Hlynov Commercial Bank
(Open Joint Stock Company)

Non-Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2010
and Independent Auditor's Report

Contents

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Management of OJSC CB Hlynov ('the Bank') has prepared and is responsible for the contents of the accompanying financial statements of the Bank and its related notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and necessarily include amounts based on judgements and estimates made by the Bank's management.

The Bank maintains internal accounting control systems and related policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorisation and properly recorded, and that accounting records may be relied upon for the preparation of financial statements and other financial information. The system contains self-monitoring mechanisms that allow management to be reasonably confident that controls, as well as the Bank's administrative procedures and internal reporting requirements operate effectively. There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any system of internal control, including the possibility of human error or the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even an effective internal control system can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation.

N.V. Popov
Chairman of the Executive Board

S.V. Shamseeva
Chief accountant

07 June 2011

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of OJSC CB Hlynov

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the OJSC CB Hlynov which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

This report is made solely to the Bank's Management and the Supervisory Board ("Management"), as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Bank's Management those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Bank and the Bank's management as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing necessary procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' professional judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Bank's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence that we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of OJSC CB Hlynov as at 31 December 2010, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

OOO Moore Stephens
38 Stremyanny Pereulok
Moscow, 113093

07 June 2011

OJSC CB Hlynov
Non-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2010
(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

	Notes	2010	2009
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**5**	908,362	1,088,440
Mandatory Balances with the CBRF	**6**	58,274	44,202
Due from Banks	**7**	1,075,000	730,000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**8**	1,522,478	217,750
Financial assets held to maturity	**9**	50,488	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	**10**	5,882,917	5,008,686
Investment in Subsidiary	**11**	-	7,957
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	**12**	203,163	180,163
Property, Plant and Equipment	**13**	282,579	229,575
Investment properties	**13**	81,328	72,028
Total Assets		**10,064,589**	**7,578,801**
Liabilities			
Due to Banks	**14**	245	25,800
Customer Accounts	**15**	8,737,862	6,294,689
Debt Securities Issued	**16**	5,201	4,013
Taxation	**17**	34,894	36,110
Other Liabilities	**18**	31,076	14,513
Total Liabilities		**8,809,278**	**6,375,125**
Equity			
Share Capital	**19**	627,198	627,198
Retained Earnings		581,244	529,108
Revaluation Reserve		46,869	47,370
Total Equity		**1,255,311**	**1,203,676**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**10,064,589**	**7,578,801**
Credit Related Commitments	**20**	**706,683**	**366,356**

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Executive Board of the Bank on 07 June 2011

N.V. Popov
Chairman of the Executive Board

S.V. Shamseeva
Chief accountant

OJSC CB Hlynov
Non-Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2010
(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

	Notes	2010	2009
Interest income			
Loans and advances to legal entities		641,450	690,950
Loans and advances to individuals		188,982	175,974
Securities		64,555	18,808
Due from banks		30,119	42,986
		925,106	**928,718**
Interest expense			
Term deposits of individuals		(551,782)	(468,468)
Term deposits of legal entities		(15,308)	(28,562)
Current/settlement accounts		(12,705)	(19,070)
Due to banks		(951)	(7,195)
		(580,746)	**(523,295)**
Net interest income		**344,360**	**405,423**
Allowance for impairment	**21**	(122,352)	(253,049)
Net interest income less allowance for losses		**222,008**	**152,374**
Net fee and commission income	**23**	205,869	176,085
Gains from trading with securities	**22**	17,047	20,743
Gains less losses from transactions with foreign currencies		54,554	31,021
Net losses from revaluation of items in foreign currencies		(38,125)	(7,828)
Losses from disposal of property, plant and equipment		(948)	(4,724)
Fair value adjustment of investment in subsidiary	**11**	(7,967)	(16,556)
Other operating income		11,622	9,716
Operating income		**464,060**	**360,831**
Staff costs	**24**	(169,819)	(143,601)
Administrative and other operating costs	**24**	(104,675)	(97,018)
Depreciation and amortisation	**13**	(12,948)	(15,983)
Operating expenses		**(287,442)**	**(256,602)**
Transfer value on loans issued at less than commercial rates		(33,510)	(627)
Profit before tax		**143,108**	**103,602**
Income tax charge	**17**	(30,973)	(8,420)
Profit for the period		**112,135**	**95,182**
Other comprehensive income			
(Losses) / gains on property revaluation		**-**	(22,327)
Annual release from revaluation reserve for premises to retained earnings		501	-
Annual release from revaluation reserve for premises		(501)	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**112,135**	**72,855**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

	Notes	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		790,725	881,380
Interest paid		(559,286)	(525,046)
Income from securities trading		81,186	18,808
Income from trading in foreign currencies		53,697	31,021
Commissions received		229,560	196,559
Commissions paid		(23,314)	(20,474)
Losses from disposal of property, plant and equipment		(948)	(4,724)
Other operating incomes received		10,674	9,716
Other operating expenses paid		(272,378)	(253,181)
Income tax paid		(32,189)	(28,114)
Cash flows from operating activities received before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**277,727**	**305,945**
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Mandatory balance with CBRF		(14,072)	(36,805)
Securities at fair value through profit or loss		(1,296,771)	(111,479)
Due from banks		(337,702)	(299,505)
Loans and advances to customers		(1,099,950)	(688,205)
Other assets		109,430	(146,104)
Net increase /(decrease) in operating liabilities			
Due to banks		(25,555)	(70,200)
Customer accounts		2,443,173	1,024,001
Debt securities issued		1,189	(7,004)
Other liabilities		(13,552)	3,190
Net cash (paid)/received from operating activities		**43,917**	**(26,166)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(75,298)	(9,918)
Purchase of financial assets HTM		(50,072)	-
Net cash paid in investing activities		**(125,370)**	**(9,918)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	**19**	(60,500)	(60,543)
Net cash received from financing activities		**(60,500)**	**(60,543)**
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		(38,125)	(7,828)
Net increase of cash and cash equivalents		**(180,078)**	**(104,455)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**5**	**1,088,440**	**1,192,895**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**5**	**908,362**	**1,088,440**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
01 January 2009	**627,198**	**69,697**	**494,426**	**1,191,321**
Dividends paid in the reporting period	-	**-**	(60,500)	**(60,500)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	(22,327)	95,182	**72,855**
01 January 2010	**627,198**	**47,370**	**529,108**	**1,203,676**
Dividends paid in the reporting period	-	**-**	(60,500)	**(60,500)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	(501)	112,636	**112,135**
01 January 2011	**627,198**	**46,869**	**581,244**	**1,255,311**

In accordance with normative legal acts of the Russian Federation regulating the banking activity, the Bank must use financial statements prepared under Russian Accounting Standards ('RAS') as the basis for calculating distributable profit for the accounting year. The income may be used for paying dividends or for increasing the Bank's reserves.

As at 31 December 2010, retained earnings of the Bank calculated in accordance with RAS were 334,655 (2009: 273,536).

1. Principal Activities

On 6 March 1990, Bank “KirovCoopBank” was registered with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (“CBRF”). In the year 1991 it was renamed as “Commercial Bank Hlynov” (Open Joint Stock Company).

The Bank conducts its business under general license № 254 issued by the CBRF on 24 February 2000 to conduct banking operations in Russian Roubles and foreign currency and to attract deposits from individuals in Roubles and foreign currency. Since 21 September 2004 the Bank has been a member of the State Deposit Insurance system The Bank has also been granted licenses as professional participant of the Securities Market allowing it to carry out depository functions, and to act as broker and dealer and provide services in managing securities.

The principal activity of the Bank is to provide banking services to the population and legal entities in the Kirov district.

The structure of the Bank comprised a central office, situated at 40 Yritskogo Street, Kirov, 610002, plus 27 supplementary offices and 7 cash in offices. The Bank does not have any branches.

During 2010 the Bank has had an average of 491 members of staff (2009: 431).

In the opinion of the Bank’s management, and considering the structure and nature of the shareholders, described in Note 18, the Bank does not have a single ultimate controlling party.

2. Operating Environment of the Bank

In 2009 global credit crisis related effects began to reduce and to actually reverse, and overall the economic picture improved in Russia. This was a common theme to many countries in the world excluding the US and Europe.

During 2010 further positive news was seen for the Russian economy. GDP grew at approximately 4% and industrial production grew about 8%. The Rouble (‘RUB’) was relatively stable in the year by historic standards, and began and ended the year at approximately 30 to the USD. The MICEX also rose 22% and was the world’s best performing stock market for the second year running. Russian external debt grew 3.3% to USD 483 billion but is at low levels compared to ‘western’ countries. Broad money increased 18% during the year and inflation was relatively high at 9%.

The effect of all this was quite positive for the banking sector. The Finance Ministry estimated non performing loans (‘NPL’s) at 7.3% for consumer credit and 5.6% for the corporate sector, little changed from figures of 6.8% and 6.1% respectively and slightly reduced from the previous year. Many necessary restructurings have been performed and lending is increasing again now there are suitable borrowers. Overall this has led to improved levels of profitability generally.

Although, at the date of signing these financial statements Management, cannot fully determine the impact of the current economic situation on the Bank with any certainty it is clear that significant uncertainties are still present. The financial information reflects Management’s assessment of the impact on the operations and the financial position of the Bank. The future business environment may differ from Management’s assessment. They are unable to predict all developments that could have an impact on the banking sector and therefore the financial position of the Bank.

3. Basis of Presentation

a) General

The non-consolidated financial statements of the Bank have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with IFRS which comprise existing standards and their interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) and Standing Interpretations Committee interpretations (“SIC”) approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee that remain in effect. The Bank maintains its accounting records in accordance with the Russian Accounting Standards (“RAS”).

Basis of Presentation (continued)

These financial statements are based on the Bank's RAS analytical books and records adjusted and reclassified in order to comply with IFRS.

These financial statements are presented and rounded to thousands of Roubles (RUR) unless otherwise indicated. The Rouble is utilised as the reporting currency as the majority of the Bank's transactions are denominated, measured, or funded in RUR, hence it is both the functional and reporting currency. Transactions in other currencies other then RUR are treated as transactions in foreign currencies.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of estimations and assumptions that affect the reported data. These estimates are based on information available at the date of financial statements' preparation, and although are based on Management's best knowledge and understanding of current events, the actual results might differ from the estimated. The most significant are the estimates of level of allowances for possible losses.

(i) Impairment losses on loans to customers

The Bank reviews loans to customers on a quarterly basis for evidence of impairment. The reason for impairment could be late payments of loans and interest or negative financial information about the borrower. The credits exceeding the materiality level for financial statements are reviewed individually. Others are reviewed on a portfolio basis by counterparty industry type and geographical location. When impairment is required to be recognised it is done individually for loans, exceeding materiality level based on Managements estimate of the future cash flows arising from the loan. This is based on their knowledge and experience of the counterparty, its industry and location. For portfolio based impairment the estimate is based wherever possible on observable data such as CBRF statistics including industry areas statistics by industry and regions.

