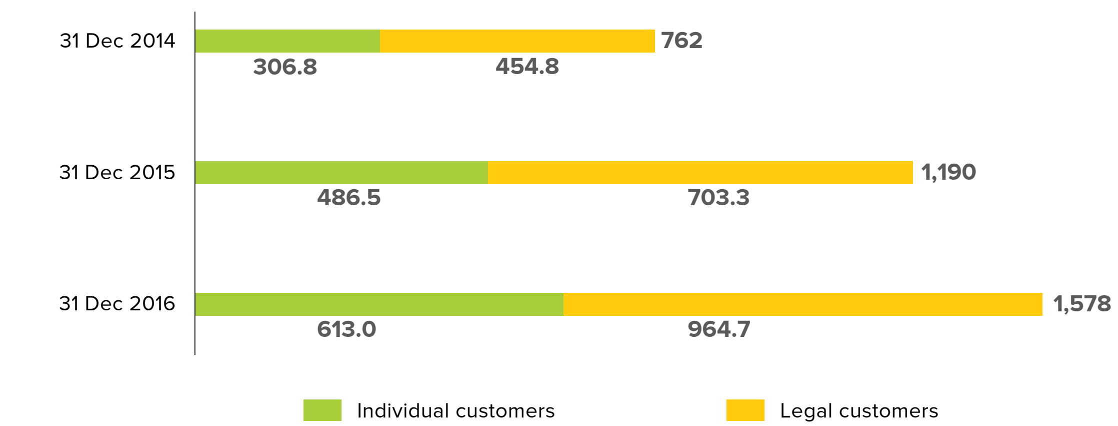
The Bank offers a wide range of products and provides professional advice and dedicated and personalized service to both retail and corporate business. In 2015, the number of retail customers amounted to 5.8 million, corporate clients – about 390 thousand.

During 2016, RusAg specifically focused on upgrading its IT platform, streamlining internal business processes, and developing modern client services. These measures contributed to building a high quality, sustainable and diversified funding mix.

In 2016, RusAg's deposit and customer accounts grew 32.6% reaching RUB 1.578 trillion, with corporate customer accounts rising 37.2% up to RUB 964.7 billion and retail customer accounts – 26% up to RUB 613 billion.

[20] Note: Ratios calculated including Events after the Reporting Period.
[21] Note: Capital Conservation Buffer and Systematically Important Institution Buffer.

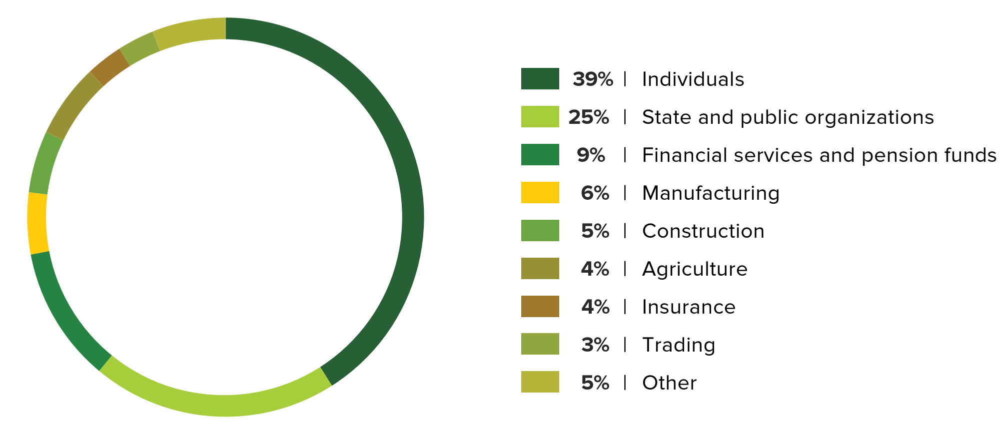
Deposit Growth, RUB billion



The enhancement of the Bank's product range and consistent measures towards higher POS efficiency resulted in the share of customer accounts in the Bank's total liabilities and equity expanding to 64%, compared with 51% in 2015.

During the reporting period, amidst market volatility, the Bank maintained strong liquidity ratios. A substantial rise in customer accounts contributed to a further decrease in the Bank's reliance on international capital markets and diversification of its domestic funding sources (in terms of cost and maturity).

Customer Accounts by Sector



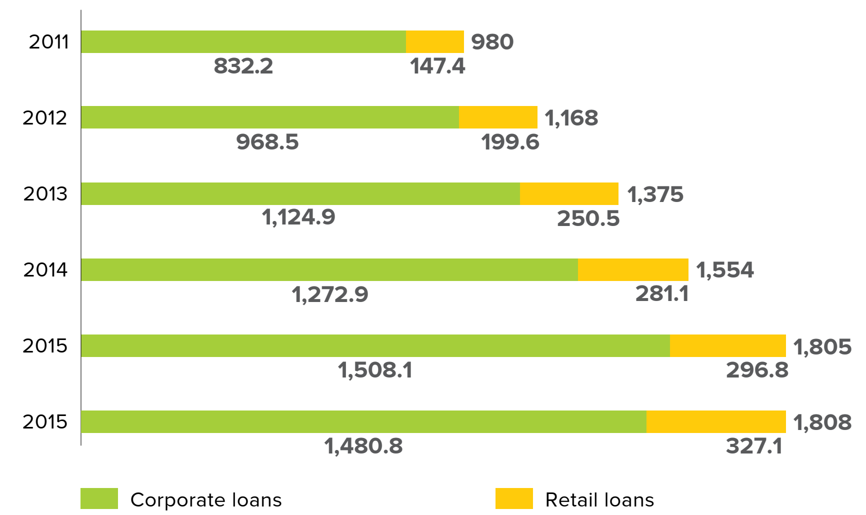
Loan Portfolio

While the system-wide lending shrank by YE 2016, the Group's gross loan portfolio rose 0.2% as compared to YE 2015 totaling RUB 1.808 trillion.

Corporate loans showed a slight decline of 1.8% as compared to YE 2015, due to the fast-paced settlement and write-off of non-performing loans. At the same time, in the reporting period, the Bank fulfilled its commitments under of the Agreement with the State Corporation "Deposit Insurance Agency" (the DIA) to finance agribusiness and other prioritized economic sectors.

The corporate segment remains the key to the Bank's business, with loans to corporate customers representing 82% of the total loan book.

Loan Portfolio Structure, RUB billion

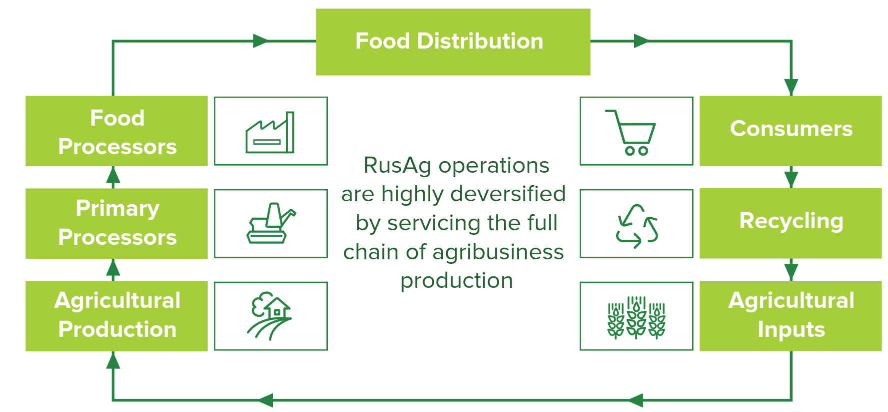


In 2016, the Group's retail loans increased 10.2% up to RUB 327.1 billion, significantly outperforming the market average. This was mainly driven by further development of mortgage and consumer lending.

During the reporting period, RusAg provided RUB 161 billion for consumer loans, including RUB 65.8 billion for mortgage lending. Loans to individuals represent 18% of the Bank's gross loan portfolio.

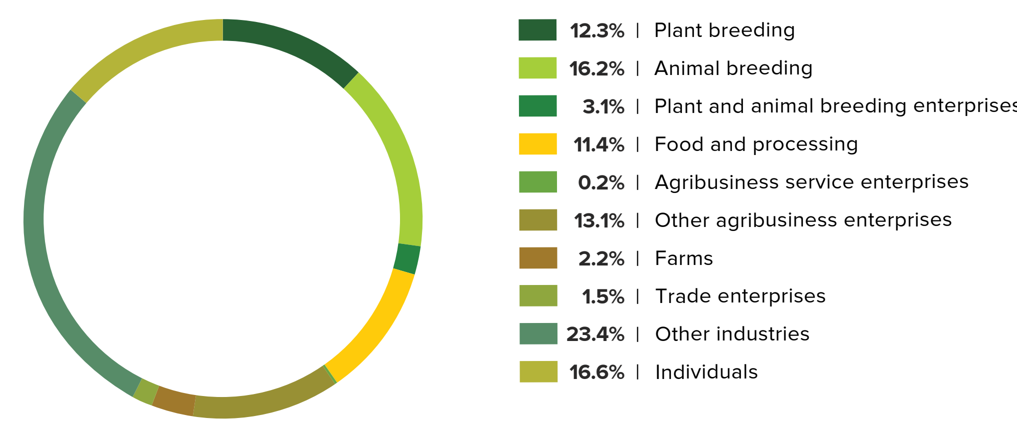
The Bank's loan portfolio is well-diversified within the agribusiness sector and related sub-sectors, as well as across the whole agribusiness chain. Agribusiness is a highly diversified sector with more than 20 sub-sectors and related industries, which provides for multiple lending segments within the framework of the agribusiness production chain.

Agribusiness Production Chain



During the reporting period, the Bank provided financial support to agribusiness enterprises across all production cycle stages: from primary agricultural production, to storage and processing, and on to final output and marketing.

Loan Portfolio Diversification by Sector

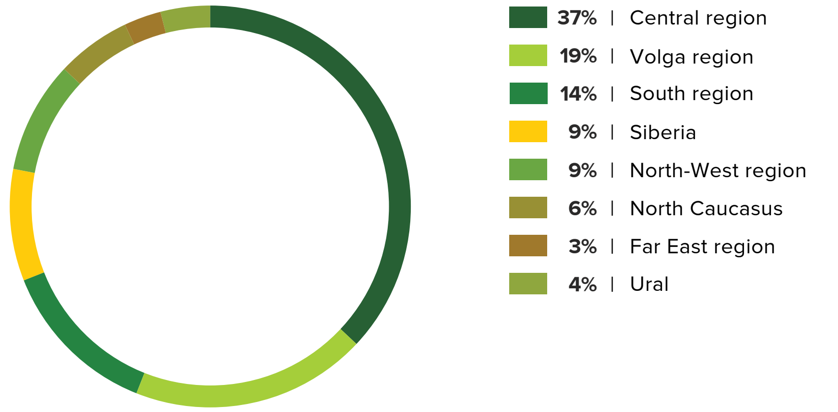


In 2016, agribusiness lending reached RUB 1.2 trillion (+7.4% y-o-y, in accordance with RAS as of January 1, 2017). The share of agribusiness in the Bank's loan portfolio amounted to 67%.

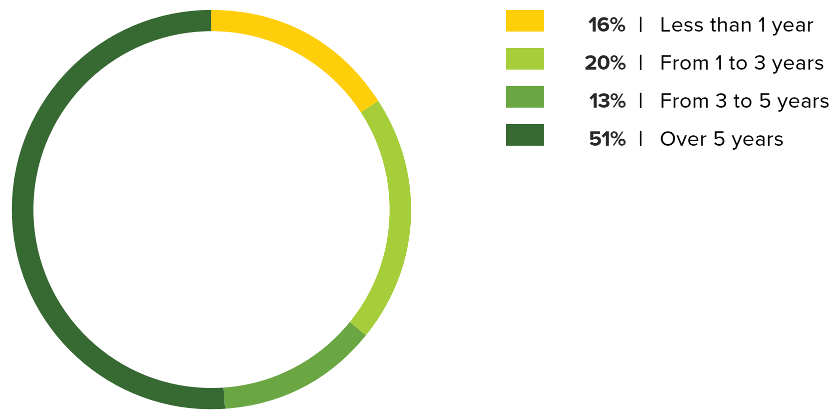
One of the main agribusiness lending directions is financing seasonal field work. During the reporting period, RusAg has provided financing in the amount of RUB 260 billion for seasonal works. The Bank's market share in this direction is 75.5%, as of January 1, 2017.

During 2016, within the framework of implementing the 2013-2020 State Program on Agribusiness Development, the Bank extended RUB 11.2 billion to farmers and RUB 6.4 billion to personal household plot owners. Financing investment projects to build, reconstruct and modernize agribusiness facilities reached RUB 45 billion.

Loan Portfolio Diversification by Region



Corporate Portfolio Split by Maturity



Loan Book Quality

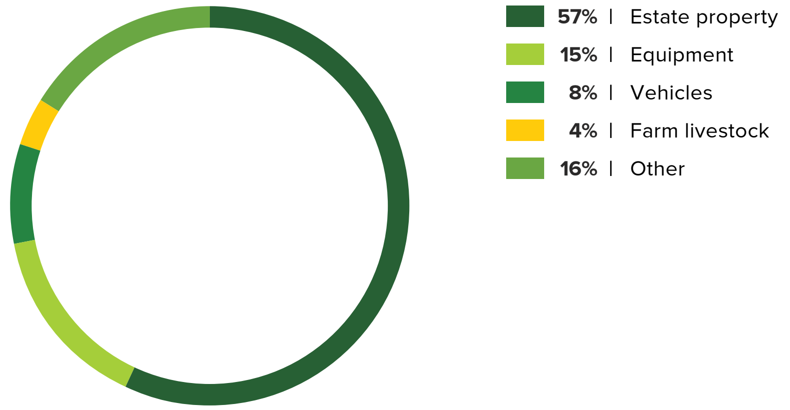
As a result of consistent steps to maintain the loan book quality against the background of a mild stabilization of macroeconomic environment, the Bank decreased charges for loan impairment provisions from RUB 92.8 billion as of YE 2015 to RUB 86.5 billion as of YE 2016.

The size of provisions is based on estimated future cash flows arising from borrower performance and, if applicable, collateral sales; 99% of the loan portfolio is collateralized and 80% of the pledged collateral is highly liquid (estate property, equipment, vehicles).

The loan impairment provision is maintained at an appropriate level, in line with Bank of Russia requirements, and is reviewed by an auditor. Provisions are based on estimated future cash flows arising from borrower performance and collateral realization.

Level of NPLs[22] (11.2% as of YE 2016 against 11.4% as of YE 2015) reflects the impact on agribusiness of unfavorable weather conditions and challenging macroeconomic environment. RusAg takes measures to decrease the level of impaired loans through financial restructuring, assignment of rights of claim, sale of pledged assets, write-offs.

Collateral Structure



Subsidized Lending

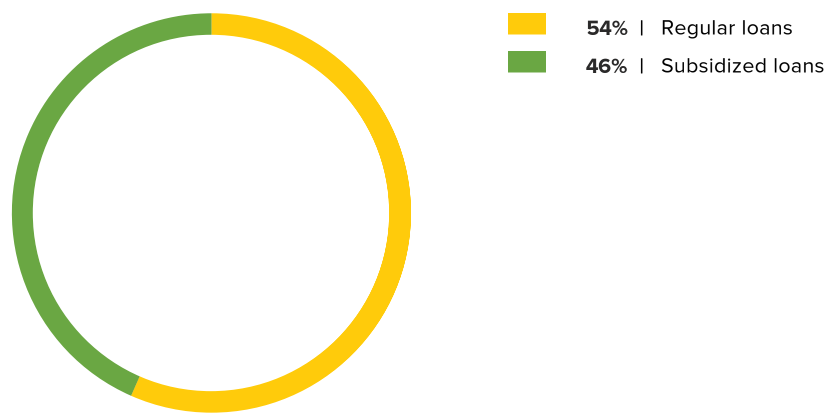
Borrowers participating in State agribusiness development programs are eligible for partial compensation for interest rate expenses under the loan agreement. For a borrower to receive compensation from the appropriate budget (federal and/or regional budgets), a loan must be granted to agricultural producers, farmers, small- and medium-sized enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, or personal household plot owners to purchase agricultural machinery or equipment, seeds, fodder, fertilizers or other similar products that are required for seasonal works and other products that comply with a list approved by the Russian Ministry of Agriculture. The borrower must also have a good credit history and be in good financial condition. A subsidy during the next period is available only if the borrower has shown positive payment discipline in previous periods. Subsidized lending is one of the most effective measures to foster agribusiness development and to support agricultural producers.

Russian Agricultural Bank is a key participant in federal and regional programs under which agricultural producers receive compensation via subsidies from respective budgets for a portion of their interest costs.

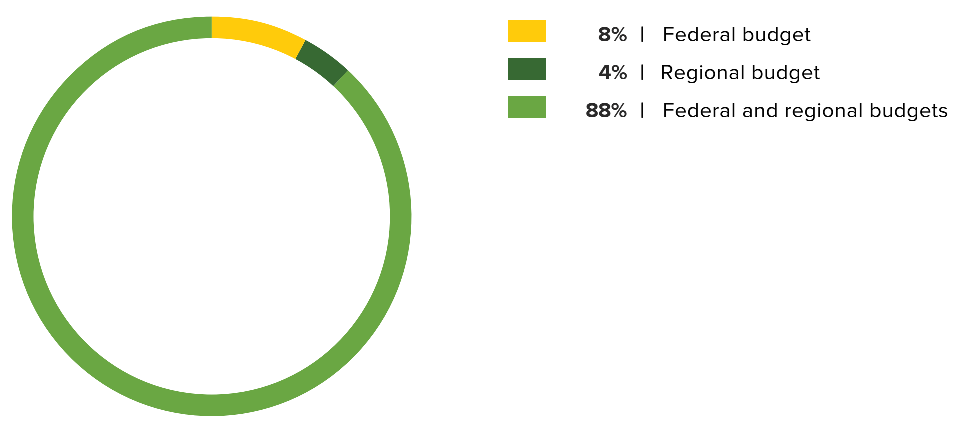
In 2016, RUB 82.3 billion were allocated to subsidize the interest rate on loans to agricultural producers, including RUB 69.2 billion from the federal budget and RUB 13.1 billion from regional budgets.

[22] Note: Non-performing loans (NPLs) are represented by loans with principal and/or interest overdue by more than 90 days (except for loans in the category watch list, which are in the process of restructuring or renegotiation), calculated according to IFRS.

Share of Subsidized Loans in the Bank's Corporate Loan Portfolio



Sources of Subsidies



In 2016, interest rate compensation was provided on the following conditions:

On short-term loans (up to 1 year) starting January 1, 2016:

- from federal budget – 2/3 of the refinancing rate, for the development of dairy production – 80% of the refinancing rate, for the priority agribusiness subsectors[23] – 100%; from regional budgets – up to 1/3 of the refinancing rate, for the development of dairy production and priority agribusiness subsectors – up to 3 p.p. over the refinancing rate, but not less than 5% of funds provided to the borrower for the reimbursement of expenses.

On investment loans starting January 1, 2016:

- from federal budget – 2/3 of the refinancing rate, for the development of dairy production and priority agribusiness subsectors – 100% of the refinancing rate; from regional budgets – up to 1/3 of the refinancing rate, for the development of dairy production and priority agribusiness subsectors – up to 3 p.p. over the refinancing rate, but not less than 5% of funds provided to the borrower for the reimbursement of expenses.

[23] Note: priority agribusiness subsectors – meat cattle husbandry, including meat processing, plant breeding centers, and cattle breeding centers.

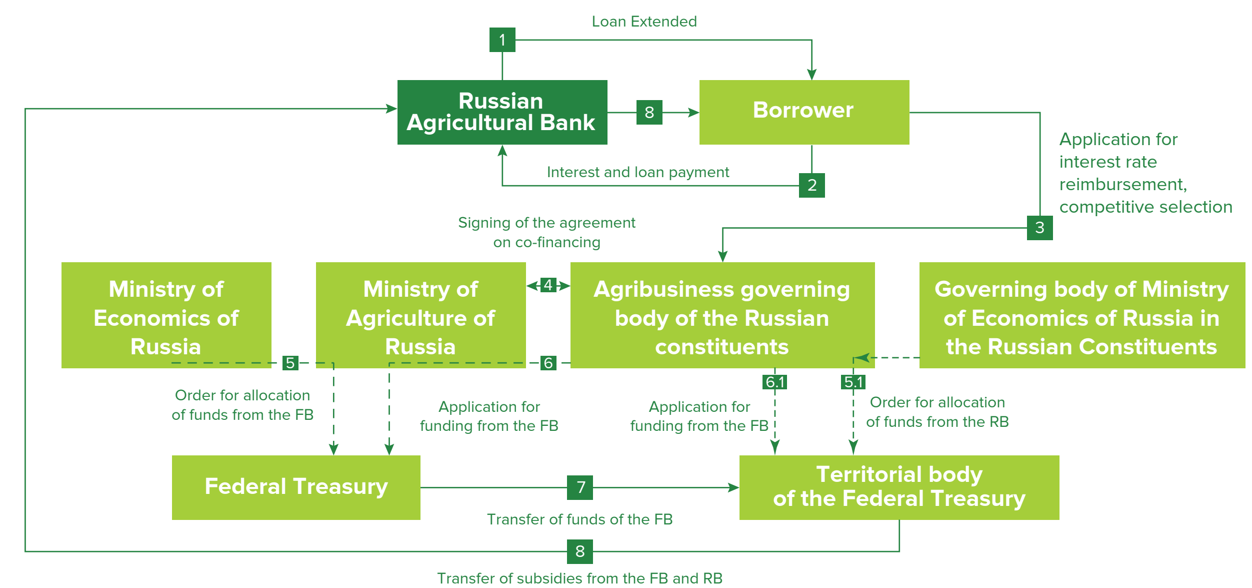
Application for the interest rate reimbursement and participation in the competitive selection:

- short-term loans (up to 1 year) – within 6 months from the date of the loan agreement;
- investment loans – up to 6 months after completion of the loan obligations.

Subsidies are calculated on the basis of the refinancing rate of the Bank of Russia:

- 3 August 2015 - 13 June 2016 — 11.0%;
- 14 June 2016 - 18 September 2016 — 10.5%;
- 19 September 2016 – 26 March 2017 — 10.0%.

2016 Procedure for Reimbursing Subsidized Loans[24]



[24] Note: FB– Federal Budget; RB – Regional Budget.

3.2. Contribution to the Development of Agribusiness and Other Priority Industries[25]

Russian Agricultural Bank's mission is to act as a Government's market tool to support specific sectors (including agribusiness, fishery and forestry), facilitate the establishment and operation of a national credit and finance system, ensure the satisfaction of corporate and retail creditworthy demand for bank products as well as related financial products/services.

One of the Bank's strategic targets is to secure a leading position in lending and servicing agribusiness / related sectors, including a larger market share in seasonal field works and project finance.

The Bank's strategy is aligned with the 2020 State Program[26], which provides measures for the integrated development of agribusiness and related sectors.

Russian Agricultural Bank maintains close and effective liaisons with Russian regional administrations, thereby securing its major role in implementing federal and regional agribusiness development programs.

Russian Agricultural Bank plays a significant role in implementing the state food security policy. As provisioned in the Food Security Doctrine, Russia currently not only fully covers the internal demand in a number of segments, but also actively exports foodstuffs. Thanks to the Government support of prioritized sub-sectors, investors more often consider investments in milk and meat livestock breeding, vegetable growing and gardening, despite long payback periods of such projects. In 2016, investment activity was on the rise with up to 7 rubles of private investments attracted for each budget ruble.

According to a report by the Ministry of Agriculture, the minimum self-sufficiency targets set forth by the Food Security Doctrine have been reached and exceeded in potatoes, grain, seed oil, beetroot sugar. For the first time since the launch of the State Program Russian agribusiness outputs allowed to exceed the minimum target in meat and meat products (set at 85%) by bringing this figure up to 89%.

In 2016, the consolidated budget expenditures for agribusiness support totaled RUB 465.7 billion, including the federal budget resources of RUB 218.1 billion and regional budget expenditures totaling RUB 247.6.

The work done by the Bank in the sphere of financing long term investment and seasonal field works financing, increasing the availability of lending in remote regions and challenging climatic conditions, has secured sustainable growth rates in domestic agricultural production. In the framework of the 2020 State Program, from 2013 through 2016, the Bank has provided almost 2.0 million loans totaling RUB 2.7 trillion with RUB 1.031 trillion disbursed in 2016.

Moreover, the Bank is engaged in implementing the Federal special purpose program “Sustainable rural areas development through 2020” which is designed to increase living standards of rural residents; mobilize investments in agribusiness; promoting the creation of high tech jobs, stimulating the local communities engagement in socially important projects, creating positive attitude towards rural way of life. In 2016, to support small scale agribusinesses the Government earmarked RUB 10.2 billion, which was allocated among 3,665 startup farmers, family livestock farms, and 164 agricultural consumer cooperatives.

Within the context of Government support measures and despite the challenging operating environment, Russian agricultural sector has demonstrated growth during the past 8 years. Agricultural production rates reached 104.8%, which includes 107.8% in plant breeding and 101.5% in animal breeding.

Financing the Agribusiness Industry under the State Program on Agribusiness Development

Russian Agricultural Bank's business model of the universal commercial bank is aimed at ensuring sustainable balanced development, including through combination of customized loans for large business and standardized product offerings for micro, small, mid-sized business and retail customers.

The Bank puts priority on agribusiness and related sectors that are part of value chain (from raw materials providers to the end consumer) as well as population and businesses operating in rural and semi-urban areas.

Loans to corporate borrowers have traditionally accounted for the major part of the Bank's loan book. In 2016, the Bank disbursed RUB 1,519.1 billion in loans to the corporate segment. As at January 1, 2017, these loans accounted for 81.3% of total loans. The corporate loan book amounted to RUB 1,410.7 at YE 2016, which is 0.1% higher than at YE 2015.

Agribusiness borrowers account for the major part of the Bank's corporate loan book. In 2016, the Bank has increased its financing of this sector by 7.4% from RUB 1,087.1 billion up to 1,168.0 billion. At YE 2016, the share of agribusiness and related sectors in the Bank's loan portfolio stood at 67.3%.

Major guidelines for the Bank's lending support to agribusiness are determined by its active participation in implementation of the 2020 State Program.

To achieve the targets set forth by the Program, the Bank has developed a wide product offering, covering the needs of agribusiness producers for financing their working capital and investments at all stages of production, processing and sales, as well as financing of facility upgrades, introduction of innovations and modern technologies.

Moreover, in 2016 the Bank undertook all the measures needed to enroll in the new subsidized agribusiness lending program (stipulating the maximum interest rate of 5 percent p.a.). This program was officially launched on January 1, 2017.

The product offering is aligned with the 2020 State Program and comprises more than 50 types of loans for corporate borrowers. Moreover, the Bank offers a few universal banking products and ad hoc programs for developing forestry and fishery sectors. The Bank offers standard loans that meet the needs of all sectors, including those involved in import substitution. Some projects can be individually structured, including on the basis of project financing.

In particular, the Bank offers lending against collateral of the purchased machinery, processing equipment, livestock, agricultural land plots and seasonal field works financing.

[25] Note: Financial data in this section is prepared under RAS as of January 1, 2017.
[26] The State Program on Agribusiness Development and Market Regulation for Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Foodstuffs for 2013-2020.

In 2016, the Bank extended more than 500,000 loans to the agribusiness sector in the total amount of RUB 1,031.8 billion which is 62% higher than in 2015. Farms received 2,400 loans totaling RUB 11.2 billion, an increase of 1.3% year-on-year. The Bank extended RUB 9.2 billion in loans for purchase of agricultural machinery, a rise of 51.7% as compared to 2015.

Total loans outstanding to agribusiness added up to RUB 1.2 trillion, outperforming the upper threshold of the target range set by the State Program. Short-term loans account for 74.7% of this amount.

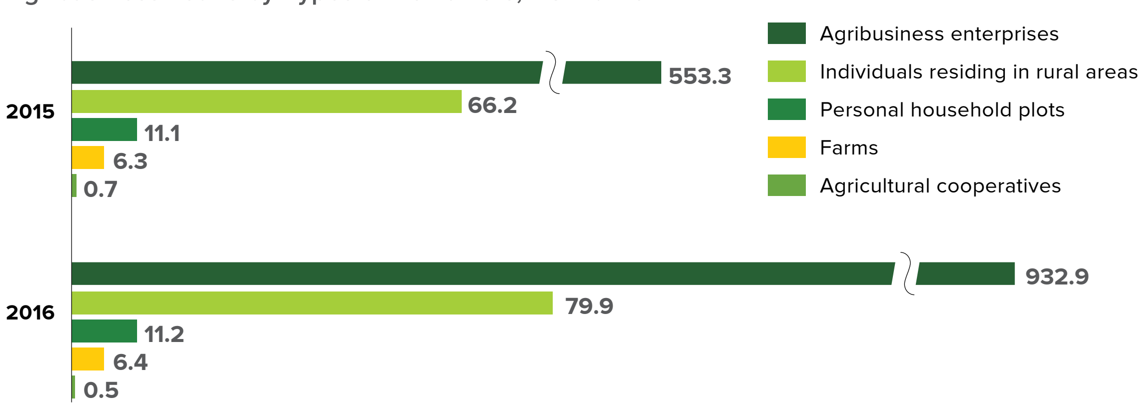
Investment lending to agribusinesses that work towards import substitution and production of high quality and affordable foodstuffs for Russian population is one of the key priorities for Russian Agricultural Bank.

Overall in 2006-2016, during the implementation the Agribusiness Development National Priority project, which was later transformed into the state programs for agribusiness development, the Bank has provided financial support to enterprises, organizations and farms for implementing 4,935 investment projects on construction, overhaul and upgrade of livestock (poultry) facilities, and other agribusiness projects with total investments of RUB 526.2 billion. Out of all projects financed by the Bank, 3,968 production facilities have been put into operation as at January 1, 2017, with 17 projects put into operation in 2016.

The Bank's portfolio within the framework of the 2020 State Program implementation comprises loans to the following entities:

- Agribusiness enterprises – 90.5% or RUB 932.9 billion;
- Individuals, residing in rural areas and mid-sized towns[27] – 7.7% or RUB 79.9 billion;
- Owners of individual household plots – 0.6% or RUB 6.4 billion;
- Family-operated farms – 1.1% or RUB 11.2 billion;
- Agricultural consumer cooperatives – 0.05% or RUB 0.5 billion.

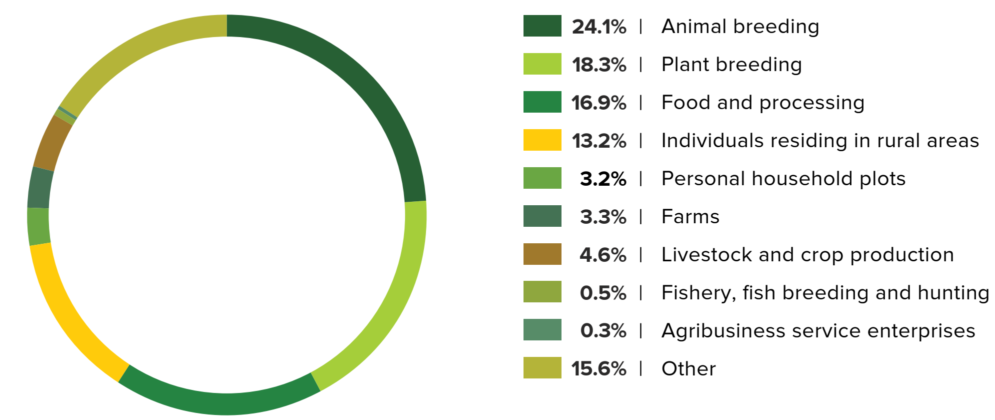
Agribusiness Loans by Types of Borrowers, RUB billion



As shown in the chart below, at YE 2016, agricultural producers accounted for 47% of the financial resources allocated to agribusiness. The share of loans to personal household plots owners stood at 3.2%, loans to farms – 3.3%, loans to the food and processing industry accounted for 16.9%, and agribusiness service enterprises – 0.3%.

[27] Settlements with a population of up to 100,000.

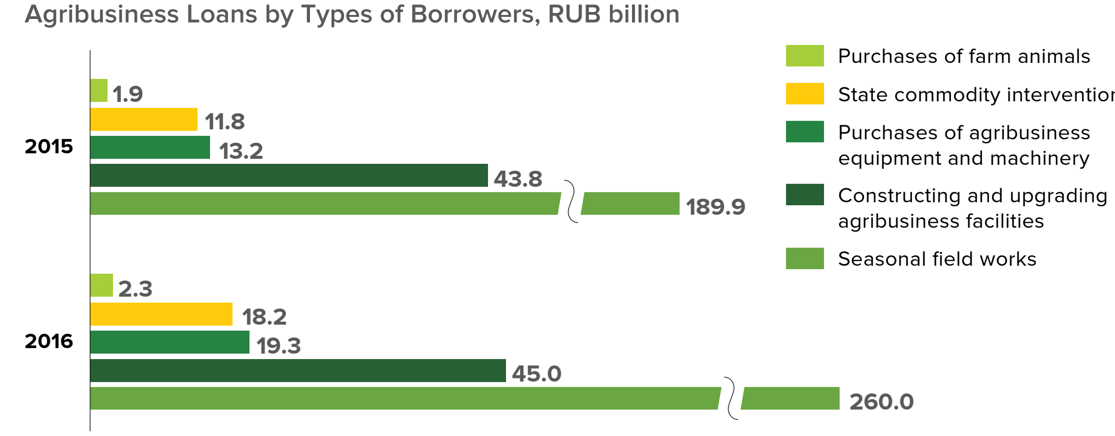
Loans to agribusiness by sub-sector



Russian Agricultural Bank focuses on lending to several major sub-sectors within the framework of the 2020 State Program.

- Financing seasonal field works. In 2016, the Bank issued RUB 260.0 billion in loans for this purpose (+36.9% as compared to 2015);
- Financing investment projects for constructing and upgrading livestock (including poultry) facilities. In 2016, within this segment, the Bank extended RUB 45.0 billion (+2.7% as compared to 2015);
- Special corporate lending programs for agricultural equipment and machinery purchases. In 2016, for these purposes, the Bank extended RUB 19.3 billion (+45.8% as compared to 2015);
- Financing the purchase of farm animals. For this purpose, during the reporting period, the Bank issued RUB 2.3 billion in loans (+18.2% as compared to 2015).

Agribusiness Loans by Types of Borrowers, RUB billion



In 2016, against the background of continuing macroeconomic difficulties and a drop in consumption, lending to small businesses has declined as compared to 2015. The decline was slower than in 2015.

As part of implementing the measures of state support to small businesses, the Bank has worked out a wide range of products, including working capital and investment financing, adapted for specific features of these businesses. For example, the Bank offers loans against warranties provided by guarantee funds as well as special uncollateralized loans.

The Bank's product offering includes ad hoc loans for micro businesses. One of the type of loans is uncollateralized, loans for working capital financing can be disbursed with maturity of up to 36 months, investment loans for a term of up to 120 months.

SME loan book as of January 1, 2017 amounted to RUB 505.5 billion. New lending to this segment totaled RUB 294.6 billion in 2016, with RUB 191.5 billion extended in the framework of the State Program. Approximately 27,000 enterprises fall under SMEs category in the Bank's customer base.

Financing Grain Purchases and Commodity Interventions

Since 2005, in accordance with a Government resolution, Russian Agricultural Bank has served the function of the state agent and has provided financial resources for grain market purchasing interventions.

Ensuring the Repayment of Outstanding Loans

Since 2002, Russian Agricultural Bank has acted as a state agent for recovering loans from legal entities, constituent entities and municipalities in favor of the Russian Federation.

In 2016, the Bank maintained analytical records on 74 liabilities in the total amount of RUB 0.9 billion and also took the required measures to settle the outstanding debts of 473 borrowers with an outstanding principal of RUB 1.5 billion who doesn't have official liability towards the Russian Ministry of Finance.

The Bank submitted 6 claims to institute enforcement proceedings and to seize the borrower's property. The Bank interacted with bailiff services to control 44 enforcement proceedings against borrowers.

In total, the Bank enforced the recovery of RUB 7.3 billion to the federal budget during the 2002-2016 period.

Financial Rehabilitation of Agribusiness Enterprises

Since 2002, Russian Agricultural Bank has implemented governmental policy on the financial rehabilitation of agricultural producers.

Such measures are taken by the Bank with consideration of the need for business conservation while mitigating the negative impact on the Bank's financial performance. Loans book to agricultural producers, participating in the financial rehabilitation program, totaled RUB 61.6 billion at YE 2016.

Contribution to the Development of Priority Production Industries

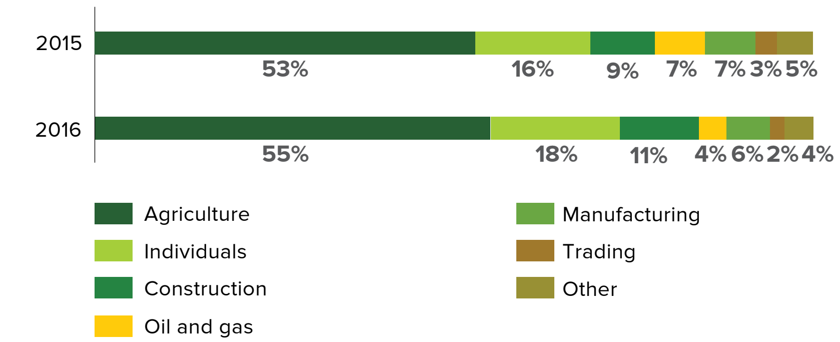
As part of participation in the Deposit Insurance Agency Program[28], Russian Agricultural Bank supports other priority industries and sectors of economy, in addition to agriculture and food processing industries (food, textile and clothing, leather, leather goods and shoes, metals, construction materials, wood-processing); chemical production (petrochemistry, agrochemistry, pharmacy, plastic goods); machinery (aircraft, shipbuilding, automobile); real estate development, transportation (airports, air carriers, transport infrastructure); communication enterprises; generation and distribution of electric energy, gas and water; small and mid-sized business across all sub-sectors.

The Bank commits to increase monthly lending to the priority industries by 1% (enumerated above).

The Bank can also grow lending to the following additional segments by at least 1% monthly (as an alternative or in addition to the above industries):

- Residential mortgage lending and (or)
- Small and mid-sized enterprises and (or)
- Constituents of the Russian Federation.

Loan portfolio by economic sectors, %



2017 Focus Areas

In order to ensure the Strategic goals accomplishment, Russian Agricultural Bank intends to expand lending to agribusiness, other priority sectors, and retail clients. The Bank plans to increase the share of income generated by transaction and other fee-based products, as well as sales of products and services of its subsidiaries. The Bank will proceed with the streamlining of its operating model and increasing business processes efficiency, will ensure further enhancement of its IT systems, higher efficiency of sales / service channels by a well-balanced development of direct and remote points of access to the Bank's product offering, mobile and Internet banking.

Overall, Russian Agricultural Bank plans to maintain leadership positions in lending to agribusiness, fishery and forestry, and strengthen its position as the key instrument of implementing the state programs stipulating the support of these sectors, both regional and federal.

[28] The Program for production sectors support, implemented through Russian banks' capital replenishment by the Deposit Insurance Agency State Corporation (the DIA) under the Plan for the priority measures for ensuring sustainable economic development and social stability in 2015, approved by the Government resolution No. 98-p dated January 27, 2015.

3.3. Retail Banking[29]

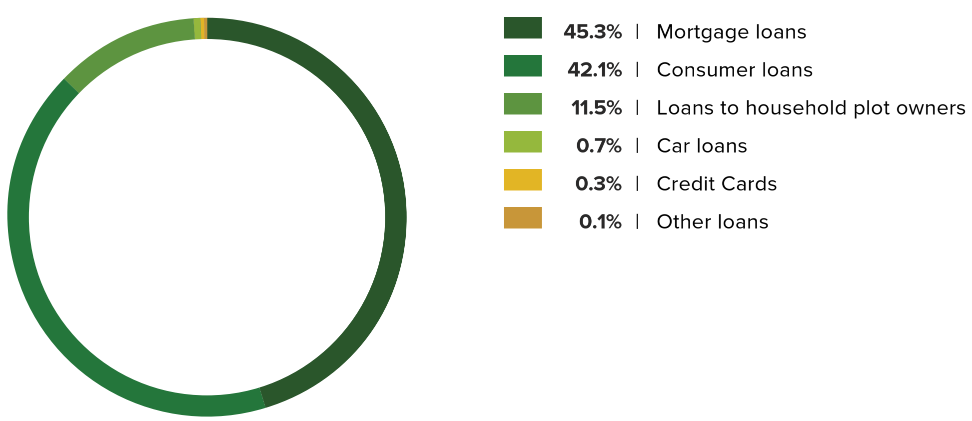
Russian Agricultural Bank offers a wide range of loan and deposit services and products, accompanied by professional advice and effective management. These services are made available via multiple distribution channels.

In the short and mid-term the Bank will continue its retail business development, relying on its existing customer base. On the lending side, our focus will remain on mortgage, consumer lending, and credit cards. On the liabilities side, the Bank targets a rise in the share of long term deposits and individual settlements accounts balances. The Bank will retain its focus on dynamic development of transaction services for retail customers. The number of customers using Internet and mobile banking is expected to grow, as well as the share of transactions carried out through remote service channels.

In 2016, retail lending showed signs of recovery. This was supported by measures envisaged in the state subsidized mortgage lending program and easing of underwriting standards by banks. In 2016, the Bank continued to develop its retail business relying on its existing clients. The Bank retained its focus on mortgage, consumer loans, and credit cards. The retail loan portfolio grew 10.2% and totaled RUB 327.1 billion with system-wide growth reaching a moderate 1.1%. The Bank's retail market share grew 0.3 p.p. and totaled 3% at YE 2016.

Based on 2016 results, Russian Agricultural Bank affirmed its ranking as the 3rd largest bank by retail loan portfolio in Russia.

Retail Loan Portfolio Composition



In 2016, in accordance with priorities of the adopted credit policy, the Bank offers loan products designed for personal household owners and individuals residing in rural areas. Loans to this segment comprised 19.6% of the retail loan portfolio. For the most part, this type of loans is used to purchase livestock. A smaller share of loans is intended for social rural development, setting up businesses not directly relating to agriculture, such as rural tourism and trade, folk arts, and crafts.

[29] Note: Some detailed information is prepared under Russian accounting standards as at January 1, 2017.

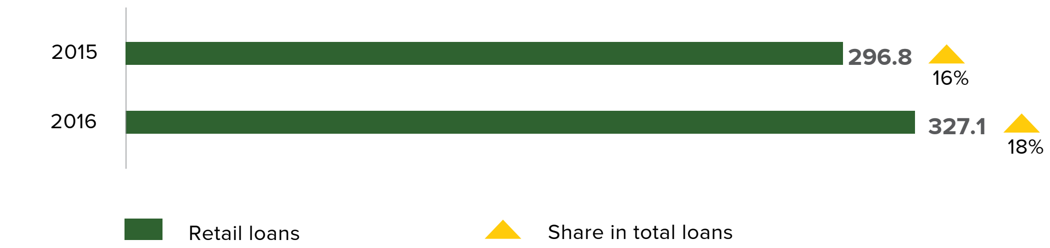
Consumer lending continues to be the most in-demand product in rural areas. In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank issued approximately 480,000 loans, totaling RUB 81.3 billion, which represented 50.7% of total retail loan issuance for the year.

