CONSULTINGAUDIT

URALSKIY SOYUZ

Tel./fax:

(495) 232-0204/0875

www.uralsoyuz.ru

109004, Moscow, Bolshoy Fakelnyi lane, 3, of. 145 INN 7716103289 OGRN 1037700021765

The main registration number of the record (ORNZ) in the state register of auditors and auditing organizations is 11606055142.

Deputy General Director is Aleksandr Sergeevich Mironov, Auditor Qualification Certificate No.01-000578, issued on March 19, 2012 for an unlimited time. ORNZ – 21706017287 in SRO AAS.

Translation of

Audit report

Consultingaudit Uralskiy Soyuz JSC

on the consolidated financial statements of

Joint Stock Company "United Grain Company" and its subsidiaries

for the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025

№ 179 dated June 11, 2026

Moscow

To the Shareholders of
Joint Stock Company "United Grain Company"

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Joint Stock Company "United Grain Company" and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for 2025, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for 2025 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Recognition of revenue	
Given the volume of the Group's operations and different types of its activities, revenue recognition is a complicated process. It was a key audit matter because revenue recognition requires management to make judgments on the basis of interpreting contractual terms, market conditions of goods delivery and	We examined the internal control over the recognition of revenue under contracts with customers, examined the terms of concluded contracts for the sale of grain, transshipment services and other activities of the Group. We also examined the assumptions applied by management to make conclusions in respect of determining performance

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
nature of services. The amount of accrued revenue is disclosed in Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements.	obligations under contracts with customers, timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations, approaches to accounting for and recognition of revenue and expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In the course of our audit procedures, we, among other things, analyzed fluctuations in selling and purchase prices on a monthly basis and as compared to official statistical data. We examined the results of reconciliations with significant customers, selectively compared revenue recognized under contracts with customers with primary documents' data, used special analyzing tools to review revenue allocation by month, compared it with similar data for the previous year and assessed the effect of three-way correlation among revenue, accounts receivable and cash turnover. We analyzed the revenue recognition disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
Grain availability at elevators The Group has significant closing inventory balances. In accordance with the requirements of the Russian legislation the Group must perform annual stock-taking to confirm that assets recorded in the balance sheet actually exist. As the inventories are significant and it is necessary to verify that assets recorded in the Group's balance sheet actually exist, this was one of the key audit matters. The inventory balances are disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements.	We examined the internal control over stock-taking procedures for actual existence of grain kept both at the Group's elevators and in safe custody of third parties. We observed the Group's stock-taking of grain kept at its own elevators and in safe custody of third parties. We examined the documentation prepared as a result of the Group's stock-taking, conditions of inventory storage, observed the inventory counting and counted a sample of stock items. We compared the results of stock-taking recorded in the respective documents with the accounting records.

Other information other than the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon

Management is responsible for other information. Other information includes information contained in the 2025 Annual Report of Joint Stock Company "United Grain Company", but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not apply to other information, and we do not provide any form of assurance opinion with respect to such information.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, it is our responsibility to review other information and to consider whether there are material inconsistencies between the other information and the consolidated financial statements or our audit knowledge, or whether the other information contains other material misstatements. If, based on our work, we conclude that such other information contains a material misstatement, we are obliged to report this fact.

We have not identified any facts that need to be reflected in our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and persons responsible for the corporate governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

Persons responsible for the corporate governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and related disclosures;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the Group. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

A.S. Mironov
Deputy General Director of
Consultingaudit Uralskiy Soyuz JSC,
acting on behalf of the auditing organization under
the Power of Attorney dated December 19, 2025
(main registration number 21706017287)

____

M.V. Rizvanova
In charge of the audit resulting
in this independent auditor's report (main registration number 22406191661)

____

Auditor:
Consultingaudit Uralskiy Soyuz JSC
109004, Moscow, Bolshoy Fakelnyi lane, 3, of. 145
main registration number 11606055142

June 11, 2026

RECEIVED ____

Contents

In thousands of Russian rubles	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	17,751,059	15,866,075
Intangible assets		188,124	145,516
Advances paid for property, plant and equipment	9	171,796	1,306,878
Right-of-use assets	10	304,031	101,657
Investments in associates	11	617,999	628,089
Deferred tax assets	33	3,186,768	1,785,965
Long-term accounts receivable		35,522	18,088
Other non-current assets	12,42	228,717	130,900
Total non-current assets		**22,484,016**	**19,983,168**
Current assets			
Inventories	13	3,190,064	2,316,023
Trade and other receivables	14	32,693,197	6,938,923
Prepayments	15	3,169,016	1,656,549
Current income tax prepayments		148,565	950,569
Short-term investments	16	6,329	112,602
Cash and cash equivalents	17	13,133,368	19,677,630
Other current assets	18,42	106,096	10,648
Total current assets		**52,446,635**	**31,662,944**
TOTAL ASSETS		**74,930,651**	**51,646,112**
EQUITY			
Share capital	19	7,029,879	7,029,879
Share premium	19	4,464,394	4,464,394
Retained earnings		14,263,718	16,862,312
Equity attributable to the Company's owners		**25,757,991**	**28,356,585**
Non-controlling interest	37	8,419,895	7,548,981
TOTAL EQUITY		**34,177,886**	**35,905,566**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	33	655,815	510,906
Long-term loans and borrowings	20	1,987,145	993,300
Long-term lease liabilities	10	300,623	74,519
Post-employment defined benefit obligations		38,111	38,832
Total non-current liabilities		**2,981,694**	**1,617,557**
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans and borrowings	20	17,115,711	5,731,794
Short-term lease liabilities	10	15,884	28,581
Trade and other payables	21	3,073,591	1,526,926
Finance liabilities under reverse factoring	22	15,832,841	6,130,247
Current income tax liabilities		126,552	244,948
Other taxes payable	23	263,345	256,619
Provisions for liabilities and charges	35	1,343,147	203,874
Total current liabilities		**37,771,071**	**14,122,989**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**40,752,765**	**15,740,546**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**74,930,651**	**51,646,112**

Approved for issue and signed on 3rd April 2026.

Sergeev D.G.
General Director

Kafizov R.T.
Finance Director

In thousands of Russian rubles	**Note**	**2025**	**2024**
Revenue	24	77,206,811	90,683,190
Cost of sales (less trading)	25	(5,256,439)	(5,543,398)
Cost of trading	26	(61,012,331)	(68,246,853)
Gross profit		**10,938,041**	**16,892,939**
Distribution costs	27	(267,554)	(334,699)
Administrative expenses	28	(2,511,135)	(2,229,162)
Other operating expenses	29	(6,325,298)	(5,108,372)
Other operating income	30	1,642,378	3,463,534
Operating profit		**3,476,432**	**12,684,240**
Finance income	31	2,123,375	3,024,104
Finance expense	32	(4,045,975)	(4 799 056)
Share of results of associates and impairment of investments in associates	11	124,371	86,710
Profit before tax		**1,678,203**	**10,995,998**
Income tax expense	33	(451,719)	(2,021,844)
Profit for the year		**1,226,484**	**8,974,154**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post-employment defined benefit obligations		2,891	11,588
Income tax on remeasurement of post-employment defined benefit obligations	33	(723)	(2,897)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**2,168**	**8,691**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,228,652**	**8,982,845**
Profit / (loss) attributable to:			
- Owners of the Company	34	(378,940)	6,110,622
- Non-controlling interest	37	1,605,424	2,863,532
Profit for the year		**1,226,484**	**8,974,154**
Total comprehensive income / (expense) attributable to:			
- Owners of the Company		(377,834)	6,115,054
- Non-controlling interest		1,606,486	2,867,791
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,228,652**	**8,982,845**
Earnings per ordinary share for profit from operating activities attributable to the owners of the Company (in RUB per share)	34	(53.90)	869.24