Impairment amount is calculated as the difference between the loan's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (less future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. The aggregate of the allowances made during the year is charged against Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year.

(ii) Impairment losses on receivables other than loans

The Bank reviews all its assets for impairment on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairments loss should be recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Bank makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from an asset. Management uses estimates based on their knowledge and experience to determine both the amount and timing of future cash flows

(iii) Fair values

For assets and liabilities estimated at fair value the Bank applies the latest market bid prices where possible. In cases where this is not available it uses evaluation techniques or conventions. Further details are given in Note 8.

(iv) Related party transactions

In the normal course of business the Bank enters into transactions with related parties. These transactions are predominantly priced at market rates. Judgment is applied in determining if transactions are priced at market or non market rates where there is no active market for such transactions. The basis for judgment is the pricing of similar types of transactions with non related parties and effective interest rate analysis.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Basis of Presentation (continued)

(v) Depreciation

The Bank applies the norms of depreciation based on the estimated useful life of its fixed assets. These estimates are based on Managements knowledge of assets and the use to which they are put. Estimates of useful lives are reviewed on an annual basis.

The allowances for impairment of financial assets and provisions in the accompanying financial statements have been determined on the basis of existing economic and political conditions. The Bank is not in a position to predict what changes in conditions will take place in the Russian Federation and what effect such changes might have on the adequacy of the allowances for impairment of financial assets in the future.

c) Standards, interpretations and amendments that are not yet effective

During the reporting year the following standards were new, or were amended:

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of IFRSs	1 July 2009 1 January 2010
IFRS 2	Share-Based Payment	1 July 2009 1 January 2010
IFRS 3	Business Combinations	1 July 2009
IFRS 5	Non-Current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	1 July 2009 1 January 2010
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 July 2009
IFRS 8	Operating Segments	1 January 2010
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	1 July 2009 1 January 2010
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	1 July 2009 1 January 2010
IAS 17	Leases	1 January 2010
IAS 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	1 July 2009
IAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	1 July 2009
IAS 36	Impairment of Assets	1 January 2010
IAS 38	Intangible Assets	1 July 2009
IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	1 January 2010 1 July 2009

International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Interpretations

IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives	1 July 2009
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	1 July 2009

New IFRIC Interpretations

IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-Cash Assets to Owners	1 July 2009
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers	1 July 2009

At the reporting date, the following Interpretations and amendments to existing standards were in issue but not mandatory for accounting periods starting before the date indicated.

Amendments to existing standards

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of IFRSs	1 July 2010 1 January 2011
IFRS 3	Business Combinations	1 July 2010
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2011 1 July 2011
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	1 January 2013
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	1 January 2011

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Basis of Presentation (continued)

IAS 24	Related Party Disclosures	1 January 2011
IAS 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	1 February 2010
IAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	1 February 2010
IAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	1 January 2011

Interpretation

IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	1 July 2010

Amended Interpretations

IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes	1 January 2011
IFRIC 14	IAS 19 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction	1 January 2011

Management has considered the issue of interpretations and standards which are not yet effective and believe that they will not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Bank. The Bank will adopt these standards when they become effective.

d) Inflation accounting

In the opinion of Management, effective from 1 January 2003, the Russian Federation no longer met the criteria of IAS 29 *"Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies"*, and therefore, the Bank ceased applying IAS 29 to subsequent periods recognising only the cumulative impact of inflation indexing on non-monetary elements of the financial statements through 31 December 2002.

Consequently, monetary items and results of operations for 2008 and 2009 are reported in actual, nominal amounts. Non-monetary assets and liabilities acquired prior to 31 December 2002, and share capital transactions occurring before 31 December 2002 were restated by applying the relevant inflation factors to the historical cost ("restated cost") through 31 December 2002. Gains or losses on subsequent disposals are recognised based on the restated cost of the non-monetary assets and liabilities.

e) Reconciliation of RAS and IFRS equity and net income

	31 December 2010		**31 December 2009**	
	Equity	**Net profit**	**Equity**	**Net profit**
RAS	**1,034,881**	**118,318**	**997,607**	**78,181**
Transfer value of loans	(28,114)	(28,351)	237	882
Additional allowance for loans and correspondent accounts	233,018	40,266	192,752	(2,187)
Interest expense/income	15,214	(3,653)	18,867	16,337
Write off of low value assets	(613)	(585)	(28)	432
Additional depreciation	(3,558)	(2,189)	(914)	(2,655)
Investments in subsidiaries	-	(7,967)	7,957	(16,556)
Adjustments of fixed assets	12,751	3,585	11,129	2,080
Deferred tax	(34,894)	1,216	(36,110)	19,694
Deposit insurance system	(5,805)	(1,361)	(4,444)	(1,255)
Revaluation of fixed assets	10,382	-	7,964	-
Recognition of financial assets HTM at amortised cost	416	416	-	-
Staff expenses	(3,330)	(3,330)	-	-
Commission on guarantees issued	(3,465)	(3,465)	-	-
Other	28,428	(765)	8,659	289
IFRS	**1,255,311**	**112,135**	**1,203,676**	**95,182**

Basis of Presentation (continued)

f) *Fair value of financial instruments*

Unless otherwise stated, the financial instruments of the Bank have been stated in these financial statements at their measured fair values in accordance with IAS 39 *"Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement"*. The estimated fair values are intended to approximate the amounts at which these instruments could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between willing parties at the year end. Certain financial instruments lack an active trading market and therefore fair values are based on valuation techniques, which involve assumptions and judgement.

The specific valuation methodologies applied to these instruments are outlined in Note 3. In light of the foregoing, the fair values should not necessarily be interpreted as being realisable in an immediate settlement of the instruments.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Consolidation

These financial statements present the Bank's activities and balances on a non-consolidated basis. The Bank has produced separate financial statements presenting the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

b) Recognition of Financial Instruments

The Bank recognises financial assets and liabilities on its Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised using trade date accounting.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at cost, which is the fair value of consideration given or received, respectively, including or net of any transaction costs incurred, respectively. Any gain or loss at initial recognition is recognised in the current period's Statement of Comprehensive Income. The accounting policies for subsequent re-measurement of these items are disclosed in the respective accounting policies set out below.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, amounts due from the CBRF, excluding mandatory reserves, and due from credit institutions that mature within one day of the date of origination and are free from contractual encumbrances.

d) Mandatory Balances with the CBRF

Mandatory balances represent mandatory reserve assets which are not available to finance the Bank's day to day operations and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

e) Due from Banks

In the normal course of business, the Bank maintains current accounts or deposits for various periods of time with other banks. Amounts due from banks with a fixed maturity term are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Those that do not have fixed maturities are carried at cost. Amounts due from banks are carried net of any allowance for impairment.

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (“FVPL”)

Securities at FVPL are securities which were either acquired for generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or dealer’s margin, or are securities included in a portfolio in which a pattern of short-term holding exists. Securities at FVPL are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently re-measured at fair value. The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the reporting date.

All related realised and unrealised gains or losses are recorded within net gains or losses from trading activities in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period in which the change occurs. Interest earned on trading securities is reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as interest income on securities.

All purchases and sales of securities at FVPL that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention (“regular way” purchases and sales) are recognised at trade date, which is the date when the property is effectively transferred.

g) Investment in subsidiary

Investments in subsidiaries are valued at fair value through profit or loss using the same basis as outlined in Note 3 (f) above.

h) Financial Assets Held to Maturity (“HTM”)

This category includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity which the Bank has both the intent and the ability to hold to maturity.

After initial recognition such securities are re-measured to amortised cost as at the date of the financial statements. At each reporting date the Bank also evaluates whether there are any objective signs of impairment of securities carried at amortised cost with the purpose of determining whether an impairment loss calculation is necessary.

Impairment losses are calculated as being equal to the difference between the statement of financial position value and anticipated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate that was applicable on initial recognition. Impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

i) Sale and Repurchase Agreements

Sale and repurchase (“repo”) agreements are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements are included in securities. The corresponding liability is presented under due to banks, amounts due to customers or other liabilities as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (“reverse repo”) are recorded as due from banks, loans to customers or other assets as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the repo agreement using the effective interest method.

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

j) Promissory Notes Purchased

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

k) Loans and Advances to Customers

Loans are stated at amortised cost, net of allowances for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated as the amount outstanding after amortisation of the premium or discount over fair value arising at initial recognition using the effective interest method.

A loan or portfolio of loans is considered impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the loan or loans (a 'loss event'), that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows that will be generated by the loan or portfolio of loans and that loss can be reliably estimated. Whether objective evidence of impairment exists is considered individually for loans that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for loans that are not individually significant. Should no objective evidence of impairment exist for an individually assessed loan, whether significant or not, the loan is included in a portfolio of loans with similar credit risk characteristics and is collectively assessed for impairment.

The amount of impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the loan's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. The aggregate of the allowances made during the year is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Loans and advances which cannot be recovered are written off and charged against the allowance for impairment loss. Such loans are written off after all necessary legal procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss is finally determined.

Where loans are made at rates of interest below the normal commercial rate, loans are discounted to fair value based on market rates of interest. The financial impact of this write down is shown as a separate item on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Any subsequent upward revaluation passes through the Statement of Comprehensive Income as interest. Such transactions are largely entered into with related parties. They may also be undertaken for marketing or other purposes.

Mortgage loans for sale continue to be recognised as loans to customers because they contain the features of loans rather than securities.

l) Impairment of Financial Assets

(i) Assets carried at amortised cost

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is considered impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows that will be generated by the asset or group of assets that can be reliably estimated.

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The criteria that the Bank uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- Cash flow difficulties experience by the borrower (for example, equity ratio, net income, percentage of sales, etc.);
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings;
- Deterioration of the borrowers' competitive position;
- Deterioration in the value of collateral; and
- Downgrading in the CBR credit rating below II category.

The estimated period between losses occurring and their identification is determined by management for each identified portfolio.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Bank may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

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.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e., on the basis of the Bank's grading process that considers asset type, industry, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). 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 in the Bank and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Bank. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets should reflect and be directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (for example, changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status, or other factors indicative of changes in the probability of losses in the Bank and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

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. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in impairment charge for credit losses.

(ii) Assets classified as available for sale

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income – is removed from equity and recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Impairment losses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on equity instruments are not reversed through the Statement of 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(iii) Renegotiated loans

Loans that are either subject to collective impairment assessment or individually significant and whose terms have been renegotiated are no longer considered to be past due but are treated as new loans. In subsequent years, the asset is considered to be past due and disclosed only if renegotiated.

m) Financial Guarantee Contracts

Potential liabilities arising under such contracts are initially recognised at fair value which is measured by reference to consideration received in respect of the contract unless it has been issued at non market rates.

The potential liability is then amortised on a straight line basis by reference to time to maturity as this represents the reduction in potential liability remaining.