The most popular retail lending programs include:

- Pension" – the Bank in 2016 extended more than 316,000 loans totaling RUB 49.6 billion;
- Uncollateralized consumer loans – the Bank extended about 100,000 loans totaling RUB 19.3 billion;
- "Pre-approved" loan – more than 54,000 totaling RUB 8.9 billion extended in 2016.

Currently, the Bank services about 5.6 million retail customers.

Retail Loan Portfolio Dynamics, RUB billion



Mortgage loans issuance amounted to RUB 65.8 billion. Total mortgage portfolio as at YE 2016 stood at RUB 147.2 billion. Mortgage and consumer loans accounted for 92% of total retail loans extended in 2016.

State Subsidized Lending Programs

In the reporting period, Russian Agricultural Bank continued to extend loans in the framework of the State Subsidized Mortgage Lending Program, where the Bank enrolled a year earlier. Since the launch of the Program lending amounted to RUB 51.4 billion, including RUB 35.0 billion in 2016. Thereby the Bank secured the 3rd position among top banks participating in this initiative. By selling more mortgage loans the Bank will be able to honor its commitments under the DIA Program.

For 2016, lending under the State Subsidized Car Loans Program totaled RUB 78 million.

The Bank consistently expands and diversifies its products range to cover the needs of specific social groups. For example, Russian Agricultural Bank provides mortgages to young families (under Federal Special Purpose Programs) and military servicemen (pursuant to Russian Federal Law No. 117-FZ "On the Mortgage Savings System for Housing Provisions for Military Servicemen").

The Bank started piloting loans for household plot owners with a simplified procedure for inspection of collateral. The Bank now offers uncollateralized loans to members of the All-Russia Public Association "Russian Gardeners".

Russian Agricultural Bank expertise in agribusiness market and wide territorial coverage make it possible for the Bank's branches and POS to effectively raise deposits from retail customers residing in rural areas.

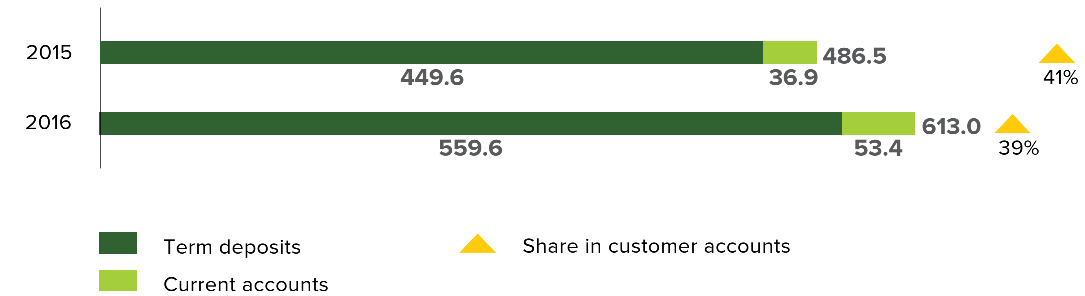
Retail clients in 2016 continued to follow the savings pattern with competitive interest rates driving the demand for RUB-denominated deposits. In the past year, the Bank grew its retail customer accounts by RUB 127 billion (+26%) thanks to inflow of new accounts. The system-wide growth stood at a moderate 4%. The Bank's market share expanded 0.4 bps and reached 2.5% at YE 2016, securing the Bank's top position by percentage growth of retail customer accounts.

During the reporting period, the Bank's retail client deposit base showed a significant upward growth (+24%). Customer accounts went up to RUB 613.0 billion as compared with RUB 486.5 billion in 2015. The share of retail customer accounts in total customer accounts stood at 39% at YE 2016. The Bank showed a growth rate twice exceeding that of the banking system.

In 2016, the Bank launched a new service – opening and maintaining Individual investment accounts (IIA). IIA is a special brokerage or AM account with newly introduced tax benefits aiming to stimulate private investors on the securities and FX markets.

During 2016, the Bank has significantly enhanced sales in the card business. By YE 2016, the Bank's card portfolio grew 10.7% reaching 3.6 million. The number of cards issued by the Bank grew 36.5%. The Bank issued 122,000 credit cards, which is a 37.2% growth as compared to 2015 and 1.5 million debit cards, which is 6.9% higher than last year.

Retail Customer Accounts Dynamics, RUB billion



2017 Focus Areas

According to the updated Strategy through 2020, Russian Agricultural Bank will continue to develop retail business relying on the existing customer base. The key priority here will be to increase the headcount of active clients. On the lending side, the focus will remain on mortgage, consumer lending, and credit cards. On the customer accounts side, the Bank looks to grow the percentage of long term retail deposits and settlement accounts.

Standard-type products and packages, card products, customer-friendly, functional Internet and mobile banking will remain the key platforms for developing the retail business in the short- and mid-term. Aiming to grow the deposit portfolio, the Bank will work to acquire new customers (including pensioners and civil servants) and will focus on acquiring and retaining high net worth customers.

3.4. Payment Cards and Remote Banking[30]

Targeting the diversification of income sources by strengthening its position in financing and servicing priority sectors and retail customers in line with the 2020 Strategy, Russian Agricultural Bank took consistent steps towards growing the percentage of income from transaction products and fee-based products. Elaboration of transaction and fee-based products for all segments, including salary projects, acquiring, credit cards, payment services, etc. will be instrumental in delivering on this target.

Russian Agricultural Bank issues debit and credit cards of international payment systems (Visa International, MasterCard Worldwide, China UnionPay) and the National Payment Cards System MIR for multiple customer segments. The Bank's cards are customized for personal use, for salary projects, covering the needs of SMEs and large businesses; for taking out a loan, including special loans for household plot owners; for payroll clients and clients with a positive credit repayment record; for pensioners; for charitable donations. The Bank's products are adapted for all types of borrowers based on specific regional features.

Russian Agricultural Bank started to issue MIR cards of the National Payment Cards System. Acquiring was launched for MIR cards across the Bank's acquiring network, at ATMs and self-service terminals. The Bank started to issue China UnionPay cards.

The Bank further developed its credit and debit card offering, including the introduction of a co-branded card and client loyalty program. The following is the list of cards introduced in 2016:

- *Traveler's cards.* The Bank developed and launched Roadmap, a new credit/debit card product for travelers.
- *Motorist's cards.* Motorists were offered Russian Agricultural Bank – Rosneft, a new co-branded credit/debit card product powered by the MIR payment system.
- *Co-branded cards* in partnership with a major federal chain of filling stations;
- *Premium category cards.* Visa Infinite PayWave and MasterCard World Elite;
- *Savings card.* The Amur Tiger – A Card Complement, a new (and partially charitable) card for saving purposes was designed specifically for retail depositors with Russian Agricultural Bank.

Under the loyalty program "Urozhai (Harvest)", cardholders were offered an opportunity to exchange the bonus points they received for using their cards for multiple products on the rewards list (such as air and railway tickets, hotel accommodation, home appliances, etc.).

In 2016, the number of cards in circulation grew 10.7% and exceeded 3.6 million as at January 1, 2017. The number of credit cards went up 36.5%, with outstanding credit card debts growing 91.2%.

Transfers and payments

In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank continued cooperating with international money transfer systems. Amount of transfers through these systems in 2016 totaled RUB 8.93 billion, rising by 28.5% year-on-year. The number of transactions totaled 213,000, adding up to a rise of 8.3% year-on-year.

Russian Agricultural Bank started piloting a new payment hub that will help to boost the number of service providers receiving payments through the Bank's retail service channels in the near future.

[30] Note: Financial data is under Russian Accounting Standards as at January 1, 2017.

Merchant services

The Bank provides merchant acquiring services to a wide range of customers, including small farms and large national retail chains. The number of Russian Agricultural Bank's POS terminals installed at merchants rose by 50%, totaling 8,700 devices as at YE 2016. Russian Agricultural Bank's acquiring volumes in 2016 were RUB 29.9 billion, up by 83.7% from 2015. Sales on the Bank's cards at merchants were up by 55.8%, totaling RUB 33.5 billion. In 2016, total fees and commissions generated by the Bank's acquiring network grew 92%. Network efficiency in terms of revenue per terminal increased 43% compared to 2015.

Remote Service Channels

With a view to reinforce the Bank's position as an efficient, reliable and hi-tech financial institution significant effort has been invested in growing the share of operations through remote service channels.

The Bank puts priority on upgrading its remote service channels as part of card business development. In 2016, retail customers were offered Internet Bank and Mobile Bank – brand-new, state-of-the-art facilities for remote banking. The Bank serviced 199,000 customers using remote banking services (Internet Office, Internet Bank and Mobile Bank) as at YE 2016.

2017 Focus Areas

In line with broader strategic objectives the Bank proposes to develop transaction business and more specific initiatives: making channels for remote banking service more customer-friendly, functional, safe and accessible; developing card products and loyalty programs; developing acquiring, cash collection and payment services.

Russian Agricultural Bank intends to acquire more customers using Internet and mobile banking and to grow the percentage of remote transactions. In the medium-term, the Bank intends to become a leading player in developing the Russian National Payment Card System. In 2017, the Bank will proceed with the development of remote banking service platform for retail customers and roll-out of hi-tech solutions in cards and remote banking services.

3.5. IT Development

Today, the world sees a huge industrial merger. This is neither a merger between two corporations nor an acquisition of one entity by another. The process is much more global in its scale. There is an ongoing merger of two industries: financial and IT. Will technological companies replace banks in the future? Or will today's banks evolve into software companies? Only time will tell. But this process is neither spontaneous nor uncontrollable. Every bank, every company has a choice how to handle the reality of changing industry and how to adapt its business to emerging challenges.

Russian Agricultural Bank always paid a special emphasis on development of its IT structure and introduction of new soft- and hardware technologies. Rendering financial services to 6 million retail and corporate customers through 1,300 offices in 81 regions of Russia 24/7 amid competitive market environment requires a modern and solid IT infrastructure behind the scenes.

In recent years, RusAg was among first banks in Russia to provide new customer solutions. In cooperation with its international partners, the Bank pioneered contactless payments in Russia with PayPass and PayWave franchises, launched MoneySend service, introduced 3D secure technology for internet transactions and started issuance and acquiring of UnionPay and MIR cards. Thanks to such innovations, RusAg earned a reputation of a truly high-tech bank that keeps pace with the time. But customer solutions and ultimate products is just the tip of the iceberg. What remains unseen is hard work of a dedicated team of highly professional engineers and developers who make RusAg's sophisticated IT infrastructure a fulcrum of the Bank's daily business.

In 2016, RusAg made a comprehensive work to upgrade its operational systems and core processing facilities. The Bank completed a long-term project of centralization of the automated banking system (ABS). It resulted in migration of 75 ABS copies from regional branches to centralized data processing facilities.

Among other major achievements was the launch of the Manager's Information Panel, an eco-system which provides a number of features to optimize decision-making process in the Bank. It includes the following packages:

- Management and organization;
- Financial reporting and management accounting;
- Business and strategic development;
- IT systems.

A landmark event in consumer field became the total updates of the "Internet Bank" application for desktops and "Mobile Bank" app for smartphones with completely redesigned interfaces and widened functionality. As the result, the number of distant banking services active users quadrupled in 2016. Another effective channel of communication with retail customers is RusAg's modern contact center. Its CRM system was also seriously updated in 2016 which allowed the Bank to automate processing of many typical customer requests.

The Bank developed and put into service "Operational CRM for corporate business" system which significantly raised the effectiveness of various working processes in the corporate division.

As for internal IT infrastructure, RusAg continued with modernization and expansion of its processing facilities. The Bank upgraded its local area network with new hard- and software solutions and launched next generation systems of IT-services management and monitoring.

To secure high reliability, accessibility and continuality of its services, Russian Agricultural Bank builds its IT infrastructure with Enterprise-class server facilities, double-backed data storage systems, cluster solutions, and data backup copy systems. The Bank completed initial installation of IBM Filenet system and will spread it though regional branch network in 2017. The capacity of SWIFT data transmission was expanded to 300 messages a day by installation of upgraded software.

The Bank engages the latest virtualization technologies to create a flexible and dynamic IT infrastructure open for future upgrades. The Bank's common corporate network integrates all structural divisions and regional branches. It uses high speed ground-based and backup satellite-based data channels.

Having completed the centralization of its ABS, the Banks already looks to the future. It accepted the project "New generation ABS choice". Its realization will begin in 2017.

Another major future development will be introduction of an automated system to prepare financial statements under IFRS-9.

3.6. Financial Institutions and International Operations

Despite the challenging geopolitical situation and renewal of sanctions in 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank focused on maintaining a confident position on the international financial market by continuing to cooperate with its business partners, institutional investors, and credit rating agencies.

RusAg ensures its status update on a regular basis in order to inform the investment community and its business partners about the current activities of the Bank and the strategic plans of further development, organizes meetings, participates in specialized conferences to maintain relationships with a broad range of investors on the international capital markets and capital markets of Southeast Asia and the Middle East. The Bank maintains up-to-date information on its official website specially designed for the international audience.

Ratings

The Bank's major credit ratings and outlooks as of April 2017:

Fitch Ratings

- Long-term foreign and local currency IDRs – 'BB+', Stable outlook
- Short-term IDR – 'B'
- Viability rating – 'b-'
- Support rating – '3'
- Senior unsecured debt – 'BB+'

Moody's Investors Service

- Long-term foreign and local currency deposit ratings – 'Ba2', Stable outlook
- Long-term foreign and local currency senior debt ratings – 'Ba2', Stable outlook
- Baseline credit assessment – 'b3'
- Short-term foreign and local currency deposit ratings – 'Not Prime'

ACRA (Analytical Credit Rating Agency, Russia)

- Credit rating (under the national scale for the Russian Federation) – 'AA(RU)', Stable outlook

Membership and Cooperation

Russian Agricultural Bank is an active member of the following organizations: the Association of Russian Banks, the Association of Regional Banks of Russia, the Association of Banks of the North-West, the US-Russia Business Council, the Canada Eurasia Russia Business Association (CERBA), the Russian-Chinese Business Council, and the International Confederation of Agricultural Credit (CICA).

Active participation in the activities of these non-profit organizations is an important component of the work carried out by the Bank to strengthen its positions in the Russian Federation and abroad, and to attract clients who carry out major projects in agribusiness and related industries.

Representatives of the Bank participate in international financial congresses, conferences, forums and meetings, which allow receiving information on various innovations and best practices in the banking sector and contribute to the further strengthening and development of RusAg's bilateral relations with counterparties.

Correspondent Relations

Russian Agricultural Bank is widely recognized as a highly reliable banking partner to major financial institutions (both locally and internationally). Its transparency has been hailed by leading global rating agencies and national rating agencies accredited by the Bank of Russia.

Within the framework of a strategy to enhance and diversify its correspondent bank network, in 2016, RusAg continued to develop and expand its correspondent relations with local and international counterparts. The Bank's correspondent network creates a solid base for carrying out comprehensive financial operations in the best interests of both the Bank and its clients.

To strengthen and expand correspondent relations with both domestic and foreign financial institutions during the reporting period, the Bank has opened 13 new LORO accounts (the total number of these accounts reached 92) and 7 new NOSTRO accounts (the total number of these accounts opened in the Head Office reached 79).

Russian Agricultural Bank signed:

- 9 Interbank Cooperation Agreements on the interbank and foreign exchange markets, as well as derivative transaction agreements on financial markets, as of YE 2016 RusAg has 202 such agreements;
- 6 General Agreements on short-term loans with banks – residents of the Eurasian Economic Union, within which 16 loan transactions were implemented;
- 2 General Terms Agreements for REPO transactions on securities market operations, the total number of such agreements concluded reached 61;
- 3 Master Agreements on general terms for the purchase of precious metals on the interbank market, total number of Master Agreements amounted to 6 by year-end;
- 14 bank note transaction agreements, as of YE 2016 RusAg has 71 such agreements;
- 3 additional agreements on credit support within the framework of the existing ISDA General Agreements.

In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank successfully identified its clients – financial institutions, to comply with U.S. legislative requirements of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

The Bank is a participant of the leading international payment systems: MasterCard, Visa, UnionPay. In the reporting period, the Bank joined the national payment system "MIR", signed an agreement on marketing support with the Visa International Service Association, an agreement with UnionPay International on the development of a network of contactless terminals (MasterCard PayPass, Visa payWave and UnionPay QuickPass) and the development of a network of ATMs and trade-and-service enterprises for acquiring UnionPay payment cards.

Trade Finance

In light of tasks set by the Russian Government on the import-substitution of agricultural commodities and derivative products, as well as an increase in the share of exports of such commodities in light of the sanctions, Russian Agricultural Bank, as the key financial institution for the development of Russian agribusiness, has ensured the availability of financial resources for industry enterprises, including those exporting products abroad.

To facilitate the expansion of Russian exports, the Bank organized a service operation for the export deliveries of Russian companies operating in agribusiness and various industries.

In the reporting period, RusAg has concluded a number of export-related trade finance deals for the delivery of chemical fertilizers, metallurgical products and agricultural equipment, totaling USD 106.5 million.

In particular, the Bank has continued the implementation of projects with the Russian Agency for Export Credit and Investment Insurance (EXIAR) on insuring financing the supplies of Russian harvesters to the Republic of Kazakhstan in the amount of USD 9.1 million, for a tenor of 5 years, and insurance of loans for working capital financing issued to grain exporters in the amount of RUB 126 million for a period of up to 1 year.

During the reporting period, the Bank set up import letters of credit in the amount of USD 126.7 million, advised and confirmed export letters of credit totaling USD 89.9 million, and advised on guarantees issued by foreign banks in favor of the Bank’s clients in the amount of USD 23.9 million. In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank also carried out transactions to reimburse letters of credit issued by counter-party banks for more than USD 78.2 million.

In order to support the exports of Russian producers, the Bank has actively provided loans to banks – residents of the Eurasian Economic Union in the total amount equivalent to RUB 21.3 billion.

As a specialized financial institution with an in-depth focus on agribusiness, Russian Agricultural Bank strives to further expand its competence and successfully share experiences with international and domestic partners and peers.

Capital and Money Markets

Russian Agricultural Bank offers a comprehensive range of debt instruments to reduce risks by placing funds in the market and by raising additional funds, via: REPO operations, ruble-denominated bonds, loan participation notes, government and municipal debt securities, corporate debt securities, and promissory notes and equities. The Bank is an active player on both the international and domestic capital markets.

For the purposes of generation capital sources and a resource base for long-term lending, the Bank placed the following ruble bonds issues in 2016:

- In July – two issues of perpetual subordinated bonds with a total value of RUB 10 billion with a coupon rate of 14.5% per annum. RusAg became the first Russian issuer to place local perpetual bonds compliant with the criteria for inclusion in Tier 1 capital. The Bank of Russia approved the inclusion of funds raised from the placement of these bonds in the Bank’s sources of additional capital.
- In October – perpetual subordinated bonds in the amount of RUB 5 billion with a coupon rate of 14.25% per annum. RusAg became the first Russian issuer to place such type of bond in the local debt market. The Bank of Russia approved the inclusion of funds raised in the debt capital market in the Bank’s Tier 1 capital, which allowed to increase Tier 1 and total capital adequacy ratios and to maintain high lending growth rates to Russian agribusiness.

Investor Relations

Despite ongoing restrictions and limited access to the international capital market, the Bank maintains contact with its investors. Maintaining communication with the international business community is an important element for the Bank’s performance on global capital markets both now and in the future.

Russian Agricultural Bank has proved itself to be a transparent, reliable and flexible partner for its existing and potential investors by constantly delivering required information in the right way, at the right time. The Bank’s IR team continually updates its investor relations web page so that investors can easily access Bank information and documents which are subject to disclosure, including: statutory documents, internal regulations and policies, annual reports, financial statements (both consolidated and interim), ratings information, material facts, and other relevant data. In addition to the website, Russian Agricultural Bank eagerly provides investors with other communication channels, such as: conference calls, email newsletters, and direct meetings.

In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank has organized a number of IR events where senior management explained the Bank’s strategies and operating performance to global investors. RusAg proactively enhanced investor relations activities by participating in related conferences, holding due diligence calls, and gathering investor feedback. Through these activities, Russian Agricultural Bank expressed its interest in building relationships with potential investors and maintaining strong ties with current international investors.

The Bank’s thorough and consistent approach has logically resulted in strong and sustainable relationships with foreign and local institutional investors in recent years.

OVER RUB

1 trillion

Financial support to agribusiness

4 Controls and Procedures

4.1. Risk Management

To rebuild something, you must tear it down first. When it comes to a bank, it is all about good and bad assets. In recent years Russian Agricultural Bank has seen a share of that. As with a house where is not enough to tear down old walls to make a new structure stronger, it is not enough to write down troubled loans to make a bank's portfolio more sustainable and resilient in the long run. The more important issue is to build up business with new, healthier assets. And there is one major factor that determines how successful such a strategy will be. It is called risk management.

In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank continued to lay the groundwork for further improvement of credit portfolio quality while draining the swamp of bad loans of the past. Being a top-5 bank in Russia, RusAg became an underdog amid turbulent economic situation of the recent years. But the Bank did not lower its standards of risk management. It, in fact, significantly raised them. And this starts paying back which is well illustrated by the improved financial performance in 2016.

The transformation of the Risk Management service in Russian Agricultural Bank over the recent years has largely been proceeded in response to both: stricter regulation of the industry and more focused approach to risk assessment in the Bank. The other drivers for better and firmer risk management include rising customer expectations, evolution of technology and introduction of advanced analytics, rapid emergence of new risks, pressure for cost savings.

Alongside with traditional tools of improvement such as strong risk-management culture and enhanced risk reporting, the Bank is also committed to introduce modern practices and innovative approaches. RusAg didn't have to make features like digitized core processes, advanced analytics and machine learning, standard in its risk operations. No one would know if we did not. But we would. For the things a bank does when no one is looking are the things that define a financial institution. That is why Russian Agricultural Bank strives hard to keep up with the times and its Risk Management service is the unit to be at the cutting edge.

The year 2016 proved once again that a steady development of risk management does not only ensure business continuity but eventually effects financial results of a bank. Russian Agricultural Bank managed to build a strong yet highly flexible firewall witch provided a reliable protection against stormy weather of the recent years. With financial results starting to climb, RusAg will continue its policy of heavy spending on risk management which will secure and increase the Bank's value for its customers, partners, and the shareholder.

Risk Management Framework

If it ain't broke, don't fix it. Russian Agricultural Bank enjoys a well-proven risk management framework which didn't experience any significant changes in 2016. It is based on three major documents.

The Risk management Policy of Russian Agricultural Bank	The Risk and capital management Strategy of Russian Agricultural Bank	The Risk management Strategy of Russian Agricultural Bank

- The risk management Policy of Russian Agricultural Bank establishes main principals of Risk management framework in the Bank.
- The Risk and capital management Strategy of Russian Agricultural Bank sets up major principals and approaches to internal procedures of capital adequacy analysis.
- The Risk management Strategy of Russian Agricultural Bank determines targets and development vectors of risk management system up to the year 2020.

Effective risk management begins with effective risk governance. RusAg has a well-established risk governance structure, with an active and engaged Management Board supported by an experienced senior management team. Decision-making process is highly centralized through a number of senior and executive risk management committees. The whole system is built on a principle of subordination to disperse controlling functions and secure an effective supervision.

The Supervisory Board is in charge of endorsement of both the risk management policy and risk and capital management Strategy. It also considers reports on risks taken by the Bank.

The Management Board approves documents which ensure functioning of the risk management system and regulate internal procedures of capital adequacy assessment.

Among the main functions of the Risk Management Committee are to maintain risk management system up and running, effective and constantly improving; to control risk appetite and aggregated risk profile of the Bank; to analyze Bank's risk management system compliance with the requirements of the state regulating bodies, including requirements on implementation of standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) in the Russian Federation.

The Management Board, the Chairman of the Managing Board, the Risk Management Committee and other collective bodies of the Bank conduct efficient and flexible leadership on risk management according to their authorities.

The independent analysis and risk assessment are made by the dedicated structural units – the Bank's Risk Management Department and risk management services in regional branches. Risk Management Department's competence embraces such areas like methodological support of risk management system; implementation of principles and methods of identification, assessment, monitoring and control of financial risks (credit, market, interest, liquidity) and operational risk, including at the regional level.

Some functions of risk management are also performed by other structural units: Legal Department, Department of Strategy, Public Relations Service, Internal Treasury, and Internal Control Service.

2016 Major Developments

In 2016, the Bank introduced the following improvements at the core level of risk management system:

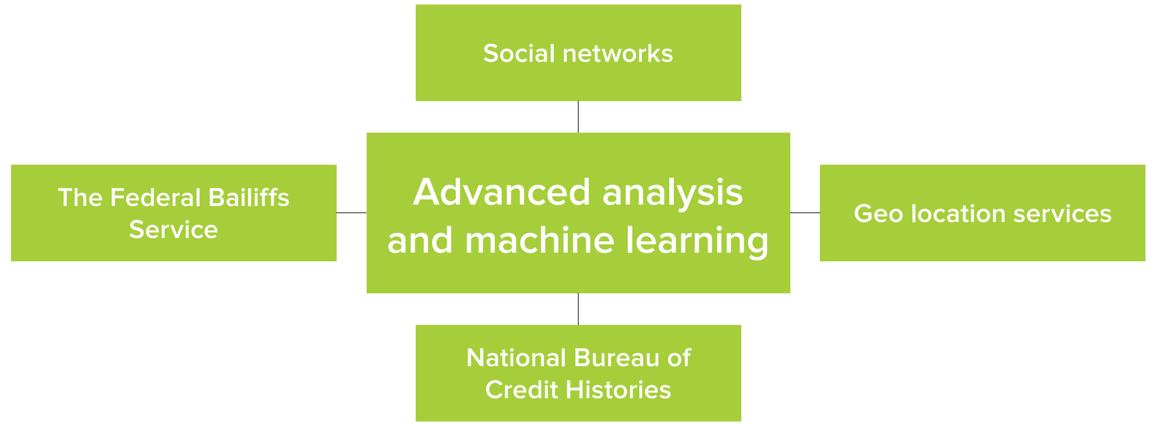
- Establishment of new risk appetite indicators;
- Harmonization of internal procedures on the Bank's capital adequacy assessment with the requirements of the Bank of Russia;
- Development and adoption of key documents defining principals of risk management and internal procedures of capital adequacy assessment at the level of the Group of Russian Agricultural Bank in accordance with the requirements of the Bank of Russia.

The Bank took multiple steps towards enhancement of its corporate risk management system in 2016. Namely, it adopted a new methodology to calculate premium for credit risk for corporate borrowers. Another important development became the launch of an automated system to control credit risk limits.

RusAg operates an effective centralized decision-making platform to provide all the retail credit products. It is standardized and designed as a credit conveyor. In 2016, the Bank modified decision-making process in the framework of this technology with introduction of new approaches towards customer creditability based on payment-to-income ratio.

Implementing cutting edge technologies in its credit opinion process, Russian Agricultural Bank engages Big Data to assess creditability of prospective and existing customers. The Bank collects information from various sources and analyses it through advanced software with machine learning ability. *Please refer to Chart on page 63.*

For better management of liquidity risk, the Bank proceeded with adoption of the Bank of Russia and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) recommendations. It introduced new behavioral models for financial instruments with no maturity date and banking products with flexible parameters. In 2016, RusAg continued its work on installation of Automated Assets and Liabilities Management System (ALMS). Complemented with further automation of liquidity risk and interest risk management on a unified technological platform, it will bring a remarkable impact on the whole risk management process in the Bank in the nearest future.



Alongside with the development of interest risk management procedures, RusAg introduced a number of upgrades of market risk management. Namely, the Bank launched the following projects:

- Automation of taken risks levels with account of emergence of new financial instruments in the Bank's portfolio;
- New and improved methodology of market risk assessment with respect to volume of high liquid securities in the portfolio;
- Actualization of limits system.

Operational risk management was also enhanced in 2016. The Bank actualized internal procedures in accordance with requirements of the Bank of Russia and the BCBS which touched such spheres like gathering and analyzing of internal information on the Bank's operational risks and external information when operational risk emerges in other credit organizations. As a major part of Russian Agricultural Bank's services is rendered to regional customers, the Bank made a series of simulations of non-standard situations in regional branches, aimed to secure continuality of business activities in case of emergency.

In 2017, RusAg will continue to shift focus to internal credit ratings and other quantitate risk-metrics in risk assessment process. The emphasis will be made on further development of Loss Given at Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) approaches.

In the field of liquidity and interest risks management the Bank plans to launch the Automated Assets and Liabilities Management System as well as upgrade a number of methodologies in accordance with new standards set by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

The market risk management will also be enhanced by introduction of new BCBS standards alongside with elaboration and automation of the market risk limits system.

Further development of the operational risk management will be secured by upgraded procedures of collection and processing of information on operational risks and modified key risk indicators system which proved itself as a reliable primary signal system to monitor and deter operational risks.

4.2. Internal Control

Russian Agricultural Bank made a significant step forward in 2014 when the Bank's reorganized Internal Control Service (ICS) was launched. Since then the ICS continued its evolution as an effective and venerable unit whose commitment to excellence reflects the one of the Bank as a whole. Dealing with compliance (regulatory) risk in a state-owned bank means the highest level of proficiency, competence and ability to work under pressure as the activities of such a bank are always under special scrutiny of state controlling bodies, other banks and the public.

The ICS of Russian Agricultural Bank consists of a set of rules, procedures and organizational structures which aim at:

- Securing compliance with Russian laws, the rules and requirements of the Bank of Russia, and standards for SROs (self-regulated organizations) and other applicable regulations;
- Ensuring that corporate strategy is implemented;
- Achieving effective and efficient corporate processes;
- Safeguarding the value of corporate assets;
- Ensuring the reliability and integrity of accounting and management data;
- Ensuring that operations comply with all existing rules and regulations.

Although the ICS of Russian Agricultural Bank is a well-established and effectively functioning unit, its procedures and processes are being constantly modified and upgraded in line with both Russian and international best practices.

In 2016, the Supervisory Board approved a new edition of the ICS arrangement document. The unit's functionality and range of powers were broadened to cover the needs of the Financial Group of Russian Agricultural Bank. Engaging a more centralized approach to internal control and compliance (regulatory) risk management became an important step forward in consistence with a general strategy to centralize and optimize major services at the Group's level. Although the Bank's business divisions are in charge of compliance risk management under their authorities, the ICS conducts senior supervision and carries out internal inspections. With ability to have the Bank's divisions at glance, the ICS gives its recommendations to other units aimed at elimination of exposed system weaknesses and vulnerabilities.

The future development of the ICS in RusAg lies in the sphere of closer integration between business branches of the Bank's Financial Group. The ICS is set to work out and adopt more unified approaches towards compliance risk management in internal divisions with a better coordination between dedicated units and officers to expose possible risk at an early stage and to prevent its emergence in future. This strategy also stipulates the co-option and replication of the most effective practices in different divisions under the ICS supervision. Such approach will secure an establishment of a unified methodology for the documentation of processes, risks and controls of the relevant operations of the different units that make up the Group's entity.

Anti-money laundering policy

In accordance with Federal Law No. 115-FZ, Russian Agricultural Bank conducts a complex of measures to comply with Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter Terrorist Financing (CTF) rules and regulations. The Bank's approach is to sustain an effective and cost-efficient AML / CTF service which supervises compliance with applicable regulation both in the HQ units and regional branches.

The Bank's HQ and every regional branch have their dedicated officer to control the compliance with internal rules of AML / CTF policy. These officers supervise KYC principle which stipulates in-depth knowledge of existing and prospect corporate customers, their business profile, beneficiary structure and transactions history.

To adapt to changing regulations, RusAg conducts regular trainings of the staff on AML / CTF issues.

In accordance with the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), Russian Agricultural Bank is registered as a Participating Foreign Financial Institution (PFFI) by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

The Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN) assigned to Russian Agricultural Bank is FE0DCW.00000.LE.643.

The effective date of the inclusion of Russian Agricultural Bank in the U.S. Internal Revenue Service list of financial institutions that joined FATCA is June 30, 2014.

4.3. Internal Audit

Today, every financial institution sees its internal audit as an effective tool to encompass the critical banking areas and to provide independent and objective assurance designed to improve the bank's operations. In Russian Agricultural Bank the Internal Audit Service (IAS) helps to accomplish these objectives by bringing a systematic approach to evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management, internal control system and corporate governance in general.

To ensure its independence, the IAS in RusAg functions under the supervision and monitoring of the Bank's Supervisory Board, to which it reports. The IAS officers use risk-based approaches to determine their respective work plans and actions. Their mission is to develop an independent and informal view of the risks faced by the Bank based on their records and data, their enquiries and their professional competence.

One of the most important instruments for the IAS is regular internal inspections. While the major part of such activities goes under a schedule, some inspections are carried out randomly, which secures an objective judgment on the Bank's ability to resist certain types of risks.

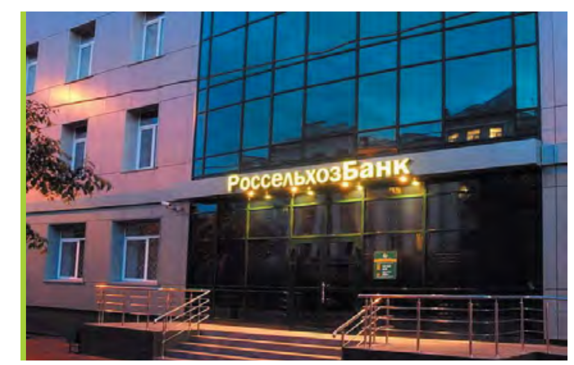
In 2016, the IAS of RusAg carried out 2,015 internal inspections against 1,875 in 2015, including:

- 11 inspections of HQ units;
- 1,142 inspections of regional branches, including 46 comprehensive inspections of financial and economic activities;
- 860 inspections of front and back offices in regional branches;
- 2 inspections of representative offices in Belarus and Kazakhstan.

Additionally, the IAS also carried out inspections in 34 subsidiary companies, which increased the total number of inspections delivered in 2016 up to 2,049. A unified approach to corporate standards in risk management through all the divisions of RusAg's Financial Group is a major factor to enhance Group's corporate discipline and, thus, to strengthen its sustainability.

11 inspections of HQ units

1,142 inspections of regional branches



860 inspections of front and back offices


34 inspections of subsidiary companies

For more comprehensive tasks such as revision of all banking operations of a kind for a certain time period, the IAS begins to introduce new approaches based on big data analysis. It allows the unit to form an integral picture of business activities and work out effective recommendations for the Bank's internal divisions.

With an expanding competence and growing authorities, the IAS makes various steps to improve its own structure and widen the range of applicable tools. In 2016, the service upgraded its methodology and added new features, namely, in the field of distant checks and control procedures.

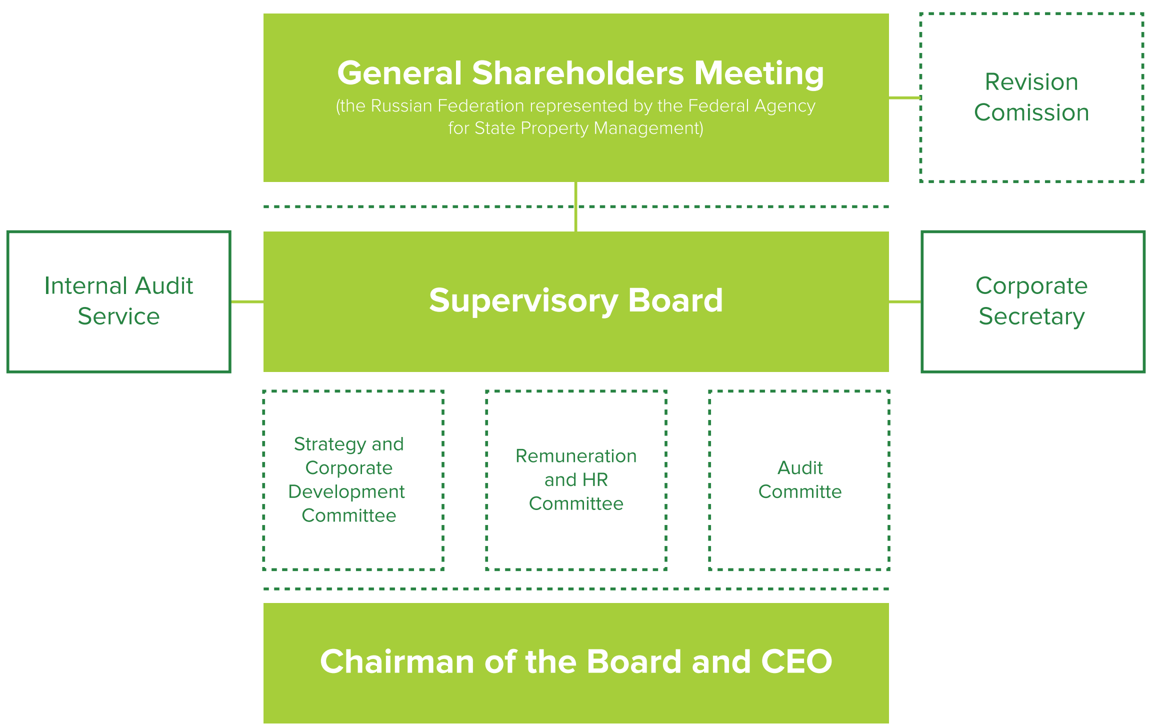
RUB 1.98 trillion

Customer accounts

5 Corporate Governance

Russian Agricultural Bank regards good corporate governance practices as a key to long-term success, creating trust and engagement between the Bank and its shareholder, employees and clients.

The corporate governance structure ensures a proper balance of governance bodies, leverages authority and distributes the management process based on a four-tier system that comprises the General Shareholders Meeting, the Supervisory Board (SB), the Chairman of the Management Board and the Management Board (MB).



An effective system of mechanisms and approaches (directing and controlling the Bank) ensures that decision making is fast, transparent and results-oriented. It enables the Bank to effectively control risks, and to promptly react to any changes in the business or economic environment.

Russian Agricultural Bank's only shareholder is the Russian Federation, represented by the Federal Agency on Federal Property Management, which holds the Bank's issued and outstanding ordinary shares (71.99% from total share capital), the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, which holds the Bank's issued and outstanding preference shares (7.47% from total share capital) and the State Corporation "Deposit Insurance Agency", which holds the Bank's issued and outstanding Type A preference shares (20.54% from total share capital).

Rosimuschestvo holds 100% of the Bank's voting stock. Pursuant to the Russian Federation Government Decree No. 738 dated December 3, 2004 "On Management of Federally Owned Shares in Joint Stock Companies and Exercise of the Special Right of the Russian Federation to Participate in Joint Stock Companies' Management" ("Golden Share"), Rosimuschestvo exercises the powers of the General Shareholders Meeting. The decisions of the General Shareholders Meeting are executed in the form of an order by Rosimuschestvo.

Thus, SB composition is determined according to the direction of Rosimuschestvo upon the instructions of the Russian Government. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board is chosen by a vote among Supervisory Board members following the Government recommendations.

The Bank's shareholders have equal and fair opportunity to take part in profit distribution through dividend payment.

The SB plays a major role in ensuring effective interactions between the shareholders and management and preventing conflicts of interest.

The Bank's SB determines key strategic long-term guidelines, controls executives bodies, sets approaches to risk management and internal controls, sets the remuneration policy of the SB members, executive bodies and other key management personnel. The Bank's SB constantly monitors the Bank's operations and executive bodies, assesses their activity as to whether it corresponds to the nature, scale and conditions of the Bank's development, sets the key performance indicators (KPIs) and controls their achievement.

Specialized committees under the SB perform a preliminary review and prepare recommendations on issues within the competence of the Board. All issues concerning operational and strategic management, financial planning, asset and liability management, and business segments that are submitted for approval to the Supervisory Board pass preliminary review by the Management Board.

The Revision Commission is the body responsible for controlling the Bank's financial and business activity.

The Corporate Secretary is responsible for ensuring procedures aimed at championing the rights and interests of the Bank's shareholders.

The Bank has drawn up and follows all requirements of the internal documents compulsory for joint-stock companies (Charter documents, Provision on the General Shareholders Meeting, Provisions on the Supervisory Board and Management Board, and the Revision Commission, etc.). The Bank timely discloses complete, updated and correct information on its operations to ensure the Bank's shareholder and investors can take substantiated decisions.

The SB remuneration system provides for closer alignment of interests of the SB members with the shareholder's long term financial interests. The only form of remuneration applied by the Bank to the SB members is fixed remuneration. The remuneration of the executive bodies and other key personnel is linked to the Bank's results and their personal contribution to achieving these results. Russian Agricultural Bank has introduced long term motivation for executive management and other key personnel.

Russian Agricultural Bank has established an effective risk management and internal controls are aimed at ensuring reasonable confidence that the Bank accomplishes the set targets. The Bank has set up internal units working on risk management and internal controls.

The Bank's Internal Audit Service reports functionally to the SB. Its functions comply with recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code and among others include: (1) assessment of the efficiency of the internal control system; (2) assessment of the efficiency of the risk management framework.

The Bank has drawn up and introduced anticorruption policies that define measures aimed at creating corporate culture components, organizational structure, rules and procedures preventing the cases of corruption.

The Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board exercises the overall management excluding the solution of issues assigned pursuant to Federal Law No. 98 "On joint-stock companies" dated December 26, 1995 and the Bank's Charter to the competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The role and responsibilities of the SB include: considering and approving the long-term strategic guidelines, KPIs, approaches to the risk management and internal control frameworks, controlling the performance of the Bank's executive bodies. The Supervisory Board also provides advisory assistance to the Management Board on comprehensive issues, in accordance with the Bank's core values of transparency, trust and integrity.

In 2016, the General Shareholders Meeting elected the Bank's Supervisory Board comprising 8 members.

Chairman of the Supervisory Board	
Aleksandr N. Tkachyov	Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation Re-elected SB Chair on August 9, 2016
Members of the Supervisory Board	
Oleg A. Bogomolov	Advisor to Chairman of the Management Board of JSC Rosselkhozbank Re-elected SB Member on June 28, 2016
Andrei Y. Ivanov	Deputy Finance Minister of the Russian Federation Re-elected SB Member on June 28, 2016
Denis S. Morozov	Executive director representing the Russian Federation, Belarus and Tajikistan on the Board of Directors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Dmitry N. Patrushev	Chairman of the Board and CEO of JSC Rosselkhozbank Re-elected SB Member on June 28, 2016
Vladimir I. Strzhalkovsky	Special representative of the State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM for nuclear technologies promotion in Africa Re-elected SB Member on June 28, 2016
Mukhadin A. Eskindarov	Rector of the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation Re-elected SB Member on June 28, 2016
Mikhail Y. Genis	Independent director

Performance of the Governing Bodies

In 2016, three General Shareholder Meetings were held: two extraordinary meetings in April and March, and an annual General Shareholder Meeting in June. In particular, the annual General Shareholder Meeting elected the Revision Commission, the composition of the Supervisory Board, approved the Bank's external auditor, the Bank's annual report and the accounting (financial) report for 2015. Besides, the annual General Shareholders Meeting approved the internal regulation on the Bank's GSM and looked into other issues on the agenda.

During 2016, the Bank's Supervisory Board convened 23 times and in total addressed 96 issues.

The authorities are distributed among the SB members through the establishment of specialized committees. The Provisions on the Bank's SB and on SB Committees envisage that SB members may provide written opinions regarding issues on the agenda in case of their personal absence.

The Supervisory Board of Russian Agricultural Bank established three SB committees:

- The Audit Committee reviews the Bank's accounting and risk policies, as well as the internal control environment.
- The Strategic Planning and Development Committee sets forth and supervises general and priority strategic objectives, makes recommendations on the Bank's dividend policy and evaluates the Bank's operational efficiency.
- The Human Resources and Remuneration Committee approves the Human Resources Policy and the remuneration policy for senior executives.