	Note	**2025**	**2024**
EBITDA (non-IFRS measure)			
Operating profit		3,476,432	12,684,240
Adjustments to operating profit			
Depreciation and amortization	7	1,050,735	856,555
Share of results of associates and impairment of investments in associates	7, 11	124,371	86,710
EBITDA		**4,651,538**	**13,627,505**

	Attributable to shareholders of the Company					
In thousands of Russian rubles	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Non-controlling interest**	**Total equity**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**7,029,879**	**4,464,394**	**16,135,401**	**27,629,674**	**6,463,043**	**34,092,717**
Profit for the year	-	-	6,110,622	6,110,622	2,863,532	**8,974,154**
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	4,432	4,432	4,259	**8,691**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**6,115,054**	**6,115,054**	**2,867,791**	**8,982,845**
Dividends declared to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	(1,805,712)	**(1,805,712)**
Restoration of unclaimed dividends	-	-	25,201	25,201	23,859	**49,060**
Dividends declared to owners of the Company (Note 19)	-	-	(5,413,344)	(5,413,344)	-	**(5,413,344)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**7,029,879**	**4,464,394**	**16,862,312**	**28,356,585**	**7,548,981**	**35,905,566**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(378,940)	(378,940)	1,605,424	**1,226,484**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,106	1,106	1,062	**2,168**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(377,834)**	**(377,834)**	**1,606,486**	**1,228,652**
Dividends declared to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	(785,347)	**(785,347)**
Restoration of unclaimed dividends	-	-	6	6	6	**12**
Profit from sale of shares of a subsidiary	-	-	215,763	215,763	49,769	**265,532**
Dividends declared to owners of the Company (Note 19)	-	-	(2,436,529)	(2,436,529)	-	**(2,436,529)**
Balance at 31 December 2025	**7,029,879**	**4,464,394**	**14,263,718**	**25,757,991**	**8,419,895**	**34,177,886**

In thousands of Russian rubles	**Note**	**2025**	**2024**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		1,678,203	10,995,998
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	973,684	796,304
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10	35,480	25,979
Amortization of intangible assets		41,571	34,272
Share of results of associates and impairment of investments in associates	11	(124,371)	(86,710)
Change in allowance for expected credit losses	29	2,796,637	295,811
Change in allowance for impairment of prepayments		(3,538)	56,932
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	29	846	(13 538)
Finance income	31	(2,123,375)	(3,024,104)
Finance expense	32	4,045,975	4,799,056
Legal claims and other provisions	29	3 602	2,921,514
Net gain from exchange differences	29	1,533,050	(2,153,684)
Effect of disposal of subsidiaries	29	-	78,615
Accrual of provision for unused vacations		84,289	125,353
Loss on disposal of associate	29	37,637	-
Net loss from trading in derivative financial instruments	30	(871,953)	837,505
Selling foreign currency	29	1,551,656	102,375
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		**9,659,393**	**15,791,678**
Change in trade and other receivables		(25,754,274)	21,814,490
Change in inventories		(874,041)	1,850,716
Change in trade and other payables		(2,574,600)	(8,578,567)
Change in other current assets and liabilities		1,043,825	(340,730)
Net cash from operating activities before tax		**(18,499,697)**	**30,537,587**
Income tax paid		(1,232,695)	(3,284,285)
Net cash from operating activities		**(19,732,392)**	**27,253,302**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property plant and equipment		(1,709,311)	(2,979,280)
Acquisition of an associate		3,252	-
Dividends received from associates	11	6,409	2,608
Sale of interest in associate	11	90,415	-
Amounts withdrawn from deposit accounts		33,250	57,000
Amounts placed on deposit accounts with banks		(29,250)	(53,000)
Issuance of loans		(166,500)	(5,046,500)
Return of loans issued		200,554	5,315,371
Interest received		1,883,750	2,600,536
Net cash from investing activities		**312,569**	**(103,265)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	20	45,772,570	45,310,402
Repayment of loans and borrowings	20	(33,357,306)	(54,160,220)
Interest paid	20	(2,276,619)	(3,109,437)
Receipt from reverse factoring	22	25,346,440	24,116 ,924
Financing under reverse factoring	22	(15,643,846)	(27,479,259)
Interest paid under factoring	22	(1,496,851)	(2,134,765)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	10	(30,297)	(16,590)
Payments of interest on lease liabilities	10	(5,537)	(11,226)
Dividends paid	19	(3,278,120)	(7,883,769)
Sale of treasury shares of a subsidiary		265,532	-
Net cash from financing activities		**15,295,966**	**(25,367,940)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(4,123,857)**	**1,782,097**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(2,420,405)	2,103,629
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	17	**19,677,630**	**15,791,904**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	17	**13,133,368**	**19,677,630**

1 General information on the Group and its principal activities

Description of the business. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for the year ended 31 December 2025 for JSC "United Grain Company" (hereafter, the "Company") and its subsidiaries (hereafter, the "Group" or "UGC Group").

The Company was registered by the Federal Agency for State Property Management (Rosimushchestvo) as an open joint stock company on 21 March 2007 under the name Agency for Regulation of Food Market. On 8 May 2009, the Company was renamed OJSC "United Grain Company" in accordance with Decree No. 290 of the Russian President dated 20 March 2009. On 5 November 2015, the Company was renamed Joint Stock Company "United Grain Company" (JSC "UGC") in accordance with decision of annual general shareholders' meeting.

The Government of the Russian Federation through Rosimushchestvo is the ultimate controlling party of the Group. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, Rosimushchestvo owns 50% plus 1 share of the total issued shares in the Company.

Principal subsidiaries included into these consolidated financial statements are listed below.

Entity	Principal activity by segment	Group's share in the share capital, % 31 December 2025	31 December 2024
PJSC "NKHP"	Port transshipment, trading, production and freight forwarding services	51%	51%
LLC "DVZT"	Port transshipment	100%	100%
LLC "Torgovyi Dom UGC"	Trading	100%	100%
LLC "UGC Center"	Trading	100%	100%
LLC "UGC Tambov"	Trading	100%	100%
LLC "UGC Trading"	Trading	100%	100%
JSC "Buturlinovskiy Melcombinat"	Flour production	51%	51%
JSC "Ardatovskoe HPP"	Grain storage	100% – 1 share	100% – 1 share
JSC "Atyashevskoe HPP"	Grain storage	100% – 1 share	100% – 1 share
JSC "Obrochinskoe HPP"	Grain storage	100% – 1 share	100% – 1 share
JSC "Reservhleb"	Grain storage	100%	100%
JSC "Orskiy Elevator"	Grain storage	99.58%	99.58%
JSC "Grachevskiy Elevator"	Grain storage	51%	51%
JSC "Portovyi Elevator"	Port transshipment	51%	51%
JSC "Surovikinskiy elevator"	Grain storage	51%	51%
JSC "Elevatorspetsmontazh"	Repair of machinery and equipment	100%	100%

Principal activity. Principal activities of the Group involve grain trading, port transshipment, transportation services, flour production, grain storage and acting as an agent in state interventions in the grain market (Note 41).

Registered address and place of business. The Company's registered address and place of business is Russian Federation 107140, Moscow, Orlikov per., 3, bld.1.

Presentation currency. All amounts in these consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of Russian rubles ("RUB"), unless otherwise stated.

2 Operating environment of the Group

Russian Federation

The economic environment in which the Group operates. The economy of the Russian Federation exhibits some of the characteristics of emerging markets. The country's economy is particularly sensitive to oil and gas prices. The legal, tax and regulatory systems continue to evolve and are subject to frequent change and are subject to varying interpretations.

In 2025, the escalation of geopolitical tensions and the tightening of sanctions against legal entities and individuals of the Russian Federation continue, and the influence of factors that increase sustainable inflation is increasing.

All of the above has a negative impact on the economy of the Russian Federation. At the same time, during the reporting year, a structural restructuring of the economy was observed, a number of legislative measures made it possible to maintain the stability of the economy of the Russian Federation and adapt to the ongoing changes.