Assessments of counterparties are conducted on a regular basis on a similar basis to that used to assess whether loans are impaired as described in note 4l. When impairment equivalent events are noted the fair value of the guarantee contract is re-assessed by reference to the provisions of IAS 37.

n) Property, Plant and Equipment

Premises are stated in the Statement of Financial Position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, as assessed by management based on appraisals of market value undertaken by professional valuers, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such premises is credited to the property revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such buildings is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the properties revaluation reserve is transferred directly to accumulated profits.

Fixtures and equipment are carried at restated cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment for diminution in value. Depreciation on other assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Premises	50 – 80
Computer Equipment	3 – 4
Office Equipment	3 – 10
Furniture	3 – 5
Motor Vehicles	3 – 7

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and showed separately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

o) Investment Property

Investment property comprises freehold properties that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. It is not depreciated but is stated at fair value based on valuations by independent registered valuers. Fair value is based on current prices for similar properties in the same location and condition. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Rental income from investment property is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

If an investment property becomes owner occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for accounting purposes.

p) Operating Leases

The leases entered into by the Bank are primarily operating leases. The total payments made under operating leases are charged to other operating expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

q) Due to Banks and Customers Accounts

Amounts due to banks and customer accounts are initially recognised in accordance with the recognition of financial instruments provisions of IAS 39 (revised). Subsequently, amounts due are stated at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

r) Debt Securities Issued

Debt securities issued represent promissory notes issued by the Bank. They are accounted for according to the same principles used for amounts due to credit institutions and to customers.

s) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims or other purposes are recognised when: the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

t) Retirement and Other Benefit Obligations

The Bank does not have any pension arrangements separate from the State pension system of the Russian Federation, which requires current contributions by the employer calculated as a percentage of current gross salary payments; such expense is charged in the period the related salaries are earned. In addition, the Bank has no post-retirement benefits or significant other compensated benefits requiring accrual.

u) Share Capital

Share capital is recognised at restated cost. When the bank holds treasury shares the fair value of consideration paid is recognised as a deduction from equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. When the shares are subsequently sold or reissued the fair value of consideration received is added to equity.

v) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a reduction in equity in the period in which they are declared. Dividends declared after the reporting dates are disclosed in the subsequent events note. The RAS financial statements of the Bank are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations.

w) Taxation

The income tax charge in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax. The current income tax expense is calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Russian Federation. Taxes, other than on income, are recorded within operating expenses.

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recorded to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

x) Interest Income and Expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised within ‘interest income’ and ‘interest expense’ in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

y) Fee and Commission Income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Other service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-proportionate basis.

z) Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Russian Roubles at the official CBRF exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as gains less losses from foreign currencies (translation differences). Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a certain transaction and the Central Bank exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in gains less losses from foreign currencies.

The official CBRF exchange rates at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 were RUR 30.4769 and 30.2442 RUR to 1 USD, respectively, and RUR 40.3331 and 43.3883 RUR to 1 EUR, respectively.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2010	2009
Cash on hand	456,258	485,063
Cash balances with the CBRF (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	201,264	52,677
Correspondent accounts with other banks		
Russian Federation	26,044	16,252
Other countries	194,174	524,268
	220,218	540,520
Other market placements	30,622	10,180
	908,362	**1,088,440**

As at 31 December 2010 the aggregate amount of nostro accounts with the biggest counterparty (VTB Deutschland AG) amounted to 194,174 or 88.17% of total nostro accounts (2009: 524,268 or 96.99%).

Information about the credit quality of nostro accounts (based on Fitch ratings) with banks included in cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	2010	2009
Rated BBB+	4,529	1
Rated BBB	15,666	531,949
Rated BBB-	194,174	2,994
Rated B+	35	-
Rated B	-	340
Rated B-	-	183
Other (including banks that do not have a credit rating)	5,814	5,053
	220,218	**540,520**

Geographical, currency and maturity analyses of cash and cash equivalents are disclosed in Note 25.

6. Mandatory Balances with the CBRF

The mandatory balance with the CBRF represents amounts deposited and not available for use in the Bank's day to day operations. Credit institutions are required to maintain a non-interest earning cash deposit (mandatory reserve) with the CBRF, the amount of which depends on the level of funds attracted by the credit institution. The Bank’s ability to withdraw such deposit is significantly restricted by legislation, and therefore such amounts are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

7. Due from Banks

	2010	2009
Interbank loans	1,075,000	733,649
	1,075,000	**733,649**
Less: Allowance for impairment	-	(3,649)
	1,075,000	**730,000**

As at 31 December 2010 97.7% of due from banks balances are represented by deposits in CBRF (2009: 85.2%).

Geographical, currency, interest rate and maturity analyses of the balances due from banks are detailed in Note 25.

8. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

	2010	2009
Credit organisation bonds	538,704	51,906
Corporate bonds	494,876	45,264
Promissory notes	279,721	43,403
Government and municipal bonds	166,574	41,864
Eurobonds	37,551	32,644
Corporate equity securities	3,643	1,695
Shares in credit organisations	1,409	974
	1,522,478	**217,750**

As at 31 December 2010 credit organizations bonds FVPL comprised MICEX quoted bonds issued by credit institutions ranked in Top-20 among Russian banks by net assets value as at 31 December 2010 with coupon rates from 7% to 10%.

As at 31 December 2010 corporate bonds FVPL comprised MICEX quoted bonds of Russian top 50 companies with a coupon rates from 7% to 11%. As at 31 December 2010 the issuers have a Fitch rating from BBB (rus) (Stable under the National Scale Russia) to AAA (rus) (Stable under the National Scale Russia).

As at 31 December 2010 promissory notes FVPL comprised promissory notes of leading Russian banks denominated in RUR with the interest rates varying from 5.5% to 10.5% and maturity periods from 1 January 2011 to 6 December 2011. As at 31 December 2010 promissory notes FVPL comprised promissory notes of Sberbank (ranked 1st among Russian banks by net assets value at 31 December 2010) for the total amount of 195,436 or 70% from the total promissory notes FVPL with the interest rates varying from 5.5% to 10.5% and maturity periods from 1 January 2011 to 24 October 2011. Other leading Russian banks include OJSC "Alfa-Bank, OJSC "Moskovsky Kreditny Bank" and OJSC "VTB Severo-Zapad".

As at 31 December 2010 government and municipal bonds FVPL comprised MICEX quoted bonds issued by Regional governments of Russian Federation with a coupon rates from7.75% to 9.3%. As at 31 December 2010 the issuers have a Fitch rating of AA- (rus) (Stable under the National Scale Russia).

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (continued)

As at 31 December 2010 Eurobonds FVPL comprised actively quoted bonds issued by Gaz Capital SA and NOMOS Capital PLC with a coupon rates varies from 6.6% to 8.75%. NOMOS Capital PLC is a Special Purpose Entity (SPE) of a leading Russian bank OJSC NOMOS-Bank, which is ranked in TOP-20 among Russian banks by net assets value as at 31 December 2010. Gaz Capital SAR is an SPE of a leading Russian top 50 company.

As at 31 December 2009 credit organization bonds comprised MICEX quoted bonds issued by OJSC MDM Bank and OJSC VTB Bank with coupon rates of 10% and 13% respectively. These credit institutions were ranked respectively 12th and 2nd among Russian banks by net assets value at 31 December 2009.

As at 31 December 2009 corporate bonds comprised MICEX quoted bonds issued by OJS Oil Company Lukoil and OJSC Russian Railway with a coupon rates of 9% and 7% respectively. As at 31 December 2009 the issuers have a Fitch rating of BBB (rus) (Stable under the National Scale Russia) and AAA (rus) (Stable under the National Scale Russia) respectively.

As at 31 December 2009 promissory notes comprised promissory notes of OAO “Kirovsky Myasokombinat” for a total amount of 37,441 or 86% denominated in RUR with the interest rate 15% and maturity period 12 January 2010 and 15 February 2010, and promissory notes of Sberbank (1st Russian bank by net assets value) for a total amount of 5,962 or 14% denominated in RUR with interest rates from 11% to 12% and maturity period from 16 January 2010 to 29 January 2010.

As at 31 December 2009 government and municipal bonds comprised MICEX quoted bonds issued by Moscow Region government, Samara Region government and Kazan City with coupon rates of 8%, 9% and 12% respectively. As at 31 December 2009 the issuers have a Fitch rating of AA- (rus) (Stable under the National Scale Russia).

As at 31 December 2009 Eurobonds comprised actively quoted on Irish Stock Exchange bonds issued by VTB Capital SA and URSA Finance Public Limited Company with a coupon rates from 7% to 8.3% and maturity dates varying from 21 May 2010 to 16 November 2011. VTB Capital SA and URSA Finance Public Limited Company are Special Purpose Entities of leading Russian banks OJSC VTB Bank and OJSC MDM Bank, which were ranked respectively 2nd and 12th among Russian banks by net assets value at 31 December 2009.

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Bank’s market assumptions. The hierarchy is as follows:

• Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges and exchanges traded derivatives like futures.

• Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).This level includes the majority of the OTC derivative contracts, traded loans and issued structured debt. The sources of input parameters like LIBOR yield curve or counterparty credit risk are Bloomberg and Reuters.

• Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Bank considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (continued)

The following table provides information on the classification of financial assets carried at fair value as at 31 December 2010 based on data obtained from the sources of information about their fair values:

	Level 1	Level 3	Total
Credit organisations bonds	538,704	-	538,704
Corporate Bonds	494,876	-	494,876
Promissory notes	-	279,721	279,721
Government and municipal bonds	166,574	-	166,574
Eurobonds	37,551	-	37,551
Corporate equity securities	3,643	-	3,643
Shares of credit organisations	1,409	-	1,409
	1,242,757	**279,721**	**1,522,478**

The following table provides information on the classification of financial assets carried at fair value as at 31 December 2009 based on data obtained from the sources of information about their fair values:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Credit organisations bonds	51,906	-	51,906
Corporate Bonds	45,264	-	45,264
Promissory notes	-	43,403	43,403
Government and municipal bonds	41,864	-	41,864
Eurobonds	32,644	-	32,644
Corporate equity securities	1,695	-	1,695
Shares of credit organisations	974	-	974
	174,347	**43,403**	**217,750**

Reconciliation of Level 3 items in 2010 is presented below:

	Promissory notes of banks	Total
At 1 January 2010	-	-
Total gains / (losses)		
Profit or loss (accrued income)	9,937	9,937
Purchases	962,808	962,808
Settlements	(683,087)	(683,087)
At 31 December 2010	**279,721**	**279,721**

Geographical, currency, maturity and interest rate analyses of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are disclosed in Note 25.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

9. Financial Assets Held to Maturity

	2010	2009
Government and municipal bonds	39,796	-
Credit organisations bonds	10,692	-
	50,488	**-**

As at 31 December 2010 government and municipal bonds HTM comprised bonds issued by Yaroslavsky Region government of Russian Federation. These bonds mature in May 2013 and have a coupon rate of 8.6%. As at 31 December 2010 the issuer has a Fitch rating of AA- (rus) (Stable under the National Scale Russia).