The SB approved Regulations for these committees on February 10, 2012, Minutes No. 4, and on May 12, 2015, Minutes No. 8. The SB elects chairs and members of these committees among the Supervisory Board members for a period until the General Shareholders Meeting elects a new Supervisory Board.

The following changes took place in the composition of the Supervisory Board Committees during 2016:

The Strategic Planning and Development Committee:

	Composition as at January 1, 2016	Composition as at January 1, 2017
Chair:	D. Morozov	D. Morozov
Members:	A. Ivanov D. Patrushev M. Eskindarov	A. Ivanov M. Genis D. Patrushev M. Eskindarov

The Strategic Planning and Development Committee:

	Composition as at January 1, 2016	Composition as at January 1, 2017
Chair:	M. Eskindarov	M. Eskindarov
Members:	O. Bogomolov A. Ivanov	O. Bogomolov M. Genis A. Ivanov V. Strzhalkovskyv

The Human Resources and Remuneration Committee:

	Composition as at January 1, 2016	Composition as at January 1, 2017
Chair:	V. Strzhalkovsky	V. Strzhalkovsky
Members:	D. Patrushev M. Eskindarov	D. Morozov M. Eskindarov

The Revision Commission

The Revision Commission is the body responsible for controlling the Bank's financial and business activity. It carries out the revision of compliance of current operations with the financial plan, analyzes the Bank's financial position, evaluates the functioning of internal control and risk management systems, and checks the legitimacy of selected transactions.

The Revision Commission is elected according to an order of Rosimuschestvo.

The Commission comprises 3 members and currently includes representatives of Rosimuschestvo, and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation.

The Corporate Secretary

The Corporate Secretary is responsible for ensuring procedures aimed at championing the rights and interests of the Bank's shareholders. The Secretary participates in arranging the General Shareholders Meeting and Supervisory Board meetings and works out resolutions that need the approval of the Bank's shareholder. The Corporate Secretary secures effective cooperation between the shareholder and the Bank's management team.

The Management Board

The Chairman of the Board and the Management Board are Russian Agricultural Bank's sole and collective executive bodies. They perform general duties related to achieving the Bank's key business goals, accomplishing long-term targets set forth by the shareholder, supervising the compliance of Bank operations with all relevant laws and regulations, overseeing the introduction and functioning of appropriate risk management systems including defining the Bank's risk appetite, monitoring the environment in which the Bank operates, and strengthening the Bank's corporate culture.

The Composition of the Management Board as at January 1, 2017 was as follows:

Chairman of the Management Board	
Dmitry N. Patrushev	Chairman of the Board and CEO of JSC Rosselkhozbank
Members of the Management Board	
Boris P. Listov	Board Member, First Deputy Chairman of the Board
Dmitry G. Sergeev	Board Member, First Deputy Chairman of the Board
Kirill Y. Levin	Board Member, Deputy Chairman of the Board
Aleksei Y. Zhdanov	Board Member, Deputy Chairman of the Board
Evgeny V. Kryukov	Board Member, Deputy Chairman of the Board
Irina V. Zhachkina	Board Member, Deputy Chairman of the Board
Ekaterina A. Romankova	Board Member, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Chief Accountant
Members of the Management Board	
Andrei N. Barabanov	Deputy Chairman of the Board
Pavel D. Markov	Deputy Chairman of the Board
Oksana N. Lut	Deputy Chairman of the Board

The Management Board is supported by a number of specialized committees and commissions, including, but not limited to:

1. The Strategy and Corporate Development Committee (8 members)

This Committee develops proposals and recommendations for the Management Board and its Chairman and makes decisions to enhance governance at the Bank and across the Group in the following areas:

- Strategic development
- Corporate governance
- Development of the functional model and organization structure
- Project activities
- Business process optimization.

2. The Credit Committee (12 members)

3. The Junior Credit Committee (12 members)

4. The Micro Credit Committee (5 members)

The Credit Committee, the Junior Credit Committee, and the Micro Credit Committee engage in the implementation of the Bank's credit policy and its enhancement, the minimization of credit risks. They ensure that lending transactions yield a return and are effective, by introducing improved quality and faster decision making, and standardized credit processes.

5. The Finance Committee (9 members)

The Finance Committee coordinates multiple aspects of business planning, cost management, pricing and profitability analysis of banking operations. It is also involved in improving the management of the Bank's financial and business activities.

6. The Asset and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) (16 members)

ALCO develops and makes decisions on asset and liability management related issues, including: operations to raise funding or allocate funds on the financial markets (securities and derivatives market, FX and money market, stock market and OTC market, where the Bank raises funding and allocates its funds or currency assets, engages in securities transactions, issues or redeems its debt obligations). ALCO's competence also includes distributing funds amongst Bank units, managing the market risk (including interest and currency risks) and the liquidity risk; and developing the Bank's tariff and interest policy.

7. The Technology Committee (17 members)

The Technology Committee reviews, coordinates and settles disagreements related to the development and implementation of IT employed in the roll-out and support of the bank products, services and transactions.

8. The Branch Network Committee (11 members)

The key functions of the Branch Network Committee include elaboration and decision-making relating to enhancing the efficiency of regional branch network's operation, development and manageability (including internal units). Moreover, the Committee assesses the performance and takes action to enhance the efficiency of the regional branch network.

9. The Problem Loan Management Committee (14 members)

The Problem Loan Management Committee implements the Bank's policy in problem loan management and develops proposals for the Bank's Management Board to improve that policy, the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio and the efficiency in settling distressed loans. The Committee ensures that uniform approaches are applied in the implementation of the problem loan management policy as well as to any non-core assets that the Bank may receive in the course of problem loan settlement.

10. The Corporate Ethics and Discipline Committee (7 members)

The Corporate Ethics and Discipline Committee exercises overall control of the implementation of shared corporate values and ethical norms and facilitates the development of a unified corporate culture.

11. The Risk Management Committee (8 members)

The Risk Management Committee controls the target risk appetite and the aggregated risk profile of the Bank and the Group, making sure that the risk taken falls within the existing limits and thresholds. It monitors the key risk factors that affect the aggregated risk profile of the Bank and the Group and takes action so that the risk management system (including risk identification, assessment, monitoring and control processes) functions efficiently and is improved on an ongoing basis.

6 Human Resources Management

Seeking to accomplish the key targets outlined in the Strategy through 2020, Russian Agricultural Bank consistently works towards enhancing its human capital management. As part of this effort, the Bank places priority on strengthening the Bank's employer brand and building a professional, loyal and motivated team who are able to deliver on the tasks set forth by the shareholder.

In line with its strategic objectives, the Bank in 2016 made progress in the following areas: ensuring staff professional expertise; developing managers and staff in key business lines corporate culture development targeting higher personal efficiency; supporting the Bank's employer brand attractiveness; enhancing employees' engagement and loyalty.

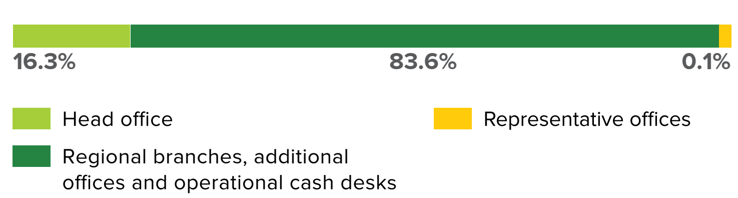
To achieve sustainable business results Russian Agricultural Bank seeks to enhance staff's performance by upgrading their qualification level, increasing engagement and strengthening morale. The outcome has been an unfailingly responsible attitude of the Bank's employees to their duties, their aspiration towards highest achievements for the benefit of the Bank and its clients.

The commendable sense of responsibility and high degree of professionalism of the Bank's staff is underpinned by an elaborate and streamlined Human Resources Management Policy.

Effective human capital management at Russian Agricultural Bank solidly rests upon the following building blocks: sound financial and non-financial motivation, consistent recruitment, appraisal and training, strong internal social policies.

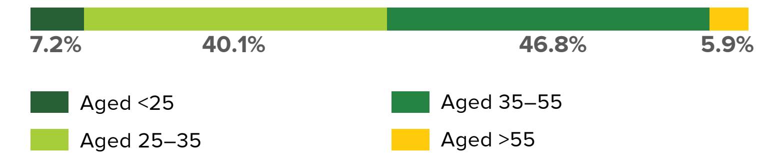
Personnel Overview[31]

Russian Agricultural Bank is one of the largest employers in the Russian banking sector. In 2016, the actual **number of the Bank's employees** reached 27,236[32].

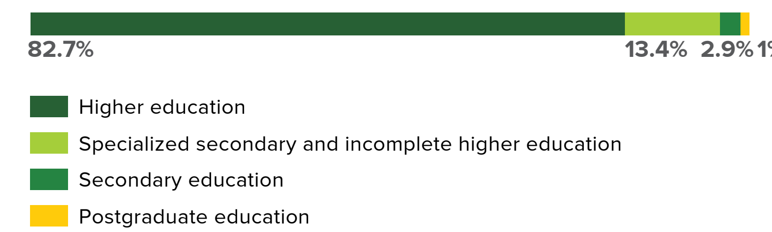


[31] Source: Bank information as of December 31, 2016.
[32] Note: the total number of personnel for Russian Agricultural Bank on a standalone basis. The number does not include contract employees.

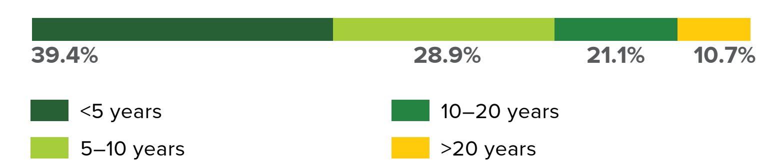
Staff Breakdown by Age



Staff Breakdown by Education



Staff Breakdown by Work Experience in the Banking Sector



For the most part, the Bank's staff have higher education and considerable prior banking industry experience. The average age of the Bank's workforce is 37. 84 percent of the Bank's employees have completed higher education. About 60 percent of employees have 5 or more years of work experience in the banking sector.

Human Capital Investments

Personnel Recruiting, Assessing and Retaining

When recruiting new staff, the Bank is guided by non-discrimination and fairness principles as well as professional expertise criteria. The Bank's focus on agribusiness makes it desirable that future staff possess both professional banking knowledge and knowledge of the core borrowers' industry. Newly recruited employees pass adaptation trainings. All candidates for vacant positions are treated equally without any discrimination on any ground. The Bank applies identical requirements to nominees that apply at the same time for the same position.

The Bank seeks to employ high-potential candidates to ensure their future successful work and advancement within the Bank.

To ensure the required qualification and potential, in 2016 the Bank carried out standardized assessment and recruitment procedures, including personality and skills tests. In 2016, the Bank conducted assessment involving 2,461 employees. 1,517 employees passed appraisal procedures. The results of these tests and assessment are used in planning and working out of educational programs, in building the internal reserve pool, rotation and rewarding employees based on outstanding achievements.

The comprehensive personnel assessment system is designed to ensure the necessary qualifications and performance by executive personnel across the branch network. To ensure talent acquisition from the market and in-house, the Bank puts special focus on the personnel qualifications, potential and competencies. In 2016, a total of 2,461 employees passed comprehensive assessment, including an appraisal of their leadership and technical competencies. Based on personnel assessment results, the Bank has determined the need for further employee professional training, development and rotation.

Operating in an environment of the knowledge-intensive economy and accelerating technological change, the Bank contemplates the introduction of professional standards as another priority area for ensuring the personnel qualification.

In 2016, the Bank identified standards in the sphere of “Finance and Economy” and end-to-end activities that it plans to introduce in the first place. Managers will be assessed and rewarded based on criteria set by these standards. As part of this effort the Bank has envisaged a possibility of expanding cooperation with educational establishments and qualification assessment centers working in the regions of presence.

The Bank maintains its internal and external succession pools, ensuring timely and effective filling of vacant executive positions, as well as reducing management turnover.

In 2016, the Bank continued to build its external succession pool encompassing university and college resources, comprising more than 140 universities, a student scholarship program covering 240 students at 129 higher educational establishments; an internship program for university students — 2,925 trainees, 43 of whom were recruited; finance students' teams in branches with 643 students taking part in this initiative.

The Bank has in place a thoroughly elaborated internal succession planning process which comprises ‘talent reviews’ and ongoing development at all levels. The internal talent pool ensures timely recruiting for vacant management positions. This mechanism also mitigates HR risks and shortens the employee adaptation period when appointed to management positions, provides career growth opportunities and motivates the staff to upgrade their qualification. This approach ensures development, progress and mitigates employee turnover risks.

In 2016, the internal pool comprised more than 2,051 employees.

Cooperation with higher education establishments

The student scholarship program aims at supporting agrarian students and retaining young professionals in rural areas, thus contributing to revival of such communities, as well as strengthening the Bank's attractiveness as an employer brand.

In 2016, the Bank continued cooperation with the Finance University under the auspices of the Russian Government, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian State Agrarian University-Moscow K.A. Timiryazev Agricultural Academy. The Bank's representatives took part in a few “Career days” hosted by universities and a number of roundtable discussions.

Russian Agricultural Bank signed a Cooperation agreement with the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA). The agreement stipulates that the parties will cooperate in many directions in the sphere of education, including by conducting joint scientific and research projects, engaging the Bank's experts in conferences and discussion boards at the Academy, arranging professional upgrade and retraining events for the Bank's employees. Moreover, the Bank will provide career guidance and practical internship opportunities to 3rd–5th year students of RANEPA.

The Bank also supports workforce retention by building closer co-worker connections through arranging various social, cultural and sports activities.

Training and Development

Russian Agricultural Bank's human capital management aims at increasing engagement of every employee and fully equipping all business units with highly qualified staff. This approach contributes to preserving and accumulating the Bank expertise, and also limits the risk of a shortage of talent. The Bank has a well-developed training system, which comprises both external and internal trainings customized for all employee grades. Self-education is encouraged through user-friendly online resources. On-the-job learning and mentoring are also available. The core vehicle for carrying out staff education is the Bank's Corporate University, which operates through seven training centers at the Head Office and in the regions, offers an integrated educational environment contributing to creating teamwork skills and like-minded thinking. The Corporate University is a multi-functional structure that sets forth strategic tasks, works out methods and arranges education and development across the Bank's offices and branches. New knowledge is promptly disseminated across the Bank by cascading (a top down approach) through on-site seminars and distance learning tools.

Employees can pass specific professional courses at the Bank's expense. Moreover, corporate discounts cover personal efficiency programs such as foreign languages, fast reading, etc.

To ensure continuous education for new hires and to involve remote branch employees in on-site trainings without compromising on their core activity, the Human Resources have set up a pool of internal coaches for retail, small and mid-sized businesses, which currently comprises 110 employees. These coaches carried out 304 trainings involving 2,850 employees. Overall, the Corporate University held 3,640 educational classes and tests with the use of distance learning methods and on-site events.

Overall, the Corporate University has compiled a portfolio of more than 50 programs of on-site and more than 300 distance learning courses across various specializations for all functional roles. All the programs fall into the three broad categories: skills training designed to develop product sales, enhance client service quality, management skills and personal efficiency; professional training in financial analysis, accounting, back-office and cash operations, credit risks, collateral handling; product-specific trainings.

The Corporate University adds to the positive social impact of the Bank's core operations and its CSR activities by arranging financial literacy seminars for schoolchildren, students and general public. More than 700 schoolchildren and students took part in such initiatives in 2016. The Bank also launched a project to educate businesses and municipal authorities of mono-cities, where 11,800 people took part.

Motivating and recognizing performance

One of the Bank's priorities is continuous improvement of professional competences and enhanced individual and teamwork efficiency in all spheres. The Bank strives to ensure employee performance recognition, encourage further achievement through ongoing training and development, as well as to promote employees' personal well-being (and that of their dependents). To this end, the Bank has put into place a motivation and incentive policy.

The Bank holds professional excellence contests and competitions to reward business activity results for department staff teams, individual employees and branches. The “Best in Profession” contest has been held for 7 years in succession with the goal of incentivizing employees' strong performance. In 2016, 29 employees were selected as winners. The photos of best employees are displayed in the Bank's offices.

The children of employees had an opportunity to display their talents at an arts competition. In total, 198 artworks were submitted, the winners received prizes based on the results of voting on the internal website.

The Bank's Retail Banking Unit has developed a unique system of motivation contests where teams and individual employees have a chance to compete. Contests are designed to improve employee efficiency, service quality, and deliver on key performance targets.

The provision of a competitive package of benefits is an important factor in attracting and retaining the talented staff the Bank needs to deliver on its strategy objectives. Compensation for the work done is supplemented by a bonus system which is tied to achieving key performance indicators (KPIs). The Bank's non-financial incentives comprise commendations, letters of appreciation awarded to the most effective employees.

Internal social policies and working environment

The Bank's corporate culture capitalizes on both traditions and innovations to bring the best practices to the every-day professional life of its employees and to create an environment supportive of growth and collaborative spirit.

Thus, corporate culture helps to align long term goals with corporate behavior and enables business goals accomplishment. HR policies facilitate seamless adoption of the right corporate values, which contributes to high staff morale and cohesion. Russian Agricultural Bank considers employee care and merit recognition to be priority directions for its internal social policy. Rules of professional conduct and outfit, basics of ethical conduct are effectively presented to the employees by means of leaflets and handouts.

HR policy is aimed at ensuring social protection, continuous improvement and expansion of additional support of employees. The core social benefits comprise voluntary medical insurance, including medical services in the office, workplace accident insurance, one-off financial allowances for certain family circumstances, and discounts from partner companies. The Bank makes all mandatory contributions to the Russian Social and Pension Funds, in accordance with applicable Russian legislation. Pensions are duly provided to former employees via the APK Fund, where the Bank participates as the key founder.

Russian Agricultural Bank takes precautions to ensure the occupational safety of its employees. The Bank's policies help to avoid workplace accidents, health accidents and professional diseases. The Bank provides workplace safety and safe behavior education and certifies workplaces in terms of ecological safety. All employees have to take part in fire evacuation drills. Moreover, the Bank provides comprehensive medical checkups and vaccination against viral infections. Quarterly antismoking campaigns are held at the Bank headquarters.

A healthy lifestyle is one of the core elements of the Bank's corporate culture. Internal policies encourage fitness and sports activities, abandoning bad habits, in particular smoking. The Bank has created numerous opportunities for its employees to follow a healthy lifestyle. The employees can enroll in the futsal, volleyball, skiing, and hockey teams. Members of these sports teams make successful appearances at various interbank competitions.

The Bank has arranged voluntary insurance in order to maintain and improve the health of its employees. Overall, 30,467 employees have enrolled in voluntary medical insurance programs. The number of those insured against workplace accidents amounts to 5,242.

Dialogue between management and employees

To increase staff involvement, HR policies provide for open and regular communication. Russian Agricultural Bank maintains an ongoing dialogue between staff and management via the internal website where personnel can discuss important questions or make a proposal on increasing overall effectiveness or upgrading business processes.

In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank successfully employed the format of meetings between the CEO that was launched two years earlier. It provides the branch management a platform for exchanging expertise and receiving feedback and first-hand information about the latest developments. Branch heads also take part in extended Management Board meetings held once a year.

The Bank's corporate culture encourages staff participation in the Bank's activities. The employees have a chance to submit their opinions through regular polls and the "Open dialogue with the Bank's management" project. These opinions are taken into consideration. In 2016, as part of the Open Dialogue platform 22 questions and suggestions were reviewed, and 5 online polls were conducted.

The intranet website and Agrocredit magazine are important components of the internal communications framework. The internal website gives employees a clear picture of the Bank's latest developments and serves as a platform for receiving feedback from employees on corporate social and charity activities. The magazine provides employees with an opportunity to better understand the Bank's mission and strategy, macroeconomic environment, industry specifics and recent events and to feel themselves an integral part of the entire Bank network.

The Agriculture Workers' Day, the Defender of the Fatherland Day, the Victory Day, International Women's Day, the New Year and the Bank's anniversary are major holidays that are popular among employees. The employees are specially greeted and receive small souvenirs to mark these memorable dates. Professional and creativity contests for employees and their family members have also become a good tradition with Russian Agricultural Bank.

Anti-corruption policies

In order to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and effectively prevent such issues as inducement to corruption, conflict of interest, disclosure of income and accepting presents by staff holding certain positions, the Bank has charged HR department with respective functions. In 2016, the Bank took further steps to create a "zero tolerance" environment related to any forms of corruption and to streamline anti-corruption procedures and campaigns. To maintain a negative attitude of employees towards corruption, the Bank implemented a few measures, including an ad hoc section and a knowledge test on the internal website; informational e-mails dedicated to the International Anti-Corruption Day.

2017 Focus Areas

In 2016, the Bank worked in line with its long-term strategic goals in the sphere of human capital development. In particular, the Bank made progress in strengthening its corporate culture, enhancing employee engagement and creating a rewarding and motivating environment.

Going forward, Russian Agricultural Bank will further enhance its ongoing employee training and assessment system, covering key skills and competencies.

7 Corporate Social Responsibility

Long term value creation for any organization, especially one of systemic importance and whose work in many ways impacts the surrounding communities, solidly rests upon sustainable business practices. Sustainable business practices within corporate structures are embodied in CSR principles. Given they are consistently pursued and upheld, such principles will inevitably translate into a sustainable future for customers, shareholders and the wider community.

Sustainability approach is organically integrated in Russian Agricultural Bank's core business objectives and operations. The Bank's sustainable business practices link back to its mission, vision and values and are targeted at ensuring national agribusiness development, the country's food security, achieving the status of Russia as the world's leading food producer and exporter, increasing financial literacy and upgrading the overall welfare of the rural population. This is achieved through supporting SMEs, developing rural territories and mid-sized cities, promoting innovations and resource-efficient technologies in agribusiness, financing priority import substitution projects, facilitating investments and improving investment climate, diversifying the product range, increasing access and affordability of high quality financial services, promoting the rational use of arable land.

Financial support of SMEs

The Bank views activity of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as an area opening up prospects and growth drivers for the national economy. Therefore, the Bank puts special focus on financial support of SMEs. Currently, Russian Agricultural Bank offers more than 30 lending programs tailored for this business segment and ranks 2nd by lending to SMEs across all segments.

The Bank signed a Cooperation Agreement with the Federal Corporation for SME Development (formerly — the Credit Guarantee Agency) incorporated to support small and mid-sized enterprises and forge a national system of guarantee institutions. Starting from 2016, the Bank has been an active participant of the Lending stimulation '6.5 Program'. The Corporation for SME Development issues guarantees within the '6.5 Program' on behalf of authorized banks when they receive the Bank of Russia loans for the purposes of on-lending to SMEs at subsidized interest rates. The priority industries that are eligible for lending stimulation within the '6.5 Program' encompass agriculture and related services, processing, including foodstuffs, primary and deep processing of agricultural produce, production and distribution of power, gas and water, construction, transportation and communication, internal tourism and hi-tech. In 2016, under the '6.5 Program' the Bank extended about RUB 3.9 billion in loans.

Russian Agricultural Bank also cooperates with public organizations in the sphere of promoting SME development, including OPORA-Credit, a financial Internet project (www.opora-credit.ru) launched by OPORA ROSSII, and "Delovaya Rossiya" (Business Russia), a union of entrepreneurs from the non-resource sector of the economy.

Enhancing access to financing

Higher banking sector penetration increases competitiveness in the sector, thus promoting social equality and inclusion. Making financial resources more readily available to small businesses and rural residents is a task of paramount importance at the federal level and is predictably one of the Bank's priorities.

During the year, Russian Agricultural Bank continued to focus on upgrading product and service offerings to meet the requirements of all types of entities working in rural and semi-urban areas: farmers, household plot owners, and larger agricultural enterprises.

In almost every region, Russian Agricultural Bank provides financial support to entrepreneurs employed in trade, tourism, household services and other services not directly related to agribusiness. Thanks to this, the commercial sector, in fact, is also engaged in developing rural territories. More than 70% of the Bank's branches are located in communities with less than 100,000 residents. The Bank increases the operational efficiency of its POS setup, location and overall business processes, thus satisfying the real needs of local communities.

In line with the national development priorities, the Bank places special focus on financing promising investment projects in the Far East that facilitate better social and economic conditions in the regions and enhanced environmental protection.

Communities outreach

Russian Agricultural Bank leverages its countrywide footprint and strengthens liaisons with regional authorities, SME financing funds and guarantee agencies in the territories in which it is present to prepare and implement regional development strategies and federal policies in economic, social, educational and other spheres.

As part of this effort, the Bank signed 85 bilateral cooperation agreements with Russian regional authorities to implement the 2020 State Program .

In 2014–2016, the Bank signed 10 cooperation agreements in the sphere of priority social and economic development in the regions. The agreements are aimed at expanding cooperation between the Bank and the regional administrations related to industrial and agribusiness production, construction, housing and utilities, transport and other spheres.

Improving investment climate in the regions

Russian Agricultural Bank is a financial partner of the Strategic Initiatives Agency. This partnership promotes socially important projects with a focus on innovations and upgrading the agribusiness investment climate.

The Bank regularly hosts roundtable discussions that bring together regional authorities and potential investors in agribusiness and related spheres. The Bank's specialists also engage in disseminating and incorporating ecological practices and environmentally responsible policies into corporate culture.

Financing state programs

Playing a pivotal role in agribusiness financial support, Russian Agricultural Bank, for more than 13 years now, has participated in the government sustainability programs focused on social aspects. The Bank has been specially designated as the key financial institution for the implementation of the 2020 State Program.

The 2020 State Program encompasses a number of key focus areas: providing consumers with safe agricultural products and foodstuffs; enhancing competitiveness of the domestic produce in internal and external markets; sustainable development of rural areas, employment of rural residents, upgrading living standards and qualification; preservation and reproduction of natural resources used in agriculture.

- *Lending for various purposes, such as:* machinery, livestock, grain, fuel, and fertilizers purchases, land, warehouses and facilities lease with priority given to *agribusiness producers, farmers, agricultural consumer cooperatives, food processing companies, fisheries and aquaculture producers, markets and shopping facilities;*
- *Financing seasonal field works.* The Bank accounts for 75.5% of total seasonal field works financing, with RUB 260 billion in loans issued for this purpose in 2016;
- *Lending to agricultural credit and consumer cooperatives.* This type of support contributes to closer cooperation and integration in rural areas. Credit and consumer cooperatives are an important vehicle for rural financial stability;
- *Financing investment projects for constructing and upgrading greenhouses, livestock and fish breeding facilities*. Since 2013, Russian Agricultural Bank has provided credit support to 887 investment projects. Targeting the substitution of imported foodstuffs in the Russian market the Bank extended RUB 205 billion for carrying out such projects in the same period;
- *Developing all forms of small business, including family-operated farms and startups.* Fostering agribusiness startups creates new jobs for young professionals and qualified personnel retention in rural areas;
- *Federal and regional programs, whereby agricultural producers receive subsidies to partially compensate for interest expenses on loans;*
- *Support of export-oriented businesses* in cooperation with the Russian Export Insurance Agency (EXIAR). Providing customers with the opportunity to work within the framework of the Eurasia Economic Union via its sales and service channels. The Bank's efforts in this area contributed to national foodstuffs and raw materials exports reaching USD 17 billion in 2016 (+5.2% year-on-year). In particular, exports of poultry meat grew 1.6 times, pork — 4.3 times, wheat — 19.3%, corn — 44%, sunflower oil — 24%.

The Bank is actively involved in implementing five special purpose federal subprograms:

- *Sustainable development of rural areas.* This program is aimed at upgrading living standards, stimulating investments in agribusiness, strengthening positive attitudes towards rural life and developing non-agricultural production and employment; promoting the creation of hi-tech employment opportunities.
- *State program for construction development.* The program is aimed at support of residential construction for certain categories of citizens, support of solvent demand for housing, enhancing quality of utility services. As part of this program, the Bank is actively involved in the sub-program 'State subsidized mortgage lending'. In 2016, the Bank extended 21,522 loans totaling about RUB 35 billion and retained its Top-3 ranking by lending under this sub-program. Moreover, the Bank is an active participant of other sub-programs by financing development projects aimed at providing affordable and comfortable housing to Russian citizens and industrial projects designed to provide high-quality utility services.
- *State program for automobile industry development.* The Program is aimed at developing a competitive automobile industry amid market stabilization and creation of internal innovation stimuli. In 2015, the Bank enrolled in the 'State subsidized car lending' sub-program and through 2016 disbursed 229 loans totaling RUB 103 million.
- Since 2015, the Bank has been a participant *of the Program for Production Sectors Support,* implemented through Russian banks' capital replenishment by the 'Deposit Insurance Agency' State Corporation. Under the Program the Bank provides lending to corporate and retail customers and invests in bonds issued by enterprises of the prioritized sectors. In 2016, the Bank made available more than RUB 980 billion to borrowers of prioritized industries in loans and bond investments.
- *Lending stimulation for small and mid-sized businesses (6.5 Program)* in cooperation with the SME Development Corporation. Please refer to section "Financial support of SMEs".

For further details please refer to Section 3.2 Contribution to agribusiness development, page 40.

Increasing product diversification and affordability

Operating through its widespread branch network present both in large and smaller urban and rural communities, the Bank takes efforts towards enhancing the quality of services and designing a highly demanded and well-balanced product offering, satisfying the needs of various customer segments.

In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank developed special product offerings incorporating attractive terms for pensioners, household plot owners, military servicemen and public sector employees.

Russian Agricultural Bank strives to develop products and services — both financial and non-financial — that add value to traditional banking solutions via fostering a favorable business environment, supporting employment and contributing to social and economic progress.

The Bank offers a wide range of loan facilities to agribusiness producers. Special focus is placed on projects involving exports promotion, renovation of agribusiness facilities, technological upgrades.

Russian Agricultural Bank provides mortgages to young families (under Federal Special Purpose Programs) and military servicemen (pursuant to Russian Federal Law No. 117-FZ "On the Mortgage Savings System for Housing Provisions for Military Servicemen").

Russian Agricultural Bank became the winner in the category "The bank offering the most attractive terms for customers" as part of the quality of life award presented by the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation. The award was established in 2016 and is aimed at encouraging financial and other institutions to increase the quality of customer services. To determine the winners the organizers used results of social surveys evaluating the quality of life and financial services.

Upgrading customer service standards

To maintain client focus and attain leadership in customer services quality, in 2016, the Bank held training sessions for the front-office staff. The initiatives related to quality management encompassed creating a comfortable atmosphere based on adhering to standards and customer focus; upgrading staff qualification targeted at increasing service speed, reliability and confidentiality; engaging employees in quality management by application of a motivational adjusting index; encouraging customers' feedback through remote channels and social media.

To ensure effective and comprehensive satisfaction of needs of its clients, the Bank has introduced a framework for evaluating customer service quality. The core parameter of this method is an integral quality index, which is calculated by carrying out an independent study of the Bank's POS based on "mystery shopping" technique. This index is factored in frontline staff bonus system. The Bank benchmarks its final score against largest Russian banks.

In a proactive manner, the Bank reviews multiple sources of information to better understand its clients' opinions. Based on collected data, the Bank initiates and continues the roll-out of new / upgrading existing technologies, products and services. The Bank takes comprehensives measures to eliminate the causes of existing and potential risks, problems/breaches and faults in its operations.

The Bank has introduced a communication and process framework for handling clients' inquiries and resolving complaints within a short timeframe — the share of inquiries reviewed within 7 days stands at 80%. The share of follow-up inquiries is less than 1%. The quality management system targets a competitive advantage resulting in a stable market position, underpinned by customers' loyalty and the desire to recommend the Bank to business partners.

Mobilizing the inflow of foreign investments

Russian Agricultural Bank's international operations facilitate the inflow of foreign investments into the Russian agricultural sector. In 2016, the Bank signed the following cooperation agreements:

- a Cooperation Agreement with Bank of Beijing aimed at promoting investment and trade relations between Russia and China. Pursuant to the Agreement the parties plan to provide mutual support and assistance in carrying out investment operations in Russia and China, including by exchange of information on economy, finance and corporate management;
- an Agreement with Harbin Bank on opening a correspondent account in Chinese Yuan (CNY). This agreement marked a major joint step forward for Russian and Chinese financial institutions on the way towards increasing the use of domestic currencies for bilateral trade settlement.

For further details please refer to section 3.6 Financial Institutions and International Operations, page 54.

With the Bank's active financial support of measures outlined in the 2020 State Program, gross industry output increased by 3.0% in 2015 and by 4.8% in 2016.

Stakeholder Relations and Societal Impact

The Bank believes that long term sustainable business growth is unthinkable without adopting a stance that takes into account views of all stakeholders and surrounding communities. When liaising with its stakeholders, Russian Agricultural Bank is guided by the principles of respect, client focus, honesty, responsibility, proactivity, efficiency, commitment to a healthy lifestyle. In its turn, adherence to corporate ethical values will help the employees uphold the Bank's reputation.

To promote better corporate governance standards, in 2012, the Bank adopted the Corporate Ethics Code, in particular relating to conflicts of interest, anti-bribery and corruption policy, intellectual property rights, mass media and government relations.

As a responsible member of the banking community, Russian Agricultural Bank regularly contributes to discussions of legislative initiatives and proposals of the Bank of Russia and other financial authorities via the Association of Russian Banks, the Association of Regional Banks of Russia and the Association of the Banks of North-West.

Purchasing activities

The Bank works towards making its purchasing processes transparent, efficient and non-discriminatory and promotes compliance with the Russian Federal Procurement Law. The Bank publishes information on its procurement activities online at www.zakupki.gov.ru. To encourage fair competition, as well as cost optimization, the Bank conducts electronic procurement procedures via auctions/requests for proposals and other methods. As a result, the Bank saved approximately RUB 250 million.

With a view to implementing the government approved road map "Enhancing the access of small- and medium-sized business to purchases of infrastructure monopolies and state-owned companies", the Bank placed 48% of its procurement orders with SMEs, whereas the minimum required amount is 18%.

Internal social policies

Internal social policies implemented at the Bank are designed to recognize employees' merits and fairly assess their contribution to achieving tasks set by the shareholder. The Bank's non-financial motivation includes: commendations, letters of appreciation and other incentives awarded to its most effective employees. The Bank adheres to its principles of creating a favorable working environment, supportive of healthy lifestyle practices and skill development for its employees. In its internal social policy, the Bank promotes personnel protection based on principles of responsibility, non-discrimination and mutual respect. The Bank's employees are eligible for voluntary medical insurance and occupational accident insurance.

Reducing environmental impact

Russian Agricultural Bank has adopted and implements voluntary environmental responsibility principles to preserve and restore natural resources, and to reduce the environmental footprint from the Bank's activities, as well as to raise social responsibility awareness. When implementing voluntary ecological responsibility mechanisms, the Bank complies with local and international ecological standards and norms, makes provisions for expenses related to ecological aspects of the Bank's activity, including for environmental protection, rationalizes and controls performance related to the input(s) (raw materials, energy, and water) and output(s) (waste) for tangible resources per one employee (per one unit of usable space), and optimizes the use of the Bank resources, including by reducing electricity and heating usage, and water via the application of resource-efficient technologies, and automates the control of resource use and conservation ('smart office' policies).

In December 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank put into full-scale operation and successfully replicated throughout its branch network an automated system "Accounting documents electronic archive". This project helped to optimize the use of labor and the need for storage space. According to the Bank's estimates, a substantial reduction in paper consumption will help to save tens of thousands of trees annually.

The Bank employees take part in regional, federal, all-Russia campaigns on environment protection in where they are joined by industry-specific enterprises, including the Agricultural Ministry, forest and nature protection companies, Russian Geographical Society. Special focus is placed on cleaning and planting trees/greenery on the territories adjacent to the Bank's premises.

Volunteering

Volunteer projects evidence that the Bank's staff upholds and embraces the Bank's commitment to socially responsible practices. The Bank actively engages its staff in volunteer projects benefiting local communities. The key projects that have helped enhance the Bank's corporate values are the Donor's Day and Volunteer Descent. The Volunteer Descent project supports socially-oriented organizations in almost all Bank branches. In 2016, the Bank volunteers arranged three campaigns to raise funds, a charitable auction, and three events for foster children of a rehabilitation center; two events for boarding schoolchildren, two events for veterans from the neighboring municipality. In 2016, volunteers have raised RUB 225 thousand at various charity auctions

Sponsorship and Charity

As a corporate citizen committed to meeting societal needs and expectations, Russian Agricultural Bank extends tangible help to local communities via charitable activities, sponsorships and donations. The Bank promotes philanthropic activities with emphasis on key priorities of Russia's social and economic development and defined by the Bank shareholders. Thus, in 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank engaged in philanthropic activities in four key areas relating to community support, education, spiritual education, and sports and physical education.

Protection of environment and biodiversity

The Bank views protection of environment and engendered species as a civic duty for responsible corporations. In 2016, the Bank proceeded with carrying out the Amur Tiger Protection Project in cooperation with an autonomous non-commercial organization "Amur Tiger Center". Russian Agricultural Bank became the primary sponsor of the mass media campaign which effectively combined the resources of a commercial and non-profit entity to increase the number of Amur tigers in Russia and expand their habitat. The large-scale campaign was for the above purposes involved in such mass media channels as public transportation, print and electronic publications.

Community support

As part of "Financial support of individuals" the Bank provided financial aid to a state-financed institution supervising elderly people and a health care institution, two non-profit funds and a veterans' organization. In 2016, during the Donor's Day held at the Bank's Head Office more than RUB 28 thousand were raised as a donation for the patients of the Federal Research and Clinical Center for Children's Hematology, Oncology and Immunology. Volunteers purchased and delivered personal hygiene items for the patients of this Center. In September 2016, after the Lionrock typhoon struck the Russian Far East — the Maritime Territory — a state of emergency was declared. 13 municipalities and some 2,500 houses were flooded with a dozen roads blocked from floodwater, and 17 settlements cut off communication. The Bank made an announcement calling for the collection of financial support for residents of the flooded territories.

Starting from 2008, Russian Agricultural Bank has awarded scholarships to institutions supervised by the Russian Agricultural Ministry and also to students specializing in finance. The Bank provided donations to two municipal general education establishments, non-state higher education establishment and five non-profit organizations.

Russian Agricultural Bank's initiatives facilitate the education of highly-qualified professionals in key rural specializations and the retention of young specialists in rural areas, since these are key prerequisites for Russian agribusiness development.

Support of industry-specific mass media and professional forums

As part of the initiative Russian Agricultural Bank has sponsored TV shows that raise awareness of agricultural issues. In 2016, the Bank became a partner for numerous large specialized events, including: the 20th Saint Petersburg Economic Forum, the 2016 Golden Autumn Exhibition, the anniversary 25th fairy "AGRORUS", the 5th Central Russian Economic Forum, and the 27th Congress of the Association of Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives of Russia, the 14th Russian Bond Congress, and the 8th youth economic forum "New economy — new opportunities". The Bank became the primary sponsor of the 27th Annual Convention of the Association of Russian Banks, which is a forum for fostering dialogue within the wider banking community, the 31st General convention of the Non-profit organization "Association of the regional banks of Russia". The Bank allocated approximately RUB 328.4 million for sponsorship and charitable activities in 2016.

Year after year Russian Agricultural Bank confirms its unwavering commitment to the CSR policies and performing its pivotal role of supporting prioritized economic sectors and various customer segments in urban and rural territories, thereby facilitating the resolution of broader social tasks leading to Russia's economic prosperity.

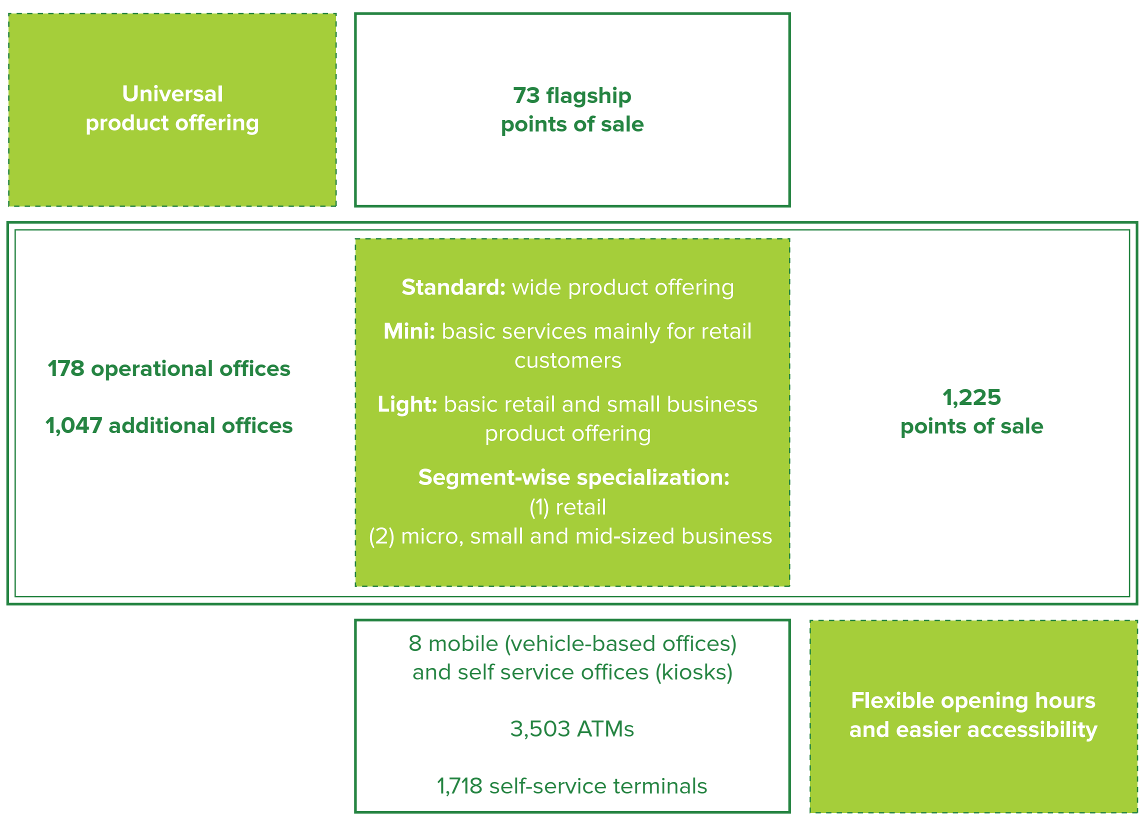
511.2 thousand

Loans to agribusiness

8 Branch Network Development

Russian Agricultural Bank leverages its vast geographical presence and sales and service channels to support its long-term sustainable business growth, diversify income sources, and make financial products available to various client segments. With 73 branches and more than 1,225 points-of-sale the Bank securely holds the second position among largest bank POS networks in Russia. The Bank operates in 81 constituents of the Russian Federation. This solid foundation underlies the Bank's strong regional franchise in rural territories, towns, mid-sized and large cities, including areas in which no other banks are present. More than 70% of the Bank's branches are located in communities with less than 100,000 residents.

The following chart shows the Bank's branch network structure as of January 1, 2017.



Moreover, 594 authorized representatives provide access to the Bank's services in mid-sized cities not covered by the Bank's branch network.

The number of points of access to the Bank's products and services in 2016 grew 3.6% totalling more than 7,100.