In 2025 and beyond, the high uncertainty of the impact of external and internal factors on the economy of the Russian Federation continues to persist, as well as the volatility of financial indicators. Sanctions have been imposed on a number of Russian banks by the US, the UK and the EU. Sanctions may also significantly affect a number of the Group's counterparties.

Restrictive measures (sanctions) of foreign states and international organizations against the Russian Federation, as well as Russian individuals and legal entities in the reporting period, affected the system of mutual settlements of the Company with foreign counterparties. However, the Group's management believes that this will not materially affect the Group's ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

The future impact of the current economic environment is difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates may differ from actual results. The management of the Group takes all necessary measures to ensure the sustainability of the Group's activities and to provide support to its customers and employees.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation. The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, with exception of the following: derivative financial instruments, debt and equity financial assets. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Russian rubles (RUB), with all amounts rounded to thousands, except when indicated otherwise.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are those investees, including structured entities, that the Group controls because the Group (i) has power to direct the relevant activities of the investees that significantly affect their returns, (ii) has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its participation in the investees, and (iii) has the ability to use its power over the investees to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the Group has power over another entity. For a right to be substantive, the holder must have a practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities of the investee need to be made. The Group may have power over an investee even when it holds less than the majority of the voting power in an investee.

In such cases, the Group should assess the extent of its voting rights against the extent and distribution of the voting rights of other holders to determine the existence of actual powers over the investee. Protective rights of other investors, such as those that relate to fundamental changes of the investee's activities or apply only in exceptional circumstances, do not prevent the Group from controlling an investee. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group (acquisition date) and are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

Subsidiaries are consolidated under the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest.

The Group measures a non-controlling interest that represents a direct interest and entitles the holder to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation on a transaction by transaction basis, either at: (a) fair value, or (b) the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of net assets of the acquiree. A non-controlling interest, which does not represent a direct interest, is measured at fair value.

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

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

Intercompany transactions, balances on respective accounts and unrealized gains on transactions between Group entities are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered. The Company and all of its subsidiaries use uniform accounting policies consistent with the Group's accounting policies. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to comply with the Group's accounting policies.

Non-controlling interest is that part of the net results and of the equity of a subsidiary attributable to interests in the equity which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Company. Non-controlling interest forms a separate component of the Group's equity.

Purchases and sales of non-controlling interests. The Group applies the economic entity model to account for transactions with owners of non-controlling interest in transactions that do not result in a loss of control. Any difference between the purchase consideration and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest acquired is recorded as a capital transaction directly in equity.

The Group recognizes the difference between sales consideration and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest sold as a capital transaction in the statement of changes in equity.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Associates. Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence (directly or indirectly), but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. Dividends received from associates reduce the carrying amount of the investment in associates. Other post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of an associates are recognized as follows: (i) the Group's share of profits and losses of associates is recorded in the consolidated profit or loss for the year as the share of financial results of associates, (ii) the Group's share of other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented separately, (iii) all other changes in the Group's share of the carrying amount of net assets of associates are recognized in profit or loss within the share of results of associates.

However, when the Group's share of losses in an associate equal or exceed its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of this associate.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these associates; unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Disposal of subsidiaries and associates. When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate or financial asset.

In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity, are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

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

Property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, where required.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Costs of minor repairs and day-to-day maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of property, plant and equipment items are capitalized and the replaced part is retired.

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell of the assets and its value in use.

The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the year. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped into the smallest identifiable groups of assets that generate cash inflows largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from sale with the carrying amount of disposed items and are recognized in profit or loss for the year within other operating income or expenses.

Rolling stock repair and maintenance costs. The cost of each periodic capital and depot repair of rolling stock is recognized in the carrying amount of the relevant item of rolling stock repaired and separately depreciated over the expected period until the next periodic capital repair or until the end of the useful economic life of the item of rolling stock, if earlier. Simultaneously with the capitalization of the new periodic major capital repair costs, the carrying amount of the repaired rolling stock that is attributable to the previous period capital repair is derecognized and included in cost of sales in the current period.

Other types of repairs of rolling stock, such as current repairs, continue to be accounted by the Group as current period expenses as and when incurred.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Depreciation of other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

	Useful lives in years
Buildings, structures and utilities	6 to 68
Machinery, transport and equipment	2 to 29
Rolling stock*	8 to 32
Other	1 to 24

* *The 8-year deprecation period is attributed to depo and capital repairs of railcars, 32-year depreciation is attributed to rolling stock.*

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

Government grants. Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment reduce carrying amounts of respective assets and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

Leases. At contract inception, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, the Group determines whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee. The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets. The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The Group's right-of-use assets comprise leases of land and buildings with depreciation periods mostly ranging from 1 to 35 years.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in the *Impairment of non-financial assets* section.

ii) Lease liabilities. At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor. Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Lease income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent lease payments are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

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

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

Financial instruments – main measurement approaches. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is the price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analyzed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period.

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

Amortized cost ("AC") is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognized at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL"). Accrued interest includes amortization of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to the maturity amount using the effective interest method.

Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortized discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying amounts of the related items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument. The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest repricing date, except for the premium or discount, which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortized over the whole expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. For assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI") at initial recognition, the effective interest rate is adjusted for credit risk, i.e. it is calculated based on the expected cash flows on initial recognition instead of contractual payments.

Financial instruments – initial recognition. Financial instruments at FVPL are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognized for financial assets measured at AC and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date on which the Group commits to deliver a financial asset. All other purchases are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories. The Group classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories: FVPL, FVOCI and AC. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Group's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. All financial assets of the Group belong to group of assets measured at amortized cost.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – business model. The business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the Group's objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows") or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell") or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVPL.

The business model is determined for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) based on all relevant evidence about the activities that the Group undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment. Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model include the purpose and composition of a portfolio, previous experience on how the cash flows for the respective assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed, how the assets' performance is assessed and how managers are compensated.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics. Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin.

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified and measured at FVPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed.

Financial assets – reclassification. Financial instruments are reclassified only in case of changes in the business model used to manage the respective portfolio as a whole. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the beginning of the first reporting period that follows after the change in the business model. The Group did not change its business model during the current and comparative period and did not make any reclassifications.

Financial assets impairment – an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL). The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC and FVOCI and for the exposures arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, for contract assets. The Group measures ECL and recognizes an allowance for credit losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position less the allowance for ECL.

The Group applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12-month ECL"). If the Group identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL are measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("lifetime ECL"). If the Group determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL are measured as lifetime ECL. For financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI assets"), ECL are always measured as lifetime ECL.

The Group uses a simplified approach, provided by IFRS 9, to evaluation of expected credit losses. Under this approach, credit losses are measured on a lifetime basis for all trade and other receivables.

For evaluation of expected credit losses trade and other receivables were grouped on the basis of expected credit risk and days overdue.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Expected credit losses are based on sales payment schedules for 36 months until 31 December 2024 or 1 January 2025, accordingly, or other similar historical credit losses, incurred during the period. Level of losses for prior periods are corrected with account for current and forecasted macroeconomic factors affecting ability of buyers to settle accounts receivable. The Group determined GDP and unemployment levels in countries, in which the Group sells its goods and services, as the most relevant factors and adjusts prior period losses, accordingly, based on expected changes in these factors.

Financial assets – write-off. Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Group exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include debtor's bankruptcy, unfavorable court decision and other events that lead to reasonable expectation that financial asset is not recoverable. The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Group seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Financial assets – derecognition. The Group derecognizes financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expire or (b) the Group has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement whilst (i) also transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but not retaining control.

Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose restrictions on the sale.

Financial liabilities – measurement categories. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC, except loan commitments.

Financial liabilities – derecognition. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expires).

Modification of financial liabilities. An exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms between the Group and its original lenders, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of the interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and changes in loan covenants are also considered. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognized in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying amounts is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

Offsetting financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Such a right of set off (a) must not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) in the event of default and (iii) in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original contractual maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVPL. Features mandated solely by legislation do not have an impact on the SPPI test, unless they are included in contractual terms such that the feature would apply even if the legislation is subsequently changed.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Restricted balances are excluded from cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows. Balances restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period are included in other non-current assets.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash flows related to payments of interest capitalized in property, plant and equipment are included in cash flows from financing activities as interest paid.