As at 31 December 2010 credit organisations bonds HTM comprised bonds issued by OJSC “Moskovsky Kreditny Bank”. These bonds mature in April 2015 and have a coupon rate of 9.5%. As at 31 December 2010 the issuer is ranked 24th among Russian banks by net assets value.

Geographical, currency, maturity and interest rate analyses of the financial assets held to maturity are disclosed in Note 25.

10. Loans and Advances to Customers

	2010	2009
Loans and advances to customers	6,180,280	5,241,918
Mortgage loans for sale	255,224	246,703
Factoring	7,586	7,355
	6,443,090	**5,495,976**
Less: Allowance for impairment	(560,173)	(487,290)
	5,882,917	**5,008,686**

The aggregate value of collateral received by the Bank in respect of its lending operations amounts to 7,793,572 (2009: 5,939,646).

In the normal course of business the Bank sells mortgage loans to LLC “Regional Investment Agency” (37.4% of total sales in 2010), JSC “Mortgage Agency of Tatarstan Republic” (31.5% of total sales in 2010) and JSC “Kirov Regional Mortgage Corporation (31.1% of total sales in 2010). These loans are therefore held on the SOFP for a relatively short period of time and have been described as mortgage loans for sale in these notes.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

The loan portfolio has been assigned to finance the following economic sectors:

	2010		2009	
	Amount	**Allowance**	**Amount**	**Allowance**
Trade	2,497,878	144,614	2,900,357	269,188
Construction	953,479	17,348	319,461	16,160
Individuals	767,036	132,376	648,904	78,360
Municipal operation organs	520,376	3,356	592,075	13,136
Operations with immovable property, lease	442,195	131,655	237,785	52,007
Transport and communication	274,706	22,387	61,451	5,665
Manufacturing industry	273,012	22,366	165,663	14,571
Agriculture	181,246	19,610	98,483	5,093
Timber	129,447	42,292	110,581	18,120
Hotels	38,877	1,369	15,020	211
Gas and water	30,830	617	-	-
Car manufacturing	19,100	750	-	-
Light industry	18,054	1,706	51,626	1,639
Social and personal services, culture	17,319	9,378	16,882	7,969
Publishing	5,432	399	7,082	212
Fishing	5,000	150	2,750	83
Maintenance of residential properties	4,964	666	8,097	243
Medicine and tourism	1,578	47	5,734	172
Mining	932	932	932	932
Energy	909	18	1,050	53
Education	904	27	373	11
Chemical	700	14	-	-
Sport	550	138	367	92
Insurance	-	-	300	-
Other	3,342	100	4,300	129
	6,187,866	**552,315**	**5,249,273**	**484,046**
Mortgage loans for sale	255,224	7,858	246,703	3,244
	6,443,090	**560,173**	**5,495,976**	**487,290**

In the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2010 the Bank reflected the value transfer on loans granted at less than commercial rates in the amount of 33,510 (2009: 627).

As at 31 December 2010 the Bank had taken possession of collateral for the total amount of 179,228 (2009: 140,413). This is shown in other assets (Note 12) and investment property (Note 13). The Bank’s policy for disposing of such collateral is usually to sell it to a third party for maximum possible consideration.

Loans classified as current that had been subject to re-negotiation and would otherwise had been categorised as overdue comprised 28 loans for a total amount of 28,371 (2009: 115 loans for a total amount of 151,212).

Movements in the allowance for impairment on loans to customer are disclosed in Note 21.

Geographical, currency, maturity and interest rate analyses of loans and advances to customers are disclosed in Note 25.

Loans granted to related parties are disclosed in Note 26.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

11. Investment in Subsidiaries

	2010	2009
Valuation at start of year (Original cost 100)	7,957	24,513
Fair value adjustment in the year, recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(7,957)	(16,556)
	-	**7,957**

In 2004 the Bank acquired OOO "Leasing-Hlynov" a company specialising in leasing services. At 31 December 2009 and 2010 the Bank owned 100% of its share capital.

In 2010 the Bank acquired OOO "Hlynov-Dom" a company specialising in operations with property. At 31 December 2010 the Bank owned 100% of its share capital.

With regard to the hierarchies described in Note 8 the Bank considers the valuation to have been conducted under level 3.

The Bank has produced separate consolidated financial statements with the financial statements of OOO "Leasing-Hlynov" OOO "Hlynov-Dom".

12. Accrued Interest and Other Assets

	2010	2009
Repossessed collateral	97,900	68,385
Accrued interest income	62,015	56,166
Debtors and prepayments	38,041	53,685
Settlements with the budget	4,495	1,431
Other	712	496
	203,163	**180,163**

Debtors and prepayments include accounts receivable on credit card transactions.

Other assets include buildings and land plots repossessed by the Bank in respect of making recoveries for its lending operations for a total of 96,290 (2009: 68,385). As at the reporting date no decision has been made by Management as to how these assets will be utilised and accordingly they have not been shown in Property and Equipment or Investment Property.

Geographical, currency and maturity analyses of other assets are disclosed in Note 25.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Computer and other	Office equipment and furniture	Construction in progress	Total
Cost of Valuation							
31 December 2008	**3,652**	**211,737**	**2,397**	**27,615**	**35,575**	**15,245**	**296,221**
Additions	-	172	-	2,370	4,471	3,077	10,090
Transfer	-	15,673	-	-	-	(15,673)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(291)	(1,754)	-	(2,045)
Revaluation	-	(26,291)	-	-	-	-	(26,291)
31 December 2009	**3,652**	**201,291**	**2,397**	**29,694**	**38,292**	**2,649**	**277,975**
Additions	18	17,000	1,801	27,512	2,173	17,494	65,998
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(220)	(649)	(96)	-	(965)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2010	**3,670**	**218,291**	**3,978**	**56,557**	**40,369**	**20,143**	**343,008**
Depreciation							
31 December 2008	-	**-**	**(1,500)**	**(15,174)**	**(20,086)**	**-**	**(36,760)**
Charge for the year	-	(3,964)	(279)	(6,416)	(5,324)	-	(15,983)
Depreciation of revalued part	-	3,964	-	-	-	-	3,964
Disposals	-	-	-	198	181	-	379
31 December 2009	-	**-**	**(1,779)**	**(21,392)**	**(25,229)**	**-**	**(48,400)**
Charge for the year	-	(3,650)	(339)	(4,321)	(4,638)	-	(12,948)
Depreciation of revalued part	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	220	603	96	-	919
31 December 2010	-	**(3,650)**	**(1,898)**	**(25,110)**	**(29,771)**	**-**	**(60,429)**
Net Book Values							
31 December 2010	**3,670**	**214,641**	**2,080**	**31,447**	**10,598**	**20,143**	**282,579**
31 December 2009	**3,652**	**201,291**	**618**	**8,302**	**13,063**	**2,649**	**229,575**
31 December 2008	**3,652**	**211,737**	**897**	**12,441**	**15,489**	**15,245**	**259,461**

As at 31 December 2010 property, plant and equipment was insured to a value of 1,220 (2009: 900).

On 31 December 2009 the Bank revalued buildings held by and used by the Bank. The valuation was performed by independent appraisers "Viatskoe Property Agency" on the basis of open market value. As at 31 December 2010 Management of the Bank have assessed the market value of its premises and concluded that the market value is not materially different from their carrying value.

If buildings had been carried at cost the carrying value would be 151,974 (2009: 138,623).

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	Investment properties
Cost of Valuation	
31 December 2008	**-**
Additions	72,028
Transfer	-
Disposals	-
Revaluation	-
31 December 2009	**72,028**
Additions	9,300
Transfer	-
Disposals	-
Revaluation	-
31 December 2010	**81,328**
Depreciation	
31 December 2008	-
Charge for the year	-
Depreciation of revalued part	-
Disposals	-
31 December 2009	-
Charge for the year	-
Depreciation of revalued part	-
Disposals	-
31 December 2010	-
Net Book Values	
31 December 2010	**81,328**
31 December 2009	**72,028**
31 December 2008	**-**

The Bank revalued investment property on 31 December 2010. The valuation was performed by independent appraisers "Viatskoe Property Agency" on the basis of open market value.

As at 31 December 2010 investment property includes four buildings (2009: two buildings) repossessed by the Bank in respect of making recoveries for its lending operations. As at the reporting date these buildings are leased to third parties.

Rental income from investment properties was 2,085 (2009: 1,629). Direct operating expenses of investment properties were 31 (2009: 15).

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

14. Due to Banks

	2010	2009
VOSTRO accounts	245	-
Short-term loans and deposits from other banks	-	25,800
	245	**25,800**

As at 31 December 2009 all interbank loans were represented by loans received from JSC "Rossisskiy Bank Razvitiya" at interest rates of 11.5% and 12.5%.

As at 31 December 2009 the aggregate value of collateral given by the Bank to JSC "Rossisskiy Bank Razvitiya" in respect of its interbank lending operations amounted to 5,614.

Geographical, currency, maturity and interest rate analyses of amounts due to banks are detailed in Note 25.

15. Customer Accounts

	2010	2009
Individuals		
Current accounts	643,836	614,598
Term deposits	5,383,030	4,052,633
	6,026,866	4,667,231
Other legal entities		
Current accounts	2,337,944	1,328,256
Term deposits	255,190	214,504
	2,593,134	1,542,760
State and budgetary organisations		
Current accounts	57,611	80,510
Term deposits	60,251	4,188
	117,862	84,698
	8,737,862	**6,294,689**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Customer Accounts (continued)

The breakdown of customer accounts per sector is presented in the following table:

	2010		2009	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Individuals	6,017,856	68.9	4,658,230	74.0
Trade	1,355,463	15.5	1,006,019	16.0
Services	656,251	7.5	135,638	2.2
Construction	349,468	4.0	245,940	3.9
Manufacturing	128,195	1.5	81,158	1.3
Financial	57,474	0.7	10,136	0.1
Transport and telecommunication	52,006	0.6	41,278	0.7
Other	32,925	0.4	25,602	0.4
Education	25,298	0.3	26,169	0.4
Agriculture	20,311	0.2	14,202	0.2
Health facilities	19,180	0.2	23,691	0.4
Fuel and energy	18,007	0.2	14,392	0.2
Insurance	5,428	0.1	12,234	0.2
Total customer accounts	**8,737,862**	**100.0**	**6,294,689**	**100.0**

Geographical, currency, maturity and interest rate analyses of customer accounts are detailed in Note 25.

Balances of term deposits and current accounts of related parties are disclosed in Note 26.