Through its representative offices Russian Agricultural Bank works in CIS countries, namely Belarus, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and China. The Bank takes full advantage of its presence in the CIS countries and leverages the opportunities of the newly formed market of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The short- and mid-term tasks are envisioned in Strategy through 2020 and outlined in detail in the Branch network development program. One of the Bank's strategic tasks is to strengthen positions in target (agribusiness, fishery and forestry) and other prioritized economic segments, deliver efficient regional presence and diversify income sources by cementing positions in lending and servicing priority sectors and retail customers. In line with updated Strategy through 2020, the Bank will continue its efforts to make retail and corporate banking service more readily available across Russia.

It is expected that by YE2021, these actions will deliver a 1.3-times increase in the number of points of access up to 8,600–8,800, comprising branches, POS, mobile and self-service offices, authorized representatives, remote customer desks, ATMs, payment terminals, partner channels and a Call center.

The broader strategic goals are decomposed into the following objectives:

- Matching the throughput capacity with business targets;
- Attaining higher efficiency and cost efficiency;
- Making services available to clients in any locations (flexible in terms of client location).

The key milestones on the way to strategic objectives accomplishment are an increase in the front office staff workload (loans and deposits per employee), product diversification tailored to match regional customer preferences, faster decision-making process and enhanced service quality, sales personnel motivation, priority on deployment of remote service channels and less capital intensive POS formats.

The Bank launched a program to enhance branch network efficiency so that its regional offices are able to operate with a profit. Point-of-access network is being expanded through remote sales and servicing via the Internet Bank, Mobile Bank, Call center and the Bank's website. This is supported by moderate growth in direct sales, including branch renovation into lighter and less capital intensive formats without compromising territorial coverage and accessibility of the Bank's services.

Diversification with a clearer focus on less capital intensive formats and remote access channels will help to boost cost efficiency of the network without compromising on territorial coverage and availability of the product offering.

The Bank takes a number of measures to increase branch network cost efficiency and accessibility. In particular, to ensure efficient setup of its points of sale, the Bank has introduced 8 office formats *(refer to the Chart above)* and has determined how to best match the POS format mix with the key business objectives. In mid-sized, large cities and urban agglomerations the Bank opens a full-fledged office and a few offices offering a limited range of services with a specialization on attracting either retail or micro- and small business clientele.

In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank consistently worked towards its branch network optimization. The Bank increased profitability of its regional franchise having relocated 11 and opened 38 points of sale. As part of this initiative, the Bank introduced new online and mobile banking options thereby putting additional restrain on costs related to premises and ensuring the needed returns at each POS. The ongoing POS renovation projects will make the Bank's office design more uniform and enhance its brand awareness.

Overall, the number of points-of-access to the Bank's products and services in 2016 grew 3.6% and exceeded 7,100 units. Amid sluggish economy, the Bank opted for moderate rates of POS development. The average level of territorial coverage across Russia is maintained at 66%. In 2016, Russian Agricultural Bank placed focus on substituting inefficient points-of-sale with new POS, launched in municipalities with high market capacity, and continued POS renovation.

ATM and Self-service network

In the reporting period, the Bank continued to develop its ATM and self-service terminals (SST) network. At January 1, 2017, it comprised 5,224 self-service machines, including 3,506 ATMs and 1,718 SST terminals.

The Bank established a shared ATM network with its partners, Rosbank and Raiffeisen Bank (2,200 and 1,600 ATMs respectively). The total number of ATMs in a network shared by Russian Agricultural Bank with Alfa-Bank, Promsvyazbank, Rosbank, and Raiffeisen Bank was 12,396 at January 1, 2017. Russian Agricultural Bank launched a project to place 60 ATMs at the key railway stations. The Bank expanded the functionality of its self-service machines by an option to pay traffic penalties and taxes through its payment terminals and to connect to Automatic Top-Up through its terminals and ATMs for the payment of mobile operator services (MTS, Beeline, Megafon and Tele2).

Cash withdrawal and cash acceptance from the Bank's cards in the Bank ATMs grew 11% year-on-year and amounted to RUB 352.8 billion.

In 2017, the Bank will work towards the earlier chosen targets. For the most part, the newly opened POS layout will be customized for retail business and located in the regions offering best opportunities and prioritized in terms of achieving business targets. Moreover, the Bank will consider projects in regions where markets are highly prospective. In the coming year, the Bank will place priority on opening POS in Moscow and the Moscow region, St. Petersburg and localities with a 500,000 plus population.

Within the strategic timeframe, the Bank proposes to enhance efficiency of its POS network by increasing target business volumes through the deployment of a comprehensive sales platform for retail, and micro and SME business front office; operational and analytical CRM for retail business; remote banking services upgrades for retail clients; core banking system centralization; a regional call center; unified IT-support hubs; an automated application processing system (credit conveyor solution) for retail and micro; an end-to-end 'Soft Collection' retail business process.

2017 Focus Areas

Going forward, the Bank contemplates further moderate direct sales channels development with parallel dynamic roll-out of remote sales and service channels. The Bank's projects in the pipeline comprise opening POS in settlements with untapped demand for the Bank's services, urban settlements where the demand is not covered by the Bank's existing POS, in the first place, mid-sized cities with a 100,000 plus population. On a priority basis, the Bank intends to renovate POS in case its current geolocation is not satisfactory, increase service quality and overall effectiveness.

In 2017, Russian Agricultural Bank plans to open, renovate and change the format of 79 points of sale. The Bank proposes to launch a pilot project to set up remote workplaces subordinated to branches at the premises of large clients, agribusiness enterprises, local authorities, that will make up for the closed offices.

Russian Agricultural Bank's strong regional footprint, profound expertise in agribusiness financing and close liaisons with regional governments as well as large mass market customer base are the key competitive advantages in growing client base and increasing customers' loyalty throughout Russia.

RUB

65.8

billion

Mortage loans

9

Consolidated Financial Statements in Accordance with IFRS

Independent auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements of ***Joint stock company Russian Agricultural Bank and its subsidiaries*** for 2016

March 2017

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Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder and Supervisory Board of Joint stock company Russian Agricultural Bank

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Joint stock company Russian Agricultural Bank (the Bank) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for 2016, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for 2016 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Russian Federation, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Loan portfolio impairment allowance

The appropriateness of the loan portfolio impairment allowance is a key area of judgment for the Group's management. The identification of impairment and the determination of the recoverable amount require a high level of subjectivity, the use of assumptions and analysis of various factors, including the financial position of the borrower, expected future cash flows from the given loans, observable market prices for the collateral, and expected net selling prices for the loan or collateral (depending on the expected repayment scenario). Group management's approach to assessing and managing credit risk is described in Note 12 and Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

The selection of different models and assumptions may significantly affect the estimates of the loan portfolio impairment allowance. Due to the significance of the loans issued, which account for 66% of total assets, and to the significant judgement involved, the estimation of the impairment allowance is a key audit matter.

We focused on identifying signs of impairment, which may be different for the different types of borrowers. We analyzed the methodology for calculating the collective impairment allowance for both corporate and retail loans, due to the significant amounts and potential effect of changes in assumptions. We also focused on significant individually impaired loans, as well as on loans with the highest risk of individual impairment.

Our audit procedures included testing controls over the process of issuing loans to both individuals and legal entities (including provisioning), assessing the provisioning methodology, testing input data used in models for calculating provisions for individually impaired loans, assessing loss statistics for prior periods together with assessing recovery ratios for collectively assessed loans, analyzing assumptions used by the Group for collective assessments of impairment, and assessing the adequacy of allowances for individually impaired loans issued. In the course of our audit procedures we analyzed management's judgement used to assess economic factors and statistical information on losses incurred and amounts recovered, as well as its conformity with generally accepted practice. Based on our professional judgment and available market information, we analyzed the expected future cash flows from significant individually impaired loans issued, including those from current operations of the borrowers, as well as those from the foreclosure of collateral.

We performed procedures regarding the respective disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Other information included in the Russian Agricultural Bank Annual Report 2016

Other information consists of the information included in the Russian Agricultural Bank Annual Report other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Russian Agricultural Bank Annual Report 2016 is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of management and the Audit Committee for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report in accordance with the requirements of Article 42 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 395-1 Concerning Banks and Banking Activity of 2 December 1990

Management of the Bank is responsible for the compliance of the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution with the mandatory prudential ratios (hereinafter, the "obligatory ratios") established by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (hereinafter, the "Bank of Russia") and for the conformity of internal control and organization of the risk management systems of the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution with the requirements set forth by the Bank of Russia in respect of such systems.

In accordance with the requirements of Article 42 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 395-1 Concerning Banks and Banking Activity of 2 December 1990 (hereinafter, the "Federal Law"), during the audit of Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, we determined:

1) Whether the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution complied as at 1 January 2017 with the obligatory ratios established by the Bank of Russia;

2) Whether internal control and organization of the risk management systems of the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution conformed to the requirements set forth by the Bank of Russia for such systems in respect of the following:

- subordination of the risk management departments;

- the existence of methodologies, approved by the Bank's respective authorized bodies, for detecting and managing risks that are significant to the Bank and for performing stress-testing; the existence of a reporting system at the Bank pertaining to its significant risks and capital;

- consistency in applying and assessing the effectiveness of methodologies for managing risks that are significant to the Bank;

- oversight performed by the Supervisory Board and executive management of the Bank in respect of the Bank's compliance with risk limits and capital adequacy requirements set forth in the Bank's internal documents, and effectiveness and consistency of the application of the Bank's risk management procedures.

This work included procedures selected based on our judgment, such as inquiries, analysis, reading of documents, comparison of the requirements, procedures and methodologies approved by the Bank with the requirements set forth by the Bank of Russia, and the recalculation, comparison and reconciliation of numerical values and other information.

The findings from our work are provided below.

Compliance by the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution with the obligatory ratios established by the Bank of Russia

We found that the values of the obligatory ratios of the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution as of 1 January 2017 were within the limits established by the Bank of Russia.

We have not performed any procedures in respect of accounting data of the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution, except for those procedures we considered necessary to express our opinion on the fair presentation of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Conformity of internal control and organization of the risk management systems of the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution with the requirements set forth by the Bank of Russia in respect of such systems

- We found that, in accordance with the legal acts and recommendations issued by the Bank of Russia, as at 31 December 2016 the Bank's internal audit division was subordinated and accountable to the Supervisory Board, and the Bank's risk management departments were not subordinated or accountable to the departments that take the relevant risks.

- We found that the Bank's internal documents effective as at 31 December 2016 that establish the methodologies for detecting and managing credit, market, operational and liquidity risks that are significant to the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution and stress-testing have been approved by the Bank's authorized bodies in accordance with the legal acts and recommendations issued by the Bank of Russia. We also found that, as at 31 December 2016, the Bank had a reporting system pertaining to credit, market, operational and liquidity risks that were significant to the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution and pertaining to its capital.

- We found that the frequency and consistency of reports prepared by the Bank's risk management departments and internal audit division during the year ended 31 December 2016 with regard to the management of credit, market, operational and liquidity risks of the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution complied with the Bank's internal documents, and that those reports included observations made by the Bank's risk management departments and internal audit division in respect of the effectiveness of relevant risk management methodologies.

- We found that, as at 31 December 2016, the authority of the Supervisory Board and executive management bodies of the Bank included control over compliance of the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution with internally established risk limits and capital adequacy requirements. For the purpose of control over the effectiveness and consistency of the risk management procedures applied by the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution during the year ended 31 December 2016, the Supervisory Board and executive management bodies of the Bank regularly reviewed the reports prepared by the Bank's risk management departments and internal audit division.

The procedures pertaining to the internal control and organization of the risk management systems were conducted by us solely for the purpose of determining the conformity of certain elements of the internal control and organization of the risk management systems of the banking group, where the Bank is the parent credit institution, as listed in the Federal Law and described above, with the requirements set forth by the Bank of Russia.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is O.V. Youshenkov.

O.V. Youshenkov
Partner Ernst & Young LLC

30 March 2017

Details of the audited entity
Name: Joint stock company Russian Agricultural Bank
Record made in the State Register of Legal Entities on 22 October 2002, State Registration Number 1027700342890.
Address: Russia 119034, Moscow, Gagarinsky per., 3.

Details of the auditor
Name: Ernst & Young LLC
Record made in the State Register of Legal Entities on 5 December 2002, State Registration Number 1027739707203.
Address: Russia 115035, Moscow, Sadovnicheskaya naberezhnaya, 77, building 1.
Ernst & Young LLC is a member of Self-regulated organization of auditors "Russian Union of auditors" (Association) ("SRO RUA"). Ernst & Young LLC is included in the control copy of the register of auditors and audit organizations, main registration number 11603050648.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Russian Agricultural Bank Group Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	326 033	168 232
Mandatory cash balances with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation		11 266	7 739
Trading securities	8	25 040	485
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	2 374	5 069
Due from other banks	11	55 491	61 101
Derivative financial instruments	36	120 062	166 712
Loans and advances to customers	12	1 617 937	1 625 637
Investment securities available for sale	13	232 409	211 196
Investment securities held to maturity	14	11 630	28 758
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	9	-	7 836
Current income tax assets		371	1 024
Deferred income tax asset	29	16 298	15 911
Intangible assets	15	3 048	2 613
Premises and equipment	15	16 188	23 624
Other assets	16	21 294	20 654
Assets of the disposal groups held for sale and assets held for sale	40	3 088	1 861
Total assets		**2 462 529**	**2 348 452**
Liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	36	1 053	204
Due to other banks	17	78 594	97 256
Customer accounts	18	1 577 767	1 189 856
Promissory notes issued	19	13 761	14 637
Bonds issued	20	455 884	609 824
Current income tax liability		19	14
Deferred income tax liability	29	239	1 183
Other liabilities	21	16 276	12 795
Liabilities directly associated with disposal groups held for sale	40	1 193	1 769
Total liabilities before subordinated debts		**2 144 786**	**1 927 538**
Subordinated debts	22	153 124	225 109
Total liabilities		**2 297 910**	**2 152 647**

Russian Agricultural Bank Group Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Equity			
Share capital	24	335 598	327 598
Perpetual bonds	23	15 000	-
Revaluation reserve for premises		1 092	1 213
Revaluation reserve for investment securities available for sale		5 740	279
Accumulated loss		(192 807)	(134 018)
Equity attributable to the Bank's shareholder		**164 623**	**195 072**
Non-controlling interest		**(4)**	**733**
Total equity		**164 619**	**195 805**
Total liabilities and equity		**2 462 529**	**2 348 452**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 30 March 2017.

D.N. Patrushev
Chairman of the Management Board

E.A. Romankova
Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Chief Accountant

The notes set out on pages 119 to 237 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2016

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	2016	2015
Interest income	25	240 919	196 429
Interest expense	25	(184 406)	(172 500)
Net interest income		**56 513**	**23 929**
Provision for loan impairment	11, 12	(86 498)	(92 800)
Net interest expense after provision for loan impairment		**(29 985)**	**(68 871)**
Fee and commission income	26	16 184	13 586
Fee and commission expenses	26	(1 742)	(1 459)
Gains less losses from trading securities		457	30
(Losses net of gains)/gains less losses from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or losses(53)		(53)	1 001
Gains less losses/(losses net of gains) from investment securities available for sale		1 724	(4 500)
Losses from impairment of investment securities available for sale		(519)	(227)
Foreign exchange translation gains less losses/(losses net of gains)		44 742	(63 767)
(Losses net of gains)/gains less losses from derivative financial instruments		(38 504)	66 935
Gains less losses from dealing in foreign currencies		810	1 713
Provision for credit related commitments and other assets impairment		(1 096)	(202)
Gains from non-banking activities		9 159	8 355
Losses from non-banking activities		(14 169)	(9 138)
(Loss)/gain on disposal of subsidiaries	40	(263)	147
Other operating income		2 368	2 296
Administrative and other operating expenses	28	(47 106)	(45 560)
Loss before tax		**(57 993)**	**(99 661)**
Income tax (expense)/credit	29	(933)	5 441
Loss for the year		**(58 926)**	**(94 220)**
Loss is attributable to:			
Shareholder of the Bank		(58 195)	(94 147)
Non-controlling interest		(731)	(73)
Loss for the year		**(58 926)**	**(94 220)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Securities available for sale:			
• Revaluation of securities at fair value		7 992	11 229
• Realised revaluation reserve (at disposal)		(1 724)	4 500
• Reclassification to profit or loss at impairment		558	124
Income tax	29	(1 365)	(3 171)

Russian Agricultural Bank Group Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2016

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	2016	2015
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax		**5 461**	**12 682**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
• Revaluation of premises	15	-	88
• Income tax	29	-	(18)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax		**-**	**70**
Total other comprehensive income		**5 461**	**12 752**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(53 465)**	**(81 468)**
Total comprehensive loss is attributable to:			
Shareholder of the Bank		(52 734)	(81 395)
Non-controlling interest		(731)	(73)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(53 465)**	**(81 468)**

The notes set out on pages 119 to 237 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2016

		Attributable to Shareholder of the Bank							
In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	Share capital	Perpetual bonds	Revaluation reserve for premises	Revaluation reserve for securities available for sale	Retained earnings/ (accumulated loss)	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2014		**248 798**	**-**	**1 194**	**(12 403)**	**(39 922)**	**197 667**	**332**	**197 999**
Loss for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-	(94 147)	(94 147)	(73)	(94 220)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	70	12 682	-	12 752	-	12 752
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**-**	**-**	**70**	**12 682**	**(94 147)**	**(81 395)**	**(73)**	**(81 468)**
Share issue	24	78 800	-	-	-	-	78 800	-	78 800
Disposal of subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	474	474
Depreciation of revaluation reserve for premises		-	-	(51)	-	51	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2015		**327 598**	**-**	**1 213**	**279**	**(134 018)**	**195 072**	**733**	**195 805**
Loss for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-	(58 195)	(58 195)	(731)	(58 926)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	5 461	-	5 461	-	5 461
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**-**	**-**	**-**	**5 461**	**(58 195)**	**(52 734)**	**(731)**	**(53 465)**
Share issue	24	8 000	-	-	-	-	8 000	-	8 000
Disposal of subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(6)
Depreciation of revaluation reserve for premises		-	-	(121)	-	121	-	-	-
Perpetual bonds issue	23	-	15 000	-	-	-	15 000	-	15 000
Amounts due under perpetual bonds (coupon accrued)	30	-	-	-	-	(665)	(665)	-	(665)
Transaction costs on perpetual bonds issue	23	-	-	-	-	(229)	(229)	-	(229)
Tax effect recognised on perpetual bonds		-	-	-	-	179	179	-	179
Balance at 31 December 2016		**335 598**	**15 000**	**1 092**	**5 740**	**(192 807)**	**164 623**	**(4)**	**164 619**

The notes set out on pages 119 to 237 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2016

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		253 517	200 706
Interest paid		(179 641)	(164 630)
Income received/(expenses incurred) from trading in securities and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss		2 437	(4 422)
Income received from derivative financial instruments		8 995	31 039
Income received from dealing in foreign currencies		810	1 713
Fees and commissions received		16 714	13 668
Fees and commissions paid		(1 742)	(2 199)
Other operating income received		1 416	1 282
Net income received from insurance operations		1 061	1 455
Income received from non-banking activities		10 023	6 040
Losses incurred from non-banking activities		(12 636)	(7 938)
Administrative and other operating expenses paid		(40 146)	(38 810)
Income tax paid		(1 901)	(409)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**58 907**	**37 495**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net (increase)/decrease in mandatory cash balances with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation		(3 528)	1 634
Net (increase)/decrease in trading securities		(23 955)	2 257
Net decrease in financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss		1 258	4 334
Net increase in due from other banks		(524)	(16 973)
Net increase in loans and advances to customers		(144 196)	(251 157)
Net increase in other assets		(1 775)	(2 535)
Net decrease in due to other banks		(14 308)	(198 589)
Net increase in customer accounts		402 270	407 028
Net increase/(decrease) in promissory notes issued		586	(3 157)
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		1 127	(22)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**275 862**	**(19 685)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of premises and equipment	15	(2 008)	(3 208)
Proceeds from disposal of premises and equipment		738	875
Acquisition of intangible assets	15	(1 277)	(1 097)
Acquisition of investment securities available for sale		(204 048)	(127 721)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities available for sale		190 196	121 716
Proceeds from redemption of investment securities held to maturity		24 577	1 002
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries		440	-
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		**8 618**	**(8 433)**

The notes set out on pages 119 to 237 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2016

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	2016	2015
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of ordinary shares	24	8 000	10 000
Proceeds from bonds issued		-	25 000
Repayment of bonds issued		(64 438)	(38 981)
Proceeds from sale of previously bought back bonds issued on domestic market		31 927	11 784
Buy back of bonds issued at or prior to put option date		(54 632)	(18 623)
Proceeds from sale of previously bought back Eurobonds issued		16 989	3 137
Buy back of Eurobonds issued		(26 832)	(11 093)
Proceeds from subordinated debts	22	-	113 025
Repayment of subordinated debt	22	(51 340)	-
Proceeds from sale of previously bought back subordinated debt		16 713	165
Buy back of subordinated debts		(8 553)	(7 374)
Perpetual bonds issue less transaction costs	23	14 771	-
Proceeds from sale of non-controlling interests in consolidated mutual funds		574	-
Payments on disposal of non-controlling interests in consolidated mutual funds		(54)	-
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		**(116 875)**	**87 040**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**(9 804)**	**4 301**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**157 801**	**63 223**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	7	168 232	105 009
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	7	**326 033**	**168 232**

The notes set out on pages 119 to 237 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements — 31 December 2016

1 Introduction

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “IASB”) for the year ended 31 December 2016 for Joint-Stock Company Russian Agricultural Bank (the “Bank”) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”).

The Bank was incorporated and is domiciled in the Russian Federation. The Bank is a joint-stock company limited by shares and was set up in accordance with Russian regulations.

The Bank’s only shareholder is the Russian Federation acting through the Federal Agency for Managing State Property which holds the Bank’s issued and outstanding ordinary shares (71.99% from total share capital (31 December 2015: 71.3% from total share capital)), the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation which holds the Bank’s issued and outstanding preference shares (7.47% from total share capital (31 December 2015: 7.65% from total share capital)) and the State Corporation “Deposit Insurance Agency” which holds the Bank’s issued and outstanding preference shares (20.54% from total share capital (31 December 2015: 21.05% from total share capital)).

The Group’s structure comprises of the Bank and its subsidiaries. Principal subsidiaries of the Bank are Closed Joint Stock Company RSHB Insurance (ownership interest of the Bank is 100%), RSHB Capital S.A. (structured entity incorporated for Eurobonds issue for the Bank), Limited Liability Company RSHB Asset Management (ownership interest of the Bank is 100%) and 33 companies and mutual funds operating in agricultural and other industries (ownership interest of the Bank is from 10% to 100%).

Principal activity. The Bank’s principal business activity is commercial and retail banking operations in the Russian Federation with emphasis on lending to agricultural enterprises. The main objectives of the Bank are:

- to participate in realisation of the monetary policy of the Russian Federation in the area of agricultural production;
- to develop within the agricultural industry a national system of lending to the domestic agricultural producers; and
- to maintain an effective and uninterrupted performance of the settlement system in the area of agricultural production across the Russian Federation.

The Bank has operated under a full banking license issued by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (“CBRF”) since 13 June 2000. The Bank participates in the State deposit insurance scheme, which was introduced by Federal Law # 177-FZ *“Deposits of individuals insurance in Russian Federation”* dated 23 December 2003. The State Deposit Insurance Agency guarantees repayment of 100% of individual and/or individual entrepreneur current accounts and deposits up to RR 1 400 thousand per individual or individual entrepreneur in case of the withdrawal of a licence of a bank or a CBRF imposed moratorium on payments.

The Bank has 73 (31 December 2015: 76) branches within the Russian Federation. The Bank’s registered address is 119034 Russia, Moscow, Gagarinsky Pereulok, 3. The Bank’s principal place of business is 119019 Russia, Moscow, Arbat, 1.

The number of the Group’s employees as at 31 December 2016 was 30 271 (31 December 2015: 31 817).

1 Introduction (Continued)

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

2 Operating Environment of the Group

Russian Federation. The Russian Federation displays certain characteristics of an emerging market. Its economy is particularly sensitive to oil and gas prices. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop and are subject to varying interpretation.

The Russian economy continues to show recessionary trend. Economic indicators of 2016 reflect maintaining the main negative factors for economic development. The duration and depth of the recession were largely caused by such factors as unfavourable raw material market conjuncture, particularly, significant drop in crude oil prices, devaluation of the Russian Rouble, the effect of international sanctions imposed against certain Russian companies and individuals, reduction of investments and decline in the household consumption.

These events may have a further significant impact on the Group's future operations and financial position, the effect of which is difficult to predict.

During 2016, the following were the key changes in selected macro-economic indicators:

- the CBRF exchange rate appreciated from RR 72.8827 to RR 60.6569 per US Dollar;
- the CBRF key rate decreased from 11.0% p.a. to 10.0% p.a.;
- the RTS stock exchange index increased from 757.0 to 1152.3.

The future economic and regulatory situation and its impact on the Group's operations may differ from management's current expectations.

While management believes it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Group's business in the current circumstances, unexpected further deterioration in the areas described above could negatively affect the Group's results and financial position in a manner not currently determinable.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("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 used in banking activity, investment securities available for sale, financial instruments categorised as at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. Refer to Note 5.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements — 31 December 2016

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are those investees, including structured entities, that the Group controls because the Group (i) has power to direct relevant activities of the investees that significantly affect their returns, (ii) has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from

its involvement with the investees, and (iii) has the ability to use its power over the investees to affect the amount of investor's returns. The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the Group has power over another entity. For a right to be substantive, the holder must have practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities of the investee need to be made. The Group may have power over an investee even when it holds less than majority of voting power in an investee. In such a case, the Group assesses the size of its voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders to determine if it has de-facto power over the investee. Protective rights of other investors, such as those that relate to fundamental changes of investee's activities or apply only in exceptional circumstances, do not prevent the Group from controlling an investee. 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 interest that does not present ownership interest is measured at fair value.

Goodwill is measured by deducting the net assets of the acquiree from the aggregate of the consideration transferred for the acquiree, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree and fair value of an interest in the acquiree held immediately before the acquisition date. Any negative amount ("negative goodwill") is recognised in profit or loss after management reassesses whether it identified all the assets acquired and all liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed and reviews appropriateness of their measurement.

The consideration transferred for the acquiree is measured at the fair value of the assets given up, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, including fair value of assets or liabilities from contingent consideration arrangements but excludes acquisition related costs such as advisory, legal, valuation and similar professional services. Transaction costs incurred for issuing equity instruments are deducted from equity; transaction costs incurred for issuing debt are deducted from its carrying amount and all other transaction costs associated with the acquisition are expensed.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered. The Bank and all of its subsidiaries use uniform accounting policies consistent with the Group's policies.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Non-controlling interest is that part of the net results and of the net assets of a subsidiary attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Bank. Non-controlling interest form a separate component of the Group's equity except for the non-controlling interests in mutual funds under the Group's control, which are accounted for within Group's liabilities.

Structured entities. Structured entities are designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity. Judgement is also required to determine whether the substance of the relationship between the Group and a structured entity indicates that the structured entity is controlled by the Group.

The Group does not consolidate structured entities that it does not control. As it can sometimes be difficult to determine whether the Group does control a structured entity, management makes judgements about its exposure to the risks and rewards, as well as about its ability to make operational decisions for the structured entity in question. In many instances, elements are presented that, considered in isolation, indicate control or lack of control over a structured entity, but when considered together make it difficult to reach a clear conclusion.

Refer to Note 4 for the information about the Group's exposure to structured entities.

Purchases and sales of non-controlling interest. The Group applies the economic entity model to account for transactions with non-controlling shareholders. Any difference between the purchase consideration and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest acquired is recorded directly in equity.

The Group recognises the difference between sales consideration and carrying amount of non-controlling interest sold in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Disposals of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are recycled to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where appropriate.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial instruments — key measurement terms. Depending on their classification, financial instruments are carried at fair value or amortised cost as described below.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. Fair value is the current bid price for financial assets, current ask price for financial liabilities and the average of current bid and ask prices when the Group is both in short and long position for the financial instrument. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange or other institution and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the quantity held by the entity. This is the case even if a market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held and placing orders to sell the position in a single transaction might affect the quoted price.

Valuation techniques are used to fair value certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Such valuation techniques include discounted cash flows models, generally accepted option pricing models, models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees. Valuation techniques may require assumptions not supported by observable market data.

A portfolio of financial derivatives or other financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is measured at the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the price that would be received to sell a net long position (i.e. an asset) for a particular risk exposure or paid to transfer a net short position (i.e. a liability) for a particular risk exposure in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This is applicable for assets carried at fair value on a recurring basis if the Group: (a) manages the group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the entity's net exposure to a particular market risk (or risks) or to the credit risk of a particular counterparty in accordance with the entity's documented risk management or investment strategy; (b) it provides information on that basis about the group of assets and liabilities to the entity's key management personnel; and (c) the market risks, including duration of the entity's exposure to a particular market risk (or risks) arising from the financial assets and financial liabilities is substantially the same. Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees, are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available.

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. Refer to Note 37.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisors, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs.

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any write-down for incurred impairment losses. Accrued interest includes amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of related items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest repricing date except for the premium or discount which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortised over the whole expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see accounting policy for income and expenses recognition).

Initial recognition of financial instruments. Trading securities, derivatives and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions with the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

Derecognition of financial assets. The Group derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise are expired or (b) the Group has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement while (i) also transferring substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose additional restrictions on the sale.

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 interbank loans, deposits and reverse sale and repurchase agreements with other banks with original maturity of less than one month. Amounts which relate to funds that are of a restricted nature are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF. Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF are carried at amortised cost and represent non-interest bearing mandatory reserve deposits which are not available to finance the Group's day to day operations and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Trading securities. Trading securities are financial assets which are either acquired for generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or trader's margin, or are securities included in a portfolio in which a pattern of short-term trading exists. The Group classifies securities into trading securities if it has an intention to sell them within a short period after purchase. The Group may choose to reclassify a non-derivative trading financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category

if the asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling it in the near term. Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of fair value through profit or loss category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to reoccur in the near term. Financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified if the Group has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

Trading securities are carried at fair value. Interest earned on trading securities calculated using the effective interest method is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as interest income. Dividends are included in dividend income within other operating income when the Group's right to receive the dividend payment is established and it is probable that the dividends will be collected. All other elements of the changes in the fair value and gains or losses on derecognition are recorded in profit or loss as gains less losses from trading securities in the period in which they arise.

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 derecognised. The securities are not reclassified in the consolidated statement of financial position unless the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the securities, in which case they are reclassified as Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements. The corresponding liability is presented within amounts due to other banks or customer accounts.

Securities purchased 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 is treated as interest income and accrued over the life of repo agreements using the effective interest method.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss. Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets designated irrevocably, at initial recognition, into this category. Management designates securities into this category only if (a) such classification eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or (b) a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and performance of these investments is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information on that basis is regularly provided to and reviewed by the Group's key management personnel. Recognition and measurement of this category of financial assets is consistent with the above policy for trading securities.

Investment securities available for sale. This classification includes investment securities which the Group intends to hold for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices. The Group classifies investments as available for sale at the time of purchase or as a result of reclassification.

Investment securities available for sale are carried at fair value. Interest income on available-for-sale debt securities is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised in profit or loss for the year. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss for the year when the Group's right to receive payment is established and it is probable that the dividends will be collected. All other elements of changes in the fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognised or impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the year.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the year when incurred as a result of one or more events ("loss events") that occurred after the initial recognition of investment securities available for sale. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity security below its cost is an indicator that it is impaired. The cumulative impairment loss — measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised in profit or loss — is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the year. Impairment losses on equity instruments are not reversed and any subsequent gains are recognised in other comprehensive income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss for the year.

Investment securities held to maturity. This classification includes quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group has both the intention and ability to hold to maturity. An investment is not classified as held-to-maturity investment if the Group has the right to require that the issuer repay or redeem the investment before its maturity, because paying for such a feature is inconsistent with expressing an intention to hold the asset until maturity. Management determines the classification of investment securities held to maturity at their initial recognition and reassesses the appropriateness of that classification at the end of each reporting period. The Group may reclassify financial assets into this category from fair value through profit or loss category in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to reoccur in the near term. Investment securities held to maturity are carried at amortised cost.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Due from other banks. Amounts due from other banks are recorded when the Group advances money to counterparty banks with no intention of trading the resulting unquoted non-derivative receivable due on fixed or determinable dates. Amounts due from other banks are carried at amortised cost.

Loans and advances to customers. Loans and advances to customers are recorded when the Group advances money to purchase or originate an unquoted non-derivative receivable from a customer due on fixed or determinable dates and has no intention of trading the receivable. Loans and advances to customers are carried at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the year when incurred as a result of one or more events ("loss events") that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset and which have an impact on the amount or timing of the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. If the Group determines that no objective evidence exists that impairment was incurred for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. The primary factors that the Group considers in determining whether a financial asset is impaired are its overdue status and significant financial difficulty of the debtor. Refer to Note 12 for the detailed principal criteria to determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets and the experience of management in respect of the extent, to which amounts will become overdue as a result of past loss events and the success of recovery of overdue amounts. Past experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect past periods and to remove the effects of past conditions that do not exist currently.

If the terms of an impaired financial asset held at amortised cost are renegotiated or otherwise modified because of financial difficulties of the borrower or issuer, impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate before the modification of terms. The renegotiated asset is then derecognised and a new asset is recognised at its fair value only if the risks and rewards of the asset substantially changed. This is normally evidenced by a substantial difference between the present values of the original cash flows and the new expected cash flows.

Impairment losses are always recognised through an allowance account to write down the asset's carrying amount to the present value of expected cash flows (which exclude future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the original effective interest rate of the asset. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account through profit or loss for the year.

Uncollectible assets are written off against the related impairment loss provision after all the necessary procedures to recover the asset have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to impairment loss account through profit or loss for the year.

Repossessed collateral. Repossessed collateral represents financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Group in settlement of overdue loans. The assets are initially recognised at fair value when acquired and included in premises and equipment, other financial assets 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 purchase method of accounting with fair value of the settled loan representing the cost of acquisition (refer to the accounting policy for consolidation).

Credit related commitments. The Group issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and commitments to provide loans. Financial guarantees represent irrevocable assurances to make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties and carry the same credit risk as loans. Financial guarantees and commitments to provide a loan are initially recognised 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 does not 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. At the end of each reporting period, the commitments are measured at the higher of (i) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition and (ii) the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the commitment at the end of the reporting period.

Promissory notes purchased. Promissory notes purchased are included in trading securities or investment securities held to maturity or in due from other banks or in loans and advances to customers, depending on their substance and are recorded, subsequently remeasured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets.

Goodwill. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The Group tests goodwill for impairment at least annually and whenever there are indications that goodwill may be impaired. Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Such units or group of units represent the lowest level at which the Group monitors goodwill, and are not larger than an operating segment. Gains or losses on disposal of an operation within a cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated include the carrying amount of goodwill associated with the disposed operation, generally measured on the basis of the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit which is retained.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Premises and equipment. Premises and equipment are stated at cost, restated to the equivalent purchasing power of the Russian Rouble at 31 December 2002 for assets acquired prior to 1 January 2003, or revalued amounts, as described below, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required.

Premises owned by the Group and used in a banking activity were for the first time revalued at fair value as at 31 December 2007 and are subject to regular subsequent revaluation. The frequency of revaluation depends upon the movements in the fair values of the premises being revalued. The revaluation is recognised by proportionally restating the gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation of the revalued premises. These changes in values are shown separately in the reconciliation of movements in premises in Note 15. The revaluation reserve for premises included in equity is transferred directly to retained earnings when the surplus is realised, i.e. either on the retirement or disposal of the asset, or as the asset is used by the Group; in the latter case, the amount of the surplus realised is the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost.

Premises owned by the Group and used in non-banking activities are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required.

Construction in progress is carried at historical cost less provision for impairment where required. Construction in progress is not depreciated until the asset is available for use.

Costs of minor repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of premises and equipment items are capitalised and the replaced part is retired. Gains and losses on disposals determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount are recognised in profit or loss.

At the end of each reporting period management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of premises and equipment. If such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the year to the extent it exceeds the previous revaluation surplus in equity. An impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior years is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell.

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. The following useful lives in years are applied for the main categories of premises and equipment:

Useful lives in years	Used in banking activities	Used in non-banking activities
Premises	40	20-40
Equipment	5-20	5-20
Leasehold improvements	10	-

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The residual value of an asset is nil if the Group expects to use the asset until the end of its physical life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible assets. The Group's intangible assets other than goodwill have definite useful life and primarily include capitalised computer software.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Development costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software controlled by the Group are recorded as intangible assets if the inflow of incremental economic benefits exceeding costs is probable. Capitalised costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. All other costs associated with computer software, e.g. its maintenance, are expensed when incurred. Capitalised computer software is amortised on a straight line basis over expected useful lives of 5 years.

Operating leases. Where the Group is a lessee in a lease which does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership from the lessor to the Group, the total lease payments are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Inventory. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less applicable variable selling expenses. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises packaging costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale. Non-current assets and disposal groups, which may include both non-current and current assets, are classified in the statement of financial position as 'Assets of the disposal groups held for sale and assets held for sale' if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, including loss of control of a subsidiary holding the assets, within twelve months after the end of the reporting period. Assets are reclassified when all of the following conditions are met: (a) the assets are available for immediate sale in their present condition; (b) the Group's management approved and initiated an active programme to locate a buyer; (c) the assets are actively marketed for a sale at a reasonable price; (d) the sale is expected within one year and (e) it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sell will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale in the current period's statement of financial position are not reclassified or re-presented in the comparative consolidated statement of financial position to reflect the classification at the end of the current period.

A disposal group is a group of assets (current or non-current) to be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction. Goodwill is included if the disposal group includes an operation within a cash-generating unit, to which goodwill has been allocated on acquisition. Non-current assets are assets that include amounts expected to be recovered or collected more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period. If reclassification is required, both the current and non-current portions of an asset are reclassified.

Held for sale disposal groups as a whole are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Liabilities directly associated with disposal groups that will be transferred in the disposal transaction are reclassified and presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Due to other banks. Amounts due to other banks are recorded when money or other assets are advanced to the Group by counterparty banks and banking groups. The non-derivative liability is carried at amortised cost.

Customer accounts. Customer accounts are represented by current/settlement accounts and term deposits and are non-derivative financial liabilities to individuals, state or corporate customers and are carried at amortised cost.

Promissory notes issued. Promissory notes issued by the Group are carried at amortised cost. If the Group purchases its own promissory notes issued, 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 gains/(losses) arising from early retirement of debt.

Bonds issued. Bonds issued represent amounts attracted from Eurobonds issue and bonds issued on domestic market. Issued Eurobonds and bonds issued on domestic market carry a coupon and are redeemable on a specific date. Bonds issued are carried at amortised cost. If the Group repurchases its bonds issued, 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 gains/(losses) arising from early retirement of debt.

Subordinated debts. Subordinated debts are carried at amortised cost. Creditors' claims on subordinated debts will be considered only after all claims of other creditors of the Group are satisfied.

Derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments (including forwards and swaps on currency, securities, precious metals and interest rates; options; futures on commodities, currency and indexes) are carried at their fair value. Non-derivative transactions are aggregated and treated as a derivative when the transaction result, in substance, is a derivative.

An embedded derivative shall be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if, and only if:

a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;

b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and

c) the hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss (i.e. a derivative that is embedded in a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is not separated).

If an embedded derivative is separated, the host contract shall be accounted for under IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement,* and in accordance with other appropriate standards if it is not a financial instrument. If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the Group may designate the entire hybrid (combined) contract as a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

All derivative financial instruments are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are included in gains less losses from derivative financial instruments. The Group does not apply hedge accounting.

Regular way transactions. Regular way transactions are purchases or sales of financials assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the contractual settlement date which is the date when the asset is to be delivered to or by the Group. Regular way transactions are not recognised as derivatives because of the short duration of the commitment to deliver financial assets between the trade and settlement date.

Any changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit and loss to be received during the period between the trade date and the settlement date is recognised in the income statement and for financial assets available for sale is recognised in other comprehensive income for financial assets purchased. For financial assets sold on a regular way basis no changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement or in other comprehensive income between the trade and settlement date. Assets carried at cost or amortised cost are not affected by the change in fair value during the period between the trade and settlement date.

Income taxes. Income taxes have been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the year, except if it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognised, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with the initial recognition exemption, deferred taxes are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination if the transaction, when initially recorded, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit.

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

Deferred income tax is provided on post-acquisition retained earnings and other post acquisition movements in reserves of subsidiaries, except where the Group controls the subsidiary's dividend policy and it is probable that the difference will not reverse through dividends or otherwise in the foreseeable future.

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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Insurance operations. Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk. As a general guideline, the Group defines as significant insurance risk the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least 10% more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance risk exists when the Group has uncertainty in respect of the following matters at inception of the contract: the occurrence of the insurance event, the date of occurrence of the insurance event and the claim value in respect of it.

Gross insurance premiums written. Gross insurance premiums written, which the Group is contractually entitled to receive from the insured in relation to insurance contracts, are recognised when due from a policyholder. Specifically, the Group recognises premiums for the policies issued during the year and includes an estimate of premiums due but not yet received by the reporting date, less an allowance for cancellations. Premiums are shown before the deduction of commission. Gross insurance premiums written are recognised as result from insurance operations within losses net of gains from non-banking activities. Refer to Note 27.

Provision for unearned premiums. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to the unexpired terms of policies in-force as at the reporting date, calculated on a time apportionment basis. Provisions for unearned premiums are recognised as result from insurance operations within losses net of gains from non-banking activities. Refer to Note 27.

Claims paid. Claims and claims handling expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred based on the evaluated liability for compensation payable to policy-holders or third parties.

Loss provision. The loss provision represents the accumulation of estimates for ultimate insurance losses and includes the outstanding claims reserve ("OCR") and provision for losses incurred but not yet reported ("IBNR"). Estimates of the claims handling expenses are included in both the OCR and the IBNR.

The OCR is provided in respect of claims reported but not settled as at the reporting date. The estimation is made on the basis of information received by the Group during investigation of insurance cases as at and after the reporting date. IBNR is actuarially determined by the Group.

Deferred acquisition costs. Deferred acquisition costs ("DAC") are calculated (for non-life insurance contracts) separately for each insurance product. Acquisition costs include commission to agents for concluding agreements with corporate clients and individuals, commission and brokerage fee for underwriting of assumed reinsurance agreements. They vary with and fully depend on the premium earned under acquired or renewed insurance policies. These acquisition costs are deferred and amortised over the period in which the related written premiums are earned. They are reviewed by line of business at the time of the policy issue and at the end of each accounting period to ensure they are recoverable based on future estimates.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements — 31 December 2016

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Liability adequacy test. At each reporting date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities net of related DAC. In performing these tests, the current best estimates of the future contractual cash flows and claims handling and maintenance expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities, are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, initially by writing off DAC and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from the liability adequacy tests (the unexpired risk provision). When performing the liability adequacy test, the Group uses a combination of its own as well as externally available statistics and also includes a security margin. Insurance receivables are included as part of this test.

Uncertain tax positions. The Group's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than on income are recognised based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period.

Provisions for liabilities and charges. Provisions for liabilities and charges are non-financial liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. They are accrued when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Trade and other payables. Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty has performed its obligations under the contract and are carried at amortised cost.