Trade and other receivables. Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at AC using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables. Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty performs its obligations under the contract and are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently carried at AC using the effective interest method.

Contract liabilities are represented by prepayments received from buyers for subsequent provision of services and supply of goods, are included in "trade and other payables" in the statement of financial position as advances received (Note 21).

Loans and borrowings. Loans and borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently carried at AC using the effective interest method.

Capitalization of borrowing costs. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets not carried at fair value and that necessarily take a substantial time to get ready for intended use or sale (qualifying assets) are capitalized as part of the costs of those assets.

The commencement date for capitalization is when (a) the Group incurs expenditures for the qualifying asset; (b) it incurs borrowing costs; and (c) it undertakes activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Capitalization of borrowing costs continues up to the date when the assets are substantially ready for their use or sale.

The Group capitalizes borrowing costs that could have been avoided if it had not made capital expenditure on qualifying assets. Borrowing costs capitalized are calculated at the Group's average funding cost (the weighted average interest cost is applied to the expenditures on the qualifying assets), except to the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. Where this occurs, actual borrowing costs incurred on the specific borrowings less any investment income on the temporary investment of these borrowings are capitalized.

Prepayments. Prepayments are carried at actual cost less allowance for impairment. A prepayment is classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after one year, or when the prepayment relates to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition.

Prepayments to acquire assets are transferred to the carrying amount of the asset once the Group has obtained control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group. Other prepayments are written off to profit or loss when the goods or services relating to the prepayments are received. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the carrying amount of the prepayment is written down accordingly and a corresponding impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the year.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale (or disposal groups). Non-current assets and disposal groups (which may include both non-current and current assets) are classified in the consolidated statement of financial position as non-current assets held for sale (or disposal groups) if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction (including loss of control over a subsidiary holding the assets) within 12 months after the reporting date. Assets are reclassified when all of the following conditions are met: (a) the assets are available for immediate sale in their present condition; (b) the Group's management approved and initiated an active program to find a buyer; (c) the assets are actively marketed for a sale at a reasonable price; (d) the sale is expected within one year; and (e) it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sell will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale in the reporting period's consolidated statement of financial position are not reclassified or re-presented in the comparative data of the consolidated statement of financial position to reflect the classification at the end of the reporting period.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

A disposal group is a group of assets (current or non-current) to be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction. Goodwill is included the disposal group, if such group is a CGU to which goodwill has been allocated at acquisition. Non-current assets are assets that include amounts expected to be recovered or collected more than 12 months after the reporting date. If reclassification is required, both the current and non-current portions of an asset are reclassified.

Disposal groups held for sale as a whole are measured at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Held for sale property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized. Reclassified non-current financial instruments, deferred taxes and investment property at fair value are not subject to write down to the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Liabilities directly associated with the disposal group that will be transferred in the disposal transaction are reclassified and presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

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

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with the initial recognition exemption, deferred taxes are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination if the transaction, when initially recorded, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax balances are calculated at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse, or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilized.

Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient future taxable profit available against which the deductions can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted only within the individual entities of the Group.

The Group controls the reversal of temporary differences relating to taxes chargeable on dividends from subsidiaries or on gains upon their disposal. The Group does not recognize deferred tax liabilities on such temporary differences except to the extent that management expects the temporary differences to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Management of the Group periodically reassesses positions taken to the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Value added tax. Output value added tax related to sales is payable to tax authorities on the earlier of (a) collection of receivables from customers or (b) delivery of goods or services to customers. Input VAT is generally recoverable against output VAT upon receipt of the VAT invoice. The tax authorities permit the settlement of VAT on a net basis.

VAT related to sales and purchases is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position on a gross basis and disclosed separately as an asset and liability. Where an allowance has been made for credit losses, net loss from impairment of financial assets is recorded for the gross amount, including VAT.

Inventories. Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is determined on the weighted average basis. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw material, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on the normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

Share capital. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium in equity.

Dividends. Dividends are recorded as a liability and deducted from equity in the period in which they are declared and approved. Any dividends declared after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue are disclosed in the events after the reporting period note. The statutory financial statements are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations in accordance with the Russian legislation.

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

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. Any increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

Levies and charges, such as taxes other than income tax or regulatory fees based on information related to a period before the obligation to pay arises, are recognized as liabilities when the obligating event that gives rise to pay a levy occurs, as identified by the legislation that triggers the obligation to pay the levy. If a levy is paid before the obligating event, it is recognized as a prepayment.

Foreign currency translation. The functional currency of each of the Group's consolidated entities is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and all of its subsidiaries, and the Group's presentation currency, is the national currency of the Russian Federation, the Russian ruble. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Russian rubles ("RUB"), which is the Group's presentation currency.

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into each entity's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation ("CBR") at the end of the respective reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions in foreign currencies and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into each entity's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the CBR are recognized as other operating income or expense in profit or loss.

Net foreign exchange gains or losses that relate to receivables, cash and cash equivalents and deposits are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within other operating income or expenses. Translation at year-end exchange rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost.

The principal exchange rates used for translating foreign currency balances were:

	31 December 2025	**31 December 2024**
RUB/USD	78.2267	101.6797
RUB/EUR	92.0938	106.1028
RUB/CNY	11.1592	13.4272

Foreign currency transactions were translated into the functional currency using the official exchange rates established by the Central Bank of Russian Federation at the dates of the transactions.

Revenue recognition. Revenue is income arising in the course of the Group's ordinary activities. Revenue is recognized in the amount of the transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring control over promised goods or services to a customer, excluding the amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognized net of discounts, returns and value added taxes, export duties, excise tax, other similar mandatory payments.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Sales of goods (grain, flour, semolina and bran). Sales are recognized when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the goods, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the contract, the acceptance provisions have expired, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Revenue from sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract.

Receivables are recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. If the Group provides any additional services to the customer after control over goods has passed, revenue from such services is considered to be a separate performance obligation and is recognized over the time of the service rendering.

With regard to sales of commodities such as grain, the Group believes that it acts as an intermediary between the local grain markets and the federal and global markets and therefore accounts for grain sales in accordance with IFRS 15.

Sales of services (port transshipment, transportation services and storage). Revenue from port transshipment, transportation services and storage is recognized in the reporting period when these services have been provided. For port transshipment contracts revenue is recognized based on volume of grain transferred as at the end of the reporting period, in proportion to the total volume of transferred grain, as the buyer simultaneously receives and consumes benefits.

Revenue from transportation services represents revenue from the arrangement of transportation for realized goods. These services take significant time; revenue from these services is recognized in proportion to the period from the service commencement date to the reporting date.

The Company uses a practical expedient, provided for by IFRS 15, according to which the Company does not have to disclose the aggregate price of transaction allocated to performance obligations, which are not completed (or partially completed) as at the end of reporting period, due to obligation not being a part of agreement with the original expected duration of one year or less.

If contracts include several performance obligations, the amount of transaction is allocated to each separate performance obligation based of proportion of prices of their separate sale. If prices are not observable, they are calculated, based on expected expenses plus profit margin.

Financing components. It is deemed that there is no financing component as sales agreements provide payment deferral from 2 to 30 days, which is in line with the market practice.

Commodity loans. The Group provides and obtains commodity loans from other grain traders at the point of transshipment by entering into sales and purchase agreements. Commodity loans are usually returned within several months by reverse transactions between the same parties on identical terms.

These transactions are in substance commodity loans, rather than sale and purchase transactions. Therefore, revenue and cost of sales attributable to these transactions are eliminated from the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Interest income. Interest income is recorded for all debt instruments, other than those at FVPL, on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. This method defers, as part of interest income, all fee received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, all other premiums or discounts. Interest income on debt instruments at FVPL calculated at a nominal interest rate is recorded as interest income in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for (i) financial assets that have become credit-impaired (Stage 3), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their AC, net of the ECL allowance, and (ii) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the AC.