16. Debt Securities Issued

	2010	2009
Promissory notes	5,201	4,013
	5,201	**4,013**

As at 31 December 2010, promissory notes issued by the Bank were held by eight investors, the maximum share of one investor in total amount of issued promissory notes was 38.45% (2009: 53.0% of issued promissory notes were purchased by 1 investor).

Geographical, currency, maturity and interest rate analyses of debt securities issued are detailed in Note 25.

17. Taxation

The corporate income tax expense comprises:

	2010	2009
Current tax charge	32,189	28,114
Deferred tax charge relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,216)	(19,694)
Income tax expense	**30,973**	**8,420**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Taxation (continued)

The corporation tax rate applicable to the majority of the Bank's income was 20% for 2010 (2009: 20%).

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

	2010	2009
Profit before tax	**143,108**	**105,392**
Statutory tax rate	20%	20%
Theoretical income tax expense at the statutory rate	28,622	21,078
Tax on state securities income taxable at different rates	(1,441)	(489)
Effect of non deductible/(taxable) items	5,008	7,525
Income tax expense	**32,189**	**28,114**

Differences between IFRS and Russian statutory taxation regulations give rise to certain temporary differences between the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities for financial purposes and for income tax purposes.

The tax effect of the movement on these temporary differences is recorded at the rate of 20% (2009: 20%).

Deferred tax assets and (liabilities) comprise as at 31 December 2010:

Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	31 Dec 10	Taken to equity	Taken to SOCI	31 Dec 09
Allowance for losses on loans and promissory notes	(37,903)	-	969	(38,872)
Debtors and prepayments	1,554	-	135	1,419
Premises and equipment	5,278	-	1,881	3,397
Investments in subsidiary	(1,515)	-	56	(1,571)
Other assets	(2,308)	-	(1,825)	(483)
	(34,894)	**-**	**1,216**	**(36,110)**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets and (liabilities) comprise as at 31 December 2009:

Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	31 Dec 09	Taken to equity	Taken to SOCI	31 Dec 08
Allowance for losses on loans and promissory notes	(38,872)	-	116	(38,988)
Debtors and prepayments	1,419	-	1,028	391
Premises and equipment	3,397	-	15,481	(12,084)
Investments in subsidiary	(1,571)	-	3,312	(4,883)
Other assets	(483)	-	(243)	(240)
	(36,110)	**-**	**19,694**	**(55,804)**

No deferred tax is recognised on the revaluation of buildings as the revaluation is also recognised in RAS tax books therefore there are no material differences arising.

18. Other Liabilities

	2010	2009
Accounts payable	14,464	9,990
Deferred commission	12,936	-
Operating taxes payable	2,302	4,245
Dividends payable	42	66
Accrued interest	-	7
Other	1,332	205
	31,076	**14,513**

Geographical, currency and maturity analyses of other liabilities are detailed in Note 25.

19. Share Capital

Statory share capital authorised, issued and fully paid comprised:

	2010			2009		
	Number of shares ('000)	Par value	Value	Number of shares ('000)	Par value	Value
Common shares	12,100	0.05	605,000	12,100	0.05	605,000
IAS 29 adjustments			22,198			22,198
			627,198			**627,198**

All ordinary shares have a nominal value of RUR 50 (not thousands) per share, rank equally and carry one vote. In 2010 dividends of RUR 0.5 (not thousands) per common share of 60,500 were declared (2009: RUR 0.5 (not thousands) per common share of 60,500).

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Share capital (continued)

In 2010 and 2009 the Bank did not increase share capital.

	2010	2009
Dividends payable at 1 January	66	109
Dividends declared during the year	60,500	60,500
Dividends paid during the year	(60,515)	(60,543)
Dividends payable at 31 December	**51**	**66**

All dividends are paid and declared in Russian Roubles.

Shareholders of the Bank were as follows:

Shareholder	2010 %	2009 %
Rekha Holdings Limited	20.0	20.0
OOO «Monolit»	11.1	11.1
OOO «Norma»	10.0	10.0
Quest Advisory Restructing Ltd.	9.3	9.3
OOO «Konkurent»	8.8	8.8
OOO «Strike»	8.4	8.4
OOO «Standart»	7.8	6.0
OOO «Avangard»	7.3	7.3
Individuals with less than 5% each (150)	10.8	10.8
Legal entities with less than 5% each (19)	6.5	8.3
	100.0	**100.0**

20. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal actions

From time to time and in the normal course of business, the Bank is subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of future operations of the Bank.

Operating lease commitments

The following are the minimal amounts payable under non cancellable operating leases over the relevant time periods where the Bank acts as a tenant:

	2010	2009
Not later than 1 year	2,234	2,632
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	31,901	45,074
Later than 5 years	5,451	-
	39,586	**47,706**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 the Bank had not entered into any capital commitments which would require disclosure or recognition in the financial statements.

Credit related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required.

With respect to undrawn loan commitments the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total amount of such commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than that, since funding of most commitments are contingent upon certain conditions set out in the loan agreements.

Credit related commitments comprise:

	2010	2009
Undrawn loan commitments	405,514	63,502
Unused limits of overdrafts	71,343	36,605
Guaranties	229,826	266,249
	706,683	**366,356**

Derivatives

Foreign exchange and other derivative financial instruments are generally traded in an over-the-counter market with professional market counterparties on standardised contractual terms and conditions.

The notional amounts of certain types of financial instruments provide a basis for comparison with instruments recognised on the Statement of Financial Position but do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of the instruments and, therefore, do not indicate the Bank’s exposure to credit or price risks. The derivative instruments become favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in market rates relative to their terms. The aggregate contractual or notional amount of derivative financial instruments on hand, the extent to which instruments are favourable or unfavourable and, thus, the aggregate fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities can fluctuate significantly over time.

As at 31 December 31 December 2010 the Bank had four financial instruments, foreign currency forward contracts (2009: four financial instruments, foreign currency forward contracts).

	Notional amount		CBRF rate	
	31 Dec 10	**31 Dec 09**	**31 Dec 10**	**31 Dec 09**
Buy RUR sell USD				
Less than one month	30,477	148,197	30.4769	30.2442
Buy RUR sell EUR				
Less than one month	161,332	295,040	40.3331	43.3883

The corresponding fair value loss and liability of 480 has been recorded in statement of comprehensive income and the relevant liabilities in other liabilities.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

21. Allowance for Impairment

The movements in allowances for impairment of financial assets were as follows:

	Correspondent accounts	Loans and advances to customers	Total
31 December 2008	**4,144**	**233,746**	**237,890**
Charge / (release)	(495)	253,544	253,049
31 December 2009	**3,649**	**487,290**	**490,939**
Charge	-	122,352	122,352
Assets written off	(3,649)	(49,469)	(53,118)
31 December 2010	**-**	**560,173**	**560,173**

Allowances for losses and provisions of assets are deducted from the related assets. In accordance with Russian legislation, loans may only be written off with the approval of the Shareholders' Meeting and, in certain cases, with the respective Court decision.

22. Gains less Losses from Trading with Securities

	2010	2009
Fair value adjustments	9,873	19,806
Gains less losses realized from sales and redemptions	7,074	924
Other gain from trading with securities	100	13
	17,047	**20,743**

23. Commission Income and Expenses

	2010	2009
Commission income		
Cash operations	123,257	104,776
Settlements and foreign currency exchange transactions	96,473	71,863
Commission on guarantees	3,824	6,372
Commission from transaction with plastic cards	2,021	2,016
Commission from loans to customers	1,885	9,281
Commission from insurance companies	1,030	-
Commission on other operations	1,070	2,251
	229,560	**196,559**
Commission expense		
Settlements and foreign currency exchange transactions	(12,359)	(9,634)
Commission from transaction with plastic cards	(5,379)	(5,168)
Commission on collection	(3,813)	(3,492)
Commission on mortgages sale	(1,430)	
Cash operations	(377)	(1,198)
Other commissions	(333)	(982)
	(23,691)	**(20,474)**
	205,869	**176,085**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

24. Staff, Administrative and Other Operating Costs

	2010	2009
Salaries	99,574	73,323
Bonuses	38,964	44,560
Social security costs	31,281	25,718
	169,819	**143,601**
Deposit insurance system payment	21,248	16,070
Rent	13,644	12,177
Taxes other than income tax	10,902	11,104
Security	8,192	8,146
Advertising and marketing	8,167	7,066
Maintenance of building	7,831	5,774
Software expenses	6,531	9,237
Postage	4,677	4,535
Stationery	4,056	4,112
Statutory duty	3,699	1,237
Printing expenses, document processing	3,480	2,687
Repair of fixed assets	2,114	4,254
Related to computers, vehicles and information service	1,776	1,531
Personnel training, travel and representative expenses	1,352	1,109
Personnel insurance	165	546
Assigning of credit rating	-	98
Other	6,841	7,335
	104,675	**97,018**

25. Financial Risk Management

Management of risk is fundamental to the banking business and is an essential element of the Bank’s operations. The risk management function within the Bank is carried out in respect of financial risks (credit, market, price, geographical, currency, liquidity and interest rate), operational risks and legal risks. The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits. The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure proper functioning of internal policies and procedures to minimise operational and legal risks.

Credit risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Bank’s business and, therefore, management manages carefully its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances, and investment activities that bring debt securities and other bills into the Bank’s asset portfolio. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as loan commitments. The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a continuous basis and subject to quarterly or more frequent reviews.

Financial Risk Management (continued)

a) Credit Risk Measurement

(i) Loans and advances

In measuring credit risk of loans and advances to customers and to banks at a counterparty level, the Bank reflects three components:

- The “probability of default” by the client or the counterparty on its contractual obligations;
- The current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the “exposure at default”; and
- The likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the “loss given default”)

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected losses (the “expected loss model”), are applied following the normative and instructions issued by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and are embedded in the Bank’s daily operational management. The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required under IAS 39, which are based on losses that have been incurred at the reporting date (the “incurred loss model”) rather than expected losses.

(ii) Debt securities

For debt securities and other equity instruments, external ratings or equivalents are used by the Bank for managing of the credit risk exposures. The investments in those securities and equity instruments are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirement at the same time.

b) Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The bank manages limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified, in particular, to individual counterparties, groups and industries.

The Bank structures the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, groups of borrowers and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily. Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below.

(i) Collateral

The Bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advances, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties;
- Assets such as premises, equipment and inventory;
- Financial instruments such as debt securities and shares.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

Finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; individual consumer credit facilities are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimise the credit loss the Bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities and other eligible bills are generally unsecured.

(ii) Credit related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank 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, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

c) Impairment policies

Impairment provisions are recognised for financial reporting purposes under IFRS only for losses that have been incurred at the reportingt date based on objective evidence of impairment. Due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of incurred credit losses provided for in these financial statements are usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and statutory and tax regulation purposes.

The impairment allowance shown in the Statement of Financial Position under IFRS at year-end is derived from each of the five statutory risk categories.