Perpetual Bonds. Due to undefined maturity and an option for non-cumulative cancellation of coupon payments (without occurrence of rights of investors for accumulation of unpaid coupons), the Group accounts for perpetual bonds as an equity instrument and as a Tier I eligible instrument for the purpose of Basel Capital Adequacy Ratio calculation. CBRF approved the inclusion of these subordinated bonds in the regulatory capital calculation of the Bank. Transaction costs are recorded in retained earnings. Coupon payments may be cancelled or deferred in accordance with the terms of the notes. At the moment the coupon under perpetual bonds becomes mandatory, it is recorded as a dividend declaration described below.

Share capital. Ordinary and preference shares, that are not redeemable and dividend payments are at the discretion of the management, are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividends. Dividends are recorded in equity in the period in which they are declared. Any dividends declared after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorised for issue are disclosed in the subsequent events note. The statutory accounting reports of the Bank are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations. Russian legislation identifies the basis of distribution as the current year net profit.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements — 31 December 2016

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income and expense recognition. Interest income and expense are recorded for all debt instruments 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.

Commitment fees received by the Group to originate loans at market interest rates are integral to the effective interest rate if it is probable that the Group will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination. The Group does not designate loan commitments as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

When loans and other debt instruments become doubtful of collection, they are written down to the present value of expected cash inflows and interest income is thereafter recorded for the unwinding of the present value discount based on the asset's effective interest rate which was used to measure the impairment loss.

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

Commissions on agency services are recognised based on the applicable service contracts.

Revenue recognition — sale of goods. Revenues from sales of goods are recognised at the point of transfer of risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, normally when the goods are shipped. If the Group agrees to transport goods to a specified location, revenue is recognised when the goods are passed to the customer at the destination point. Sales are shown net of VAT and discounts.

Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. When the fair value of goods received in a barter transaction cannot be measured reliably, the revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods or service given up.

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, translated into Russian Roubles at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into functional currency at the official exchange rate of the CBRF at the end of the respective reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the CBRF, are recognised in profit or loss for the year (as foreign exchange translation gains less losses). Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

As at 31 December 2016 the principal rates of exchange used for translating foreign currency balances were USD 1 = RR 60.6569 (31 December 2015: USD 1 = RR 72.8827), EUR 1 = RR 63.8111 (31 December 2015: EUR 1 = RR 79.6972).

Fiduciary assets. Assets and liabilities held by the Group in its own name, but on the account of third parties, are not reported in the consolidated statement of financial position. Commissions received from fiduciary activities are shown in fee and commission income.

Offsetting. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Such a right of set off (a) must not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) the event of default and (iii) the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity or one of its counterparties. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Accounting for the effects of hyperinflation. The Russian Federation has previously experienced relatively high levels of inflation and was considered to be hyperinflationary as defined by IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies ("IAS 29"). IAS 29 requires that the consolidated financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. It states that reporting operating results and financial position in the local currency without restatement is not useful because money loses purchasing power at such a rate that the comparison of amounts from transactions and other events that have occurred at different times, even within the same accounting period, is misleading.

The characteristics of the economic environment of the Russian Federation indicated that hyperinflation had ceased effective from 1 January 2003. Restatement procedures of IAS 29 are therefore only applied to share capital and equipment. For these balances, the amounts expressed in the measuring unit current as at 31 December 2002 are the basis for the carrying amounts in these consolidated financial statements. The restatement was calculated using the conversion factors derived from the Russian Federation Consumer Price Index ("CPI"), published by the Federal Statistics Agency, and from indices obtained from other sources for years prior to 1992.

Staff costs and related contributions. Wages, salaries, contributions to the Russian Federation state pension and social insurance funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group. These payments are included in staff expenses in consolidated profit or loss.

Segment reporting. IFRS 8 requires an entity to report financial and descriptive information about its operating segments, with segment information presented on a similar basis to that used for internal reporting purposes.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. The Management Board has been identified as the CODM.

In these consolidated financial statements the Group defined operating segments on the basis of organizational structure and geographical areas.

Amendments of the financial statements after issue. Any further changes to these consolidated financial statements require approval of the Group's Management who authorised these consolidated financial statements for issue.

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the 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, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the 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:

Impairment losses on loans and advances. The Group regularly reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the profit or loss, the Group makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in a particular group.

Management determined loan impairment provisions using the "incurred loss" model required by the applicable accounting standards. These standards require recognition of impairment losses that arose from past events and prohibit recognition of impairment losses that could arise from future events, including future changes in the economic environment, no matter how likely those future events are. Thus final impairment losses from financial assets could differ significantly from the current level of provisions. Refer to Note 12.

Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements — 31 December 2016

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

Held-to-maturity financial assets. Management applies judgement in assessing whether financial assets can be categorised as held-to-maturity, in particular its intention and ability to hold the assets to maturity. If the Group fails to keep these investments to maturity other than in certain specific circumstances — for example, selling an insignificant amount close to maturity — it will be required to reclassify the entire class as available-for-sale. The investments would therefore be measured at fair value rather than amortised cost. Refer to Note 14.

Fair value of derivatives. The fair values of financial derivatives that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. To the extent practical, models use only observable data, however areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect fair reported values. Refer to Note 36.

Deferred income tax asset recognition. The recognised deferred tax asset represents income taxes recoverable through future deductions from taxable profits, and is recorded in the statement of financial position. Deferred income tax assets are recorded to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable. The future taxable profits and the amount of tax benefits that are probable in the future are based on a medium term business plan prepared by management and extrapolated results thereafter. The business plan is based on management expectations that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and approved by the management of the Bank. A key assumption in the business plan is to obtain profits in subsequent financial years through widening of product range and client base. Refer to Note 29.

Structured entities. The Group considers RSHB Capital S.A. incorporated for Eurobonds issue for the Bank as consolidated structured entity under IFRS 12 requirements. As at 31 December 2016 the Group guarantees all obligations of the consolidated structured entity represented by Eurobonds issued in the amount of RR 294 941 million and subordinated debts in the amount of RR 30 735 million (31 December 2015: Eurobonds issued in the amount of RR 425 485 million and subordinated debts in the amount of RR 85 735 million). During 2016 and 2015 the Group did not provide any other financial support to the consolidated structured entity. The Group has no current obligation or intention neither to provide financial or other support to the consolidated structured entity nor to assist it in obtaining financial support. Refer to Note 20.

Holding Corporate Eurobonds in the trading and investment portfolios of the Group is considered under IFRS 12 requirements as interest in unconsolidated structured entities. Maximum exposure equals to carrying value of Corporate Eurobonds.

Changes in presentation. Started from 30 June 2016, the Group presents gains net of losses from sale of loans and advances to customers within provision for loan impairment. The reclassification and its impact on comparative period information for twelve months ended 31 December 2015 in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2015		
In millions of Russian Roubles	**As previously reported**	**Reclassification**	**As adjusted**
Administrative expenses	(47 930)	2 370	(45 560)
Provision for loan impairment	(90 430)	(2 370)	(92 800)

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements — 31 December 2016

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

The reclassification within consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for period of twelve months ended 31 December 2015 impacted on comparative information in Note 12, data before and after reclassification is presented below:

	2015		
In millions of Russian Roubles	**As previously reported**	**Reclassification**	**As adjusted**
Analysis of the movements in the provision for loan impairment			
Net provision/(recovery of provision) for loan impairment during the year	90 421	2 370	92 791
Provision for loans sold during the year	(12 842)	(2 370)	(15 212)

5 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations

The following new and/or revised standards and interpretations became effective for the Group from 1 January 2016:

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts. IFRS 14 permits first-time adopters to continue to recognise amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognise such amounts, the standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. Since the Group is an existing IFRS preparer and is not involved in any rate-regulated activities, this standard does not apply.

Amendments to IFRS 11 — Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Arrangements. The amendments to IFRS 11 require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business must apply the relevant IFRS 3 principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not remeasured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. In addition, scope exclusion has been added to IFRS 11 to specify that the amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group as there has been no interest acquired in a joint operation during the period.

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 — Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation. The amendments clarify the principle in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is a part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortise intangible assets. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements given that the Group does not use a revenue-based method to depreciate its noncurrent assets.

5 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 — Agriculture: Bearer Plants. The amendments change the financial reporting for bearer plants, such as grape vines, rubber trees and oil palms, which now should be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. Consequently, the amendments include them within the scope of IAS 16, instead of IAS 41. The produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of IAS 41. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 27 — Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements. The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying IFRS and electing to change to the equity method in their separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. First-time adopters of IFRS electing to use the equity method in their separate financial statements will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to IFRS. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure Initiative Amendments to IAS 1. The amendments to IAS 1 clarify, rather than significantly change, existing IAS 1 requirements. The amendments clarify:

- The materiality requirements in IAS 1;
- That specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated;
- That entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements;
- That the share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, and classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Furthermore, the amendments clarify the requirements that apply when additional subtotals are presented in the statement of financial position and the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception Amendment to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (these amendments must be applied retrospectively). The amendments address issues that have arisen in applying the investment entities exception under IFRS 10. The amendments to IFRS 10 clarify that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value. Furthermore, the amendments to IFRS 10 clarify that only a subsidiary of an investment entity that is not an investment entity itself and that provides support services to the investment entity is consolidated. All other subsidiaries of an investment entity are measured at fair value. The amendments to IAS 28 allow the investor, when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group does not apply the consolidation exception.

5 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle. The improvements consist of changes in the following standards:

- *IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* — changes in methods of disposal. Assets (or disposal groups) are generally disposed of either through sale or through distribution to owners. The amendment to IFRS 5 clarifies that changing from one of these disposal methods to the other should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is therefore no interruption of the application of the requirements in IFRS 5. The amendment also clarifies that changing the disposal method does not change the date of classification.
- *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures — servicing contracts.* IFRS 7 requires an entity to provide disclosures for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset that is derecognised in its entirety. The Board was asked whether servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement for the purposes of applying these disclosure requirements. The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and arrangement against the guidance for continuing involvement in paragraphs IFRS 7.B30 and IFRS 7.42C in order to assess whether the disclosures are required. The amendment is to be applied such that the assessment of which servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement will need to be done retrospectively. However, the required disclosures would not need to be provided for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendments.
- *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* — applicability of the offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial statements. In December 2011, IFRS 7 was amended to add guidance on offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities. In the effective date and transition for that amendment IFRS 7 states that "An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. The interim disclosure standard, IAS 34, does not reflect this requirement, however, and it is not clear whether those disclosures are required in the condensed interim financial report. The amendment removes the phrase 'and interim periods within those annual periods', clarifying that these IFRS 7 disclosures are not required in the condensed interim financial report.
- *IAS 19 Employee Benefits* — regional market issue regarding discount rate. The amendment to IAS 19 clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used.
- *IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting* — disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report'. The amendment states that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report (e.g. in the management commentary or risk report). The Board specified that the other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. If users do not have access to the other information in this manner, then the interim financial report is incomplete. The amendment should be applied retrospectively.

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5 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

The above mentioned amended standards effective for the Group from 1 January 2016 does not have any material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performances of the Group.

6 New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 or later, and which the Group has not early adopted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement (amended in July 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted). In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. Key features of the new standard are:

- Financial assets are required to be classified into three measurement categories: those to be measured subsequently at amortised cost, those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

- Classification for debt instruments is driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). If a debt instrument is held to collect, it may be carried at amortised cost if it also meets the SPPI requirement. Debt instruments that meet the SPPI requirement that are held in a portfolio where an entity both holds to collect assets' cash flows and sells assets may be classified as FVOCI. Financial assets that do not contain cash flows that are SPPI must be measured at FVPL (for example, derivatives). Embedded derivatives are no longer separated from financial assets but will be included in assessing the SPPI condition.

- Investments in equity instruments are always measured at fair value. However, management can make an irrevocable election to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, provided the instrument is not held for trading. If the equity instrument is held for trading, changes in fair value are presented in profit or loss.

- Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The key change is that an entity will be required to present the effects of changes in own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss in other comprehensive income.

- IFRS 9 introduces a new model for the recognition of impairment losses — the expected credit losses (ECL) model. There is a 'three stage' approach which is based on the change in credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. In practice, the new rules mean that entities will have to record an immediate loss equal to the 12-month ECL on initial recognition of financial assets that are not credit impaired (or lifetime ECL for trade receivables). Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk, impairment is measured using lifetime ECL rather than 12-month ECL. The model includes operational simplifications for lease and trade receivables.

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6 New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

- Hedge accounting requirements were amended to align accounting more closely with risk management. The standard provides entities with an accounting policy choice between applying the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and continuing to apply IAS 39 to all hedges because the standard currently does not address accounting for macro hedging.

The adoption of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets, but is not expected to have an impact on classification and measurement of the Group's financial liabilities. The Group is currently evaluating the potential effect on financial position of the Group of calculating provision for loan impairment under new standard.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (issued in May 2014 and effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017). The new standard introduces the core principle that revenue must be recognised when the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at the transaction price. Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognised, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must generally be allocated to the separate elements. When the consideration varies for any reason, minimum amounts must be recognised if they are not at significant risk of reversal. Costs incurred to secure contracts with customers have to be capitalised and amortised over the period when the benefits of the contract are consumed.

IFRS 16 Leases (issued in January 2016 and effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). IFRS 16 results in lessees accounting for most leases within the scope of the standard in a manner similar to the way in which finance leases are currently accounted for under IAS 17 Leases. Lessees will recognise a 'right of use' asset and a corresponding financial liability on the balance sheet. The asset will be amortised over the length of the lease and the financial liability measured at amortised cost. Lessor accounting remains substantially the same as in IAS 17 Leases.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (issued in September 2014 amended in December 2015; effective date is not set). The amendments address the acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. The amendments clarify that an investor recognises a full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The gain or loss resulting from the re-measurement at fair value of an investment retained in a former subsidiary is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in that former subsidiary.

Disclosure Initiative — Amendments to IAS 7 (issued in January 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017). The amended IAS 7 will require disclosure of a reconciliation of movements in liabilities arising from financing activities.

Amendments to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (issued in April 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The amendments do not change the underlying principles of the Standard but clarify how those principles should be applied. The amendments clarify how to identify a performance obligation (the promise to transfer a good or a service to a customer) in a contract; how to determine whether a company is a principal (the provider of a good or service) or an agent (responsible for arranging for the good or service to be provided); and how to determine whether the revenue from granting a licence should be recognised at a point in time or over time. In addition to the clarifications, the amendments include two additional reliefs to reduce cost and complexity for a company when it first applies the new standard.

6 New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses — Amendments to IAS 12 (issued in January 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017). The amendment has clarified the requirements on recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments. The entity will have to recognise deferred tax asset for unrealised losses that arise as a result of discounting cash flows of debt instruments at market interest rates, even if it expects to hold the instrument to maturity and no tax will be payable upon collecting the principal amount. The economic benefit embodied in the deferred tax asset arises from the ability of the holder of the debt instrument to achieve future gains (unwinding of the effects of discounting) without paying taxes on those gains.

Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment (issued in June 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The amendments mean that non-market performance vesting conditions will impact measurement of cash-settled share-based payment transactions in the same manner as equity-settled awards. The amendments also clarify classification of a transaction with a net settlement feature in which the entity withholds a specified portion of the equity instruments, that would otherwise be issued to the counterparty upon exercise (or vesting), in return for settling the counterparty's tax obligation that is associated with the share-based payment. Such arrangements will be classified as equity-settled in their entirety.

Finally, the amendments also clarify accounting for cash-settled share based payments that are modified to become equity-settled, as follows (a) the share-based payment is measured by reference to the modification-date fair value of the equity instruments granted as a result of the modification; (b) the liability is derecognised upon the modification, (c) the equity-settled share-based payment is recognised to the extent that the services have been rendered up to the modification date, and (d) the difference between the carrying amount of the liability as at the modification date and the amount recognised in equity at the same date is recorded in profit or loss immediately.

Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (issued in September 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The amendments introduce two approaches: (i) an overlay approach and (ii) a deferral approach. Insurers will have the option to recognise in other comprehensive income, rather than profit or loss, the volatility that could arise when IFRS 9 is applied before the new Insurance Contracts standard is issued. In addition, entities whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance will have an optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 until 2021.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle (issued in December 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 for amendments to IFRS 12, and on or after 1 January 2018 for amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28). The improvements impact three standards. The amendments clarify the scope of the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12 by specifying that the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12, other than those relating to summarised financial information for subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, apply to an entity's interests in other entities that are classified as held for sale or discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5. IFRS 1 was amended and some of the short-term exemptions from IFRSs in respect of disclosures about financial instruments, employee benefits and investment entities were removed, after those short-term exemptions have served their intended purpose. The amendments to IAS 28 clarify that an entity has an investment-by-investment choice for measuring investees at fair value in accordance with IAS 28 by a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust or similar entities including investment linked insurance funds. Additionally, an entity that is not an investment entity may have an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity. IAS 28 permits such an entity to retain the fair value measurements used by that investment entity associate or joint venture when applying the equity method. The amendments clarify that this choice is also available on an investment-by-investment basis.

6 New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration (issued in December 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The interpretation addresses how to determine the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part thereof) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from an advance consideration in a foreign currency. Under IAS 21, the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part thereof) is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. IFRIC 22 only applies in circumstances in which an entity recognises a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from an advance consideration. IFRIC 22 does not provide application guidance on the definition of monetary and non-monetary items. An advance payment or receipt of consideration generally gives rise to the recognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability, however, it may also give rise to a monetary asset or liability. An entity may need to apply judgment in determining whether an item is monetary or non-monetary.

Transfers of Investment Property — Amendments to IAS 40 (issued on 8 December 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The amendments clarify the requirements on transfers to, or from, investment property in respect of properties under construction. Prior to the amendments, there was no specific guidance on transfers into, or out of, investment properties under construction in IAS 40. The amendment clarifies that there was no intention to prohibit transfers of a property under construction or development, previously classified as inventory, to investment property when there is an evident change in use. IAS 40 was amended to reinforce the principle of transfers into, or out of, investment property in IAS 40 to specify that a transfer into, or out of investment property should only be made when there has been a change in use of the property; and such a change in use would involve an assessment of whether the property qualifies as an investment property. Such a change in use should be supported by evidence.

The Group is considering the implications of these standards and amendments, the impact on the Group and the timing of their adoption by the Group. Unless otherwise described above, the new standards and interpretations are not expected to affect significantly the Group's consolidated financial statements.

7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Cash on hand	30 622	39 175
Cash balances (other than mandatory) with the CBRF	128 335	38 424
Correspondent accounts and deposits with other banks with original maturities less than one month	83 014	69 263
Settlement accounts with stock and currency exchanges	2 402	5 982
Settlement accounts with clearing and brokerage organisations	3 338	1 727
Deals with securities pledged under repurchase agreements with original maturities of less than one month	78 322	13 661
Total cash and cash equivalents	**326 033**	**168 232**

As at 31 December 2016, correspondent accounts and deposits with other banks with original maturities less than one month within cash and cash equivalents included balances with one Russian banking group with rating of the parent bank at Ba2 (Moody's) and one OECD banking group with rating of the parent bank at BBB- (S&P), each individually above 10% of the Group's equity, in the amount of RR 48 259 million, or 15% of total cash and cash equivalents (31 December 2015: balances with one Russian banking group with rating of the parent bank at Ba2 (Moody's) individually above 10% of the Group's equity in the amount of RR 44 331 million, or 26% of total cash and cash equivalents).

Analysis by credit quality of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Current and not impaired		
Cash on hand	30 622	39 175
Cash balances (other than mandatory) with the CBRF	128 335	38 424
Correspondent accounts and deposits with other banks with original maturities less than one month:		
- top 30 Russian banks (by net assets) and their subsidiary banks	62 767	47 933
- OECD banks and their subsidiary banks	19 549	16 880
- other Russian banks	658	117
- other non-resident banks	40	4 333
Settlement accounts with stock and currency exchanges	2 402	5 982
Settlement accounts with clearing and brokerage organisations	3 338	1 727
Deals with securities pledged under repurchase agreements with original maturities of less than one month:		
- top 30 Russian banks (by net assets) and their subsidiary banks	70 969	10 666
- other Russian banks	7 353	2 995
Total cash and cash equivalents	**326 033**	**168 232**

As at 31 December 2016, cash and cash equivalents in the amount of RR 78 322 million were effectively collateralized by securities purchased under reverse repo agreements with a fair value of RR 86 853 million (31 December 2015: cash and cash equivalents in the amount of RR 13 661 million were effectively collateralized by securities purchased under reverse repo agreements with a fair value of RR 18 230 million). The Group had the right to sell or repledge securities.

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of fair value and fair value hierarchy for cash and cash equivalents. Geographical and liquidity analyses of cash and cash equivalents are disclosed in Note 32. The information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 39.

8 Trading Securities

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Federal loan bonds (OFZ)	25 040	-
Promissory notes	-	485
Total trading securities	**25 040**	**485**

Trading securities are carried at fair value which also reflects any credit risk related write-downs. Analysis by credit quality of debt securities outstanding as at 31 December 2016 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Securities internationally rated not lower than BB- (S&P)*	Total
Federal loan bonds (OFZ)	25 040	25 040
Total debt trading securities	**25 040**	**25 040**

* or analogous ratings of other rating agencies.

Analysis by credit quality of debt securities outstanding as at 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Securities internationally rated not lower than BB- (S&P)*	Total
Promissory notes	485	485
Total debt trading securities	**485**	**485**

* or analogous ratings of other rating agencies.

If a security's rating is unavailable, the issuer's rating is used.

Federal loan bonds (OFZ) are represented by state securities denominated in Russian Roubles issued by Ministry of Finance of Russian Federation. Federal loan bonds (OFZ) are traded at a discount or premium to face value and carry a coupon payable semi-annually. As at 31 December 2016, these bonds have maturity dates from April 2017 to December 2034 and coupon rates from 7.4% to 11.9% p.a.

As at 31 December 2015, promissory notes were represented by promissory notes denominated in Russian Roubles issued at a discount to nominal value by Russian banks. These promissory notes had maturity dates in April 2016.

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of fair value hierarchy for trading securities. Geographical and liquidity analyses of trading securities are disclosed in Note 32.

8 Trading Securities (Continued)

The Group reclassified the following financial assets from held for trading category during 2008:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Amount reclassified	Undiscounted cash flows expected to be recovered	Effective interest rate (%)
Reclassified into held to maturity			
Federal loan bonds (OFZ)	4 141	7 825	5.7-7.3
Municipal and subfederal bonds	1 201	1 698	7.1-9.2
Corporate bonds	980	1 411	6.7-10.1
Corporate Eurobonds	793	1 300	7.0-8.8
Reclassified into available for sale			
Corporate bonds	2 792	3 868	7.3-15.4
Corporate Eurobonds	1 959	2 918	6.2-11.6
Municipal and subfederal bonds	53	56	7.0
Corporate shares	12	12	-
Total	**11 931**	**19 088**	

The reclassification was made effective from 1 July 2008 when, in management's opinion, the third quarter 2008 collapse in financial markets liquidity and stability commenced, which had also led to the International Accounting Standards Board issuing the amendment allowing reclassifications from that date.

Management believes that the declines in market prices that occurred in the third quarter of 2008 represent a rare event as they are significantly out of line with historical volatilities observed in financial markets.

The carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets that have been reclassified from trading securities and which were not yet sold or otherwise derecognised were as follows:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
In millions of Russian Roubles	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Reclassified into held to maturity	2 370	2 134	2 520	2 095
Reclassified into available for sale	-	-	12	12
Total	**2 370**	**2 134**	**2 532**	**2 107**

8 Trading Securities (Continued)

Income or loss recognised for 2008-2016 is as follows*:

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Reclassified into held to maturity	167	183	200	276	511	486	480	540	482
Reclassified into available for sale	-	-	-	-	4	59	215	492	743
Total	**167**	**183**	**200**	**276**	**515**	**545**	**695**	**1 032**	**1 225**

* Income or loss recognised after reclassification comprises gains less losses from sale, interest income and foreign exchange gains less losses.

Fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised if financial assets had not been reclassified were as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Reclassified into held to maturity	44	158	162	178	191	84	441	833	(1 307)
Reclassified into available for sale	-	2	2	(1)	(1)	(40)	74	1 067	(1 612)
Total	**44**	**160**	**164**	**177**	**190**	**44**	**515**	**1 900**	**(2 919)**

9 Investment Securities Pledged Under Repurchase Agreements

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Securities available for sale		
Corporate bonds	-	4 594
Municipal and subfederal bonds	-	1 220
Total securities available for sale pledged under repurchase agreements	**-**	**5 814**
Securities held to maturity		
Corporate bonds	-	13 661
Total securities held to maturity pledged under repurchase agreements	**-**	**2 022**
Total investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	**-**	**7 836**

As at 31 December 2015, corporate bonds were securities denominated in Russian Roubles issued by major Russian companies. Corporate bonds were traded at a discount or premium to face value and carried a coupon payable semi-annually. These bonds had maturity dates from February 2017 to October 2024 and coupon rates from 7.55% to 11.0% p.a.

As at 31 December 2015, municipal and subfederal bonds were represented by bonds issued by Russian municipal and subfederal authorities. These bonds were traded at a discount or premium to face value and carried a coupon payable quarterly or semi-annually. These bonds had maturity dates from November 2018 to June 2022 and coupon rates from 7.0% to 13.26% p.a.

Analysis by credit quality of investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements outstanding as at 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Securities internationally rated not lower than BB- (S&P)*	Total
Corporate bonds	6 616	6 616
Municipal and subfederal bonds	1 220	1 220
Total investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	**7 836**	**7 836**

* or analogous ratings of other rating agencies.

If a security's rating is unavailable, the issuer's rating is used.

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of fair value hierarchy for investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements related to securities available for sale and fair value and fair value hierarchy for investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements related to securities held to maturity. Geographical and liquidity analyses of investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements are disclosed in Note 32.

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10 Financial Instruments Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Credit Linked Notes	2 374	1 061
Due from other banks	-	4 008
Total financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	**2 374**	**5 069**

International credit ratings of issuers of the notes and of counterparty banks were not less than BB- (S&P) as at 31 December 2016 (31 December 2015: not less than BB- (S&P)).

Management classified financial instruments with embedded derivatives as financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, although there was an option to separate the embedded derivative and value the host contract at amortised cost.

In May 2008, the Group purchased a Credit Linked Note from an OECD bank in the nominal amount of RR 2 500 million at the net price of 19.5% of the nominal amount with maturity date in May 2023 and a zero coupon. The Note has an embedded Credit Default Swap linked to the Bank's own credit risk.

In January 2016, the Group purchased a Credit Linked Note from an OECD bank in the nominal amount of RR 500 million at the net price of 100% of the nominal amount with maturity date in January 2017 and coupon rate of 12.5% p.a., payable annually. The Note has an embedded Credit Default Swap linked to Russian bank's credit risk.

In June 2016, the Group purchased a Credit Linked Note from an OECD bank in the nominal amount of RR 450 million at the net price of 100% of the nominal amount with maturity date in June 2019 and coupon rate of 10.8% p.a., payable annually. The Note has an embedded Credit Default Swap linked to Russian state-owned company's credit risk.

In May 2011, the Group placed funds with the OECD bank in the total amount of USD 50 million, with maturity date in May 2016 and interest rate of 0.6% p.a. The contract had an embedded option linked to the performance of commodity index. In May 2016, these funds were received by the Group at maturity date of financial instrument.

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss. Geographical and liquidity analyses of financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are disclosed in Note 32.

11 Due from Other Banks

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Current term placements with other banks	50 454	56 980
Promissory notes	4 959	4 121
Overdue placements with other banks	281	181
Less: provision for impairment	(203)	(181)
Total due from other banks	**55 491**	**61 101**

Analysis of the movements in the provision for loan impairment for due from other banks is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015
Provision for loan impairment for due from other banks at 1 January	**181**	**172**
Provision for loan impairment for due from other banks during the year	22	9
Provision for loan impairment for due from other banks at 31 December	**203**	**181**

Analysis by credit quality of amounts due from other banks is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Current and not impaired		
- Top 30 Russian banks (by net assets) and their subsidiary banks	34 969	23 109
- Other non-resident banks	20 444	33 045
- Other Russian banks	-	4 947
Total current and not impaired	**55 413**	**61 101**
Individually assessed for impairment		
- watch list	100	-
- over 365 days overdue	181	181
Total individually assessed for impairment	**281**	**181**
Total due from other banks (before impairment)	**55 694**	**61 282**
Provision for impairment	**(203)**	**(181)**
Total due from other banks	**55 491**	**61 101**

Analysis of amounts due from other banks by collateral is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Unsecured due from other banks loans	55 344	42 774
Due from other banks loans collateralised by:		
- securities	-	17 449
- other assets	147	878
Total due from other banks	**55 491**	**61 101**

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11 Due from Other Banks (Continued)

As at 31 December 2016, due from other banks included the balance with one Russian banking group with rating of the parent bank at Ba2 (Moody's), individually above 10% of the Group's equity, in the amount of RR 24 820 million, or 45% of total due from other banks (31 December 2015: due from other banks included no balances with other banks individually above 10% of the Group's equity). As at 31 December 2015, due from other banks included the balances with two counterparties with ratings Ba3 and Caa2 (Moody's), in aggregate above 10% of the Group's equity, in the amount of RR 26 057 million, or 43% of total due from other banks.

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of fair value and fair value hierarchy for due from other banks. Geographical and liquidity analyses of due from other banks are disclosed in Note 32. The information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 39.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements — 31 December 2016

12 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Loans to legal entities		
- Loans to corporates	1 446 442	1 480 739
- Lending for food interventions	33 921	16 020
- Deals with securities purchased under “reverse-repo agreements”	-	10 913
- Investments in agricultural cooperatives	395	391
Loans to individuals	327 131	296 798
Total loans and advances to customers (before impairment)	**1 807 889**	**1 804 861**
Less: provision for loan impairment	(189 952)	(179 224)
Total loans and advances to customers	**1 617 937**	**1 625 637**

As at 31 December 2016, included in gross amount of loans are loans in the principal amount of RR 665 447 million (31 December 2015: RR 635 578 million), where borrowers are eligible for interest subsidies from federal and regional budgets. Subsidies are paid directly to the borrowers.

Lending for food interventions is represented by loans to the company under the control of the Russian Federation.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group has loans to ten largest borrowers (groups of borrowers) in the total amount of RR 411 443 million (before impairment), or 23% of total loans and advances to customers (before impairment) (31 December 2015: the Group has loans to ten largest borrowers (groups of borrowers) in the total amount of RR 342 726 million (before impairment), or 19% of total loans and advances to customers (before impairment)).

Investments in agricultural cooperatives represent contributions made by the Group as part of its participation in the National Project “Development of the Agro-Industrial Sector”. According to the contracts with cooperatives the Group receives fixed annual dividends at the rate 1/2 of the rate of refinancing of CBRF of the contributions made. The Group’s management has a right to make cooperative member contributions for the period of 5 years and at the end to withdraw its contributions.

As at 31 December 2015, loans and advances to customers in the amount of RR 10 913 million were effectively collateralized by securities purchased under reverse repo agreements with a fair value of RR 12 455 million. The Group had the right to sell or repledge securities.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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12 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

Analysis of the movements in the provision for loan impairment is as follows:

	2016				2015			
In millions of Russian Roubles	Loans to corporates	Investments in agricultural cooperatives	Loans to individuals	Total	Loans to corporates	Investments in agricultural cooperatives	Loans to individuals	Total
Provision for loan impairment at 1 January	166 293	63	12 868	179 224	129 678	26	7 775	137 479
Net provision/(recovery of provision) for loan impairment during the year	80 180	(14)	6 310	86 476	87 145	37	5 609	92 791
Provision for loans sold during the year	(45 756)	-	(5 401)	(51 157)	(14 732)	-	(480)	(15 212)
Loans and advances to customers written off during the year as uncollectible	(26 039)	-	(27)	(26 066)	(38 620)	-	(36)	(38 656)
Recovery of loans previously written off sold during the year	618	-	-	618	2 527	-	-	2 527
Recovery of loans previously written off	857	-	-	857	302	-	-	302
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	(7)
Provision for loan impairment at 31 December	**176 153**	**49**	**13 750**	**189 952**	**166 293**	**63**	**12 868**	**179 224**

No provision for “Lending for food interventions” was recorded as at 31 December 2016. No provision for “Lending for food interventions” and “Reverse repo agreements” was recorded as at 31 December 2015.

The economic sector structure of the credit portfolio is as follows:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
In millions of Russian Roubles	Amount	%	Amount	%
Agriculture	980 848	55	948 978	53
Individuals	327 131	18	296 798	16
Construction	193 564	11	155 493	9
Manufacturing	114 634	6	125 674	7
Oil and gas	80 067	4	135 195	7
Trading	39 470	2	50 251	3
Other	72 175	4	92 472	5
Total loans and advances to customers (before impairment)	**1 807 889**	**100**	**1 804 861**	**100**

As at 31 December 2016, the aggregate amount of loans to individuals included loans in the principal amount of RR 37 565 million issued to individuals-sole farmers (31 December 2015: RR 57 362 million).

12 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

Loan portfolio analysis by credit quality. The Group estimates credit risk on the basis of professional judgement pronounced upon completing a comprehensive review of a borrower's activities taking into account debt service quality as well as all other information available to the Group related to any other risks of the borrower.

In accordance with the methodology of financial assets impairment evaluation, the Group includes loans, for which there is no identified loss event and/or a borrower/debtor default into the category *"collectively assessed for impairment"*.

In accordance with the methodology of financial assets impairment evaluation, as a loss event the Group recognises objective evidence of asset impairment that emerged subsequent to initial recognition, namely:

- *for loans issued to legal entities (including individual entrepreneurs — sole farmers):*
  - breach of contract — principal or interest overdue by more than 30 days;
- *for loans issued to individuals:*
  - breach of contract — principal or interest overdue by more than 30 days.

As a default of a borrower/debtor, the Group recognises objective evidence that it is impossible for the creditor to claim future cash flows due under the contract, unless the collateral is used (default of the borrower/debtor), namely:

- *for legal entities (including individual entrepreneurs — sole farmers):*
  - the debtors excluded from the Single State Register of Legal Entities without legal succession (based upon the results of completed bankruptcy proceedings or on the basis of court decision on liquidation of the borrower at the presentation of the authorised body);
  - the debtors, with respect to whom bankruptcy proceedings are completed but they are not excluded from the Single State Register of Legal Entities;
  - the debtors, with respect to whom bankruptcy proceedings are conducted however the court has rejected the claim to include the amounts payable to the Bank into the register of creditors and/or there is no actual property used as a collateral that belongs to these debtors;
  - the debtors, with respect to whom court decision has entered into force and the court has rejected the claim to collect the debt in the Bank's favour or collection under a write-off execution is impossible due to expiry of the term, during which it can be presented for execution, or due to the end or termination of the execution proceedings;
  - the debtors, who actually discontinued their operation and with respect to whom there exists a documentary confirmation of their actual absence; and
  - principal or interest overdue by over 365 days;

12 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

- *for individuals:*
  - death of the debtor in the absence of heirs and inheritance;
  - the debtors, with respect to whom court decision has entered into force and the court has rejected the claim to collect the debt in the Bank's favour or collection under a writ of execution is impossible due to expiry of the term, during which it can be presented for execution, or due to the end or termination of the execution proceedings;
  - the debtors, who do not reside at the place of residence indicated in the loan agreement and with respect to whom it is impossible to identify the new place of residence; and
  - principal or interest overdue by over 365 days.

Lending for food interventions and reverse repo agreements are assessed for impairment by the Group on the individual basis as the nature of the borrowers/products is unique and exposures could not be grouped with others.

Analysis by credit quality of loans outstanding as at 31 December 2016 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Loans to corporates	Lending for food interventions	Investments in agri-cultural cooperatives	Loans to individuals	Total
1. Current and not impaired					
- good financial position	-	33 921	-	-	33 921
Total current and not impaired	**-**	**33 921**	**-**	**-**	**33 921**
2. Collectively assessed for impairment					
Current					
- included in portfolios of similar risk loans	1 089 428	-	395	292 470	1 382 293
Overdue					
- overdue by: less than 31 days for legal entities and individuals	15 506	-	-	5 461	20 967
Total collectively assessed for impairment	**1 104 934**	**-**	**395**	**297 931**	**1 403 260**
3. Individually assessed for impairment					
- watch list	147 235	-	-	-	147 235
- 31 to 90 days overdue	17 970	-	-	3 241	21 211
- 91 to 180 days overdue	16 318	-	-	2 777	19 095
- 181 to 365 days overdue	21 933	-	-	4 334	26 267
- over 365 days overdue	138 052	-	-	18 848	156 900
Total individually assessed for impairment	**341 508**	**-**	**-**	**29 200**	**370 708**
Total loans and advances to customers (before impairment)	**1 446 442**	**33 921**	**395**	**327 131**	**1 807 889**
Provision for loan impairment	**(176 153**	**-**	**(49)**	**(13 750)**	**(189 952)**
Total loans and advances to customers	**1 270 289**	**33 921**	**346**	**313 381**	**1 617 937**

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12 Loans and Advances to Customers

Analysis of loans by credit quality as at 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Loans to corporates	Lending for food interventions	Reverse repo agreements	Investments in agri-cultural cooperatives	Loans to individuals	Total
1. Current and not impaired						
- good financial position	1 037	16 020	10 913	-	-	27 970
Total current and not impaired	**1 037**	**16 020**	**10 913**	**-**	**-**	**27 970**
2. Collectively assessed for impairment						
Current						
- included in portfolios of similar risk loans	1 078 310	-	-	391	262 349	1 341 050
Overdue						
- overdue by: less than 31 days for legal entities and individuals	18 185	-	-	-	4 566	22 751
Total collectively assessed for impairment	**1 096 495**	**-**	**-**	**391**	**266 915**	**1 363 801**
3. Individually assessed for impairment						
- watch list	179 137	-	-	-	53	179 190
- 31 to 90 days overdue	25 486	-	-	-	3 163	28 649
- 91 to 180 days overdue	20 965	-	-	-	2 836	23 801
- 181 to 365 days overdue	40 566	-	-	-	5 222	45 788
- over 365 days overdue	117 053	-	-	-	18 609	135 662
Total individually assessed for impairment	**383 207**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29 883**	**413 090**
Total loans and advances to customers (before impairment)	**1 480 739**	**16 020**	**10 913**	**391**	**296 798**	**1 804 861**
Provision for loan impairment	**(166 293)**	**-**	**-**	**(63)**	**(12 868)**	**(179 224)**
Total loans and advances to customers	**1 314 446**	**16 020**	**10 913**	**328**	**283 930**	**1 625 637**

Overdue loans represent not only past due payments but the whole outstanding balances of such loans.

Loans included in the watch list are in the process of restructuring and/or renegotiation. Watch list includes loans and advances to customers overdue from 1 to 180 days of RR 13 927 million (31 December 2015: RR 49 407 million) and loans and advances to customers overdue more than 180 days of RR 96 025 million (31 December 2015: RR 83 244 million). The remaining loans included in the watch list are not overdue.

As at 31 December 2016, interest accrued on impaired loans included in carrying value of loans and advances to customers amounts to RR 40 482 million (31 December 2015: RR 40 778 million).

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12 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

Loans included in portfolio with similar risk loans consist of small value loans with homogeneous credit characteristics without any signs of impairment. According to internal policies the bank before granting each particular loan analyses sufficiency of earnings and collateral (where applicable), obtains confirmation from external sources on positive credit history and reputation of each borrower.

As at 31 December 2016, current collectively assessed loans to individuals comprises: loans to the sole farmers — 12% (31 December 2015: 20%), mortgage loans — 45% (31 December 2015: 37%) and consumer and other individual loans — 43% (31 December 2015: 43%).

The table below summarizes the results of quality analysis of the loan portfolio:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Current loans	1 453 497	1 415 559
Past due instalments	227 118	246 393
Current portion of past due loans	127 274	142 909
Provision for loan impairment	(189 952)	(179 224)
Total loans and advances to customers	**1 617 937**	**1 625 637**

Loan collateral

The Group accepts different types of collateral, such as: inventories (finished products, raw materials, goods in turnover), equipment, including agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, real estate, land plots, construction in progress, sea and other vessels, farm animals, future crop, property acquired in the future, property rights, warranties, banking guarantees, government guarantees of Russian Federation and municipal guarantees.

Where appropriate, the value of collateral was incorporated in the assessment of recoverable amount of loans and advances to customers.

Among other measures aimed at credit enhancement is the Group's requirement to insure the subject of collateral. Property is insured by insurance companies that have accreditation with the Bank.

The Group monitors the condition and reviews the structure of the collateral. The primary purpose of the review of the structure of collateral as well as monitoring of the collateral rights by the Group includes:

- obtaining complete and objective information on the available collateral property and its structure;
- development of optimal schemes of realisation of collateral rights with account for the specifics of regional distribution;
- improving the effectiveness and timeliness of collateral foreclosure process.

The majority of collateral (over 80%) (31 December 2015: over 84%) relates to the following types: real estate — 57% (31 December 2015: 58%), equipment — 15% (31 December 2015: 16%) and vehicles — 8% (31 December 2015: 10%).

12 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

According to the Group's internal documents it is allowed to issue unsecured loans in the following cases:

- *for legal entities* — overdrafts; and
- *for individuals*:
  - loans up to RR 750 thousand (for employees of companies that participate in salary project and the Bank employees who receive salary on bank accounts opened in the Bank for not less than 6 months — up to RR 1.5 million) inclusive under the programs "Consumer loan without collateral" and "Consumer loan without collateral for members of the Russian public organization "The union of gardeners of Russia";
  - loans up to RR 1 million (for clients of the Bank who receive salary on bank accounts opened in the Bank for not less than 6 months — up to RR 1.5 million), inclusive under the program "Consumer loan to individuals — JSC "Russian agricultural Bank" salary card holder";
  - loans up to RR 1 million (or equivalent to RR 1 million in a foreign currency) under the program "Credit card" and overdrafts (up to RR 300 thousand or equivalent in a foreign currency);
  - loans up to RR 750 thousand inclusive under the program "Refinancing consumer loans" (for employees of companies that participate in salary project and the Bank employees — up to RR 1 million);
  - loans up to RR 700 thousand inclusive under the program "loans to the sole farmers without collateral";
  - loans up to RR 500 thousand inclusive under the programs "Pension loan" and "Pension losn plus".

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of fair value of each class of loans and advances to customers and fair value hierarchy for loans and advances to customers. Geographical and liquidity analyses of loans and advances to customers are disclosed in Note 32. The information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 39.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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13 Investment Securities Available for Sale

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Federal loan bonds (OFZ)	119 341	95 234
Corporate bonds	68 497	89 325
Corporate Eurobonds	33 885	24 204
Municipal and subfederal bonds	8 546	2 247
State Eurobonds	1 556	-
Corporate shares	584	186
Total investment securities available for sale	**232 409**	**211 196**

The primary factor that the Group considers in determining whether a debt security is impaired is its overdue status. Furthermore, the Group analyzes reasons for a decline in the fair value of investment securities available for sale in order to identify whether there is objective evidence that these securities are impaired. In 2016 the Group reclassified from equity the cumulative loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income in the amount of RR 558 million (2015: RR 124 million) and recognised losses from impairment of investment securities available for sale in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Group estimates that for the year ended 31 December 2016 losses from impairment of investment securities available for sale amounted to RR 519 million (2015: RR 227 million).

Analysis by credit quality of debt investment securities available for sale outstanding as at 31 December 2016 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Securities internationally rated not lower than BB- (S&P)*	Securities internationally rated lower than BB- (S&P)*	Internationally unrated securities	Total
Federal loan bonds (OFZ)	119 341	-	-	119 341
Corporate Eurobonds	33 852	33	-	33 885
Corporate bonds	30 944	3 260	34 293	68 497
Municipal and subfederal bonds	5 818	1 623	1 105	8 546
State Eurobonds	1 556	-	-	1 556
Total debt investment securities available for sale	**191 511**	**4 916**	**35 398**	**231 825**

* or analogous ratings of other rating agencies.