State Grain Intervention Fund. Instruments of the state agricultural policy of the Russian Federation include state purchase and commodity interventions on the market of agricultural produce.

In accordance with Regulation No. 1003 of the Russian Government dated 5 October 2016 and the renewable contract between the Company and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, the Company is acting as a state agent for state purchase and commodity interventions on the grain market, storage of the grain intervention fund and maintaining its quantitative and qualitative characteristics.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

State purchase interventions are organized by purchases of agricultural products from Russian agricultural producers in order to form an intervention fund of such agricultural products. State commodity interventions involve selling these products from the intervention fund.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation organizes state purchase and commodity interventions. The Company purchases and sells grain products as a state agent. The timing and volume of such purchase and sales transactions are controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

All purchases are financed by loans obtained from JSC “Rosselkhozbank” (the state agriculture bank). All grain for the intervention fund is stored and insured by companies selected by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation under direct agreements with the Company.

The beneficiary under the insurance agreements is JSC “Rosselkhozbank.” In accordance with these agreements, grain products for the State Grain Intervention Fund are pledged as collateral with JSC “Rosselkhozbank.”

All sales and purchase of grain products take place on a commodity exchange under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation. Sales transactions are made at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation. Cash proceeds from commodity interventions less loan and interest repayments, other direct expenses and tax payments are transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation. Any losses resulting from commodity interventions are reimbursed by the State. The Company earns a commission fee for undertaking these transactions.

In these operations with grain of the State Grain Intervention Fund, the Group acts as an agent and does not obtain control over the purchased, stored and/or sold grain. In this regard, grain acquired by the Group is not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, and grain sales are not included in the Group’s revenue. The fee is included in revenue in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as revenue from sales of services.

The Group does not recognize liabilities on loans received as part of grain purchase operations for the State Grain Intervention Fund, since, although it is a party to loan agreements, it acts as an intermediary.

Cash received by the Group from sales of grain purchased for the State Grain Intervention Fund is disclosed in the line “Cash and cash equivalents” of the consolidated statement of financial position and liabilities to transfer income from these transactions are disclosed in line “Trade and other payables” of consolidated statement of financial position. Cash received from offsetting and reimbursement of VAT on goods purchased for the State Grain Intervention Fund is disclosed similarly.

Employee benefits. Wages, salaries, contributions to the Russian Federation state pension and social insurance funds, paid annual vacations and sick leaves, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits (such as health services and kindergarten services) are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group.

Pension liabilities. The Group also makes one-time payments in cases of employees’ death, at their retirement and also provides material assistance to former employees after their retirement. Such programs are classified as defined benefit plans. No pension funds are involved for the implementation of these programs.

Amount of such payments generally depends on one or more factors such as employment period and wage rate.

The liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position under the Group’s post-employment defined benefit plans represent the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the reporting date. All post-employment defined benefit plans are considered to be fully unfunded.

The defined benefit obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits associated with the operations of the plan will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related post-employment benefits.

Remeasurements of the post-employment defined benefit obligation comprise actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions. Remeasurements are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

A past service cost is the change in the present value of the post-employment defined benefit obligation resulting from a plan amendment. Past service cost is recognized immediately in the profit or loss as soon as the pension plan conditions are changed.

Earnings per share. Earnings per share are determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of participating shares outstanding during the reporting year.

Segment reporting. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Group's chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. Reportable segments are subject to mandatory disclosure if their revenue or income comprises at least ten percent of the total revenue, comprehensive income or total assets of all operating segments.

4 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are in line with the policies applied in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, except as a result of the adoption of new standards effective as at 1 January 2026. The Group has not adopted any other standards, clarifications or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective. The new standards, which came into force on 1 January 2026, did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also uses professional judgments, apart from those involving accounting estimates, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Professional judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements and accounting estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Loans received for the purchase of grain for the State Grain Intervention Fund. When acting as an agent purchasing grain for the State Grain Intervention Fund, the Group is a party to loan agreements that are provided for the purchase of this grain. After analyzing the terms and conditions of the loan and agency agreements, the Group concluded that in these loan agreements, both in respect of principal and interest payments, it acts as an intermediary. In this regard, loans and borrowings payable, as well as corresponding reimbursement rights of claim to the Ministry of Agriculture in the amount of RUB 55,582,971 and RUB 59,056,510 as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively, were not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group. For more information, please refer to Note 41.

Tax legislation. Russian tax, currency and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations (Note 36).

Recognition of a deferred tax asset. Recognized deferred tax assets represent income tax recoverable through future deductions from taxable income. Deferred income tax assets are recorded to the extent that realization of the related tax benefit is probable. This includes temporary differences, which are expected to reverse in the future and the availability of sufficient future taxable profit against which the deductions can be utilized. The future taxable profits and the amount of tax benefits that are probable in the future are based on the medium-term business plan prepared by management and extrapolated results thereafter. The business plan is based on management's expectations that are deemed to be reasonable under the current circumstances.

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

Litigations. Management of the Group exercises considerable judgment in measuring and recognizing provisions and the exposure to contingent liabilities related to pending litigations or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgment is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim against the Company will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the final settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainties in this evaluation process, actual losses may differ from the originally estimated provision. These estimates are subject to change as new information becomes available, primarily with the support of internal specialists, if available, or with the support of independent advisors, such as actuaries or legal counsel.

Revisions of the estimates may significantly affect future operating results.

Impairment of non-financial assets. The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Assets subject to such an assessment include property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The determination of impairment of property, plant and equipment involves the use of estimates that include, but are not limited to, the cause, timing and amount of the impairment.

Impairment is based on an analysis of a large number of factors, such as changes in the current competitive environment, expectations of growth in the industry, increased cost of capital, changes in the future availability of financing, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of service, current replacement costs and other changes in circumstances, which indicate that impairment exists. Determining the recoverable amount at the cash generating unit level requires the use of management's estimates. The determination of the value in use includes methods based on the assessment of expected future discounted cash flows and requiring the Group to assess such flows at the cash generating unit level and to select a reasonable discount rate for calculating the present value of cash flows. These estimates, including the methodology used, can significantly affect fair value and, ultimately, the amount of impairment of non-financial assets.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment. The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is a matter of professional judgment based on the experience with similar assets. The future economic benefits embodied in the assets are consumed principally through use. However, other factors, such as technical or commercial obsolescence and wear and tear of equipment, often result in the diminution of the economic benefits embodied in the assets. Management assesses the remaining useful lives in accordance with the current technical conditions of the assets and estimated period during which the assets are expected to earn benefits for the Group.

The following primary factors are considered: (a) expected usage of the assets; (b) expected physical wear and tear of equipment, which depends on operational factors and maintenance program; and (c) technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes in market conditions.

6 New standards and interpretations

If necessary, the Group intends to apply standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective, from the date they become effective. The Group expects that these new standards and interpretations will not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

7 Segment information

Operating segments are components that engage in business activities that may earn revenues or incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (CODM) and for which separate financial information is available.

The CODM is the person or group of persons who allocates resources and assesses the performance for the entity. The functions of the CODM are performed by the Board of Directors of the Company.

(a) Description of products and services from which each reportable segment derives its revenue

The Group is organized on the basis of four main business segments:

- State agent in state grain interventions (SGI)
- Port transshipment
- Trade and transportation services
- Production.

(b) Factors that management uses to identify the reportable segments

The Group's segments are strategic business units that focus on different customers. They are managed separately because each business unit requires different marketing strategies and separate expense structure aimed at maintenance of efficient performance.

Segment financial information reviewed by the CODM includes performance indicators of operating segments such as revenue, major expense items and net profit of the Group's subsidiaries. For this purpose, the CODM obtains financial statements of the Group's subsidiaries. Such financial information partially overlaps with the segment analysis provided internally to the CODM.