The table below shows the percentage of the Bank's on-and off-balance sheet items relating to loans and advances and the associated impairment allowance for each of the Bank's CBRF rating categories:

	2010			2009		
Risk category	**Loans and advances (%)**	**Allowance for impairment (%)**	**Overall allowance rate (%)**	**Loans and advances (%)**	**Allowance for impairment (%)**	**Overall allowance rate (%)**
I	19.57	-	-	5.72	-	-
II	61.99	7.37	1.34	73.05	7.87	1.26
III	10.40	27.41	29.76	10.11	15.04	17.42
IV	0.91	4.05	50.05	4.67	23.53	59.16
V	7.13	61.17	96.81	6.45	53.56	97.62
	100.00	**100.00**	**11.29**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**11.71**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

The internal rating tool assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists as defined under IAS 39, based on the following criteria set out by the Bank:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position
- Deterioration in the value of collateral, and
- Downgrading below II category

The Bank's policy requires the review of individual financial assets that are above the materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when individual circumstances require. Impairment allowances on individually assessed items are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at reporting date on a case-by-case basis, and are applied to all individually significant accounts. The assessment usually encompasses collateral held (including review of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances are provided for: (i) portfolios of homogenous assets that are individually below materiality thresholds; and (ii) losses that have been incurred but have not yet been identified, by using the available historical experience, experienced judgment and statistical techniques

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk is generally recorded in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the Statement of Financial Position. The impact of possible netting off assets and liabilities to reduce potential credit exposure is not significant. For guarantees and liabilities on granting loans maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the sum of liabilities.

The Bank uses the same credit policies in respect of contingent liabilities as it does in respect to financial instruments in the Statement of Financial Position. These policies are based on minimising risks procedures of approval of deals, using limits and monitoring.

Loans and advances to customers include the following portfolios:

	2010	2009
Individuals (retail customers)		
Overdrafts	1,071	1,157
Term loans	765,966	647,808
Mortgage loans	255,224	246,642
	1,022,261	**895,607**
Legal entities		
Large corporate customers	1,377,196	444,227
SMEs	3,408,419	3,556,713
Federal and governmental organizations; local authorities	520,376	592,074
Factoring	7,585	7,355
Other	107,253	-
	5,420,829	**4,600,369**
	6,443,090	**5,495,976**
Less allowance for impairment	(560,173)	(487,290)
	5,882,917	**5,008,686**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

The loan portfolio of the Bank is summarised as follows:

	2010		2009	
	Loans and advances to customers	Due from banks	Loans and advances to customers	Due from banks
Neither past due nor impaired	5,989,233	1,075,000	5,069,376	730,000
Past due but not impaired	399,643	-	378,770	-
Impaired	54,214	-	47,830	3,649
	6,443,090	**1,075,000**	**5,495,976**	**733,649**
Less allowance for impairment	(560,173)	-	(487,290)	(3,649)
	5,882,917	**1,075,000**	**5,008,686**	**730,000**

a) *Loans and advances neither past due nor impaired*

As at 31 December 2010 loans and advances neither past due nor impaired to individuals were composed of:

Risk category	Overdrafts	Term loans	Mortgage loans	Total
I	-	369	4,235	**4,604**
II	1,071	602,071	229,029	**832,171**
III	-	13,784	-	**13,784**
IV	-	12,383	5,006	**17,389**
V	-	6,337	1,204	**7,541**
	1,071	**634,944**	**239,474**	**875,489**

As at 31 December 2010 loans and advances neither past due nor impaired to legal entities were composed of:

Risk category	Large corporate clients	SMEs	Municipal, federal and governmental organizations	Factoring	Other	Total
I	563,380	325,677	370,000	1,381	-	**1,260,438**
II	761,734	2,259,345	140,376	4,351	-	**3,165,806**
III	12,154	516,999	10,000	403	87,869	**624,425**
III	-	26,261	-	-	-	**26,261**
IV	-	18,827	-	-	17,987	**36,814**
	1,337,268	**3,144,109**	**520,376**	**6,135**	**105,856**	**5,113,744**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

In summary:

Risk category	Individuals	Legal entities	Total
I	4,604	1,260,438	**1,265,042**
II	832,171	3,165,806	**3,997,977**
III	13,784	624,425	**638,209**
IV	17,389	26,261	**43,650**
V	7,541	36,814	**44,355**
	875,489	**5,113,744**	**5,989,233**

As at 31 December 2009 loans and advances neither past due not impaired to individuals were composed of:

Risk category	Overdrafts	Term loans	Mortgage loans	Total
I	-	6,038	15,578	**21,616**
II	1,157	456,088	211,053	**668,298**
III	-	36,731	874	**37,605**
IV	-	7,654	4,270	**11,924**
V	-	3,176	-	**3,176**
	1,157	**509,687**	**231,775**	**742,619**

As at 31 December 2009 loans and advances neither past due nor impaired to legal entities were composed of:

Risk category	Large corporate clients	SMEs	Municipal, federal and governmental organizations	Factoring	Total
I	147,290	143,766	-	1,814	**292,870**
II	265,540	2,468,367	592,074	3,746	**3,329,727**
III	-	508,117	-	345	**508,462**
III	-	179,939	-	-	**179,939**
IV	-	15,759	-	-	**15,759**
	412,830	**3,315,948**	**592,074**	**5,905**	**4,326,757**

In summary:

Risk category	Individuals	Legal entities	Total
I	21,616	292,870	**314,486**
II	668,298	3,329,727	**3,998,025**
III	37,605	508,462	**546,067**
IV	11,924	179,939	**191,863**
V	3,176	15,759	**18,935**
	742,619	**4,326,757**	**5,069,376**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

b) Loans and Advances Past due but Not Impaired:

As at 31 December 2010 past due but not impaired loans to individuals and legal entities were composed of:

	Past due up to 30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-90 days	Past due over 90 days	Total	Fair value of collateral
Individuals (retail customers)						
Term loans	15,565	6,068	166	94,893	**116,692**	14,040
Mortgage loans	4,781	-	-	10,969	**15,750**	7,947
Legal entities						
Large corporate clients	-	-	-	30,000	**30,000**	3,000
SMEs	12,033	11,047	-	214,121	**237,121**	224,173
	32,379	**17,115**	**166**	**349,983**	**399,643**	**249,160**

As at 31 December 2009 past due but not impaired loans to individuals and legal entities were composed of:

	Past due up to 30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-90 days	Past due over 90 days	Total	Fair value of collateral
Individuals (retail customers)						
Term loans	17,180	15,538	10,964	78,767	**122,449**	61,755
Mortgage loans	10,629	2,766	-	1,472	**14,867**	8,210
Legal entities						
SMEs	-	-	-	31,397	**31,397**	30,556
Factoring	6,564	6,883	2,936	193,674	**210,057**	175,484
	34,373	**25,187**	**13,900**	**305,310**	**378,770**	**276,005**

c) Loans and Advances Individually Impaired

The breakdown of gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by class, along with the fair value of related collateral held by the Bank as security, are as follows:

	2010		2009	
	Balance (gross)	Fair value of collateral	Balance (gross)	Fair value of collateral
Individuals (retail customers)				
Term loans	14,330	-	15,672	3,508
Legal entities				
Large corporate clients	9,928	-		
SMEs	27,109	1,036	30,708	2,920
Factoring	1,450	-	1,450	-
Other	1,397	-	-	-
	54,214	**1,036**	**47,830**	**6,428**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

In 2010 the movement of the allowance for impairment of loans and advances to individuals was as follows:

	Overdrafts	Term loans	Mortgage loans	Total
As at 1 January 2010	93	78,267	3,244	**81,604**
Charge for the period	14	55,995	4,613	**60,622**
Loans written off	-	(1,993)	-	**(1,993)**
Amounts recovered	-	-	-	**-**
As at 31 December 2010	**107**	**132,269**	**7,857**	**140,233**

In 2010 the movement of the allowance for impairment of loans and advances to legal entities was as follows:

	Large corporate clients	SMEs	Municipal, federal and governmental organizations	Factoring	Other	Total
As at 1 January 2010	15,641	375,369	13,137	1,539	-	**405,686**
Charge for the period	37,954	-	-	-	47,999	**85,953**
Loans written off	-	(47,476)	-	-	-	**(47,476)**
Amounts recovered	-	(14,437)	(9,781)	(5)	-	**(24,223)**
As at 31 December 2010	**53,595**	**313,456**	**3,356**	**1,534**	**47,999**	**419,940**

In summary:

	Individuals	Legal entities	Total
As at 1 January 2010	81,604	405,686	**487,290**
Charge for the period	60,622	85,953	**146,575**
Loans written off	(1,993)	(47,476)	**(49,469)**
Amounts recovered	-	(24,223)	**(24,223)**
As at 31 December 2010	140,233	419,940	**560,173**

In 2009 the movement of the allowance for impairment of loans and advances to individuals was as follows:

	Overdrafts	Term loans	Mortgage loans	Total
As at 1 January 2009	36	28,987	2,273	**31,296**
Charge for the period	57	49,280	971	**50,308**
Amounts recovered	-	-	-	**-**
As at 31 December 2009	**93**	**78,267**	**3,244**	**81,604**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

In 2009 the movement of the allowance for impairment of loans and advances to legal entities was as follows:

	Large corporate clients	SMEs	Municipal, federal and governmental organizations	Factoring	Total
As at 1 January 2009	18,281	181,836	744	1,589	**202,450**
Charge for the period	(2,640)	193,533	12,393	(50)	**203,236**
Amounts recovered	-	-	-	-	**-**
As at 31 December 2009	**15,641**	**375,369**	**13,137**	**1,539**	**405,686**

In summary:

	Individuals	Legal entities	Total
As at 1 January 2009	31,296	202,450	**233,746**
Charge for the period	50,308	203,236	**253,544**
Amounts recovered	-	-	**-**
As at 31 December 2009	81,604	405,686	**487,290**

Fair value of collateral

Collateral taken depends on the type of exposure; for legal entities usually is represented by a charge over buildings or other assets or inventories, for mortgage loans by a charge over the property purchased and for other types of credit operations different types of collateral including cash and guarantees from third parties.