Analysis by credit quality of debt investment securities available for sale outstanding as at 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Securities internationally rated not lower than BB- (S&P)*	Securities internationally rated lower than BB- (S&P)*	Internationally unrated securities	Total
Federal loan bonds (OFZ)	95 234	-	-	95 234
Corporate bonds	41 054	13 985	34 286	89 325
Corporate Eurobonds	23 962	242	-	24 204
Municipal and subfederal bonds	1 898	349	-	2 247
Total debt investment securities available for sale	**162 148**	**14 576**	**34 286**	**211 010**

* or analogous ratings of other rating agencies.

13 Investment Securities Available for Sale (Continued)

As at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, federal loan bonds (OFZ) are represented by state securities denominated in Russian Roubles issued by Ministry of Finance of Russian Federation. Federal loan bonds (OFZ) are traded at a discount or premium to face value and carry a coupon payable semi-annually. As at 31 December 2016, these bonds have maturity dates from October 2019 to December 2034 (31 December 2015: from December 2017 to April 2042) and coupon rates from 2.5% to 11.9% p.a. (31 December 2015: from 2.5% to 14.5% p.a.), depending on the type of the bond issue and the market conditions.

Corporate bonds in the Group's portfolio are represented by securities denominated in Russian Roubles and US Dollars issued by major Russian companies and banks. Corporate bonds are traded at a discount or premium to face value and carry a coupon payable quarterly or semi-annually depending on the type of the bond issue and the issuer. As at 31 December 2016, these bonds have maturity dates from January 2017 to July 2031 (31 December 2015: from January 2016 to May 2030) and coupon rates from 0.1% to 16.4% p.a. (31 December 2015: from 7.5% to 18.75% p.a.), depending on the type of the bond issue, the issuer and the market conditions.

Corporate Eurobonds are bonds denominated in Russian Roubles and US Dollars issued by major Russian companies and banks. As at 31 December 2016, these bonds have maturity dates from May 2017 to June 2023 (31 December 2015: from December 2016 to November 2025) and coupon rates from 3.8% to 9.0% p.a. (31 December 2015: from 3.9% to 9.0% p.a.), payable semi-annually, depending on the type of the bond issue, the issuer and the market conditions.

Municipal and subfederal bonds are represented by Russian Roubles bonds of Russian municipal and subfederal authorities. These bonds are traded at a discount or premium to face value and carry a coupon payable quarterly or semi-annually depending on the type of the bond issue and the issuer. As at 31 December 2016, these bonds have maturity dates from May 2017 to September 2026 (31 December 2015: from May 2016 to July 2021) and coupon rates from 6.9% to 12.7% p.a. (31 December 2015: from 7.0% to 13.3% p.a.), depending on the type of the bond issue, the issuer and the market conditions.

State Eurobonds are bonds denominated in US Dollars issued by the Ministry of Finance of Russian Federation. As at 31 December 2016, these bonds have maturity date in May 2026 and coupon rate of 4.75% p.a., payable semi-annually.

13 Investment Securities Available for Sale (Continued)

During 2011 and 2016 the Group reclassified certain financial assets from the available-for-sale category as a result of reassessment of its intention to hold these investments till maturity. As at 31 December 2016, the amount of all financial investment securities that have been reclassified from investment securities available for sale and which were not yet repaid, were as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	**Amount reclassified**	**Undiscounted cash flows expected to be recovered**	**Effective interest rate (%)**
Reclassified into held to maturity during 2011			
Corporate bonds	5 136	6 789	7.8-8.0
Reclassified into held to maturity during 2016	23 962	242	-
Corporate bonds	2 601	3 672	11.1
Municipal and subfederal bonds	2 023	1 698	10.2-10.6
Total	**9 760**	**12 159**	

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of the fair value hierarchy for investment securities available for sale. Geographical and liquidity analyses of investment securities available for sale are disclosed in Note 32.

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14 Investment Securities Held to Maturity

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Corporate bonds	7 975	6 247
Federal loan bonds (OFZ)	2 154	2 245
Municipal and subfederal bonds	1 501	-
Corporate Eurobonds	-	20 266
Total investment securities held to maturity	**11 630**	**28 758**

Analysis by credit quality of investment securities held to maturity as at 31 December 2016 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Securities internationally rated not lower than BB- (S&P)*	Total
Corporate bonds	7 975	7 975
Federal loan bonds (OFZ)	2 154	2 154
Municipal and subfederal bonds	1 501	1 501
Total investment securities held to maturity	**11 630**	**11 630**

* or analogous ratings of other rating agencies.

Analysis by credit quality of investment securities held to maturity as at 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Securities internationally rated not lower than BB- (S&P)*	Internationally unrated securities	Total
Corporate Eurobonds	20 266	-	20 266
Corporate bonds	6 132	115	6 247
Federal Loan bonds (OFZ)	2 245	-	2 245
Total investment securities held to maturity	**28 643**	**115**	**28 758**

* or analogous ratings of other rating agencies.

If a security's rating is unavailable, the issuer's rating is used.

The primary factor that the Group considers when deciding whether a debt security is impaired is its overdue status. Since the Group did not have overdue securities held to maturity, no provisions for impairment of these securities were recognised.

Corporate bonds are represented by securities denominated in Russian Roubles, issued by major Russian companies. Corporate bonds are traded at a discount or premium to face value and carry a coupon payable quarterly or semi-annually, depending on the type of the bond issue and the issuer. As at 31 December 2016, these bonds have maturity dates from November 2018 to May 2030 (31 December 2015: from March 2016 to July 2023) and coupon rates from 7.95% to 11.75% p.a. (31 December 2015: from 7.7% to 8.2% p.a.), depending on the type of the bond issue, the issuer and the market conditions.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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14 Investment Securities Held to Maturity (Continued)

Federal loan bonds (OFZ) are represented by the state securities denominated in Russian Roubles issued by the Ministry of Finance of Russian Federation. As at 31 December 2016, these OFZ have maturity dates from August 2018 to February 2036 (31 December 2015: from August 2016 to February 2036) and coupon rates from 5.0% to 7.0% p.a. (31 December 2015: from 5.0% to 7.0% p.a.), payable quarterly or semi-annually, depending on the type of the bond issue and the market conditions.

Municipal and subfederal bonds are represented by bonds issued by Russian municipal and subfederal authorities denominated in Russian Roubles. These bonds are traded at a discount or premium to face value and carry coupon payable quarterly. As at 31 December 2016, these bonds have maturity dates from July 2018 to July 2021 and coupon rates from 7.6% to 10.0% p.a., depending on the type of the bond issue, the issuer and the market conditions.

As at 31 December 2015, corporate Eurobonds were securities denominated in Russian Roubles. Corporate Eurobonds were traded at a discount or premium to face value and carried a coupon payable semi-annually. These bonds had maturity date in November 2016 and coupon rate of 9.9% p.a.

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of the fair value and fair value hierarchy for investment securities held to maturity. Geographical and liquidity analyses of securities held to maturity are disclosed in Note 32.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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15 Premises, Equipment and Intangible Assets

		Used in banking activities				Used in non-banking activities					
In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	Office premises	Leasehold (premises) improvements	Office and computer equipment	Land	Production premises	Equipment	Land	Total premises and equipment	Intangible assets	Total
Cost or valuation at 1 January 2015		**10 145**	**1 576**	**10 055**	**410**	**10 610**	**2 392**	**149**	**35 337**	**4 176**	**39 513**
Accumulated depreciation		(1 509)	(982)	(5 201)	-	(2 520)	(811)	-	(11 023)	(1 846)	(12 869)
Carrying amount at 1 January 2015		**8 636**	**594**	**4 854**	**410**	**8 090**	**1 581**	**149**	**24 314**	**2 330**	**26 644**
Additions		25	73	2 667	-	32	305	106	3 208	1 097	4 305
Disposals		(98)	(115)	-	-	(7)	(17)	-	(237)	-	(237)
Disposals of entities		-	-	-	-	(444)	(426)	-	(870)	-	(870)
Changes in gross carrying value resulting from revaluation		(576)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(576)	-	(576)
Reclassification to assets of disposal groups held for sale		-	-	-	-	(189)	(336)	(22)	(547)	-	(547)
Depreciation charge: before revaluation	27, 28	(223)	(142)	(910)	-	(417)	(39)	-	(1 731)	(814)	(2 545)
Depreciation charge: realised revaluation reserve and revaluation loss	28	(31)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	-	(31)
Changes in accumulated depreciation resulting from revaluation		94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	94
Carrying amount at 31 December 2015		**7 827**	**410**	**6 611**	**410**	**7 065**	**1 068**	**233**	**23 624**	**2 613**	**26 237**
Cost or valuation at 31 December 2015		**9 500**	**1 354**	**11 897**	**410**	**9 944**	**1 734**	**233**	**35 072**	**4 910**	**39 982**
Accumulated depreciation		(1 673)	(944)	(5 286)	-	(2 879)	(666)	-	(11 448)	(2 297)	(13 745)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2015		**7 827**	**410**	**6 611**	**410**	**7 065**	**1 068**	**233**	**23 624**	**2 613**	**26 237**
Cost or valuation at 1 January 2016		**9 500**	**1 354**	**11 897**	**410**	**9 944**	**1 734**	**233**	**35 072**	**4 910**	**39 982**
Accumulated depreciation		(1 673)	(944)	(5 286)	-	(2 879)	(666)	-	(11 448)	(2 297)	(13 745)
Carrying amount at 1 January 2016		**7 827**	**410**	**6 611**	**410**	**7 065**	**1 068**	**233**	**23 624**	**2 613**	**26 237**
Additions		102	312	1 097	-	91	447	4	2 053	1 277	3 330
Disposals		(260)	-	(427)	(2)	(281)	(133)	(17)	(1 120)	-	(1 120)
Disposals of entities		-	-	-	-	(1 418)	(33)	-	(1 451)	-	(1 451)
Impairment	27	-	-	-	-	(3 420)	(6)	(24)	(3 450)	-	(3 450)
Reclassification to assets of disposal groups held for sale		-	-	-	-	(903)	(331)	(109)	(1 343)	-	(1 343)
Depreciation charge: before revaluation	27, 28	(223)	(86)	(1 249)	-	(283)	(253)	-	(2 094)	(842)	(2 936)

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15 Premises, Equipment and Intangible Assets (Continued)

		Used in banking activities				Used in non-banking activities					
In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	Office premises	Leasehold (premises) improvements	Office and computer equipment	Land	Production premises	Equipment	Land	Total premises and equipment	Intangible assets	Total
Depreciation charge: realised revaluation reserve and revaluation loss	28	(31)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	-	(31)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016		**7 415**	**636**	**6 032**	**408**	**851**	**759**	**87**	**16 188**	**3 048**	**19 236**
Cost or valuation at 31 December 2016		**9 185**	**1 350**	**12 579**	**408**	**1 883**	**1 158**	**87**	**26 650**	**5 816**	**32 466**
Accumulated depreciation		(1 770)	(714)	(6 547)	-	(1 032)	(399)	-	(10 462)	(2 768)	(13 230)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016		**7 415**	**636**	**6 032**	**408**	**851**	**759**	**87**	**16 188**	**3 048**	**19 236**

Non-banking premises are mainly represented by grain storages and production premises related to subsidiaries activities.

Intangible assets mainly include capitalised computer software.

Construction in progress in respect of banking and non-banking premises at 31 December 2016 was RR 51 million (31 December 2015: RR 6 million)

Carrying amount of office premises without revaluation at 31 December 2016 is RR 7 190 million, including cost in amount of RR 8 802 million and accumulated depreciation of RR 1 612 million (31 December 2015: carrying amount of office premises without revaluation was RR 7 436 million, including cost in amount of RR 8 848 million and accumulated depreciation of RR 1 412 million).

As at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, premises were independently valued. The valuation of the Bank's premises was carried out by an independent appraisers firm, Institute of Valuation of Property and Financial Activity Ltd, which hold a relevant professional qualification and which have recent experience in valuation of assets of similar location and category.

The Group believes that fair value of premises has not changed significantly during 2016. Therefore as at 31 December 2016 the Group has not recognised revaluation of premises in the consolidated financial statements. During 2015 fair value of premises changed significantly, therefore as at 31 December 2015 the Group recognised revaluation of premises in the consolidated financial statements. Changes in carrying value resulting from revaluation amounted to RR 482, recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss in the amount of RR 570 and in other comprehensive income in the amount of RR 88.

As at 31 December 2016, significant part of premises and equipment used in non-banking activities was independently valued for the purpose of impairment assessment. The valuation was carried out by three Russian independent appraisers firms, which hold a relevant professional qualification and which have experience in valuation of assets of similar location and category. Changes in carrying value resulting from impairment amounted to RR 3 450 recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of the fair value hierarchy for office premises.

16 Other Assets

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Non-financial assets			
Prepayment for services		2 267	991
Repossessed collateral		2 254	2 324
Inventory		1 726	2 003
Precious metals		643	468
Prepaid taxes		324	297
Prepayment for goods		296	746
Settlements on social insurance and security		141	123
Prepayments on lease		7	32
Other		515	760
Total non-financial assets		**8 173**	**7 744**
Financial assets			
Due from State Corporation Deposit Insurance Agency (SC DIA)		5 884	5 308
Settlements on banking cards		2 305	1 516
Trade receivables		1 001	1 957
Settlements on funds transfer operations		925	425
State duty		841	491
Government assistance on loans to customers receivable		432	387
Restricted cash	35	202	202
Other		1 388	1 890
Provision for impairment of other financial assets		(2 720)	(1 463)
Total financial assets		**10 258**	**10 713**
Insurance assets		**2 863**	**2 197**
Total other assets		**21 294**	**20 654**

Repossessed collateral mainly represents the land and production premises. The Group is not going to use repossessed collateral in its own operations. The Group has a plan for disposal of repossessed collateral within a certain time horizon that is updated and monitored on a regular basis.

Due from State Corporation Deposit Insurance Agency (SC DIA) represents amounts due by SC DIA on settlements with individuals — former clients of banks with revoked licences.

Trade receivables, inventory and prepayment for goods are related to trade activities of subsidiaries.

The movements in the provision for impairment of other financial assets are as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015
Provision for impairment of other financial assets at 1 January	**1 463**	**1 376**
Provision for impairment of other financial assets during the year	1 272	102
Other financial assets written off during the year as uncollectible	(15)	(15)
Provision for impairment of other financial assets at 31 December	**2 720**	**1 463**

16 Other Assets (Continued)

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	2016	2015
Repossessed collateral at 1 January		**2 324**	**7 466**
Additions for the year		1 380	921
Disposal during the year		(403)	(1 709)
Reclassification to assets held for sale	40	(356)	(1 000)
Depreciation charge		(137)	(169)
Loss recognised at reclassification to Assets Held for Sale	40	-	(136)
Disposal of depreciation at reclassification to Assets Held for Sale		(27)	46
Net losses from changes in fair value		(527)	(3 095)
Repossessed collateral at 31 December		**2 254**	**2 324**

As at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, significant part of the Bank's repossessed collateral was evaluated for the purpose of impairment assessment by an independent appraisers firm, LLC "Centr nezavisimoi ekspertizy sobstvennosti" (2015: LLC "Centr nezavisimoi ekspertizy sobstvennosti"), which hold a relevant professional qualification and which have experience in valuation of assets of similar location and category.

As at 31 December 2016, significant part of the subsidiaries' repossessed collateral was evaluated for the purpose of impairment assessment by six Russian independent appraisers firms, which hold a relevant professional qualification and which have experience in valuation of assets of similar location and category (2015: none).

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of fair value and fair value hierarchy for other financial assets. Geographical analysis of other assets and maturity analysis of other financial assets are disclosed in Note 32. The information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 39.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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17 Due to Other Banks

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements of other banks	7 900	525
Borrowings from other banks with term to maturity:		
- sale and repurchase agreements less than 30 days	-	7 139
- less than 30 days	3 627	10 046
- from 31 to 180 days	18 109	647
- from 181 days to 1 year	109	267
- from 1 year to 3 years	800	32 950
- more than 3 years	19 114	3 957
Borrowings from the CBRF with term to maturity:		
- less than 30 days	75	119
- from 31 to 180 days	3 910	-
- from 181 days to 1 year	2 191	-
- from 1 year to 3 years	22 759	41 606
Total due to other banks	**78 594**	**97 256**

As at 31 December 2016, due to other banks included balances with CBRF above 10% of the Group's equity in the amount of RR 28 930 million, or 37% of total due to other banks (31 December 2015: due to other banks included balances with CBRF above 10% of the Group's equity in the amount of RR 41 725 million, or 43% of total due to other banks).

As at 31 December 2016, due to other banks included the balances with one OECD banking group with rating of the parent bank at A+ (S&P), individually above 10% of the Group's equity, in the amount of RR 17 502 million, or 22% of total due to other banks (31 December 2015: due to other banks included no balances with other banks individually above 10% of the Group's equity). As at 31 December 2015, due to banks included the balances with two OECD banking groups with ratings of parent banks at A+ and A- (S&P), in aggregate above 10% of the Group's equity, in the amount of RR 30 942 million, or 32% of total due to other banks.

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of the fair value and fair value hierarchy for due to other banks. Geographical and liquidity analyses of due to other banks are disclosed in Note 32. The information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 39.

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18 Customer Accounts

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
State and public organisations		
- Current/settlement accounts	11 476	7 372
- Term deposits	381 482	234 678
Other legal entities		
- Current/settlement accounts	115 026	103 546
- Term deposits	456 752	357 732
Individuals		
- Current/demand accounts	53 402	36 903
- Term deposits	559 629	449 625
Total customer accounts	**1 577 767**	**1 189 856**

State and public organisations exclude state-controlled joint-stock companies.

Economic sector concentrations within customer accounts are as follows:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
In millions of Russian Roubles	Amount	%	Amount	%
Individuals	613 031	39	486 528	41
State and public organisations	392 958	25	242 050	20
Financial services and pension funds	145 522	9	135 805	11
Manufacturing	100 843	6	62 944	5
Construction	75 590	5	64 830	5
Agriculture	62 338	4	67 023	6
Insurance	58 479	4	36 972	3
Trading	44 155	3	35 763	3
Other	84 851	5	57 941	6
Total customer accounts	**1 577 767**	**100**	**1 189 856**	**100**

As at 31 December 2016, customer accounts included balances with six customers each above 10% of the Group's equity (31 December 2015: balances with four customers each individually above 10% of the Group's equity). The aggregate balance of these customers was RR 478 554 million, or 30% of total customer accounts (31 December 2015: RR 245 211 million, or 21% of total customer accounts).

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of the fair value and fair value hierarchy for customer accounts. Geographical and liquidity analyses of customer accounts are disclosed in Note 32. The information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 39.

19 Promissory Notes Issued

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Promissory notes issued	13 761	14 637
Total promissory notes issued	**13 761**	**14 637**

As at 31 December 2016, promissory notes issued are represented by interest bearing and at a discount to nominal value promissory notes denominated in Russian Rubles, US Dollars and Euros with effective interest or discount rates from zero p.a. (for promissory notes on demand) up to 12.0 % p.a. and maturity dates from January 2017 to December 2025 (31 December 2015: interest bearing and at a discount to nominal value promissory notes denominated in Russian Rubles and Euros with effective interest or discount rates from zero % p.a. (for promissory notes on demand) up to 12.3% p.a. and maturity dates from January 2016 to December 2025).

As at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, the Group did not have promissory notes issued, which were initially purchased by one counterparty, individually or in aggregate above 10% of the Group's equity.

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of the fair value and fair value hierarchy for promissory notes issued. Geographical and liquidity analyses of promissory notes issued are disclosed in Note 32.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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20 Bonds Issued

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Eurobonds issued	294 941	425 485
Bonds issued on domestic market	160 943	184 339
Total bonds issued	**455 884**	**609 824**

As at 31 December 2016, bonds issued consist of US Dollars and Russian Roubles denominated Eurobonds issued by the Group through its structured entity RSHB Capital S.A. as well as Russian Roubles denominated bonds issued on domestic market.

Currency of denomination	Nominal value, in million of currency, in circulation	Issue date	Maturity date	Put option date	Coupon rate	Coupon payment
Eurobonds issued						
US Dollars	1 148	14 May 2007	15 May 2017	-	6.299%	6 months
US Dollars — tranche B	876	29 May 2008	29 May 2018	-	7.750%	6 months
Russian Roubles	-	17 February 2012	17 February 2017	-	8.625%	6 months
US Dollars	461	27 June 2012	27 December 2017	-	5.298%	6 months
US Dollars	350	5 July 2012	27 December 2017	-	5.298%	6 months
Russian Roubles	9 853	26 July 2012	17 February 2017	-	8.625%	6 months
US Dollars	450	31 August 2012	27 December 2017	-	5.298%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 375	7 February 2013	7 February 2018	-	7.875%	6 months
US Dollars	770	25 July 2013	25 July 2018	-	5.100%	6 months
US Dollars	500	25 February 2014	25 July 2018	-	5.100%	6 months
Bonds issued on domestic market						
Russian Roubles	6 949	22 February 2007	9 February 2017	9 February 2017	12.000%	6 months
Russian Roubles	10 000	11 October 2007	27 September 2017	31 March 2017	12.350%	6 months
Russian Roubles	2 562	22 February 2008	9 February 2018	9 February 2018	9.900%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	17 June 2008	5 June 2018	8 June 2017	11.550%	6 months
Russian Roubles	4 730	10 December 2008	27 November 2018	30 November 2017	10.750%	6 months
Russian Roubles	4 993	26 November 2009	14 November 2019	21 May 2018	10.900%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	26 November 2009	14 November 2019	21 May 2018	10.900%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	11 February 2010	29 January 2020	4 August 2017	11.950%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	12 February 2010	30 January 2020	7 August 2017	11.950%	6 months
Russian Roubles	10 000	12 July 2011	29 June 2021	10 January 2017	12.400%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	14 July 2011	1 July 2021	10 January 2017	12.400%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	15 July 2011	2 July 2021	10 January 2017	12.400%	6 months

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20 Bonds Issued (Continued)

Currency of denomination	Nominal value, in million of currency, in circulation	Issue date	Maturity date	Put option date	Coupon rate	Coupon payment
Russian Roubles	9 998	8 November 2011	26 October 2021	2 November 2017	11.000%	6 months
Russian Roubles	10 000	16 April 2012	4 April 2022	11April 2018	11.250%	6 months
Russian Roubles	559	23 October 2012	11 October 2022	18 October 2018	8.500%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	25 October 2012	13 October 2022	24 April 2017	12.150%	6 months
Russian Roubles	9 997	23 April 2013	11 April 2023	19 April 2018	11.100%	6 months
Russian Roubles	6 951	30 July 2013	18 July 2023	26 July 2018	10.000%	6 months
Russian Roubles	413	30 September 2013	18 September 2023	28 March 2018	8.500%	6 months
Russian Roubles	67	22 November 2013	10 November 2023	20 November 2018	8.500%	6 months
Russian Roubles	4 492	25 June 2014	21 June 2017	21 June 2017	10.250%	6 months
Russian Roubles	1 452	27 June 2014	23 June 2017	23 June 2017	10.250%	6 months
Russian Roubles	4 503	10 October 2014	27 September 2024	8 October 2019	11.100%	3 months
Russian Roubles	4 766	13 October 2014	30 September 2024	9 October 2019	11.100%	3 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	26 December 2014	13 December 2024	27 June 2017	11.800%	3 months
Russian Roubles	10 000	11 February 2015	29 January 2025	7 February 2020	15.000%	3 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	26 February 2015	13 February 2025	28 August 2017	11.500%	3 months
Russian Roubles	10 000	30 October 2015	17 October 2025	31 October 2017	11.700%	3 months

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20 Bonds Issued (Continued)

As at 31 December 2015, bonds issued consist of US Dollars, Russian Roubles and Chinese Yuan denominated Eurobonds issued by the Group through its structured entity RSHB Capital S.A. as well as Russian Roubles denominated bonds issued on domestic market.

Currency of denomination	Nominal value, in million of currency, in circulation	Issue date	Maturity date	Put option date	Coupon rate	Coupon payment
Eurobonds issued						
US Dollars	1 148	14 May 2007	15 May 2017	-	6.299%	6 months
US Dollars – tranche B	871	29 May 2008	29 May 2018	-	7.750%	6 months
Russian Roubles	19 425	17 March 2011	17 March 2016	-	8.700%	6 months
Russian Roubles	12 000	20 April 2011	17 March 2016	-	8.700%	6 months
Russian Roubles	20 000	23 November 2011	23 November 2016	-	9.900%	6 months
Russian Roubles	9 575	17 February 2012	17 February 2017	-	8.625%	6 months
US Dollars	480	27 June 2012	27 December 2017	-	5.298%	6 months
US Dollars	350	5 July 2012	27 December 2017	-	5.298%	6 months
Russian Roubles	10 000	26 July 2012	17 February 2017	-	8.625%	6 months
US Dollars	450	31 August 2012	27 December 2017	-	5.298%	6 months
Chinese Yuan	1 000	4 February 2013	4 February 2016	-	3.600%	6 months
Russian Roubles	7 400	7 February 2013	7 February 2018	-	7.875%	6 months
US Dollars	732	25 July 2013	25 July 2018	-	5.100%	6 months
US Dollars	500	25 February 2014	25 July 2018	-	5.100%	6 months
Bonds issued on domestic market						
Russian Roubles	4 533	22 February 2007	9 February 2017	15 February 2016	8.150%	6 months
Russian Roubles	10 000	11 October 2007	27 September 2017	31 March 2017	12.350%	6 months
Russian Roubles	3 022	22 February 2008	9 February 2018	16 August 2016	11.900%	6 months
Russian Roubles	974	17 June 2008	5 June 2018	8 June 2017	11.550%	6 months
Russian Roubles	2 113	10 December 2008	27 November 2018	2 June 2016	12.500%	6 months
Russian Roubles	4 982	26 November 2009	14 November 2019	23 May 2016	13.000%	6 months
Russian Roubles	4 984	26 November 2009	14 November 2019	23 May 2016	13.000%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	11 February 2010	29 January 2020	5 February 2016	18.500%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	12 February 2010	30 January 2020	8 February 2016	18.500%	6 months
Russian Roubles	10 000	12 July 2011	29 June 2021	10 January 2017	12.400%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	14 July 2011	1 July 2021	10 January 2017	12.400%	6 months

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20 Bonds Issued (Continued)

Currency of denomination	Nominal value, in million of currency, in circulation	Issue date	Maturity date	Put option date	Coupon rate	Coupon payment
Bonds issued on domestic market						
Russian Roubles	5 000	15 July 2011	2 July 2021	10 January 2017	12.400%	6 months
Russian Roubles	9 948	8 November 2011	26 October 2021	5 May 2016	13.000%	6 months
Russian Roubles	10 000	16 April 2012	4 April 2022	13 April 2016	14.750%	6 months
Russian Roubles	9 972	23 October 2012	11 October 2022	20 October 2016	12.050%	6 months
Russian Roubles	4 717	25 October 2012	13 October 2022	24 April 2017	12.150%	6 months
Russian Roubles	9 997	23 April 2013	11 April 2023	21 April 2016	7.990%	6 months
Russian Roubles	9 788	30 July 2013	18 July 2023	28 July 2016	12.100%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	30 September 2013	18 September 2023	28 September 2016	7.900%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	22 November 2013	10 November 2023	22 November 2016	8.100%	6 months
Russian Roubles	9 999	25 June 2014	21 June 2017	24 June 2016	12.500%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	27 June 2014	23 June 2017	28 June 2016	12.500%	6 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	10 October 2014	27 September 2024	8 October 2019	11.100%	3 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	13 October 2014	30 September 2024	9 October 2019	11.100%	3 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	26 December 2014	13 December 2024	27 June 2017	11.800%	3 months
Russian Roubles	10 000	11 February 2015	29 January 2025	7 February 2020	15.000%	3 months
Russian Roubles	5 000	26 February 2015	13 February 2025	29 February 2016	15.250%	3 months
Russian Roubles	9 999	30 October 2015	17 October 2025	31 October 2017	11.700%	3 months

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of the fair value and fair value hierarchy for bonds issued. Geographical and liquidity analyses of bonds issued are disclosed in Note 32. Refer to Note 41 for information on redemptions after the end of the reporting period.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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21 Other Liabilities

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Non-financial liabilities			
Accrued staff costs		3 516	2 552
Taxes payable other than on income		830	829
Insurance contribution		718	457
Litigations provision		51	63
Other		755	1 255
Total non-financial liabilities		**5 870**	**5 156**
Financial liabilities			
Amounts due under credit support annex agreements		1 708	-
Trade payables		793	738
Amounts due under perpetual bonds		665	-
Settlements on banking cards		622	944
Non-controlling interests in consolidated mutual funds		520	-
Carrying value of guarantees issued		92	61
Other subsidiaries' payables		1	278
Coupon on OFZ payable to State Corporation Deposit Insurance Agency (SC DIA)		-	1 097
Other provisions	35	339	100
Other		145	-
Total financial liabilities		**4 885**	**3 218**
Insurance liabilities			
Provision for unearned premiums		3 401	2 805
Loss provision		1 463	1 160
Insurance payables		657	456
Total insurance liabilities		**5 521**	**4 421**
Total other liabilities		**16 276**	**12 795**

Trade payables are related to the business activities of subsidiaries.

Movements in the provision for unearned premiums are as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	2016	2015
Provision for unearned premiums as at 1 January		2 805	
Premium earned	27	(3 890)	2 199
Premium written		4 486	(2 881)
Provision for unearned premiums as at 31 December		**3 401**	**2 805**

Movements in the loss provision are as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	2016	2015
Loss provision as at 1 January		**1 160**	**648**
Claims incurred during the period	27	1 544	1 064
Insurance claims settled		(1 241)	(552)
Loss provision as at 31 December		**1 463**	**1 160**

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of the fair value and fair value hierarchy for other financial liabilities. Geographical analysis of other liabilities and liquidity analysis of other financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 32.

22 Subordinated Debts

As at 31 December 2016, the Group's subordinated debts equal to RR 153 124 million (31 December 2015: RR 225 109 million).

In June 2007, the Group attracted a subordinated debt totalling USD 200 million maturing in June 2017 and bearing an interest rate of Libor + 1.875% p.a. In June 2012 the Group decided not to use its option to terminate this subordinated debt and interest rate was stepped up to Libor + 3.375% p.a.

In June 2011, the Group attracted a subordinated debt totalling USD 800 million in Eurobonds issued by the Group through its structured entity RSHB Capital S.A., maturing in June 2021 and bearing a contractual interest rate of 6.0% p.a. In July 2016, the Group exercised the option to terminate this subordinated debt at the nominal value and repaid subordinated debt in the amount of USD 800 million, equivalent to RR 51 340 million.

In October 2013, the Group attracted a subordinated debt totalling USD 500 million equivalent to RR 16 134 million in Eurobonds issued by the Group through its structured entity RSHB Capital S.A. The Eurobonds mature in October 2023 and have contractual interest rate of 8.5% p.a.

In July 2015, the Group issued RR 30 000 million subordinated bonds (placed at par) maturing in July 2025 with quarterly payments of coupon at 13.1% p.a. for the first interest period and at CBRF key rate plus 1.6% p.a. for the next interest periods. As at 31 December 2016, coupon rate amounts to 11.6% p.a. (31 December 2015: 12.6% p.a.).

In October 2015, the Group attracted a subordinated deposit in the amount of 1 150 million US Dollars equivalent to RR 73 025 million maturing in October 2021.

In December 2015, the Group issued RR 10 000 million subordinated bonds (placed at par) maturing in December 2021 with quarterly payments of coupon at 12.9% p.a.

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of the fair value and fair value hierarchy for subordinated debts. Geographical and liquidity analyses of subordinated debts are disclosed in Note 32. The information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 39.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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23 Perpetual Bonds

In July 2016, the Group issued on the domestic market RR 10 000 million subordinated perpetual bonds (placed at par). Perpetual bonds have an unlimited term and are redeemable at the Group's option starting from July 2026 at their principal amount in the end date of each next duration 10-year-period. Coupon rate is fixed at 14.5% p.a. and will be reset every 10 years as 10-year OFZ yield increased by initial spread plus 100 b.p. Coupon payments are paid semi-annually from January 2017 and may be cancelled or deferred in accordance with the terms of the notes.

In October 2016, the Group issued on the domestic market RR 5 000 million subordinated perpetual bonds (placed at par). Perpetual bonds have an unlimited term and are redeemable at the Group's option starting from September 2026 at their principal amount in the end date of each next duration 10-year-period. Coupon rate is fixed at 14.25% p.a. and will be reset every 10 years as 10-year OFZ yield increased by initial spread plus 100 b.p. Coupon payments are paid semi-annually and may be cancelled or deferred in accordance with the terms of the notes.

Transaction costs in the amount of RR 229 million were recorded on retained earnings.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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24 Share Capital

Share capital issued and fully paid comprises:

In millions of Russian Roubles (except for number of shares)	Number of outstanding shares	Nominal amount	Inflation adjusted amount
At 1 January 2015	**248 048**	**248 048**	**248 798**
New ordinary shares issued	10 000	10 000	10 000
New preference shares issued	6 880	68 800	68 800
At 31 December 2015	**264 928**	**326 848**	**327 598**
New ordinary shares issued	8 000	8 000	8 000
At 31 December 2016	**272 928**	**334 848**	**335 598**

As at 31 December 2016, issued and fully paid share capital comprises 241 048 issued and registered ordinary shares and 31 880 preference shares (31 December 2015: 233 048 issued and registered ordinary shares and 31 880 preference shares). All ordinary and preference shares have a nominal value of RR 1 million per share, except for 6 880 type A preference shares issued in November 2015 with nominal value of RR 10 million per share, and rank equally within the same class. Each ordinary share carries one vote.

In 2016, the Bank increased its share capital by issuing 8 000 ordinary shares (2015: 10 000 ordinary shares and 6 880 preference shares) with the total nominal amount of RR 8 000 million (2015: RR 78 880 million).

In 2016 and 2015, all ordinary shares were purchased by the Bank's only shareholder — the Government of the Russian Federation represented by the Federal Agency for Managing State Property.

In November 2015, the Group completed a private placement of 6 880 type A preference shares with nominal value of RR 10 million per share. The State Corporation "Deposit Insurance Agency" (SC DIA) acquired all of these preference shares at their nominal value for RR 68 800 million. As a payment for the preference shares, the SC DIA provided the Group with state bonds (OFZ) which were previously issued to the SC DIA by the Government of the Russian Federation based on the Federal Law of the Russian Federation # 448-FZ approved on 26 December 2014 and related regulations. The preference shares are included in Tier I capital of the Group.

The terms of the preference shares do not include any fixed dividends and the decision on repayment of dividends is approved by the shareholder of the Bank.

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25 Interest Income and Expense

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015
Interest income on financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Trading securities	1 719	369
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	228	394
Total interest income on financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss	**1 947**	**763**
Interest income on other financial instruments		
Loans and advances to legal entities	146 750	128 704
Loans and advances to individuals	47 318	40 702
Investment securities available for sale including pledged under repurchase agreements	23 434	13 413
Due from other banks	11 099	5 106
Cash equivalents	7 505	5 077
Investment securities held to maturity including pledged under repurchase agreements	2 866	2 664
Total interest income on other financial instruments	**238 972**	**195 666**
Interest expense		
Term deposits of legal entities	(76 092)	(65 427)
Bonds issued	(43 714)	(42 757)
Term deposits of individuals	(42 525)	(37 136)
Subordinated debts	(13 487)	(8 523)
Term deposits of the CBRF	(3 163)	(10 894)
Current/settlement accounts	(2 336)	(1 512)
Term deposits of other banks	(1 583)	(4 901)
Promissory notes issued	(1 506)	(1 350)
Total interest expense	**(184 406)**	**(172 500)**
Net interest income	**56 513**	**23 929**

The information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 39.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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26 Fee and Commission Income and Expense

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015
Fee and commission income		
Commission on cash and settlements transactions	8 684	7 778
Fees for sale of insurance contracts	3 326	2 634
Commission on guarantees issued	2 450	2 004
Commission on banking cards	707	493
Fees for currency control	209	176
Other	808	501
Total fee and commission income	**16 184**	**13 586**
Fee and commission expense		
Commission on settlement transactions	(856)	(782)
Commission on cash collection	(511)	(555)
Other	(375)	(122)
Total fee and commission expense	**(1 742)**	**(1 459)**
Net fee and commission income	**14 442**	**12 127**

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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27 Losses Net of Gains from Non-banking Activities

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	2016	2015
Sales of goods		6 273	5 444
Cost of goods sold		(5 960)	(5 488)
(Provision)/recovery of provision for trade receivables, prepayments and other financial assets		(559)	55
Net income from insurance operations		645	404
Other non-banking income		849	1 424
Other non-banking expenses		(2 808)	(2 622)
Impairment of premises and equipment	15	(3 450)	-
Total losses net of gains from non-banking activities		**(5 010)**	**(783)**

Sales of goods mainly represent sales of grain, sugar, meat and milk products, animal feedstuff and other non-foods agricultures.

In 2016 cost of goods sold includes depreciation of non-banking premises and equipment in the total amount of RR 536 million (2015: RR 456 million).

Net income from insurance operations is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	2016	2015
Insurance premiums			
Premium earned		3 890	2 881
Reinsurers share in premiums earned		(1 853)	(1 394)
Net insurance premiums earned		**2 037**	**1 487**
Insurance benefits and claims			
Net claims incurred during the year	21	(1 544)	(1 064)
Acquisition costs		(644)	(491)
Reinsurers share in claims incurred during the year		796	472
Net insurance benefits and claims		**(1 392)**	**(1 083)**
Net income from insurance operations		**645**	**404**

28 Administrative and Other Operating Expenses

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	2016	2015
Staff costs		25 542	23 699
Rental expenses		4 630	4 401
Losses net of gains on subsidies		2 277	765
Deposit Insurance expenses		2 209	1 422
Other costs of premises and equipment		1 642	971
Depreciation of premises and equipment	15	1 589	1 306
Taxes other than on income		1 577	1 690
Communications and information services		1 408	1 217
Security services		945	972
Amortization of intangible assets	15	842	814
Supplies and other materials		702	696
Advertising and marketing services		662	1 086
Net losses from changes in fair value of repossessed collateral	16	136	3 095
Depreciation of repossessed collateral		69	169
Revaluation of premises	15	-	570
Other		2 876	2 687
Total administrative and other operating expenses		**47 106**	**45 560**

In 2016 staff costs include statutory social security and contributions to a state pension fund in the amount of RR 4 915 million (2015: RR 4 718 million). The information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 39.

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29 Income Taxes

Income tax (credit)/expense comprises the following:

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015
Current tax	2 682	674
Deferred tax	(1 749)	(6 115)
Income tax expense/(credit) for the year	**933**	**(5 441)**

The income tax rate applicable to the majority of the Group's income is 20% (2015: 20%). Reconciliation between the theoretical and the actual taxation charge is provided below.

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015
IFRS loss before tax	**(57 993)**	**(99 661)**
Theoretical tax charge at statutory rate (2016: 20%; 2015: 20%)	**(11 599)**	**(19 932)**
Tax effect of items which are not deductible or assessable for taxation purposes:		
- Non-deductible interest expenses	-	-
- Non-deductible staff costs	12	17
- Non-deductible charity costs	28	15
- Non-taxable income arising from disposal of subsidiaries	(740)	(135)
Income on government securities taxed at different rates	(781)	(177)
Permanent difference resulting from previous years tax base update	-	570
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	13 786	13 003
Other non-temporary differences	227	1 198
Income tax expense/(credit) for the year	**933**	**(5 441)**

Differences between IFRS and Russian statutory tax regulations give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their value for tax purposes. The tax effect of the movements in these temporary differences is detailed below and is recorded at the rate of 20% (2015: 20%), except for income on government securities that is taxed at 15% (2015: 15%).

Based on the Group's current structure and Russian tax legislation, tax losses and current tax assets of different companies of the Group may not be set off against current tax liabilities and taxable profits of other companies of the Group and, accordingly, taxes may be accrued even where there is a consolidated tax loss. Therefore, deferred tax assets and liabilities are set off against each other only when they relate to the same taxable entity (subject to certain conditions).

29 Income Taxes (Continued)

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2015	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Charged directly to other comprehensive income	Transfer to disposal groups classified as held for sale	Disposal of subsidiaries	31 December 2016
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences						
Accruals on loans	15 341	(1 423)	-		1	13 919
Tax losses carried forward	14 340	2 757	-	(8)	(76)	17 013
Provision for impairment	6 609	12 503	-	-	-	19 112
Fair valuation of derivative financial instruments	(186)	(506)	-	-	-	(692)
Accrued staff costs	490	182	-	-	-	672
Accruals on due to other banks	214	(103)	-	-	-	111
Fair valuation of securities	(2 027)	2 301	(1 365)	-	-	(1 091)
Deferral of fees on guarantees issued	12	6	-	-	-	18
Promissory notes issued	16	104	-	-	-	120
Premises and equipment	(2 196)	1 243	-	158	606	(189)
Accruals on bonds issued and subordinated debts	(339)	27	-	-	-	(312)
Intangible assets	(66)	(43)	-	-	-	(109)
Other	2 197	(1 513)	-	(38)	(1)	645
Deferred tax asset	**34 405**	**15 535**	**(1 365)**	**112**	**530**	**49 217**
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	(19 677)	(13 786)	-	97	208	(33 158)
Net deferred income tax asset	**14 728**	**1 749**	**(1 365)**	**209**	**738**	**16 059**
Recognised deferred income tax asset	15 911	(560)	-	209	738	16 298
Recognised deferred income tax liability	(1 183)	2 309	(1 365)	-	-	(239)
Net deferred income tax asset	**14 728**	**1 749**	**(1 365)**	**209**	**738**	**16 059**

29 Income Taxes (Continued)

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2015	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Credited directly to other comprehensive income	Transfer to disposal groups classified as held for sale	31 December 2016
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences					
Accruals on loans	12 761	2 580	-		15 341
Tax losses carried forward	4 916	9 569	-	(145)	14 340
Provision for impairment	690	5 919	-		6 609
Fair valuation of derivative financial instruments	(1 700)	1 514	-		(186)
Accrued staff costs	480	10	-		490
Accruals on due to other banks	262	(48)	-		214
Fair valuation of securities	1 593	(449)	(3 171)		(2 027)
Deferral of fees on guarantees issued	16	(4)	-		12
Promissory notes issued	10	6	-		16
Premises and equipment	(1 684)	(531)	(18)	37	(2 196)
Accruals on bonds issued and subordinated debts	(144)	(195)	-		(339)
Intangible assets	(55)	(11)	-		(66)
Other	1 601	758	-	(162)	2 197
Deferred tax asset	**18 746**	**19 118**	**(3 189)**	**(270)**	**34 405**
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	(6 674)	(13 003)	-	-	(19 677)
Net deferred income tax asset	**12 072**	**6 115**	**(3 189)**	**(270)**	**14 728**
Recognised deferred income tax asset	13 317	2 594	-	-	15 911
Recognised deferred income tax liability	(1 245)	3 521	(3 189)	(270)	(1 183)
Net deferred income tax asset	**12 072**	**6 115**	**(3 189)**	**(270)**	**14 728**

As at December 2016, the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which deferred income tax asset has not been recognised amounted to RUR 37 868 million (31 December 2015: RUR 38 080 million).