Management therefore applied the core principle of IFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, in determining which of the overlapping reporting packages should form the basis of operating segments.

(c) Measurement of operating segments' profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The CODM analyzes segment information prepared in accordance with IFRS. The CODM assesses the performance of the operating segments based on EBITDA, which is not an IFRS measure; its reconciliation with IFRS operating profit is provided in this note.

EBITDA is defined as operating profit before:

- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets
- Share of results of associates and impairment of investments in associates.

The CODM assesses the performance of the Group as a state agent separately from other segments due to the particular importance and specific risks related to this activity. Therefore, agent activity is presented as a separate business segment.

The CODM does not review the information related to the operating segment's assets and liabilities in order to make decisions about resource allocation and evaluate results of operations.

(d) Corporate center and other

The Group's CODM treats financial results of the Company as results of a corporate center. According to IFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, the Group does not recognize a corporate center as a separate operating segment. The financial results of the corporate center are aggregated with other operations, which do not form separate operating segments, in *Corporate center and other*.

7 Segment information (continued)

(e) Information on profit or loss of reportable segments

Segment information for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2025 is set out below.

In thousands of Russian rubles	**Agent in state grain interventions**	**Port transshipment**	**Trade and transportation services**	**Production**	**Corporate center and other**	**Eliminations between the segments**	**Total**
Revenue from sales to third parties	618,553	2,838,098	70,346,616	2,379,457	1,024,087	-	77,206,811
Inter-segment revenue	-	3,558,541	7,042	1	26,893	(3,592,477)	-
Total revenue	**618,553**	**6,396,639**	**70,353,658**	**2,379,458**	**1,050,980**	**(3,592,477)**	**77,206,811**
Cost of sales	(66)	(2,140,556)	(60,348)	(2,256,617)	(831,529)	32,677	(5,256,439)
Cost of trading	-	-	(64,570,872)	-	-	3,558,541	(61,012,331)
Gross profit	**618,487**	**4,256,083**	**5,722,438**	**122,841**	**219,451**	**(1,259)**	**10,938,041**
Distribution costs	(22,832)	(6,368)	(121,010)	(33,918)	(84,309)	883	(267,554)
Administrative expenses	(114,281)	(635,660)	(522,059)	(78,910)	(1,160,225)	-	(2,511,135)
Other operating expenses	-	(85,582)	(5,784,791)	(45,236)	(410,065)	376	(6,325,298)
Other operating income	-	7,475	1,339,517	56,303	239,083	-	1,642,378
Operating profit/(loss)	**481,374**	**3,535,948**	**634,095**	**21,080**	**(1,196,065)**	**-**	**3,476,432**
Finance income	-	1,071,499	424,325	57,724	569,827	-	2,123,375
Finance expense	-	(198,378)	(3,812,595)	(6,078)	(28,924)	-	(4,045,975)
Share of results of associates and impairment of investments in associates	-	-	-	-	124,371	-	124,371
Profit/(loss) before tax	**481,374**	**4,409,069**	**(2,754,175)**	**72,726**	**(530,791)**	**-**	**1,678,203**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(129,571)	(1,186,781)	741,336	(19,576)	142,873	-	(451,719)
Profit/(loss) for the year	**351,803**	**3,222,288**	**(2,012,839)**	**53,150**	**(387,918)**	**-**	**1,226,484**
Adjustments to operating profit							
Depreciation and amortization	-	573,195	122,850	61,698	292,992	-	1,050,735
Share of results of associates and impairment of investments in associates	-	-	-	-	124,371	-	124,371
EBITDA	**481,374**	**4,109,143**	**756,945**	**82,778**	**(778,702)**	**-**	**4,651,538**

7 Segment information (continued)

Segment information for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2024 is set out below.

In thousands of Russian rubles	**Agent in state grain interventions**	**Port transshipment**	**Trade and transportation services**	**Production**	**Corporate center and other**	**Eliminations between the segments**	**Total**
Revenue from sales to third parties	751,548	6,320,939	80,296,108	2,668,183	646,412	-	90,683,190
Inter-segment revenue	-	3,939,173	6,345	15,678	10,355	(3,971,551)	-
Total revenue	**751,548**	**10,260,112**	**80,302,453**	**2,683,861**	**656,767**	**(3,971,551)**	**90,683,190**
Cost of sales	(6)	(2,389,771)	(209,216)	(2,521,768)	(437,916)	15,279	(5,543,398)
Cost of trading	-	-	(72,186,026)	-	-	3,939,173	(68,246,853)
Gross profit	**751,542**	**7,870,341**	**7,907,211**	**162,093**	**218,851**	**(17,099)**	**16,892,939**
Distribution costs	(30,557)	(8,958)	(170,105)	(66,474)	(60,180)	1,575	(334,699)
Administrative expenses	(100,540)	(754,514)	(155,578)	(98,745)	(1,119,785)	-	(2,229,162)
Other operating expenses	-	(81,454)	(4,126,595)	(243,673)	(672,174)	15,524	(5,108,372)
Other operating income	-	7,222	2,525,684	7,328	923,300	-	3,463,534
Operating profit/(loss)	**620,445**	**7,032,637**	**5,980,617**	**(239,471)**	**(709,988)**	**-**	**12,684,240**
Finance income	-	939,789	653,177	15,645	1,415,493	-	3,024,104
Finance expense	-	(115,215)	(4,650,202)	(28,389)	(5,250)	-	(4,799,056)
Share of results of associates and impairment of investments in associates	-	-	-	-	86,710	-	86,710
Profit/(loss) before tax	**620,445**	**7,857,211**	**1,983,592**	**(252,215)**	**786,965**	**-**	**10,995,999**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(114,082)	(1,444,712)	(364,725)	46,375	(144,700)	-	(2,021,844)
Profit/(loss) for the year	**506,363**	**6,412,499**	**1,618,867**	**(205,840)**	**642,265**	**-**	**8,974,154**
Adjustments to operating profit							
Depreciation and amortization	-	571,050	39,750	58,615	187,140	-	856,555
Share of results of associates and impairment of investments in associates	-	-	-	-	86,710	-	86,710
EBITDA	**620,445**	**7,603,687**	**6,020,367**	**(180,856)**	**(436,138)**	**-**	**13,627,505**

7 Segment information (continued)

(f) Geographical information

The Group's revenue by customers' geographical location:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Iran	34,524,816	-
UAE	19,239,957	50,873,474
Egypt	9,973,933	23,585,723
Russia	7,438,683	14,288,995
Turkey	6,029,422	803,758
Cuba	-	923,373
China	-	207,867
Total revenue	**77,206,811**	**90,683,190**

(g) Major customers

The Group's revenues from customers, which represent 10% or more of the total revenue, are as follows:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Customer 1 (trading)	27,577,402	-
Customer 2 (trading)	11,692,423	46,576,910
Customer 3 (trading)	10,754,256	-
Customer 4 (trading)	-	23,552,447
Total revenues from major customers	**50,024,081**	**70,129,357**

8 Balances and transactions with related parties

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

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Government of the Russian Federation was the ultimate controlling party of the Group (Note 1), hence significant transactions with other state-controlled entities were disclosed as related party transactions in accordance with IAS 24 requirements.

The nature of the related party relationships for those related parties with whom the Group entered into significant transactions in the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, and had significant outstanding balances as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are detailed below.

8 Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

LLC "Demetra-Holding" and its subsidiaries

LLC "Demetra-Holding" owns 50% less 1 share of OJSC "United Grain Company".

The Group has the following significant balances of transactions with companies belonging to the group of LLC "Demetra-Holding":

In thousands of Russian rubles	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Trade and other receivables	32,740	65
Prepayments	18	13
Trade and other payables	2,076	989

The Group has the following significant transactions with companies belonging to the group of LLC "Demetra-Holding":

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Sales	94,314	1,119,031
Purchase of services	1,389,965	2,221,764
Dividends accrued	1,785,042	4,008,994
Dividends paid	(1,785,042)	(4,720,156)

Associates

Transactions with associates included the following:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Dividends received	6,409	2,608
Purchases	58,017	-

There were no balances with associates as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

State-controlled entities

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into transactions with other entities under the Government control. Taxes are charged and paid in accordance with the Russian tax law.