The table discloses the estimated fair value of collateral received by the Bank for its loan portfolio by type of collateral and its estimated fair value:

	2010	2009
Real estate	4,591,233	2,807,109
Goods in turnover	1,087,941	986,336
Vehicles	1,121,162	1,033,919
Fixed assets and equipment	647,694	684,285
Securities	345,542	427,997
Total amount of collateral	**7,793,572**	**5,939,646**

Geographical risk

Geographical risk is the risk that the Bank may suffer losses as the result of exposure of the political or economic environment of a country in which it operates or holds assets. The Bank operates in Russia predominantly for Russian customers, and therefore, as analysed in the table below it has a significant concentration of Russia exposure. Further comments on the operating environment of the Bank are set out in Note 2. Comments on the risk associated with the Russian tax are set out in Note 16. The Bank has no specific policy, objectives or processes for managing country risk, although in general it seeks to keep exposure to countries other than Russia as low as possible

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

The geographical concentration of the Bank's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2010 is set out below:

	Russia	OECD	Non - OECD	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	714,188	194,174	-	**908,362**
Mandatory balances with the CBRF	58,274	-	-	**58,274**
Due from banks	1,075,000	-	-	**1,075,000**
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	1,484,927	37,551	-	**1,522,478**
Securities held-to-maturity	50,488	-	-	**50,488**
Loans and advances to customers	5,882,917	-	-	**5,882,917**
Accrued interest and other assets	203,163	-	-	**203,163**
Fixed assets	282,579	-	-	**282,579**
Investment property	81,328	-	-	**81,328**
	9,832,864	**231,725**	**-**	**10,064,589**
Liabilities				
Due to banks	245	-	-	**245**
Customer accounts	8,737,067	1	794	**8,737,862**
Debt securities issued	5,201	-	-	**5,201**
Deferred tax liability	34,894	-	-	**34,894**
Other liabilities	31,076	-	-	**31,076**
	8,808,483	**1**	**794**	**8,809,278**
Net balance sheet position	**1,024,381**	**231,724**	**(794)**	**1,255,311**

As at 31 December 2009, the Bank had the following positions in geographical concentration:

	Russia	OECD	Non - OECD	Total
Net balance sheet position	**646,764**	**556,912**	**-**	**1,203,676**

Market Risk

The Bank takes on exposure to market risk. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Bank manages market risk through periodic estimation of potential losses that could arise from adverse changes in market conditions and establishing and maintaining appropriate stop-loss limits and margin and collateral requirements.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. Price risk arises when there is a long or short position in a financial instrument.

An analysis of sensitivity of the Bank's net profit before tax and equity to changes in prices for quoted debt securities and gold based on positions existing as at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 and a simplified scenario of a 10% change in prices of quoted securities is as follows:

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

	31 December 2010		31 December 2009	
	Profit before tax	**Equity**	**Profit before tax**	**Equity**
10% increase in quoted securities prices	152,248	121,798	21,775	17,420
10% decrease in quoted securities prices	(152,248)	(121,798)	(21,775)	(17,420)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. There is also a risk that borrowers with a revenue stream in foreign currency will also be adversely affected and this could impact their ability to pay. Currency classification of monetary assets and liabilities is based on the currency they are denominated in.

The Bank's policy on foreign currency exposure is primarily to comply with the rules of the CBRF which sets a limit of 10% of the Bank's equity. However, its real target is more conservative, and that is to reach only 1%, or 2% for overnight exposure. Compliance is assessed and monitored via the daily foreign currency exposure report which is produced and reviewed by Head of Treasury. Any issues noted are escalated to senior management immediately. A review of the currency exposure is also conducted by the Asset and Liability Committee which meets regularly.

This committee has representatives from senior management, treasury, finance and other key departments. The Bank takes practical steps to keep exposure low, for example to keep open currency positions at or below an approved level the bank places forex transactions on the interbank market which currently comprises related parties.

The Bank is exposed to effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Bank's Financial Committee sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. These limits also comply with the requirements of the Central Bank of Russia.

As at 31 December 2010, the Bank had the following positions in currencies:

	RUR	USD	EUR	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	656,777	48,015	203,570	**908,362**
Mandatory balances with the CBRF	58,274	-	-	**58,274**
Due from banks	1,075,000	-	-	**1,075,000**
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	1,484,927	23,962	13,589	**1,522,478**
Securities held-to-maturity	50,488	-	-	**50,488**
Loans and advances to customers	5,878,337	4,580	-	**5,882,917**
Accrued interest and other assets	201,216	1,947	-	**203,163**
Fixed assets	282,579	-	-	**282,579**
Investment property	81,328	-	-	**81,328**
	9,768,926	**78,504**	**217,159**	**10,064,589**
Liabilities				
Due to banks	-	244	1	**245**
Customer accounts	8,629,468	48,609	59,785	**8,737,862**
Debt securities issued	5,201	-	-	**5,201**
Taxation	34,894	-	-	**34,894**
Other liabilities	30,429	635	12	**31,076**
	8,699,992	**49,488**	**59,798**	**8,809,278**
Net on-balance sheet position	**1,068,934**	**29,016**	**157,361**	**1,255,311**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

As at 31 December 2009, the Bank had the following positions in currencies:

	RUR	USD	EUR	Total
Net on-balance sheet position	**764,542**	**143,409**	**295,725**	**1,203,676**

The table below analyses the risk of foreign currency rate as to Russian Federation Rouble:

	As at 31 December 2010		As at 31 December 2009	
	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on equity	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on equity
Strengthening of USD for 30%	6,964	6,964	34,418	34,418
Weakening of USD for 30%	(6,964)	(6,964)	(34,418)	(34,418)
Strengthening of Euro for 30%	37,767	37,767	70,974	70,974
Weakening of Euro for 30%	(37,767)	(37,767)	(70,974)	(70,974)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that arises from the fact that the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. Management of the Bank actively monitors liquidity risk.

The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to Management of the Bank. 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 Bank and its exposure to changes in interest and exchange rates. Part of the portfolio of securities is classified as on demand and less than one month as the securities in question are of dealing nature and management believes this is a fairer portrayal of their liquidity position. The remaining securities represent strategic investments of the Bank or securities retained for short term capital appreciation and thus do not have a stated maturity date.

Management believes that in spite of a substantial portion of customer accounts being on demand and less than one month, diversification of these deposits by number and type of clients and the past experience of the Bank would indicate that deposits provide a relatively long-term and stable source of funding for the Bank.

The Bank calculates mandatory liquidity ratios on a daily basis in accordance with the requirements of the CBRF. These ratios include:

- Instant liquidity ratio (N2), which is calculated as the ratio of highly-liquid assets to liabilities payable on demand
- Current liquidity ratio (N3), which is calculated as the ratio of liquid assets to liabilities maturing within 30 calendar days
- Long-term liquidity ratio (N4), which is calculated as the ratio of assets maturing after one year to capital and liabilities maturing after one year

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Bank was in compliance with the above ratios during the year ended 31 December 2010 and year ended 31 December 2009.

The following table represents the mandatory liquidity ratios for the Bank calculated at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009:

	Requirement	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Instant liquidity ratio (N2)	Minimum 15%	27.4%	50.9%
Current liquidity ratio (N3)	Minimum 50%	76.8%	77.4%
Long-term liquidity ratio (N4)	Maximum 120%	93.6%	33.4%

The Bank's liquidity position is calculated on a daily basis for the three requirements above by Treasury, and any issues are highlighted and referred to senior management immediately. The Bank performs daily operations with its financial assets in order to ensure limits are complied with. Liquidity management is controlled by the Asset and Liability Committee.

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held for managing liquidity at 31 December 2010. Amounts shown are contractual undiscounted cashflows, including future interest, as required by IFRS 7 revised, although in practice the Bank manages liquidity on a different basis, as described above. Some of the assets may be of a longer term nature than presented in the table. For example, loans are frequently renewed and accordingly short term loans can have longer term durations.

	On demand or less than 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Overdue/ no stated maturity	Total
Liabilities						
Due to banks	245	-	-	-	-	**245**
Customer accounts	4,145,186	1,247,534	2,892,648	757,030	-	**9,042,398**
Debt securities issued	4,701	500	-	-	-	**5,201**
Other liabilities	18,007	7,718	2,239	3,112	-	**31,076**
Taxation	-	-	-	-	34,894	**34,894**
Total liabilities	**4,168,139**	**1,255,752**	**2,894,887**	**760,142**	**34,894**	**9,113,814**
Assets held for managing liquidity risk	**3,811,679**	**1,965,369**	**2,453,161**	**2,486,634**	**703,929**	**11,420,772**
Credit Related Commitments	**13,992**	**199,962**	**296,140**	**196,589**	**-**	**706,683**

The tables below present the cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held for managing liquidity at 31 December 2009.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

	On demand or less than 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Overdue/ no stated maturity	Total
Liabilities						
Due to banks	248	3,962	18,806	6,079	-	**29,095**
Customer accounts	2,699,943	1,220,950	1,486,795	1,345,122	1,946	**6,754,756**
Debt securities issued	4,013	-	-	-	-	**4,013**
Other liabilities	12,544	1,646	-	323	-	**14,513**
Taxation	-	-	-	-	36,110	**36,110**
Total liabilities	**2,716,748**	**1,226,558**	**1,505,601**	**1,351,524**	**38,056**	**6,838,487**
Assets held for managing liquidity risk	**2,246,054**	**1,969,791**	**2,322,528**	**1,458,478**	**522,044**	**8,518,895**
Credit Related Commitments	**100,311**	**168,892**	**97,153**	**-**	**-**	**366,356**

The data in the tables above does not reconcile to the discounted cash flows which form the basis of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2010 and at 31 December 2009, and IFRS 7 revised does not require such reconciliation. The Bank considers that loans should be included in assets held for managing liquidity risk.

The maturity gap analysis does not reflect the historical stability of current accounts. Their liquidation has historically taken place over a longer period than indicated in the table above. These balances are included in amounts due less than 1 month in the table above.

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Bank does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

Interest Rate Risk

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Bank's Assets and Liabilities Management Committee sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored regularly. The majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities are priced on a fixed rate basis.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

The analysis of the Bank's weighted average interest rates of interest bearing assets and liabilities by reference to the next interest rate re-fixing date as at 31 December 2010 is presented below.

	On demand or less than 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Overdue
Assets					
Due from banks	2.97	-	-	-	-
Securities at a fair value through profit or loss	7.93	-	-	-	-
Securities held-to-maturity	-	-	9.50	8.62	-
Loans and advances to customers	16.14	12.28	11.97	14.15	17.42
Liabilities					
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-
Customer accounts	3.41	9.81	10.72	7.03	-
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	-

The analysis of the Bank's weighted average interest rates of interest bearing assets and liabilities by reference to the next interest rate re-fixing date as at 31 December 2009 is presented below.

	On demand or less than 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Overdue
Assets					
Due from banks	4.96	-	-	-	-
Securities at a fair value through profit or loss	10.44	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	19.03	17.86	16.38	17.10	17.74
Liabilities					
Due to banks	-	11.50	11.50	12.50	-
Customer accounts	5.12	12.34	12.11	12.63	-
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	-

Assuming the financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2010 were to remain until maturity or settlement without any action by the Bank to alter the resulting interest rate risk exposure, an immediate and sustained for one year reasonably possible positive change of 3 % in market interest rates across all maturities and currencies would increase profit for the current year by approximately 11,495 (2009: 3% or 21,751) as a result of higher interest income from interest bearing assets.

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

In the table below given is the analysis of the interest rate fluctuation risk to which the Bank is exposed as at 31 December 2010. In the table shown are the amounts of interest assets and liabilities in their balance cost existing for the reporting date referred to different categories from the earliest of the following dates set in the agreement of interest rate fluctuation or maturity.