As at 31 December 2016, deferred tax assets included RR 17 013 million resulting from tax losses carried forward (31 December 2015: RR 14 340 million). The existing tax losses eligible for carry forward are expected to be fully utilized within limits envisaged by the Russian tax legislation.

30 Dividends and Amounts Due under Perpetual Bonds

No dividends were declared during 2016 and 2015 years.

In December 2016, the Group accrued amounts due under perpetual bonds in the amount of RR 665 million for the coupon period ending in December 2016.

31 Segment Analysis

(a) Description of geographic areas from which each reportable segment derives its revenue and factors that management used to identify the reportable segments

Operational decision making is the responsibility of the Management Board of the Bank. The Management Board of the Bank reviews internal management reporting in order to assess efficiency and allocate resources.

The Management Board of the Bank performs geographic analysis of the Bank's operations and therefore the Bank's regional branches have been designated as operating segments.

Taking into account the administrative-territorial division of Russia, federal districts of the Russian Federation have been designated as reportable segments.

Based on IFRS 8 requirements the Group also discloses those operational segments where revenue, profit or total assets are higher than 10% of related Group's indicators.

As at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 the Group defines the following reportable segments:

- Head office;
- Central federal district;
- Far Eastern federal district;
- Volga federal district;
- North-West federal district;
- North-Caucasian federal district;
- Siberian federal district;
- Ural federal district;
- Southern federal district.

For analysis of revenue by products refer to Notes 25, 26.

31 Segment Analysis (Continued)

(b) Measurement of operating segment profit or loss and assets

The Management Board of the Bank assesses efficiency of operating segments based on a financial performance measure prepared from statutory accounting data and not adjusted for an intersegment income and expenses. Intersegment income and expenses are used by CODM for information purpose only and not for identification of profit or loss of the operating segments. Intersegment income/(expense) represents mainly income from/(costs of) funding provided by Head Office to other reportable segments.

The accounting policy of the operating segments is based on Russian Accounting Rules (RAR) and thus materially differs from policies described in the summary of significant accounting policies in these consolidated financial statements.

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31 Segment Analysis (Continued)

(c) Information about reportable segment profit or loss and assets

Segment reporting of the Group's revenue and profit/(loss) for the reporting period ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 and segment reporting of the Group's assets as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Head office	Central federal district	Far Eastern federal district	Volga federal district	North-west federal district	North-Caucasian federal district	Siberian federal district	Ural federal district	Southern federal district	Total
For the year ended 31 December 2016										
Revenue from external customers	**49 800**	**74 936**	**8 017**	**46 170**	**20 127**	**12 185**	**20 845**	**8 225**	**29 768**	**270 073**
- Interest income from loans and advances to customers, due from other banks and other placed funds	49 091	68 488	7 111	42 704	18 481	10 819	18 588	7 592	27 783	250 657
- Net fee and commission income from credit related operations	709	6 448	906	3 466	1 646	1 366	2 257	633	1 985	19 416
Gains less losses/(losses net of gains) arising from securities, derivative financial instruments and foreign currency	38 816	(23 103)	420	917	(651)	704	511	(4 674)	(4 910)	8 030
Interest expenses from due to other banks, customer accounts and bonds issued	(116 665)	(21 347)	(5 141)	(13 713)	(11 067)	(3 026)	(6 465)	(3 197)	(5 676)	(186 297)
(Provision)/recovery of provision for impairment*	(1 060)	783	155	4 086	5 978	317	(219)	(257)	2 598	12 381
Administrative and maintenance expense	(30 634)	(3 352)	(605)	(1 768)	(754)	(766)	(1 257)	(384)	(774)	(40 294)
- Including depreciation charge	(1 150)	(294)	(71)	(245)	(105)	(136)	(201)	(49)	(104)	(2 355)
Other expenses less other income*	(2 370)	(21 620)	(777)	(12 294)	(7 042)	(4 707)	(2 589)	(785)	(8 885)	(61 069)
Current income tax expense	(2 329)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2 329)
Deferred income tax credit	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Intersegment income/(expense)**	**81 133**	**(18 319)**	**(1 114)**	**(23 017)**	**(5 665)**	**(8 319)**	**(11 377)**	**1 954**	**(15 276)**	**-**
Loss)/profit of reportable segments	**(64 422)**	**6 297**	**2 069**	**23 398**	**6 591**	**4 707**	**10 826**	**(1 072)**	**12 121**	**515**
For the year ended 31 December 2015										
Revenue from external customers	**28 406**	**59 260**	**7 528**	**42 975**	**16 538**	**11 726**	**20 336**	**8 053**	**24 239**	**219 061**
- Interest income from loans and advances to customers, due from other banks and other placed funds	31 084	53 171	6 712	39 961	15 229	10 464	18 363	7 461	22 695	205 140
- Net fee and commission income from credit related operations	(2 678)	6 089	816	3 014	1 309	1 262	1 973	592	1 544	13 921
(Losses net of gains)/gains less losses arising from securities, derivative financial instruments and foreign currency	(41 287)	30 843	349	(169)	529	(872)	31	6 932	3 479	(165)
Interest expenses from due to other banks, customer accounts and bonds issued	(103 591)	(22 449)	(5 105)	(14 092)	(10 619)	(2 424)	(6 462)	(3 408)	(6 309)	(174 459)
Provision for impairment*	(7 029)	(12 469)	(2 642)	(14 884)	(5 336)	(8 342)	(4 119)	(639)	(612)	(56 072)
Administrative and maintenance expense	(30 397)	(2 364)	(654)	(1 891)	(801)	(849)	(1 331)	(462)	(851)	(39 600)
- Including depreciation charge	(557)	(275)	(63)	(221)	(86)	(120)	(170)	(43)	(91)	(1 626)
Other expenses less other income*	(2 408)	(7 678)	(135)	(2 022)	(1 632)	(1 505)	(315)	(782)	(10 378)	(26 855)
Current income tax expense	(530)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(530)
Deferred income tax credit	3 411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 411
Intersegment income/(expense)**	**122 344**	**(51 570)**	**(1 106)**	**(19 838)**	**(4 115)**	**(6 681)**	**(10 299)**	**(9 299)**	**(19 436)**	**-**
(Loss)/profit of reportable segments	**(153 425)**	**45 143**	**(659)**	**9 917**	**(1 321)**	**(2 266)**	**8 140**	**9 694**	**9 568**	**(75 209)**
Total assets										
31 December 2016	2 377 777	959 545	88 717	445 551	243 212	155 549	200 360	121 400	323 305	4 915 416
31 December 2015	2 300 371	911 213	103 367	423 395	219 174	155 456	200 201	121 395	306 724	4 741 296
Provision for loan impairment (RAR)										
31 December 2016	(241)	(31 459)	(6 913)	(21 625)	(14 238)	(18 516)	(16 865)	(2 534)	(31 422)	(143 813)
31 December 2015	(224)	(34 735)	(7 763)	(27 107)	(19 428)	(20 388)	(17 888)	(2 497)	(37 025)	(167 055)

* Other expenses less other income include losses from disposal of loans under cession agreements that is calculated under RAR as consideration received less nominal amount of sold loans, whereas provision for loan impairment under RAR at the date of sale of loans is recorded as provision recovery.

** Intersegment income and expense are used by CODM for information purpose only and not for identification of profit or loss of the operating segments.

31 Segment Analysis (Continued)

In the first quarter of 2016, the Bank included in calculation of intersegment income and expense, in addition to transfer income and expense, insurance premiums earned, staff costs and gains less/(losses net of gains) arising from currency, also income and expense related to customers significant at the federal level. New component within intersegment income and expense did not affect the presentation of the comparative figures for the year 2015.

The amount of additions/(disposals) in premises and equipment and land for the reporting period ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015
Additions/(disposals)*		
Head office	470	1 201
Central federal district	(1 293)	(2 067)
Siberian federal district	58	30
North-Caucasian federal district	(299)	163
Volga federal district	(29)	(231)
Far Eastern federal district	(27)	(3)
Ural federal district	27	22
Southern federal district	(63)	(162)
North-West federal district	(25)	69
Total (disposals)/additions	**(1 181)**	**(978)**

* Based on RAR.

(d) Reconciliation of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss, assets and provision for loan impairment

Started from 30 June 2016, the Group presents gains net of losses from sale of loans to customers within provision for loan impairment (refer to Note 4). The presentation of results of reconciliation for comparative figures for the year 2015 has been adjusted to be consistent with the new presentation.

Reconciliation of income/(loss) of the reportable segments for the reporting period ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015
Total income/(loss) of reportable segments (after tax)	**515**	**(75 209)**
Adjustments of provision for impairment	(38 924)	(24 455)
Results of non-reportable segments, including the effect of consolidation*	(9 608)	1 875
Accounting for financial instruments at fair value	(4 546)	5 800
Adjustments of deferred tax	1 012	4 192
Losses net of gains from revaluation of other financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(232)	1 001
Accrued staff costs	(972)	(3)
Adjustments of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost	(5 232)	(10 224)
Revaluation of premises	-	(570)
Other	(939)	3 373
The Group's loss under IFRS (after tax)	**(58 926)**	**(94 220)**

* Non-reportable segments are represented by subsidiaries of the Group.

31 Segment Analysis (Continued)

Reconciliation of assets of the reportable segments for the reporting period ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Assets of reportable segments	**4 915 416**	**4 741 296**
Elimination of settlements between branches	(2 025 150)	(2 000 496)
Provision for loan impairment	(190 155)	(179 405)
Elimination of back-to-back deposits	(106 629)	(111 523)
Accounting for financial instruments at fair value	(11 068)	(13 600)
Adjustments of financial assets carried at amortised cost	(35 624)	(21 808)
Assets of non-reportable segments, including the effect of consolidation*	(26 447)	(17 932)
Other	(57 814)	(48 080)
The Group's assets under IFRS	**2 462 529**	**2 348 452**
Provision for loan impairment for loans and advances to customers of reportable segments	**(143 813)**	**(167 055)**
Accounting for provision under IFRS	(45 018)	(11 497)
Provision related to non-reportable segments, including the effect of consolidation*	(1 121)	(672)
The Group's provision for loan impairment for loans and advances to customers under IFRS	**(189 952)**	**(179 224)**

* Non-reportable segments are represented by subsidiaries of the Group.

Reconciliation of material items of income and expenses for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Total revenue of reportable segments from external customers	**270 073**	**219 061**
Reclassification of income not included in segment revenue	5 609	7 509
Interest income related to effective interest rate implication	(1 711)	(6 790)
Results of non-reportable segments, including the effect of consolidation*	(3 171)	(2 843)
Effect of disposal of loans (interest)	(15 429)	(8 383)
Other	(10)	2
The Group's revenue under IFRS**	**255 361**	**208 556**
Total interest expenses from due to other banks, customer accounts and bonds issued of reportable segments	**(186 297)**	**(174 459)**
Reclassification of interest expense not included in segment interest expenses	1 929	(26)
Effective interest rate adjustments	(1 569)	1 247
Results of non-reportable segments, including the effect of consolidation*	1 513	738
Other	18	-
The Group's interest expense under IFRS	**(184 406)**	**(172 500)**

* Non-reportable segments are represented by subsidiaries of the Group.
** Group's revenue under IFRS comprises of interest income and net fee and commission income.

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31 Segment Analysis (Continued)

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Administrative and maintenance expenses of reportable segments	**(40 294)**	**(39 600)**
Reclassification of payments to the Deposit Insurance Fund not included in segment administrative and maintenance expenses	(2 209)	(1 422)
Accrued staff costs	(1 004)	(3)
Expense of non-reportable segments, including the effect of consolidation*	(1 720)	(1 028)
Other	(1 879)	(3 507)
The Group's administrative and other operating expenses under IFRS	**(47 106)**	**(45 560)**

* Non-reportable segments are represented by subsidiaries of the Group.
** Group's revenue under IFRS comprises of interest income and net fee and commission income.

The CODM reviews financial information prepared based on Russian accounting standards adjusted to meet the requirements of internal reporting. Such financial information differs in certain aspects from International Financial Reporting Standards:

- Adjustments of provisions for impairment are related to the difference between the methodology applied to calculate provisions for loan impairment under RAR used for preparation of management reporting and the methodology used for IFRS reporting. The provision under RAR is calculated based mainly on formal criteria depending on the financial position of the borrower, quality of debt service and collateral, whereas the provision under IFRS requirement is calculated based on incurred loss model.
- Adjustments of derivative financial instruments to their fair value arise from the difference in the accounting treatment of currency swaps under RAR (which are the basis for management reporting) and IFRS reporting. Under RAR foreign exchange swaps are recognised as back-to-back deposits, whereas in IFRS financial statements such transactions are recognised at fair value. Refer to Note 36. Providing reconciliation, accounting for deals described above under RAR assumes also adjustments related to interest income/expense and total assets of reportable segments.
- Adjustments to fair value of financial assets including derivative financial assets (both at initial recognition and subsequent measurement) resulted from application of different valuation techniques and input data.
- Adjustments to financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost resulted from accruals of interest income/expenses using effective interest rate method in IFRS, whereas there is nominal rate accrual approach under RAR.
- Interest income and interest expense under IFRS are accounted using the effective interest rate method, whereas there is nominal rate accrual approach under RAR.
- Balances of intercompany settlements related to regional branches of the Bank are presented under RAR as assets and liabilities, while in IFRS such balances are shown on a net basis.
- Adjustments of deferred income tax expense and accrued staff costs arise from the timing difference in recognition of certain expenses (mainly related to unused vacations provision and bonuses paid after the end of the reporting period) under RAR compared to IFRS and regulatory requirements of tax-filing date.

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31 Segment Analysis (Continued)

All other adjustments also result from the differences between RAR (used as the basis for management reporting) and IFRS.

(e) Major Customers

The Group does not have any customer, from which it earns revenue representing 10% or more of the total revenues.

32 Risk Management

The purpose of the Group's risk management policy is to maintain acceptable levels of risks determined by the Group with consideration of its approved strategic goals. The Group's priority task is to ensure the maximum safety of assets and capital through minimizing exposures that can lead to unforeseen losses. Group provides coordinated management of significant risks such as credit and market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk across all levels of activity.

The Group has a multi-level system of decision-making, monitoring and risk management.

The Bank's Supervisory Board approves the risk management policy and, consequently, is responsible for creating and monitoring the operation of the Bank's risk management system in general. Its competence also covers decisions relating to significant risks.

The Bank's Management Board monitors the functioning of the risk management system, approves documents and procedures for identification, evaluation, determination of acceptable risk level, selection of response actions (acceptance, limitation, reallocation, hedging, avoidance) and monitoring thereof.

Operational risk management is carried out by the Bank's Management Board, its Chairman, special collegiate bodies of the Group, and also by separate structural divisions of the Group and executives on the basis of their competence.

The Risks Department (hereinafter, the RD) provides independent analysis and evaluation of risks. The competence of the Risk Department also includes methodological support of risk management system, the implementation of the principles and methods of identification, assessment and monitoring of financial risks (credit, market, liquidity risk) and operational risk, including at the regional level.

Additionally, the function of certain risks management is performed by other departments of the Bank: Legal department, Strategy and corporate development department, Public relations department, Internal treasury and Internal audit.

The Bank's authorized bodies on a regular basis consider the Bank's performance, approve and revise measures to facilitate the early detection of changes in the external and internal factors, and to minimize the adverse consequences for the Bank.

According to the Risk management policy, the key objectives of the bank's risk management system are as follows:

- maintaining the Bank's activity on the "going concern" basis;
- providing the Bank's financial stability;
- development of risk culture/risk-oriented model within the Bank.

The Bank's risk management strategy defines target model, main stages and directions for the Bank's risk management system development till 2020.

In order to ensure stable operation, the Bank took the following steps.

32 Risk Management (Continue)

In 2016 the Bank carried out and/or initiated the following measures related to the development of credit risk management.

- The Bank continues to develop a rating system by widening the amount of internal credit rating models for more accurate credit risk assessment and increase of the amount of balance sheet assets and credit equivalents of credit related commitments subject to internal credit rating models.
- In 2015, the internal credit rating system for corporate borrowers was put into real operation by the Bank. The further development and implementation of approaches to the use of internal credit ratings in the system of decision-making, as well as in determining the premium for credit risk, establishing and incorporation of risk-rules on credit products and determining the authority to take on credit risk is in progress.
- The Bank has implemented a multi-level system of authorities and limits for the acceptance of different types of risks. In 2016 the automated limits control system for credit risk has been introduced and functionally incorporated in order to improve limits control system.
- There is a vertical hierarchy to the RD in regional branches operating through Risk Assessment and Control Units for independent on-site control over the level of risks taken by the branches and operating offices. Also, the role of risk managers in decision-making process was increased.
- The Bank has adopted a set of measures aimed at enhancing the work with problem debts, as well as the development of infrastructure for various methods of dealing with problem debts.

In order to develop market risk management system, in 2016 The Bank continued to implement measures for automation of the system for control over the level of risk taken by the Bank.

32 Risk Management (Continue)

The decision-making process of lending to individuals is centralized at the level of Head Office of the Bank, process is standardized and automated by conveyor technology for all retail loan products. Due to automated process credits are issued within a given quality. The decision-making process is held under constant improvement. For instance, in 2016 the decision-making methodology was updated in the following way:

- New approach to solvency assessment based on PTI (payment-to-income ratio) for all retail credit products; new approach to accounting of incomes for retirement clients during loan term, taking into account the Bank and the Federal State Statistics Service statistical data;

- New approach to the credit history analysis for all retail credit products;

- Specialized decision-making procedures depending on the clients categorization;

- Automated services that allow access and usage of information from social networks and customers geolocation data in the decision-making process;

- Automated services for checking the existence of outstanding debt from the Federal Court Marshals Service;

- Additional service provided by the largest Russian credit history bureau to identify potential fraud.

- Service for market valuation of real estate for mortgage loans for apartments on secondary commodity market, land plots, houses with land plots;

- Decision-making procedures for pre-approved Credit cards for Salary program customers based on Automated Analysis of the Salary Enrollments and for depositors based on client's behavioral profile.

In 2016 the Bank has continued implementing improved procedures to identify and collect information on operational risks/operational risk events in accordance with the Bank's internal documents in order to develop the operational risk management system and improve its efficiency in 2016.

In order to improve liquidity control risk system, in 2016 the Bank continued implementing measures for the system automation and enhancing approaches to liquidity control risk management in accordance with recommendations by CBRF and Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).

In order to enhance financial stability of the Group in case of crisis events in the economy and financial markets, the Bank's Management Board approved the Plan of stabilizing activities developed in accordance with recommendations of CBRF # 193-T. This Plan provides activities for solving potential problems with capital, liquidity, financial results and quality of the Bank's assets in case of unfavorable for the Bank scenarios.

In order to avoid going concern issue and limiting loss in case unfavorable issues that can negatively affect the activity, the Bank has continued implementation of the Action Plan, which aims to ensure the on-going operations and (or) recovery of the Bank's operations in case of non-standard and emergency situations. The Bank tested the Action Plan according to internally established order including the regional level testing.

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32 Risk Management (Continue)

Credit risk. The Group is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty and/or third party under the financial obligations contract will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation completely and timely in accordance with contract terms (including operations in financial markets). The credit risk assessment of derivative financial instruments and repo transactions also includes counterparty credit risk, which is the risk of the counterparty's default before transactions settlement.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets on the consolidated statement of financial position. For guarantees and commitments to extend credit, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of the commitment. Refer to Note 35.

Credit risk management aims to maintain the proper quality of the loan portfolio by optimizing the industry, regional and product structure of the loan portfolio of the Group, the implementation of a systematic approach to the management of credit risk, based on the principles of risk awareness, power-sharing assessment and risk-taking, monitoring and control.

The management of credit risk of the Bank comprises determination and evaluation risk before transactions, limitation of credit risk, with correspondent limits, structuring of the deals, subsequent monitoring and controlling of credit risk level.

Credit risk management is carried out by the Bank's Management Board, its Chairman, special collegiate bodies of the Bank, and also by structural departments of the Bank and executives within their scope of authorities.

The Bank's authorized management bodies approve internal regulations that contain formalized descriptions of risk evaluation procedures and processes for provision and servicing of credit products.

The Bank selects credit projects with consideration of the purpose of lending, primary sources of repayment of the loan. On the mandatory basis Bank assesses risk factors associated with borrower's financial position and its trends, borrower's property structure and reputation, credit history, state of the economic sector and region, all relationships between the Bank and related persons.

In selecting lending and investment programs, priority rests with the agricultural sector and related industries, which support and service agricultural producers. The loan portfolio industry concentration risk is mitigated by:

- limiting one borrower's risk exposure;

- lending to the entire cycle of agricultural product turnover (production, storage, processing and sales to ultimate consumers);

- lending to borrowers with different specialisation in different regions;

- a combination of several types of production in one entity typical for agricultural producers; and

- diversification of investments in effective and reliable projects of other economic sectors.

32 Risk Management (Continue)

Within credit risk management process (including counterparty credit risk), the Bank uses risk mitigating instruments (including accepting liquid collateral, guarantees, entering into general agreements to regulate collateral provision terms) and price making that takes into account assumed credit risk.

The Bank assesses residual risks arising from the fact that the instruments used can provide not expected effect (for example, in result of accepted collateral sale legal or liquidity risk can be lost) while using instruments that reduce credit risk. Residual risk can be realized in inability to sell accepted collateral, refusal or deferral of guaranteed payments, as well as the usage of improperly drawn documents.

Control of credit risk concentration related to the accepted security on financial market (credit, market) is mainly carried out by setting limits on accepted securities in the form of collateral. The Bank also establishes transaction restrictions on counterparties with securities for individual issuers. These restrictions are designed to diversify portfolio of counterparties, as a result, they reduce risk concentration.

Credit risk is monitored at different levels on the basis of the Bank's regulatory documents: at the level of regional branch, additional office and the Head Office of the Bank.

In order to decrease the Bank's credit risk and reduce problem loans, the Bank performs cession agreements. The main purpose of the Bank in making cessions is a full or partial termination of obligations of the borrower (groups of related borrowers) to the Bank by selling rights of the Bank's claims to borrowers, aimed at reducing problem loans. The extent to which this activity enables the Bank to pass credit risk of the loans transferred under cession agreements to third parties, as well as the share of credit risk that is not transferred, depends on the specific conditions of cession agreements. At the same time, credit risk appears and turns to be the main risk to the Bank only in case of cession to third parties with the delay of payment. In other cases, the credit risk of the Bank in cession transactions does not exist.

The Bank uses different methods of securing execution by borrowers of their contractual obligations in the form of pledge of property or ownerhip rights (with approval of a list of pledged items subject to obligatory insurance by insurers accredited by the Bank), guarantees and warranties from third parties.

Market risk. The Group takes on exposure to market risk arising from open positions in (a) currency, (b) interest and (c) equity products. The market risk of the subsidiaries is estimated to be non-material due to proportion and structure of their assets and liabilities.

Market risks are managed by means of identifying, evaluating, forecasting market prices, currency rates and market interest rates, determining the acceptable level of risk on open positions, setting limits (creating a system of limits enabling to minimise losses in case of unfavourable market changes) and developing risk hedging mechanisms.

The Bank's authorized bodies perform qualitative evaluation of market risk by means of expert analysis method.

32 Risk Management (Continue)

The responsibility of managing the Bank's market risk rests with the Management Board, Risk Management Committee and the Asset and Liabilities Management Committee within their competence.

The responsibility for operational managing of market risk, implementing market risk management policies and complying with set limits rests with the heads of structural units that carry out transactions exposed to market risk.

The Bank's exposure to market risks is analysed by the Department of Operations on Financial Markets, Internal Treasury, the Capital Markets Department and the RD within their competence.

The Bank has contingency plans in case of unfavourable market fluctuations in the value of trading financial instruments, derivative financial instruments, exchange rates and potential losses associated with changes in interest rates. These actions constitute an integral part of the Bank's risk management system and serve a preventive measure for ensuring the continuity of the Bank's operations and safety of the Bank's capital.

Decision-making authority in the event of sudden market changes is on the Chairman of the Management Board, Risk Management Committee or the Asset and Liabilities Management Committee depending on specified limiting control procedure.

Any additional expenses that need to be incurred for covering financial losses are approved by the Bank's Management Board.

The responsibility for reviewing and preparation of reports for the Bank's management, for providing information for assigning credit ratings by international rating agencies and for regulators rests with the RD.

The RD's functional duties cover independent of the business unit evaluation, review and control of the actual level of the Bank's market risk exposure, agreeing and monitoring limits, monitoring transactions with financial instruments, evaluating the effectiveness of the given operations and the comparison with the level of market risk.

The Bank's business units (the Capital Markets Department, Department of Operations on Financial Markets, the Internal Treasury and the Operations Department) are also in charge of current monitoring over exposed to market risks positions in the process of entering into and accounting for transactions.

The RD jointly with business units, creates the regulatory basis for risks evaluation and interaction of the Bank's units in the process of identification and management of market risks, and also summarizes and optimises the system of monitoring market risk.

Market risk is also mitigated by setting limits, which are set taking into account the portfolio (instruments) risk and the Bank's strategy. When setting limits, the Bank considers several factors, such as market environment, financial position, business trends and management experience.

Limits are regularly reviewed and update by the Bank's authorised bodies. The RD monitors limits and reports information on compliance with the set limits to the Bank's management. The RD also considers and agrees all limits proposed by business units for carrying out new transactions.

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32 Risk Management (Continue)

The Bank has a hierarchy of limits: structural limits, positional limits, stop-loss limits, limits on transactions' parameters, etc. The RD is improving the system of limits on an ongoing basis.

The Bank sets limits on:

- the maximum volume of investments in certain types of assets or liabilities;
- the maximum level of losses and gains in case of changes in financial instruments' prices (stop-loss);
- authorities of the Bank's staff to adopt independent decisions concerning certain types of transactions (personal limits);
- the maximum allowed relation between certain ratios on assets and liabilities, including off-balance sheet claims and liabilities (open position limit, limits on other comparative figures); and
- various characteristics of financial instruments (discounts, etc.).

The Bank monitors currency position for each currency and the amount of all foreign currency positions to comply with CBRF requirements.

Interest rate risk. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase or decrease in the event if unexpected movements arise.

The sources of interest rate risk are:

- Mismatching of the maturities of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet claims and liabilities associated with fixed or floating rate instruments (repricing risk).
- Mismatching of the level of interest rates changes for various liquidity (risk of interest rates curve changes).
- Mismatching of the level of interest rate changes for floating rate instruments with the same regularity of repricing (basic risk).

The main method of interest rate risk measurement is evaluating the gaps between the Group's assets and liabilities that are sensitive to changes in the interest rate level (GAP method).

The tables below are based on management reports on the Bank's interest rate risk at the stated dates, that were prepared in accordance with the Interest Rate Evaluation Methodology approved by the Bank. Interest rate reports are issued on a monthly basis using the information extracted from the accounting system, which is based on RAR with the assumption of stability of the structure of the Bank's assets and liabilities.

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32 Risk Management (Continue)

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December 2016 by showing the Group's interest bearing financial assets and liabilities in categories based on the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Demand and less than 30 days	Due between 31 and 90 days	Due between 91 and 180 days	Due between 181 days and 1 year	Due between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total interest bearing financial assets*	309 825	379 165	286 917	355 185	517 323	431 214	2 279 629
Total interest bearing financial liabilities*	446 411	372 874	336 787	390 911	482 661	166 044	2 195 688
Sensitivity gap	**(136 586)**	**6 291**	**(49 870)**	**(35 726)**	**34 662**	**265 170**	**83 941**
Cumulative sensitivity gap	**(136 586)**	**(130 295)**	**(180 165)**	**(215 891)**	**(181 229)**	**83 941**	**-**

* Total interest-bearing financial assets and total interest-bearing financial liabilities include positions in derivative financial instruments with gross settlements valued at spot foreign exchange rates as they are accounted in accordance with RAR.

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December 2015 by showing the Group's interest bearing financial assets and liabilities in categories based on the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Demand and less than 30 days	Due between 31 and 90 days	Due between 91 and 180 days	Due between 181 days and 1 year	Due between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total interest bearing financial assets*	235 227	327 147	265 878	348 400	639 366	421 291	2 237 309
Total interest bearing financial liabilities*	362 440	354 475	438 633	263 483	614 622	172 874	2 206 527
Sensitivity gap	**(127 213)**	**(27 328)**	**(172 755)**	**84 917**	**24 744**	**248 417**	**30 782**
Cumulative sensitivity gap	**(127 213)**	**(154 541)**	**(327 296)**	**(242 379)**	**(217 635)**	**30 782**	**-**

* Total interest-bearing financial assets and total interest-bearing financial liabilities include positions in derivative financial instruments with gross settlements valued at spot foreign exchange rates as they are accounted in accordance with RAR.

Securities included in the tables above are presented by maturity (repricing) dates.

32 Risk Management (Continue)

For the year ended 31 December 2016, if interest rates at that date had been 100 basis points lower with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been RR 1 861 million higher (31 December 2015: if interest rates at that date had been 100 basis points lower with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been RR 2 372 million higher). As at 31 December 2016, other components of equity (pre-tax) would have been RR 3 621 million higher (31 December 2015: RR 2 385 million higher), as a result of an increase in the fair value of debt investments classified as available for sale. Gains less losses from trading securities would have been RR 62 million higher (31 December 2015: there were no such securities in trading portfolio), as a result of an increase in the fair value of debt instruments classified as designated at fair value through profit or loss.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, if interest rates at that date had been 100 basis points higher with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been RR 1 861 million lower (31 December 2015: if interest rates at that date had been 100 basis points higher with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been RR 2 372 million lower). As at 31 December 2016, other components of equity (pre-tax) would have been RR 3 621 million lower (31 December 2015: RR 2 385 million lower), as a result of a decrease in the fair value of debt investments classified as available for sale. Gains less losses from trading securities would have been RR 62 million lower (31 December 2015: there were no such securities in trading portfolio), as a result of an increase in the fair value of debt instruments classified as designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Currency and Equity Risk Management

Currency and equity risks are assessed on the basis of the VAR method (Value At Risk). This method represents a statistical evaluation of the ratio characterising the maximum amount of possible losses on a financial instrument/portfolio of different financial instruments with a specified probability and for a certain period of time. Reports on the level of market risk are issued on the basis of the approved Methodology for Market Risk Evaluation and provided by the RD to the Bank's management and heads of interested units in compliance with the internal regulatory documents.

The Bank calculates VAR on the basis of a 95% or 99% (depending on the purpose of calculations) confidence level and makes evaluations on the basis of retrospective information on closing prices (as the most dynamic and precise in terms of risk evaluation) for 250 days, evaluation horizon is one day or ten day. Therefore, VAR shows the maximum loss that can be received from the open position during one trading day with a 95% (99%) probability; however, in 5% (1%) of cases losses may exceed this level.

VAR is calculated by historical method and, subsequently, the most adequate evaluation of calculations' parameters is chosen on the basis of analysing the changes in a financial instrument (group of instruments).

VAR calculation is based on the data extracted from RAR accounting system and is shown in management reports in two forms: relative (in percentage terms) and absolute (in Roubles). Relative VAR shows the maximum possible loss as per RR 1 of investments, and absolute VAR — losses on the current open position during the period of evaluation.

Together with VAR, the Bank calculates ES indicator (Expected Shortfall), which represents monetary value of expected losses in case of excess VAR.

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32 Risk Management (Continue)

The procedure of back-testing of methods used is conducted quarterly.

Although VAR is a most common tool for measuring market risk exposures, it has a number of limitations, especially in less liquid markets:

- The use of historic data as a basis for determining future events may not encompass all possible scenarios, particularly those which are of an extreme nature;
- A one day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or hedged within that period. This is considered to be a realistic assumption in almost all cases but may not be the case in situation in which there is a severe market illiquidity for a prolonged period;
- The use of 95% (99%) confidence level does not take into account losses that may occur beyond this level. There is a 5% (1%) probability that the loss could exceed the VAR; and
- VAR is calculated only on the end-of-day basis and does not necessarily reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day.

The below table shows possible changes in financial results and equity during one day as a result of possible fluctuations in exchange rates of foreign currencies, evaluated on the basis of VAR and ES methods with 99% confidence level for the horizon of one day.

In millions of Russian Roubles	**31 December 2016**	**31 December 2015**
Long/(short) position	1 156	(2 458)
VAR	52	82
Expected Shortfall	55	86

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32 Risk Management (Continue)

Geographical risk concentration

The geographical concentration of the Group's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2016 is set out below:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Russia	OECD*	Other countries	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	323 489	2 533	11	326 033
Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF	11 266	-	-	11 266
Trading securites	25 040	-	-	25 040
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 374	-	2 374
Due from other banks	34 027	-	21 464	55 491
Derivative financial instruments	17 150	102 912	-	120 062
Loans and advances to customers	1 617 937	-	-	1 617 937
Investment securities available for sale	232 378	31	-	232 409
Investment securities held to maturity	11 630	-	-	11 630
Current income tax assets	371	-	-	371
Deferred income tax asset	16 298	-	-	16 298
Intangible assets	3 048	-	-	3 048
Premises and equipment	16 188	-	-	16 188
Other assets	21 274	19	1	21 294
Assets of the disposal groups held for sale and assets held for sale	3 088	-	-	3 088
Total assets	**2 333 184**	**107 869**	**21 476**	**2 462 529**
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	1 010	43	-	1 053
Due to other banks	44 858	33 680	56	78 594
Customer accounts	1 577 146	593	28	1 577 767
Promissory notes issued	13 761	-	-	13 761
Bonds issued	160 943	294 941	-	455 884
Current income tax liability	19	-	-	19
Deferred income tax liability	239	-	-	239
Other liabilities	16 276	-	-	16 276
Liabilities directly associated with disposal groups held for sale	1 193	-	-	1 193
Total liabilities before subordinated debts	**1 815 445**	**329 257**	**84**	**2 144 786**
Subordinated debts	110 191	42 933	-	153 124
Total liabilities	**1 925 636**	**372 190**	**84**	**2 297 910**
Net position in on-balance sheet instruments	**407 548**	**(264 321)**	**21 392**	**164 619**

* OECD — Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Assets and liabilities have been classified according to the country in which the counterparty is located. Balances with Russian counterparties actually outstanding to/from offshore companies of these Russian counterparties, are allocated to the caption "Russia". Cash on hand and premises and equipment have been classified according to the country in which they are physically held.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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32 Risk Management (Continue)

The geographical concentration of the Group's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2015 is set out below:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Russia	OECD*	Other countries	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	147 630	16 380	4 222	168 232
Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF	7 739	-	-	7 739
Trading securites	485	-	-	485
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	5 069	-	5 069
Due from other banks	27 421	-	33 680	61 101
Derivative financial instruments	23 934	142 778	-	166 712
Loans and advances to customers	1 625 637	-	-	1 625 637
Investment securities available for sale	211 196	-	-	211 196
Investment securities held to maturity	28 758	-	-	28 758
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	7 836	-	-	7 836
Current income tax assets	1 024	-	-	1 024
Deferred income tax asset	15 911	-	-	15 911
Intangible assets	2 613	-	-	2 613
Premises and equipment	23 624	-	-	23 624
Other assets	20 577	39	38	20 654
Assets of the disposal groups held for sale and assets held for sale	1 861	-	-	1 861
Total assets	**2 146 246**	**164 266**	**37 940**	**2 348 452**
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	204	-	-	204
Due to other banks	59 238	37 882	136	97 256
Customer accounts	1 188 990	866	-	1 189 856
Promissory notes issued	14 637	-	-	14 637
Bonds issued	184 339	425 485	-	609 824
Current income tax liability	14	-	-	14
Deferred income tax liability	1 183	-	-	1 183
Other liabilities	12 769	26	-	12 795
Liabilities directly associated with disposal groups held for sale	1 769	-	-	1 769
Total liabilities before subordinated debts	**1 463 143**	**464 259**	**136**	**1 927 538**
Subordinated debts	124 641	100 468	-	225 109
Total liabilities	**1 587 784**	**564 727**	**136**	**2 152 647**
Net position in on-balance sheet instruments	**558 462**	**(400 461)**	**37 804**	**195 805**

* OECD — Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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32 Risk Management (Continue)

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of the Group's inability to meet its obligations on a timely and full basis. The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from customer accounts, demand deposits, maturing interbank loans (deposits), term deposits and issued securities, loan draw downs, guarantees and from margin and other calls on cash settled derivative instruments. The Group does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty.

The Group manages liquidity risk on the basis of the following principles:

- segregation of duties between the Groups's management bodies, its collegial working bodies, structural units and executives;
- setting limits ensuring an optimal liquidity level and corresponding to the Group's financial position;
- priority of maintaining liquidity over profit maximisation;
- excluding conflicts of interest in organising the liquidity management system; and
- optimal matching of the volumes and maturities of funding sources with the volumes and maturities of placed assets.

The responsibility for liquidity management rests with the Bank's Management Board, Risk Management Committee, Assets and Liabilities Management Committee and the Internal Treasury within their competence. Ensuring the solvency of the Bank within one business day and controlling the liquidity within 30 days is carried by the Department of Operations on Financial Markets within the established limits on attraction/placement of funds in the money market. In case of necessity to attract/place funds in the volumes exceeding the set limits, such decisions are made by the Bank's Management Board (Assets and Liabilities Management Committee). Medium-term and long-term liquidity management is carried out with consideration of information and proposals provided by the RD at each end of reporting period.

The Group manages liquidity risk using the following basic methods:

- evaluating the daily payment position on the basis of cash flow analysis;
- reviewing the actual values and changes in mandatory liquidity ratios;
- evaluating structure and quality of assets and liabilities;
- analysing maturity gaps of the Group on the basis of the most likely claim/repayment dates by main currencies; and
- analysing the Group's exposure to liquidity risk with consideration of stress factors's impact on various scenarios covering standard and more unfavourable market conditions.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
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32 Risk Management (Continue)

Information on financial assets and liabilities (their structure and gaps within certain time intervals) is used in management decisions on the Group's liquidity maintenance at an adequate level. Internal Treasury is responsible to maintain short-term assets portfolio of liquid trading securities, deposits with banks and other interbank instruments.

The Group maintains a stable financing base consisting mainly of funds that were attracted through placing of bonds in Russian roubles and other currencies, increasing the volume of deposits (including interbank deposits), issuing promissory notes and also current resources of the Group as a result of an increase in customer current accounts, and due to other banks.

The Group develops and instantly reviews a contingency plan for maintaining the necessary liquidity level with consideration of any changes in the Group's financial position and volume and nature of its transactions. In case of a liquidity crisis and additional expenses to be incurred in this respect, as well as for coverage of incurred or potential financial losses all decision-making responsibilities are transferred to the Management Board, Risk Management Committee and Assets and Liabilities Management Committee.

Compliance with liquidity requirements set by the CBRF is forecasted on a regular basis for the Group and for the Bank in general with consideration of the branch network.

For the purpose of additional management of the Group's term liquidity in general, the Group uses liquidity limits compliance with which is supervised by the RD as part of ongoing monitoring.

The table below shows distribution of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2016 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of the Group's financial liabilities and off-balance sheet credit related committments. Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position, since the amount in statement of financial position is based on discounted cash flows. Net settled derivative financial instruments are included at the net amounts expected to be paid. In respect of gross settled derivative financial instruments, payments are presented for related cash inflows and outflows separately.

When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of reporting period. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

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32 Risk Management (Continue)

The maturity analysis of undiscounted financial liabilities as at 31 December 2016 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	**Demand and less than 30 days**	**Due between 31 and 180 days**	**Due between 181 days and 1 year**	**From 1 to 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Financial liabilities						
Gross settled derivative financial instruments						
- inflow	(1 237)	(65 118)	(67 512)	(99 607)	-	(233 474)
- outflow	494	30 530	37 401	48 778	-	117 203
Net settled derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	(28)	(303)	(29)	(688)	-	(1 048)
Due to other banks	11 462	23 412	2 838	25 546	22 556	85 814
Customer accounts	596 008	496 304	245 918	234 262	49 133	1 621 625
Promissory notes issued	3 188	8 023	1 222	89	1 945	14 467
Bonds issued	23 973	131 295	128 039	199 172	10 374	492 853
Other financial liabilities	4 112	363	21	365	6	4 867
Subordinated debts	868	16 895	5 380	21 500	179 763	224 406
Off-balance sheet financial liabilities						
Financial guarantees issued	105 257	-	-	-	-	105 257
Letters of credit	7 014	-	-	-	-	7 014
Other credit related commitments*	157 550	-	-	-	-	157 550
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	**908 661**	**641 401**	**353 278**	**429 417**	**263 777**	**2 596 534**

* Other credit related commitments include cancellable commitments, which are dependent on borrowers' compliance with certain creditworthiness criteria.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements — 31 December 2016

32 Risk Management (Continue)

The maturity analysis of undiscounted financial liabilities as at 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	**Demand and less than 30 days**	**Due between 31 and 180 days**	**Due between 181 days and 1 year**	**From 1 to 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Financial liabilities						
Gross settled derivative financial instruments						
- inflow	(12 904)	(5 389)	(6 890)	(279 460)	-	(304 643)
- outflow	5 332	4 931	5 716	117 901	-	133 880
Net settled derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	-	(128)	(76)	-	-	(204)
Due to other banks	17 717	883	596	79 788	6 801	105 785
Customer accounts	365 998	545 996	256 864	143 507	42 465	1 354 830
Promissory notes issued	3 899	8 068	1 389	190	2 006	15 552
Bonds issued	4 685	139 005	70 875	442 579	22 977	680 121
Other financial liabilities	1 714	1 141	20	94	249	3 218
Subordinated debts	942	6 920	7 859	45 146	273 034	333 901
Off-balance sheet financial liabilities						
Financial guarantees issued	109 250	-	-	-	-	109 250
Letters of credit	10 926	-	-	-	-	10 926
Other credit related commitments*	142 461	-	-	-	-	142 461
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	**650 020**	**701 427**	**336 353**	**549 745**	**347 532**	**2 585 077**

* Other credit related commitments include cancellable commitments, which are dependent on borrowers' compliance with certain creditworthiness criteria.

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease commitments where the Group is a lessee is disclosed in Note 35.

32 Risk Management (Continue)

Customer accounts are classified in the above analysis based on contractual maturities. However, in accordance with Russian Civil Code, individuals have a right to withdraw their deposits prior to maturity if they forfeit their right for accrued interest. Refer to Note 18.

The Group does not use the above undiscounted maturity analysis to manage liquidity. Instead, the Group monitors expected maturities.

The table below summarizes contractual maturity analysis as at 31 December 2016:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	326 033	-	326 033
Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF	11 266	-	11 266
Trading securities	25 040	-	25 040
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	559	1 815	2 374
Due from other banks	50 369	5 122	55 491
Derivative financial instruments	67 749	52 313	120 062
Loans and advances to customers	792 704	825 233	1 617 937
Investment securities available for sale	3 790	228 619	232 409
Investment securities held to maturity	-	11 630	11 630
Other financial assets	10 037	221	10 258
Total financial assets	**1 287 547**	**1 124 953**	**2 412 500**
Financial liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	(365)	(688)	(1 053)
Due to other banks	(35 923)	(42 671)	(78 594)
Customer accounts	(1 310 622)	(267 145)	(1 577 767)
Promissory notes issued	(12 308)	(1 453)	(13 761)
Bonds issued	(186 739)	(269 145)	(455 884)
Other financial liabilities	(4 514)	(371)	(4 885)
Total financial liabilities before subordinated debts	**(1 550 471)**	**(581 473)**	**(2 131 944)**
Subordinated debts	(14 000)	(139 124)	(153 124)
Total financial liabilities	**(1 564 471)**	**(720 597)**	**(2 285 068)**
Net liquidity gap	**(276 924)**	**404 356**	**127 432**
Cumulative liquidity gap	**(276 924)**	**127 432**	**-**

32 Risk Management (Continue)

The table below summarizes contractual maturity analysis as at 31 December 2015:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	168 232	-	168 232
Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF	7 739	-	7 739
Trading securities	485	-	485
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	4 008	1 061	5 069
Due from other banks	54 774	6 327	61 101
Derivative financial instruments	6 940	159 772	166 712
Loans and advances to customers	836 217	789 420	1 625 637
Investment securities available for sale	5 160	206 036	211 196
Investment securities held to maturity	20 468	8 290	28 758
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	-	7 836	7 836
Other financial assets	10 398	315	10 713
Total financial assets	**1 114 421**	**1 179 057**	**2 293 478**
Financial liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	(204)	-	(204)
Due to other banks	(18 744)	(78 512)	(97 256)
Customer accounts	(1 104 109)	(85 747)	(1 189 856)
Promissory notes issued	(13 097)	(1 540)	(14 637)
Bonds issued	(73 014)	(536 810)	(609 824)
Other financial liabilities	(2 874)	(344)	(3 218)
Total financial liabilities before subordinated debts	**(1 212 042)**	**(702 953)**	**(1 914 995)**
Subordinated debts	(2 264)	(222 845)	(225 109)
Total financial liabilities	**(1 214 306)**	**(925 798)**	**(2 140 104)**
Net liquidity gap	**(99 885)**	**253 259**	**153 374**
Cumulative liquidity gap	**(99 885)**	**153 374**	**-**

The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the liquidity risks of the Group. It is unusual for banks ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group and its exposure to changes in interest and exchange rates.

Management believes that in spite of a substantial portion of customers' accounts being on demand diversification of these deposits by number and type of depositors, and the past experience of the Group would indicate that these customer accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Group.

32 Risk Management (Continue)

Operational risk. Operational risk is the risk of losses in a result of mismatch of character and range of Bank's activity, internal rules and procedures of making bank operations and other deals, staff or other person infraction (as a result of unintentional or intended activity or inactivity), mismatch (insufficiency) functional abilities using information technical and other system and (or) there multifunction (disrupting operation) and also as a result of influence of external events.

Main principles of Operational risk management are incorporated in Bank's internal documents.

The main goal of Bank's operational risk management is maintain acceptable operation risk level, undertake by Bank for secure Bank reliability during its usual operation activity and achievement strategic aims and objectives.

The Bank's Management Board, Risk Management Committee of the Bank and other collegial bodies of the Bank perform operational risk management in the Bank within their authorities.

Responsibility for completeness, quality and timeliness of reporting on operational risks, inherent in the activities of the independent structural bodies of the Bank, and losses in case of its realization, as well as responsibility for compliance with principles and procedures of operational risk management in the process of operational activity lies with the heads of divisions of the Bank and regional branches.

The Group manages operational risk using the following methods:

- creating internal culture of operational risk management on all levels of Groups organizational structure, including levels of regional branches;
- methodological support of operational risk management process. Developing and enhancing Groups internal documents regulating the process of operational risk management;
- identification and assessment of operational risk on all material business lines, business processes, products and information systems of the Group, as well as developing and providing measures necessary for maintaining operational risk at the acceptable for the Bank level;
- selection and analyse of any data relating to operational risks, supporting the Data warehouse of operational risk trigger events and losses in case of its realization;
- developing and implementing the actual plan for minimization of operational risk and probable subsequent losses in case of its realization;
- developing actual plans for providing regularity or/and recover ability of the Group's activity in case of unobservable and unexpected circumstances, and for limiting Groups losses in case of adverse circumstances arisen;
- monitoring and preparing the report of operational risk level on regular basis;
- maintaining effective internal control environment within the framework of operational risk management.

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32 Risk Management (Continue)

The internal culture of operational risk management is the combination of individual and corporate values, settings, competences and behavioural models which determine Bank's attitude to operational risk management and assume knowledge by the Bank's employees of the main operational risk management principles and methods and their active participation in the process of operational risk management.

Insurance risk. The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable. The Group provides non-life insurance services, i.e. property insurance, agricultural insurance and personal accident insurance.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probabilities is applied to pricing and reserving, the principal risk that the Insurance Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate established using actuarial techniques. Factors that aggravate insurance risk include a lack of risk diversification in terms of the type and amount of risk, the geographical location and the type of policyholder base covered.

33 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The tables below show financial assets offset against financial liabilities and financial liabilities offset against financial assets in the statement of financial position, as well as the effect of enforceable master netting agreements (ISDA, RISDA and other) and similar arrangements that does not result in an offset in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position		Net amount of exposure
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Assets subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement						
Derivative financial instruments	1 781	-	1 781	(146)	-	1 635
Cash and cash equivalents (reverse repurchase agreements)	69 134	-	69 134	(69 134)	-	-
Liabilities subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement						
Derivative financial instruments	1 053	-	1 053	(146)	-	907

In millions of Russian Roubles	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position		Net amount of exposure
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Assets subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement						
Derivative financial instruments	396	-	396	(42)	-	354
Cash and cash equivalents (reverse repurchase agreements)	5 036	-	5 036	(5 036)	-	-
Liabilities subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement						
Derivative financial instruments	204	-	204	(42)	-	162
Due to banks (repurchase agreements)	5 138	-	5 138	(5 138)	-	-

The Group has master netting arrangements with stock exchange and counterparty banks, which are enforceable in case of default. In addition, applicable legislation allows an entity to unilaterally set off trade receivables and payables that are due for payment, denominated in the same currency and outstanding with the same counterparty. Information on such balances is subject to disclosure as they were set off in the statement of financial position.

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34 Management of Capital

The Group's objectives when managing capital are:

i. to comply with the capital requirements set by the CBRF;

ii. to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern; and

iii. to maintain a sufficient capital base and to achieve a capital adequacy ratio of at least 8% in accordance with the requirements as defined in the June 2004 Basel II Framework and in the reference on the application of Basel II to Trading activities and the Treatment of Double Default Effects, and elements of the 1988 Basel Capital Accord, and the 1996 Amendment to the Capital Accord to Incorporate Market risks.

Compliance with the capital adequacy ratio set by the CBRF is monitored by the Group's management on a monthly basis.

Under the capital requirements set by the CBRF effective at 31 December 2016, banks had to maintain a ratio of capital and assets weighted to risk ("Capital Adequacy Ratio") above a prescribed minimum level of 8% (N1.0), while a prescribed minimum level for Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1 ratio) (N1.1) is set at 4.5% and for Tier 1 Ratio (N1.2) is set at 6%. Under the capital requirements set by the CBRF effective at 31 December 2015, banks had to maintain a ratio of capital and assets weighted to risk ("Capital Adequacy Ratio") above a prescribed minimum level of 10% (N1.0), while a prescribed minimum level for CET1 ratio (N1.1) was set at 5% and for Tier 1 Ratio (N1.2) was set at 6%.

During 2016 and 2015 the Bank's capital adequacy ratio in accordance with CBRF requirements exceeded the minimum level and as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 was as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Capital of the Bank	395 252	404 730
CET1 Ratio (N1.1)	9.6%	9.0%
Tier1 Ratio (N1.2)	10.2%	9.0%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (N1.0)	16.3%	16.3%

Capital of the Bank and capital adequacy is calculated as required by the CBRF Regulation # 395-P *"Methodology for Capital Adequacy Calculation by Credit Organizations (Basel III)"* and CBRF Instruction # 139-I *"Methodology for Mandatory Prudential Ratios Calculation by Banks"*.

The Group is also subject to minimum capital requirements established by covenants stated in loan agreements, including capital adequacy levels calculated in accordance with Basel Accord and based on the IFRS figures. The level of capital adequacy ratio under Basel II requirements equals 8%.

34 Management of Capital (Continued)

The composition of the Group's capital calculated based on IFRS in accordance with Basel II Capital Accord is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Share capital	335 598	327 598
Retained earnings	(192 807)	(134 018)
Goodwill	(8)	(5)
Perpetual bonds	15 000	-
Total tier 1 capital	157 783	193 575
Revaluation reserves	3 675	1 339
Subordinated debts	78 826	96 786
Total tier 2 capital	82 501	98 125
Total capital	**240 284**	**291 700**
Risk weighted assets	**2 412 736**	**2 497 777**
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	6.5%	7.7%
Total capital adequacy ratio	10.0%	11.7%

Management of the Group is of the opinion that the Group complied with all the external capital adequacy requirements imposed by the CBRF and loan covenants.

35 Contingencies and Commitments

Legal proceedings. From time to time in the normal course of business, claims against the Group are received. As at 31 December 2016, based on its own estimates and both internal and external professional advice the Group's management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims and accordingly no material provision for cover of such losses has been made in the consolidated financial statements (31 December 2015: Group's management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims and accordingly no material provision for cover of such losses has been made in the consolidated financial statements). Refer to Note 21.

Tax contingencies. Certain provisions of Russian tax, currency and customs legislation as currently in effect are vaguely drafted which may often result in their different interpretation (which, inter alia, may apply retrospectively), inconsistent and selective application and frequent and unpredictable changes. Interpretation of this legislation by the Group in relation to the operations and activities of the Group may be challenged by the respective state authorities. The tax authorities may be taking a more assertive position in their interpretation of the applicable legislation, in carrying out tax audits and in making tax assessments. Consequently, the tax authorities may challenge transactions and tax accounting methods that have not been challenged in the past.

Fiscal periods remain open and subject to review by the tax authorities in course of the on-site tax audits for a period of three calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the decision to conduct a tax review is taken. Under certain circumstances tax reviews may cover longer periods.

Russian transfer pricing legislation allows the Russian tax authority under certain circumstances to apply transfer pricing adjustments and impose additional profits tax and VAT liabilities in respect of all "controlled" transactions if the transaction price differs from the market level of prices determined for tax purposes and such deviation resulted in the underpayment of the tax to the revenue. The list of "controlled" transactions includes transactions performed with related parties (subject to certain conditions) and certain types of cross-border transactions. Special transfer pricing rules apply to transactions with securities, derivatives and interest.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group determined its tax liabilities arising from the "controlled" transactions using actual transaction prices.

Due to the absence of the stable practice of the application of the Russian transfer pricing legislation, the Russian tax authorities may challenge the level of prices applied by the Russian companies of the Group for tax purposes under the "controlled" transactions and accrue additional tax liabilities in relation to such transactions, unless the Group is able to demonstrate that the respective transactions are arms' length for tax purposes.

As at 31 December 2016, the Management of the Group believes that its interpretation of the applicable legislation is reasonable and will be sustained.

Capital expenditure commitments. As at 31 December 2016, the Group has contractual capital expenditure commitments of RR 802 million (31 December 2015: RR 27 million).

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35 Contingencies and Commitments (Continued)

Operating lease commitments. Where the Group is the lessee, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Not later than 1 year	5 281	4 912
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4 701	9 389
Later than 5 years	1 067	2 009
Total operating lease commitments	**11 049**	**16 310**

Compliance with covenants. The Group is subject to certain covenants primarily relating to its borrowings. Non-compliance with such covenants may result in negative consequences for the Group including an increase of the borrowing costs and announcement of the default. The Group's Management believes that the Group is in compliance with the covenants.

Credit related commitments. The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Financial guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its 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 a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total 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 term to maturity of credit related commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

Outstanding credit related commitments are as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Undrawn credit lines		117 963	129 693
Financial guarantees issued		105 257	109 336
Letters of credit		7 014	10 966
Less: provision for impairment	21	(339)	(100)
Total credit related commitments		**229 895**	**249 895**

Analysis of the movements in the provision for impairment of credit related commitments is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015
Provision for impairment of credit related commitments at 1 January	**100**	**-**
Provision for impairment of credit related commitments during the year	239	100
Provision for impairment of credit related commitments at 31 December	**339**	**100**

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35 Contingencies and Commitments (Continued)

As at 31 December 2016, credit related commitments included financial guarantees issued for one Russian company individually above 10% of the Group's equity in the amount of RR 24 619 million, or 23% from total financial guarantees issued (31 December 2015: credit related commitments included financial guarantees issued for one Russian company individually above 10% of the Group's equity in the amount of RR 23 067 million, or 21% from total financial guarantees issued).

Undrawn credit lines are represented by revocable credit lines. The Group has the right to revoke unused portion of credit line in response to a material adverse change of the borrower. As at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, there were no grounds for cancellation of disclosed amount of unused credit lines.

The total outstanding contractual amount of revocable undrawn credit lines, letters of credit, and guarantees does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as these financial instruments may expire or terminate without being funded.

Credit related commitments are denominated in currencies as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Russian Roubles	222 046	224 862
Euros	6 054	17 610
US Dollars	1 795	6 926
Other currencies	-	497
Total credit related commitments	**229 895**	**249 895**

Assets pledged and restricted. The Group has the following assets pledged and restricted:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Assets pledged under loan agreements with banks (including CBRF)		28 469	68 778
Security deposit under the lease agreement	16	202	202

As at 31 December 2016, mandatory cash balances with the CBRF of RR 11 266 million (31 December 2015: RR 7 739 million) represent mandatory reserve deposits which are not available to finance the Group's day to day operations.

As at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, assets pledged under loan agreements with banks (including CBRF) mainly include loans and advances to customers pledged to CBRF under loan agreements in accordance with the CBRF Act # 312-P "On the Procedures of Granting Loans Secured by Assets or Guarantees by CBRF to Credit Organisations" dated 12 November 2007.

Financial assets transferred without derecognition. Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety are represented by securities transferred without derecognition and pledged under repurchase agreements.

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35 Contingencies and Commitments (Continued)

The following table provides a summary of financial assets transferred without derecognition:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016 Carrying amount assets	31 December 2016 Carrying amount associated liabilities	31 December 2015 Carrying amount assets	31 December 2015 Carrying amount associated liabilities
Repurchase agreements				
Corporate bonds	-	-	6 616	6 023
Municipal and subfederal bonds	-	-	1 220	1 116
Total financial assets transferred without derecognition	**-**	**-**	**7 836**	**7 139**

36 Derivative Financial Instruments

Foreign exchange derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group are generally traded in an over-the-counter market with professional market counterparties. As a result of fluctuations in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other variables relative to their terms, derivative financial instruments are recognised as assets (in case of positive fair value) or liabilities (in case of negative fair value).

As at 31 December 2016, in the aggregate amount of foreign exchange swaps with original settlement dates of more than 30 working days prevails swaps structured as loans issued by the Group in US Dollars and Japanese yens (31 December 2015: in US Dollars, Chinese Yuans and Japanese yens) to six large OECD banks and one Russian banking group with maturities from May 2017 to May 2023, and deposits in Russian Roubles received from the same counterparties with the same maturities ("back-to-back loans"). These transactions are aimed at economically hedging the currency exposure of the Group.

Part of these agreements contain special procedures for counterparties upon the occurrence of a credit event or an event of default (for example bankruptcy, failure to pay, obligation acceleration, repudiation/moratorium or restructuring external unsubordinated public liabilities, providing incorrect or misleading representation). The subjects of such events are the Group, and in some instances, the counterparty of the agreement, and/or the Russian Federation. Some of the agreements provide that no further mutual payment obligation between the parties is due, if a credit event or default event happens. Some agreements on the exchange of resources provide termination of liabilities with a mark-to-market payment in the case of a relevant event (e.g., a default event).

As at 31 December 2016, international credit ratings of these counterparties were not less than BB- (S&P) (31 December 2015: not less than BB- (S&P)).

Interest rate swaps entered into by the Group has underlying assets of RR and USD floating interest rates and are entered into with the aim of interest rate risk management.

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36 Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

The table below reflects gross positions in derivative financial instruments before netting of any counterparty positions as at 31 December 2016 and covers the contracts with settlement dates after the respective end of the reporting period:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Principal or agreed amount at fair value of assets receivable	Principal or agreed amount at fair value of assets payable	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Forwards and swaps				
- Currency	298 559	(179 595)	119 756	(792)
- Precious metals	164	(167)	-	(3)
- Interest rate	1 169	(1 120)	306	(257)
Contracts with securities	**1 541**	**(1 542)**	**-**	**(1)**
Futures				
- Index	141	(141)	-	-
- Currency	124	(124)	-	-
- Commodity	57	(57)	-	-
Total derivative financial instruments	**301 755**	**(182 746)**	**120 062**	**(1 053)**

The table below reflects gross positions in derivative financial instruments before netting of any counterparty positions as at 31 December 2015 and covers the contracts with settlement dates after the respective end of the reporting period:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Principal or agreed amount at fair value of assets receivable	Principal or agreed amount at fair value of assets payable	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Forwards and swaps				
- Currency	317 453-	(150 945)	166 712	(204)
Total derivative financial instruments	**317 453**	**(150 945)**	**166 712**	**(204)**

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had three foreign exchange swaps with two foreign banks and one Russian banking group with rating not lower than BB- (S&P) with fair value each individually above 10% of the Group's equity (31 December 2015: three foreign exchange swaps with two foreign banks and one Russian banking group with rating not lower than BB- (S&P) with fair value each individually above 10% of the Group's equity). As at 31 December 2016, receivables and payables on settlement of these foreign exchange swaps amounted to RR 160 099 million and RR 73 788 million, respectively, or 71% of total receivables or 69% of total payables on settlement of foreign exchange swaps (31 December 2015: RR 198 339 million and RR 74 209 million, respectively, or 73% of total receivables or 71% of total payables on settlement of foreign exchange swaps).

Refer to Note 37 for the disclosure of fair value hierarchy for derivative financial instruments. Geographical and liquidity analyses of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in Note 32. The information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 39.

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37 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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 estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Group using available market information, where it exists, and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgement is necessarily required to interpret market data to determine the estimated fair value. The Russian Federation continues to display some characteristics of an emerging market and economic conditions continue to limit the volume of activity in the financial markets. Market quotations may be outdated or reflect distress sale transactions and therefore not represent fair values of financial instruments. Management has used all available market information in estimating the fair value of financial instruments.

Financial instruments carried at fair value. Trading securities, securities available for sale, and related trading and investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value based on quoted market prices and valuation techniques with all material inputs observable.

Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value based on valuation technique with inputs observable in markets. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. The Group uses discounted cash flow techniques with observable market data inputs as offshore and onshore yield curves, as well as market data, reflecting the distribution of the probability of default over time.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost which approximates current fair value.

Loans and receivables carried at amortised cost. The fair value of floating rate instruments is normally their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate bearing placements is based on discounted cash flows using current market interest rates for instruments with similar credit risk and similar maturity.

Held to maturity securities carried at amortised cost. The fair value for held to maturity securities and securities held to maturity pledged under repurchase agreements is based on quoted market prices and valuation techniques with all material inputs observable.

Liabilities carried at amortised cost. The fair value of bonds issued is based on market prices, if available. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments with stated maturity, for which a quoted market price is not available, was estimated based on expected cash flows discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and similar remaining maturity.

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37 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(a) Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost and at fair value

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
In millions of Russian Roubles	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	326 033	326 033	168 232	168 232
Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF	11 266	11 266	7 739	7 739
Due from other banks	55 491	55 448	61 101	60 203
Loans and advances to customers				
- Loans to corporates	1 270 289	1 261 375	1 314 446	1 270 805
- Lending for food interventions	33 921	33 921	16 020	16 020
- Reverse repo agreements	-	-	10 913	10 913
- Investments in agricultural cooperatives	346	346	328	328
- Loans to individuals	313 381	326 406	283 930	278 653
Investment securities held to maturity including pledged under repurchase agreements				
- Corporate bonds	7 975	7 745	8 269	7 817
- Municipal and subfederal bonds	1 501	1 515	-	-
- Federal Loan bonds (OFZ)	2 154	1 967	2 245	1 856
- Corporate Eurobonds	-	-	20 266	20 017
Other financial assets	10 258	10 258	10 713	10 713
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	**2 032 615**	**2 036 280**	**1 904 202**	**1 853 296**
Financial assets carried at fair value	**379 885**	**379 885**	**389 276**	**389 276**
Total financial assets	**2 412 500**	**2 416 165**	**2 293 478**	**2 242 572**
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Due to other banks				
- Term borrowings from other banks	41 759	44 346	55 006	57 899
- Term borrowings from the CBRF	28 935	28 421	41 725	41 032
- Correspondent accounts and overnight placements of other banks	7 900	7 900	525	525
Customer accounts				
- State and public organisations	392 958	393 134	242 050	242 527
- Other legal entities	571 778	573 084	461 278	465 732
- Individuals	613 031	612 192	486 528	485 566
Promissory notes issued	13 761	13 761	14 637	14 637
Bonds issued				
- Eurobonds issued	294 941	303 058	425 485	429 526
- Bonds issued on domestic market	160 943	165 056	184 339	186 098
Other financial liabilities	4 885	4 885	3 218	3 218
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost before subordinated debts	**2 130 891**	**2 145 837**	**1 914 791**	**1 926 760**
Subordinated debts	153 124	158 940	225 109	219 298
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	**2 284 015**	**2 304 777**	**2 139 900**	**2 146 058**
Financial liabilities carried at fair value	**1 053**	**1 053**	**204**	**204**
Total financial liabilities	**2 285 068**	**2 305 830**	**2 140 104**	**2 146 262**

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37 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(b) Analysis by fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

(I) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

(II) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); and

(III) level three measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

Management applies judgement in categorising financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Fair value hierarchy

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

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37 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Analysis of financial and non-financial instruments as at 31 December 2016 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Quoted price in an active market (Level 1)	Valuation technique with inputs observable in markets (Level 2)	Valuation technique with non-observable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets measured at fair value				
Trading securities	25 040	-	-	25 040
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 374	-	2 374
Investment securities available for sale	188 323	44 086	-	232 409
Derivative financial instruments	-	120 062	-	120 062
Office premises	-	-	7 415	7 415
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	326 033	-	326 033
Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF	-	-	11 266	11 266
Due from other banks	-	55 448	-	55 448
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	1 622 048	1 622 048
Investment securities held to maturity	8 282	2 945	-	11 227
Other financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	-	10 258	10 258
Total financial and non-financial assets	**221 645**	**550 948**	**1 650 987**	**2 423 580**
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments	-	1 053	-	1 053
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Due to other banks	-	80 667	-	80 667
Customer accounts	-	-	1 578 410	1 578 410
Promissory notes issued	-	-	13 761	13 761
Bonds issued				
- Eurobonds issued	303 058	-	-	303 058
- Bonds issued on domestic market	159 576	5 480	-	165 056
Other financial liabilities	-	-	4 885	4 885
Total financial liabilities before subordinated debts	**462 634**	**87 200**	**1 597 056**	**2 146 890**
Subordinated debts	39 045	119 895	-	158 940
Total financial liabilities	**501 679**	**207 095**	**1 597 056**	**2 305 830**

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37 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Analysis of financial and non-financial instruments as at 31 December 2015 is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Quoted price in an active market (Level 1)	Valuation technique with inputs observable in markets (Level 2)	Valuation technique with non-observable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets measured at fair value				
Trading securities	-	485	-	485
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	5 069	-	5 069
Investment securities available for sale, including investment securities available for sale pledged under repurchase agreements	138 247	78 763	-	217 010
Derivative financial instruments	-	166 712	-	166 712
Office premises	-	-	7 827	7 827
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	168 232	-	168 232
Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF	-	-	7 739	7 739
Due from other banks	-	60 203	-	60 203
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	1 576 719	1 576 719
Investment securities held to maturity, including investment securities held to maturity pledged under repurchase agreements	9 673	20 017	-	29 690
Other financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	-	10 713	10 713
Total financial and non-financial assets	**147 920**	**499 481**	**1 602 998**	**2 250 399**
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments	-	204	-	204
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Due to other banks	-	99 456	-	99 456
Customer accounts	-	-	1 193 825	1 193 825
Promissory notes issued	-	-	14 637	14 637
Bonds issued				
- Eurobonds issued	377 294	52 232	-	429 526
- Bonds issued on domestic market	164 793	21 305	-	186 098
Other financial liabilities	-	-	3 218	3 218
Total financial liabilities before subordinated debts	**542 087**	**173 197**	**1 211 680**	**1 926 964**
Subordinated debts	82 032	137 266	-	219 298
Total financial liabilities	**624 119**	**310 463**	**1 211 680**	**2 146 262**

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37 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

There were no financial instruments carried at fair value based on a valuation technique with non-observable inputs (Level 3) as at 31 December 2016 (31 December 2015: none).

The table below reflects transfers of financial instruments measured at fair value between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during 2016:

	Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2	
In millions of Russian Roubles	From Level 1 to Level 2	From Level 2 to Level 1
Financial assets		
Investment securities available for sale, including investment securities available for sale pledged under repurchase agreements	2 226	48 094
Total transfers of financial assets	**2 226**	**48 094**

The table below reflects transfers of financial instruments measured at fair value between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during 2015:

	Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2	
In millions of Russian Roubles	From Level 1 to Level 2	From Level 2 to Level 1
Financial assets		
Investment securities available for sale, including investment securities available for sale pledged under repurchase agreements	2 257	927
Total transfers of financial assets	**2 257**	**927**

Financial instruments are transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy when they become traded in active markets and fair value can be determined based on quoted prices in active markets.

Financial instruments are transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 when they ceased to be traded in active markets. The liquidity on the market is not sufficient to use market prices for valuation and as a result fair value is determined using valuation techniques with all material inputs observable.

There were no other transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during 2016 and 2015.

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37 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The following table shows the quantitative information as at 31 December 2016 about significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Assets	Fair value, *in millions of Russian Roubles*	Valuation technique	Inputs used: Input	Inputs used: Min	Inputs used: Max
Office premises (based on valuation at 31 December 2016, fair value of new objects acquired in 2016 equals to current value)	7 415	Comparative method	Trade discount	8.0%	20.0%

The following table shows the quantitative information as at 31 December 2015 about significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Assets	Fair value, *in millions of Russian Roubles*	Valuation technique	Inputs used: Input	Inputs used: Min	Inputs used: Max
Office premises	7 827	Comparative method	Trade discount	8.0%	20.0%

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38 Presentation of Financial Instruments by Measurement Category

According to the IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, the Group classifies its financial assets into the following categories: (a) loans and receivables; (b) available for sale financial assets; (c) financial assets held to maturity and (d) financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss have two subcategories: (i) assets designated as such upon initial recognition, and (ii) financial assets held for trading.

The table below provides a reconciliation of classes of financial assets with these measurement categories as at 31 December 2016.

In millions of Russian Roubles	Loans and receivables	Available for sale assets	Trading assets	Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	Held-to-maturity assets	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents						
- cash on hand	30 622	-	-	-	-	30 622
- cash balances with the CBRF (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	128 335	-	-	-	-	128 335
- correspondent and settlement accounts and placements with other banks with original maturities of less than one month	83 014	-	-	-	-	83 014
- settlement accounts with stock and currency exchanges, clearing organisations and other	84 062	-	-	-	-	84 062
Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF	11 266	-	-	-	-	11 266
Trading securities	-	-	25 040	-	-	25 040
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	2 374	-	2 374
Due from other banks	55 491	-	-	-	-	55 491
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	120 062	-	-	120 062
Loans and advances to customers						
- Loans to corporates	1 270 289	-	-	-	-	1 270 289
- Lending for food interventions	33 921	-	-	-	-	33 921
- Investments in agricultural cooperatives	346	-	-	-	-	346
- Loans to individuals	313 381	-	-	-	-	313 381
Investment securities available for sale	-	232 409	-	-	-	232 409
Investment securities held to maturity	-	-	-	-	11 630	11 630
Other financial assets	10 258	-	-	-	-	10 258
Total financial assets	**2 020 985**	**232 409**	**145 102**	**2 374**	**11 630**	**2 412 500**
Non-financial assets						**50 029**
Total assets	**2 020 985**	**232 409**	**145 102**	**2 374**	**11 630**	**2 462 529**

38 Presentation of Financial Instruments by Measurement Category (Continued)

The table below provides a reconciliation of classes of financial assets with measurement categories mentioned above as at 31 December 2015.

In millions of Russian Roubles	Loans and receivables	Available for sale assets	Trading assets	Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	Held-to-maturity assets	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents						
- cash on hand	39 175	-	-	-	-	39 175
- cash balances with the CBRF (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	38 424	-	-	-	-	38 424
- correspondent and settlement accounts and placements with other banks with original maturities of less than one month	69 263	-	-	-	-	69 263
- settlement accounts with stock and currency exchanges and clearing organisations and other	21 370	-	-	-	-	21 370
Mandatory cash balances with the CBRF	7 739	-	-	-	-	7 739
Trading securities	-	-	485	-	-	485
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	5 069	-	5 069
Due from other banks	61 101	-	-	-	-	61 101
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	166 712	-	-	166 712
Loans and advances to customers						
- Loans to corporates	1 314 446	-	-	-	-	1 314 446
- Lending for food interventions	16 020	-	-	-	-	16 020
- Deals with securities purchased under "reverse-repo agreements"	10 913	-	-	-	-	10 913
- Investments in agricultural cooperatives	328	-	-	-	-	328
- Loans to individuals	283 930	-	-	-	-	283 930
Investment securities available for sale	-	211 196	-	-	-	211 196
Investment securities held to maturity	-	-	-	-	28 758	28 758
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	-	5 814	-	-	2 022	7 836
Other financial assets	10 713	-	-	-	-	10 713
Total financial assets	**1 873 422**	**217 010**	**167 197**	**5 069**	**30 780**	**2 293 478**
Non-financial assets						**54 974**
Total assets	**1 873 422**	**217 010**	**167 197**	**5 069**	**30 780**	**2 348 452**

All of the Group's financial liabilities except for derivative financial instruments are carried at amortised cost. Derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading.

Russian Agricultural Bank Group
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements — 31 December 2016

39 Related Party Transactions

For the purposes of these 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. The Bank's only shareholder is the Government of the Russian Federation represented by the Federal Agency for Managing State Property, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and The State Corporation "Deposit Insurance Agency". Refer to Note 1.

In these consolidated financial statements, significant balances and transactions with the state-controlled entities and parties that are related to such entities and balances and transactions with related parties represented by key management and their family members are disclosed.

The outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Cash and cash equivalents		
CBRF	128 335	38 424
Other banks	110 097	55 640
Loans and advances to customers		
Loans and advances to customers (before impairment)	59 782	91 363
Less: provision for loan impairment	(2 961)	(3 294)
Derivative financial instruments — assets	17 145	23 538
Securities		
Securities issued by Russian Federation	148 091	97 479
Securities of entities and banks	50 584	47 365
Due from other banks	28 510	2 334
Other assets		
State Corporation Deposit Insurance Agency	5 884	5 308
Accrued subsidies under the government program to subsidise mortgage and car loans	432	387
Customer accounts		
Entities	508 515	335 091
Key management and their family members	1 565	1 493
Due to other banks		
CBRF	28 930	41 725
Other banks	13 286	12 529
Derivative financial instruments — liabilities	100	204
Subordinated debts	70 524	84 776
Credit related commitments		
Undrawn credit lines	71 133	74 145
Financial guarantees issued	9 044	12 478
Financial guarantees received	22 721	20 729

39 Related Party Transactions (Continued)

The income and expense items with related parties were as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	2016	2015
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents		
CBRF	1 282	400
Other banks	8 415	2 698
Interest income on due from other banks	1 005	498
Interest income on loans and advances to customers	10 661	10 389
Interest income on securities		
Securities issued by Russian Federation	14 481	3 237
Securities of entities and banks	4 113	5 430
Gains less losses/(losses net of gains) from securities		
Securities issued by Russian Federation	1 114	(2 693)
Securities of entities and banks	469	(559)
(Losses net of gains)/gains less losses from derivative financial instruments	(7 097)	4 017
Interest expense on customer accounts		
Entities	(45 667)	(36 614)
Key management and their family members	(93)	(74)
Interest expense on subordinated debts	(3 925)	(895)
Interest expense on due to other banks		
CBRF	(3 163)	(10 894)
Other banks	(1 167)	(1 333)
Other operating income		
Subsidies under the government program to subsidise mortgage and car loans	554	387
Administrative and other operating expenses		
Payments to the Deposit Insurance Fund (SC DIA)	(2 209)	(1 422)

In 2016 and 2015, transactions with the shareholder included share capital increase, taxes paid and subsidies received under the government program to subsidese mortgage and car loans. Refer to Notes 24 and 29.

Key management of the Group represents members of the Supervisory Board, the Management Board and Chief Accountant of the Bank. In 2016 total remuneration of the key management amounted to RR 342 million (2015: RR 246 million).

	2016		2015	
In millions of Russian Roubles	Remuneration paid	Accrued liability	Remuneration paid	Accrued liability
Employment benefits				
Salary, social security costs and short-term bonuses included in salary	242	61	163	60
Post-employment benefits				
State pension and social costs	39	-	23	-
Total	**281**	**61**	**186**	**60**

40 Disposal of Subsidiaries, Groups Classified as Held for Sale and Assets Held for Sale

(a) Disposal of Subsidiaries

In March 2015 as a result of insolvency procedures the Group lost the control over LLC Dominant and recognised loss from disposal of subsidiary in the amount of RR 381 million.

In August 2015 as a result of insolvency procedures the Group lost the control over LLC Karlamansky Sakhar and recognised gain from disposal of subsidiary in the amount of RR 528 million.

In February 2016 as a result of insolvency procedures the Group lost control over two its subsidiaries in Tula Region (CJSC Khomyakovsky khladokombinat and LLC Optovie tekhnologii) and recognised loss from disposal of subsidiaries in the amount of RR 329 million.

In July 2016, the Group lost control over the following subsidiaries due to their disposal: OJSC Beloglinskiy elevator, OJSC Eyanskiy elevator, OJSC Krylovskiy elevator, OJSC Ladozhskiy elevator, OJSC Malorossiyskiy elevator, OJSC Rovnenskiy elevator and OJSC Umanskiy elevator. The gain from disposal of subsidiaries was RR 66 million.

(b) Groups Classified as Held for Sale

As at 31 December 2016, the Group has classified the assets and liabilities related to companies in Leningrad region as disposal groups held for sale. The Group intends to complete the sale by the end of 2017. As at 31 December 2015, the Group classified the assets and liabilities related to companies in Tula Region as disposal groups held for sale. The Group completed the sale in 2016.

Major classes of assets of disposal groups held for sale are as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Premises and equipment	1 344	547
Trade receivables	140	55
Inventory	476	21
Other	815	152
Total assets of disposal groups held for sale	**2 775**	**775**

Major classes of liabilities directly associated with disposal groups held for sale are as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Trade payables	558	27
Deferred tax liability	209	-
Other	426	57
Due to other banks	-	1 685
Total liabilities directly associated with disposal groups held for sale	**1 193**	**1 769**

40 Disposal of Subsidiaries, Groups Classified as Held for Sale and Assets Held for Sale (Continued)

Cumulative income or expenses recognised in statement of comprehensive income relating to disposal groups classified as held for sale as part of gains net of losses from non-banking activity:

In millions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Sales of goods	2 352	5
Cost of goods sold	(2 138)	(24)
Provision for trade receivables and prepayments	(258)	-
Other non-banking income	156	8
Other non-banking expenses	(262)	(85)
Impairment of fixed assets	(478)	-
Current tax	(5)	-
Deferred tax	35	(44)
Total expense directly associated with disposal groups held for sale	**(598)**	**(140)**

(c) Assets held for sale

During previous years the Group transferred certain assets from premises and equipment and repossessed collateral to assets held for sale. The Group expects the sale to be completed by the end of 2017.

Assets held for sale are accounted for at the lower of net carrying value and fair value less costs to sell with expenses recognised in profit or loss after reclassification.

As at 31 December 2016, the carrying value of premises and equipment and repossessed collateral that have been reclassified to assets held for sale is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	Balance amount (before reclassification)	Accumulated depreciation (before reclassification)	Net carrying value before reclassification	Impairment	Carrying value after reclassification
Reclassified from repossessed collateral before 2016		1 246	(2)	1 244	(158)	1 086
Reclassified from repossessed collateral in 2016	16	383	(27)	356	-	356
Assets disposed of in 2016	10 258	(1 287)	-	(1 287)	158	(1 129)
Total		**342**	**(29)**	**313**	**-**	**313**

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40 Disposal of Subsidiaries, Groups Classified as Held for Sale and Assets Held for Sale (Continued)

As at 31 December 2015, the carrying value of premises and equipment and repossessed collateral that have been reclassified to assets held for sale is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	Balance amount (before reclassification)	Accumulated depreciation (before reclassification)	Net carrying value before reclassification	Impairment	Carrying value after reclassification
Reclassified from repossessed collateral before 2015		110	(2)	108	(22)	86
Reclassified from repossessed collateral in 2015	16	1 136	-	1 136	(136)	1 000
Total		**1 246**	**(2)**	**1 244**	**(158)**	**1 086**

The movement in net carrying value of assets held for sale before reclassification is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Note	Reclassified from repossessed collateral	Reclassified from premises and equipment	Total
Net carrying value before reclassification as at 1 January 2016		1 209	35	1 244
Reclassified during the period	16	356	-	356
Disposed during the period		(1 287)	-	(1 287)
Net carrying value before reclassification as at 31 December 2016		**278**	**35**	**313**

The movement in the impairment of assets held for sale is as follows:

In millions of Russian Roubles	Reclassified from repossessed collateral	Total
Impairment as at 1 January 2016	**(158)**	**(158)**
Realised impairment loss at disposal of assets	158	158
Impairment as at 31 December 2016	**-**	**-**

41 Events after the End of the Reporting Period

In February 2016, General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank approved increase in the share capital by issuing 5 000 ordinary shares with the total nominal amount of RR 5 000 million.

In February 2017, the Group redeemed at the maturity date bonds denominated in Russian Roubles issued on the domestic market with a total nominal value of RR 10 000 million.

In February 2017, the Group repaid at the maturity date Eurobonds (loan participation notes) (placed at par) denominated in Russian Roubles in the amount of RR 20 000 million, issued in February and July 2012.

2nd largest

Lender to SMEs

10 Addenum

10.1. Regional Branch Addresses[33]

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Altai Regional Branch

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Arkhangelsk Regional Branch

Reg. Nº 3349/48 as of October 4, 2001
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Bashkir Regional Branch

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Belgorod Regional Branch

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Bryansk Regional Branch

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Buryatia Regional Branch

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[33] Note: Bank information as of January 1, 2017.

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Ulyanovsk Regional Branch

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Yaroslavl Regional Branch

Reg. Nº 3349/61 as of June 11, 2003
28a Pobedy St., Yaroslavl, Russia, 150040
Tel/Fax: +7 (4852) 32-12-44
E-mail: dir@yar.rshb.ru

Udmurt Regional Branch

Reg. Nº 3349/28 as of February 26, 2001
30 Telegina St., Izhevsk, Russia, 426006
Tel/Fax: +7 (3412) 631-136
E-mail: RF@udm.rshb.ru

Vladimir Regional Branch

Reg. Nº 3349/41 as of June 21, 2001
1b Bolshaya Moskovskaya St., Vladimir, Russia, 600000
Tel/Fax: +7 (4922) 47-43-0
E-mail: info@vladimir.rshb.ru

Vologda Regional Branch

Reg. Nº 3349/50 as of January 11, 2002
4 Petina St., Vologda, Russia, 160002
Tel/Fax: +7 (8172) 53-33-05
E-mail: info@vologda.rshb.ru

Yakutsk Regional Branch

Reg. Nº 3349/60 as of February 11, 2003
12 Pushkina St., Yakutsk, Russia, 677000
Tel/Fax: +7 (4112) 40-21-01
E-mail: office@yakutia.rshb.ru

10.2. Licenses and Certificates

Licenses:

No. 3349

Issuing authority: the Bank of Russia
Date of issue: 12.08.2015
Licensed activities: General license for banking operations

No. 3349

Issuing authority: the Bank of Russia
Date of issue: 12.08.2015
Licensed activities: Attracting deposits and operations with precious metals

No. 007-08461-000100

Issuing authority: the Federal Financial Markets Service
Date of issue: 19.05.2005
Licensed activities: Depositary activity

No. 007-08456-010000

Issuing authority: the Federal Financial Markets Service
Date of issue: 19.05.2005
Licensed activities: Dealing operations

No. 007-08455-100000

Issuing authority: the Federal Financial Markets Service
Date of issue: 19.05.2005
Licensed activities: Brokerage activity

No. 1479

Issuing authority: the Federal Financial Markets Service
Date of issue: 17.11.2009
Licensed activities: License of the stock market agent for concluding commodity futures and options transactions in stock trading

No. 14953

Issuing authority: the Centre of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation for Licensing, Certification and the Protection of State Secrets
Date of issue: 17.02.2016
Licensed activities: Development, production, distribution of encryption (cryptographic) facilities, information and telecommunication systems, which are protected with encryption (cryptographic) facilities, for works and services in the field of data encryption, technical support services of encryption (cryptographic) facilities, information and telecommunication systems, which are protected with encryption (cryptographic) facilities (except where technical support services of encryption (cryptographic) facilities, information and telecommunication systems, which are protected with encryption (cryptographic) facilities, are performed for the own needs of the legal entity or individual entrepreneur)

Certificates:

No. 3349

Issuing authority: the Bank of Russia
Date of issue: 24.04.2000
Certified activities: Certificate of state registration of the credit organization

No. 760

Issuing authority: the State Agency for Deposit Insurance
Date of issue: 14.03.2005
Certified activities: Certificate of inclusion of the bank in the State Register of Banks – participants

No. -

Issuing authority: Department of the Federal Tax Service of the city of Moscow
Date of issue: 14.03.2005
Certified activities: Certificate of registration of the legal entity in the tax authority for the location within the Russian Federation

No. -

Issuing authority: the Office of the Ministry of Taxation of Russia of the city of Moscow
Date of issue: 22.10.2002
Certified activities: Certificate of registration in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities on the legal entity registered before July 1, 2002

No. -

Issuing authority: the Moscow regional branch Nº 13 of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation
Date of issue: 14.03.2001
Certified activities: Insurance certificate

No. 002.003.381

Issuing authority: the Moscow Registration Chamber
Date of issue: 18.05.2000
Certified activities: Certificate of registration in the Municipal Register of Enterprises of the city of Moscow

No. -

Issuing authority: the Office of the Federal Tax Service of the city of Moscow
Date of issue: 25.12.2008
Certified activities: Certificate of registration in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities

10.3. Contact and Payment Details

Full Corporate Name	Joint stock company Russian Agricultural Bank
Abbreviated Corporate Name	JSC Rosselkhozbank
General Banking License	3349 dated 12.08.2015
Registration Details	Central Bank of the Russian Federation, April 24, 2000, Moscow
Legal Address	3 Gagarinsky Pereulok, Moscow, Russia, 119034
General inquiries	+ 7(495)787-77-87
E-mail	office@rshb.ru
Website	www.rshb.ru, www.rusagrobank.com

International Contacts

Place of business	1 Arbat Street, Moscow, Russia, 119019
Phone/Fax	+7 (495) 363-06-53
E-mail	**Investor Relations** IR_RusAgroBank@rshb.ru
	Financial Institutions fininst@rshb.ru
	Structured and Trade Finance exterfin@rshb.ru

Account Details

Correspondent Account	30101810200000000111 with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation Main Branch for the Central Federal District, Moscow
Tax Identification Number (TIN) / KPP	7725114488/997950001
BIC	044525111
OKPO	52750822
OKONKH	96120
OKOGU	15001
OKATO	45286590000
OKFS	12
OGRN	1027700342890
OKVED	65.12
OKOPF	12267
Telex	485493 RSB RU
SWIFT	RUAGRUMM

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