	On demand or less than 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Overdue/ no stated maturity	Total
Assets						
Due from banks	1,075,000	-	-	-	-	**1,075,000**
Securities at a fair value through profit or loss	1,517,425	-	-	-	-	**1,517,425**
Securities held-to-maturity	-	-	10,692	39,796	-	**50,488**
Loans and advances to customers	104,104	1,312,935	1,879,014	2,485,921	100,943	**5,882,917**
Total assets	**2,696,529**	**1,312,935**	**1,889,706**	**2,525,717**	**100,943**	**8,525,830**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Customer accounts	3,432,741	1,106,214	2,753,127	738,357	-	**8,030,439**
Debt securities issued	4,701	500	-	-	-	**5,201**
Total liabilities	**3,437,442**	**1,106,714**	**2,753,127**	**738,357**	**-**	**8,035,640**
Net liquidity	**(740,913)**	**206,221**	**(863,421)**	**1,787,360**	**100,943**	**490,190**
Accumulated gap as at 31 December 2010	**(740,913)**	**(534,692)**	**(1,398,113)**	**389,247**	**490,190**	
Accumulated gap as at 31 December 2009	**(1,044,482)**	**(855,405)**	**(84,151)**	**153,719**	**217,412**	

The table given below shows the average interest rates by currencies on major interest monetary financial instruments. The following analysis is prepared on the basis of average weighted interest rates in accordance with agreements in the effect on the end of the reporting year:

	2010			**2009**		
	RUR	**USD**	**Euro**	**RUR**	**USD**	**Euro**
Interest bearing assets						
Due from banks	2.97	-	-	4.96	-	-
Securities at a fair value through profit or loss	8.12	8.75	6.61	9.81	-	7.73
Loans and advances to customers	8.81	-	-	16.81	10.15	12.00
	12.30	15.77	-			
Interest bearing liabilities						
Due to banks	-	-	-	11.69	-	-
Customer accounts	7.19	2.36	2.31	9.90	4.22	4.80
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-

26. Related Party Transactions

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

During the reporting period the Bank entered into a number of banking transactions in the normal course of business with various related parties.

At 31 December 2010 entities considered related parties of the Bank included the following:

Related parties per category	Activity
Shareholders	
Rekha Holdings Ltd.	Finance
Quest Advisory Restructuring Ltd.	Finance
OOO «Strike»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Konkurent»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Monolit»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Norma»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Avangard»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Standart»	Trade and intermediary
Under common control by virtue of having the same shareholders	
OOO Leasing-Hlynov	Financial leasing
OOO Hlynov-Dom	Leasing
OOO Firm «Globus»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «NTI»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Poseydon»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Vyatskiy privoz»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Grand-Tandem»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Stromit»	Production
OOO «Rokset-S»	Trade and intermediary
Other, including Management of the Bank	
Oleg Yuryevich Berezin	
Nikolay Vasilyevich Popov	
Sergey Petrovich Nazarov	
Mikhail Vladimirovich Zhuravlev	
Alexey Viktorovich Filipchenko	
Vladimir Anatolyevich Repnyakov	
Alexander Yuryevich Vtyurin	
Irina Anatolyevna Skobeleva	
Alexey Olegovich Musihin	
Vera Alexandrovna Pinaeva	
Ilia Pavlovich Prozorov	

Related Party Transactions (continued)

At 31 December 2009 entities considered related parties of the Bank included the following:

Related parties per category	Activity
Shareholders	
Rekha Holdings Ltd.	Finance
Quest Advisory Restructuring Ltd.	Finance
OOO «Strike»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Konkurent»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Monolit»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Norma»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Avangard»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Standart»	Trade and intermediary
Under common control by virtue of having the same shareholders	
OOO Leasing-Hlynov	Financial leasing
OOO Firm «Globus»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «NTI»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Poseydon»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Vyatskiy privoz»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Grand-Tandem»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Stromit»	Production
OOO «Rokset-S»	Trade and intermediary
OOO «Bio Gran»	Production
Other, including Management of the Bank	
Oleg Yuryevich Berezin	
Nikolay Vasilyevich Popov	
Sergey Petrovich Nazarov	
Mikhail Vladimirovich Zhuravlev	
Alexey Viktorovich Filipchenko	
Vladimir Anatolyevich Repnyakov	
Alexander Yuryevich Vtyurin	
Irina Anatolyevna Skobeleva	
Galina Nikolayevna Anisimova	
Lyubov Nikolayevna Prosvirnina	
Oleg Vladimirovich Pestov	

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Related Party Transactions (continued)

The total outstanding balances at 31 December 2010 and the related income and expense transactions during 2010 with related parties were as follows:

	Shareholders	Under common control by virtue of having the same shareholders	Other including management	Total Related party balance/result	Total per category in the financial statement
Statement of Financial Position					
Loans and advances to customers					
At beginning of year	-	556,301	3,243	**559,544**	**5,495,976**
Granted during year	-	737,293	719	**738,012**	**n/a**
Repaid during the year	-	(979,344)	(2,178)	**(981,522)**	**n/a**
At the end of the year	**-**	**314,250**	**1,784**	**316,034**	**6,443,090**
Allowance for losses	-	(11,243)	(95)	**(11,338)**	**(560,173)**
Other assets (accrued interest income)	**-**	**3,072**	**-**	**3,072**	**62,015**
Current accounts					
At beginning of year	127	505	1,714	**2,347**	**2,023,364**
Opened during year	357,187	5,267,920	19,355	**5,644,463**	**n/a**
Repaid during the year	(356,844)	(5,266,253)	(19,381)	**(5,642,478)**	**n/a**
At the end of the year	**470**	**2,173**	**1,689**	**4,332**	**3,039,391**
Term deposits					
At beginning of year	-	-	2,929	**2,929**	**4,271,325**
Received during year	-	-	12,413	**12,413**	**n/a**
Repaid during the year	-	-	(11,341)	**(11,341)**	**n/a**
At the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**4,001**	**4,001**	**5,698,471**
Statement of Comprehensive Income					
Interest Income on loans	**-**	**65,938**	**245**	**66,183**	**830,432**
Interest expenses					
On term deposits	-	-	421	**421**	**567,090**
On current accounts	-	4	55	**59**	**12,705**
Commission income					
From guarantees issued	-	610	-	**610**	**3,824**
From settlement operations	93	1,021	-	**1,113**	**96,473**
Salary and bonuses	-	-	18,021	**18,021**	**169,819**
Off-balance Sheet					
Guarantees issued	-	62,701	-	**62,701**	**229,826**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Related Party Transactions (continued)

The total outstanding balances at 31 December 2009 and the related income and expense transactions during 2009 with related parties were as follows:

	Shareholders	Under common control by virtue of having the same shareholders	Other including management	Total Related party balance/result	Total per category in the financial statement
Statement of Financial Position					
Loans and advances to customers					
At beginning of year	-	426,952	2,675	**429,627**	**4,814,719**
Granted during year	-	1,213,547	2,276	**1,215,823**	**n/a**
Repaid during the year	-	(1,084,198)	(1,937)	**(1,086,135)**	**n/a**
At the end of the year	**-**	**556,301**	**3,014**	**559,315**	**5,495,976**
Allowance for losses	-	(14,397)	(237)	**(14,634)**	**(487,290)**
Other assets (accrued interest income)	**-**	**3,913**	**24**	**3,937**	**56,166**
Current accounts					
At beginning of year	887	697	1,548	**3,132**	**1,754,219**
Opened during year	303,711	5,953,382	14,660	**6,271,753**	**n/a**
Repaid during the year	(304,471)	(5,953,548)	(14,238)	**(6,272,257)**	**n/a**
At the end of the year	**127**	**531**	**1,970**	**2,628**	**2,023,364**
Term deposits					
At beginning of year	175,000	-	5,045	**180,045**	**3,511,152**
Received during year	-	-	18,001	**18,001**	**n/a**
Repaid during the year	(175,000)	-	(18,021)	**(193,021)**	**n/a**
At the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**5,024**	**5,024**	**4,271,325**
Statement of Comprehensive Income					
Interest Income on loans	**-**	**65,909**	**326**	**66,235**	**866,924**
Interest expenses					
On term deposits	11,309	-	617	**11,926**	**497,030**
On current accounts	-	3	74	**76**	**19,070**
Commission income					
From guarantees issued	-	80	-	**80**	**6,372**
From settlement operations	30	1,257	-	**1,287**	**71,863**
Salary and bonuses	-	-	15,577	**15,577**	**117,883**
Off-balance Sheet					
Guarantees issued	-	4,000	-	**4,000**	**266,249**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Related Party Transactions (continued)

In 2010 salaries and other short term payment to the members of Board of Directors and members of the Executive Board amounted to 17,363 (2009: 14,980), including 4,200 (2009: 5,808) salaries, other short term payments 13,163 (2009: 9,172). Other short term payments to the members of the Executive Board, who are not employed with the Bank, amounted to 658 (2009: 597).

27. Capital Management

The Bank’s policy is aimed to maintain the level of capital sufficient to keep trust of investors, creditors and the market in general, as well as for the future development of the Bank's operations.

The Central Bank of the Russian Federation sets capital requirements to the Bank and monitors compliance with these requirements. Currently, under requirements of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the Bank has to maintain a ratio of regulatory capital to risk weighted assets (“statutory capital ratio”) above a certain minimum level. As at 31 December 2010, this minimum level was 10% (2009: 10%).

The regulatory capital on the basis of the Bank’s reports prepared under Russian legislation as at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 is presented in the following table:

	As at 31 December 2010	As at 31 December 2009
Capital		
Share capital	590,227	590,227
Funds	90,750	90,750
Previous years profit	212,762	195,355
Current year profit	92,981	73,106
Additional capital		
Additional capital formed by capitalisation of property revaluation	14,773	14,773
Property surplus due to revaluation	33,499	33,499
Investments in subsidiary	(110)	(100)
Intangible assets	(1)	(3)
Total regulatory capital	**1,034,881**	**997,607**
Capital adequacy ratio	**13.70%**	**18.28%**

The main reason explaining the difference between the amount of capital calculated under CBRF requirements and equity presented in these financial statements is an additional allowance performed for the purposes of IFRS for loans and other assets and amortisation for property, plant and equipment.

During 2010 and 2009 the Bank's capital adequacy ratio was line with regulations.

The Bank can apply some measures in case of insufficiency of capital, such as: an additional share issue, asset sales and reduction in lending. Allocation of capital between individual operations and activities is mostly motivated by the desire to increase the level of profitability (profit margin) for the capital allocation. Despite the fact that the decisive factor in allocating capital to individual transactions or activities is to maximize the return on capital given the risk, this is not the only factor when deciding on the allocation of capital. Appropriate activities of the Bank's long-term management plans and prospects are taking into calculation. The Bank's capital management and its distribution is regularly analyzed by the Directors of the Bank during the review and approval of annual budget.