The Group had the following transactions with state-controlled entities:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Revenue	635,413	30,642
Finance income	1,532,928	2,869,517
Purchases	6,747,739	11,617,490
Finance expense	1,541,733	3,213,212

8 Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

The Group had the following significant balances with state-controlled entities:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Trade and other receivables	33,572	700,395
Short-term deposits	6,000	10,000
Cash and cash equivalents	8,580,916	18,744,770
Loans and borrowings	5,707,792	5,427,823
Trade and other payables	17,676,115	6,164,512
Financial obligations under reverse factoring	15,832,841	6,130,247

Some transactions are conducted through agency agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

The Group had the following transactions with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Note 41):

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Revenue	618,553	751,548

The Group had the following significant balances with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation:

	31 December 2025	**31 December 2024**
Trade and other receivables	422,471	9,261
Trade and other payables	422,471	9,261

In 2025, the Group accrued and paid dividends to the Federal Property Management Agency in the amount of RUB 1,218,265 (2024: RUB 2,706,672).

Key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise General Director, his deputies, and members of the Board of Directors of the Company. The total remuneration paid to the key management personnel amounted to:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Salary	171,590	237,015
Contributions to social funds	32,594	41,570

As of December 31, 2025, the allowance for the key management personnel incentive program, excluding expected contributions to social funds, amounted to RUB 15,946 (31 December 2024: RUB 66,360). There were no balances with key management personnel as of December 31, 2025. (2024: RUB 1,285).

There is no outstanding remuneration for members of the Company's Board of Directors as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

9 Property, plant and equipment

Movements in property, plant and equipment were as follows:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**Land**	**Buildings, structures and utilities**	**Machinery, transport and equipment**	**Rolling stock**	**Other**	**Construction in progress**	**Total**
Cost							
At 31 December 2023	**764,512**	**7,576,455**	**7,131,720**	**3,721,487**	**84,863**	**348,168**	**19,627,205**
Additions	-	231,619	69,852	867,859	99,665	334,710	1,603,705
Transfers	-	14,389	49,900	-	196	(64,485)	-
Disposals	-	(188,611)	(113,639)	-	(15,983)	(68,396)	(386,629)
At 31 December 2024	**764,512**	**7,633,852**	**7,137,833**	**4,589,346**	**168,741**	**549,997**	**20,844,281**
Additions	2,285	294,419	64,029	2,087,963	59,324	1,294,005	3,802,025
Transfers	146,371	17,048	34,425	-	2,678	(200,522)	-
Disposals	(146,854)	(9,372)	(23,134)	(447,950)	(10,486)	(784,157)	(1,421,953)
At 31 December 2025	**766,314**	**7,935,947**	**7,213,153**	**6,229,359**	**220,257**	**859,323**	**23,224,353**
Accumulated depreciation							
At 31 December 2023	**-**	**(1,643,894)**	**(1,581,481)**	**(965,027)**	**(44,093)**	**-**	**(4,234,495)**
Charge for the year	-	(243,183)	(405,465)	(151,024)	1,564	-	(798,108)
Disposals	-	23,912	35,568	1,750	(6,833)	-	54,397
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**(1,863,165)**	**(1,951,378)**	**(1,114,301)**	**(49,362)**	**-**	**(4,978,206)**
Charge for the year	-	(250,663)	(410,368)	(293,024)	(19,629)	-	(973,684)
Disposals	-	4,554	13,272	444,897	15,873	-	478,596
At 31 December 2025	**-**	**(2,109,274)**	**(2,348,474)**	**(962,428)**	**(53,118)**	**-**	**(5,473,294)**
Net book value							
At 31 December 2024	**764,512**	**5,770,687**	**5,186,455**	**3,475,045**	**119,379**	**549,997**	**15,866,075**
At 31 December 2025	**766,314**	**5,826,673**	**4,864,679**	**5,266,931**	**167,139**	**859,323**	**17,751,059**

10 Leases

The Group's lease contracts that have a lease term of more than 12 months are leases of land and buildings, structures and railways. Lease terms vary from one to 35 years. The contracts do not contain the right to purchase the leased item. As a rule, they do not entitle the Group to sublease the leased items and contain no renewal options other than the priority right to extend the lease. The Group also has certain leases of vehicles and other property, plant and equipment with lease terms of less than 12 months. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions to those leases.

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

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Right-of-use assets as at 1 January	**101,657**	**82,809**
Recognition of an asset	273,802	54,238
Depreciation expense	(37,343)	(24,175)
Disposals	(34,085)	-
Changes in terms of the lease	-	(11,215)
Right-of-use assets as at 31 December	**304,031**	**101,657**

Set out below are movements in lease liabilities.

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Lease liabilities as at 1 January	**103,100**	72,916
Recognition of a liability	278,444	54,238
Interest on lease liabilities	5,537	11,226
Payments on lease liabilities	(35,834)	(27,816)
Disposals	(34,740)	-
Changing the terms of the lease	-	(7,464)
Lease liabilities as at 31 December	**316,507**	**103,100**

Depreciation expenses on right-of-use assets were recognized as part of cost of sales. Interest on lease liabilities was recognized as part of finance expenses.

As at 31 December 2025, undiscounted future payments under lease liabilities are due in 2026 in the amount of RUB 42,973, in 2027-2030 in the amount of RUB 149,852 and for the years after 2030 in the amount of RUB 160,209.

As at 31 December 2024, undiscounted future payments under lease liabilities are due in 2025 in the amount of RUB 15,480, in 2026-2029 in the amount of RUB 25,343 and for the years after 2029 in the amount of RUB 165,568.

11 Investments in associates

The table below summarizes movements in the carrying amount of the Group's investments in associates.

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Carrying amount at 1 January	**628,089**	**543,987**
Share of profit of associates	136,587	97,144
Share of loss of associates	(12,216)	(10,434)
Disposal of associate	(128,052)	-
Dividends received from associates	(6,409)	(2,608)
Carrying amount at 31 December	**617,999**	**628,089**

All of the Group's associates are domiciled in the Russian Federation.

11 Investments in associates (continued)

As at 31 December 2025, the Group’s interests in its principal associates and their summarized financial information, including total assets, liabilities, revenues and profit or loss for 2025, were as follows:

Associate	Non-current assets	Current assets	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Net assets	Revenue	Profit/(loss)	Interest, %
JSC “BKZ”	36,661	18,946	38,633	7,733	9,241	39,407	949	25.50%
JSC “Elevator Rudny Klad”	2,664	31,182	-	418	33,428	-	(3,855)	25.50%
OJSC “Gerkules”	992,138	399,227	29,385	380,771	981,209	904,995	238	25.50%
JSC “Ipatovskiy Elevator”	41,917	3,753	350	68,082	(22,762)	5,552	(22,924)	49.00%
OJSC “Khlebnaya Baza No. 3”	68,531	535,098	4,234	20,776	578,619	239,726	48,578	25.50%
OJSC “Penzenskiy KHP”	481,536	3,858,724	12,960	3,867,738	459,562	9,296,450	128,610	31.22%
JSC “Agridigital”	248,560	1,553,092	119,013	531,076	1,151,563	1,807,622	237,403	33.33%
Total	**1,872,007**	**6,400,022**	**204,575**	**4,876,594**	**3,190,860**	**12,293,752**	**388,999**	**-**

As at 31 December 2024, the Group’s interests in its principal associates and their summarized financial information, including total assets, liabilities, revenues and profit or loss for 2024, were as follows:

Associate	Non-current assets	Current assets	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Net assets	Revenue	Profit/(loss)	Interest, %
JSC “Balashovskiy KHP”	106,689	437,260	29,986	28,309	485,654	1,151,059	76,755	25.50%
JSC “BKZ”	39,435	14,608	35,051	10,636	8,356	42,166	4,493	25.50%
JSC “Elevator Rudny Klad”	10,135	34,888	771	679	43,573	(1)	(2,547)	25.50%
OJSC “Gerkules”	877,399	253,826	32,340	117,914	980,971	706,756	6,470	25.50%
JSC “Ipatovskiy Elevator”	36,128	6,598	364	42,199	163	16,888	(19,969)	49.00%
OJSC “Khlebnaya Baza No. 3”	60,641	502,868	3,172	13,474	546,863	222,638	130,120	25.50%
OJSC “Penzenskiy KHP”	368,546	3,691,747	1,211	3,727,391	331,691	8,911,464	90,757	31.22%
JSC “Agridigital”	176,886	980,345	62,588	152,215	942,428	738,360	40,383	33.33%
Total	**1,675,859**	**5,922,140**	**165,483**	**4,092,817**	**3,339,699**	**11,789,330**	**326,462**	**-**

Management could not reliably estimate the fair value of the Group’s investment in shares of associates. Shares of associates are not quoted and recent trade prices are not publicly available.

12 Other non-current assets

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Prepaid rent (Note 42)	115,932	-
Restricted cash	112,435	113,436
Other current assets	350	17,464
Total	**228,717**	**130,900**

13 Inventories

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Goods for resale	2,291,915	1,722,721
Raw and other materials	834,351	490,248
Finished goods	63,798	103,054
Total	**3,190,064**	**2,316,023**

14 Trade and other receivables

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade receivables	35,366,716	6,220,787
Other financial receivables	3,574,071	4,497,516
Settlements for operations with grain of State Grain Intervention Fund	422,471	9,261
Less allowance for expected credit losses	(6,670,061)	(3,788,641)
Total trade and other receivables	**32,693,197**	**6,938,923**

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
EUR	3,010,807	-
RUB	1,717,245	1,306,989
USD	26,057,355	5,631,934
CNY	1,907,790	-
Total trade and other receivables	**32,693,197**	**6,938,923**

Trade receivables arising from inventory loans are represented by receivables from limited number of counterparties. Settlements with these counterparties are done on the basis of offsetting claims for these transactions, which leads to netting off of amounts of receivable and payable. Therefore, delay in payments do not arise and expected credit losses of the Group from these receivables are insignificant.

Analysis by credit quality of neither passed due and nor impaired trade other financial receivables is as follows:

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Large foreign companies	26,811,703	4,345,301
Large Russian corporations	264,213	111,946
Medium companies	507,653	491,339
Government and municipal entities	1,385,634	692,424
Small companies	9,187	3,495
Individuals	1,225	4,802
Total	**28,979,615**	**5,649,307**

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables were as follows:

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024

Allowance for credit losses as at 1 January	**(3,788,641)**	**(3,449,281)**
Accrued allowance for expected credit losses during the year	(3,429,319)	(562,679)
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses during the year	525,816	266,868
Utilized allowance for expected credit losses during the year	22,083	177,632
Recognition of a reserve for a disposed subsidiary	-	(211,181)
Allowance for credit losses as at 31 December	**(6,670,061)**	**(3,788,641)**

14 Trade and other receivables (continued)

Allowance for credit losses in respect of trade and other financial receivables as at 31 December 2025 was determined in accordance with the allowance matrix provided below. The allowance matrix is based on the number of days the asset is overdue.

	Losses	Gross carrying amount	Lifetime ECL
Trade and other receivables			
- current	1.2%	30,042,585	362,592
- less than 30 days overdue	50.6%	6,091,976	3,082,722
- from 30 to 90 days overdue	99.8%	87,339	87,163
- from 91 to 180 days overdue	100.0%	67,588	67,588
- from 181 to 360 days overdue	100.0%	691	691
- more than 360 days overdue	99.9%	3,073,079	3,069,305
Total trade and other receivables (gross carrying amount)		**39,363,258**	
Allowance for credit losses		(6,670,061)	
Total trade and other receivables (carrying amount)		**32,693,197**	

Allowance for credit losses in respect of trade and other financial receivables as at 31 December 2024 was determined in accordance with the allowance matrix provided below. The allowance matrix is based on the number of days the asset is overdue.

	Losses	Gross carrying amount	Lifetime ECL
Trade and other receivables			
- current	3.4%	6,123,228	205,322
- less than 30 days overdue	19.6%	913,965	179,099
- from 30 to 90 days overdue	0%	1,257	-
- from 91 to 180 days overdue	24.9%	367,151	91,465
- from 181 to 360 days overdue	4.4%	9,550	418
- more than 360 days overdue	100%	3,312,413	3,312,337
Total trade and other receivables (gross carrying amount)		**10,727,564**	
Allowance for credit losses		(3,788,641)	
Total trade and other receivables (carrying amount)		**6,938,923**	

Trade and other financial receivables, individually impaired, are mainly related to grain sales contracts with counterparties who find themselves in a difficult financial situation.

15 Prepayments

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Prepayments to suppliers	1,084,201	567,426
Prepaid VAT	2,575,780	1,532,504
Other prepaid taxes	18,973	87,130
Less allowance for impairment	(509,938)	(530,511)
Total	**3,169,016**	**1,656,549**

15 Prepayments (continued)

Reconciliation of movements in allowance for impairment:

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Allowance for impairment at 1 January	**(530,511)**	**(585,928)**
Accrued allowance for impairment during the year	(36,145)	(68,932)
Reversal of allowance for impairment during the year	37,445	13,797
Utilized allowance for impairment during the year	19,273	110,552
Allowance for impairment at 31 December	**(509,938)**	**(530,511)**

16 Short-term investments

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Bank deposits with maturity of over three months	6,000	10,000
Loans to third parties	-	102,304
Other investments	329	298
Total	**6,329**	**112,602**

Bank deposits with original maturity of over three months are presented below.

		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
Company	**Rating agency**	**Rating**	**Balance**	**Rating**	**Balance**
Sberbank	ACRA	AAA(RU)	6,000	AAA(RU)	10,000
Total			**6,000**		**10,000**

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all bank deposits within short-term investments are denominated in Russian rubles. The expected credit losses on bank deposits are insignificant due to the high credit reliability of banks as well as the short-term timing of the placement of funds.

17 Cash and cash equivalents

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Bank balances payable on demand	5,306,667	1,291,188
Bank deposits with original maturities of less than three months	7,825,976	18,385,604
Cash on hand	725	838
Total	**13,133,368**	**19,677,630**

The table below shows the long-term rating and balances of cash and cash equivalents at major financial institutions at the reporting dates.

		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
Company	**Rating agency**	**Rating**	**Balance**	**Rating**	**Balance**
Rosselkhozbank	ACRA	AA(RU)	6,900,734	AA(RU)	5,909,088
Asian-Pacific Bank	Expert RA	ruA-	4,209,917	ruBBB+	927,824
CCP NCC	ACRA	AAA(RU)	836,300	AAA(RU)	-
Sberbank	ACRA	AAA(RU)	391,658	AAA(RU)	202,844
VTB Bank	Expert RA	ruAAA	351,390	ruAAA	6,851,495
Alfa-Bank	Expert RA	ruAA+	333,255	ruAA+	-
TBank*	Expert RA	ruAA	105,757	ruAAA	55,536
Sovcombank	Expert RA	ruAA	15	ruAA	2,680
Bank DOM.RF	Expert RA	ruAA+	-	ruAA	5,726,555
Other	-	-	3,617	-	770
Total			**13,132,643**		**19,676,792**

* In 2024 – Rosbank. On January 1, 2025, Rosbank merged with TBank.

17 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
RUB	8,923,503	18,749,806
CNY	4,209,865	-
USD	-	927,824
Total	**13,133,368**	**19,677,630**

The expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents are insignificant due to the high credit reliability of banks as well as the short-term timing of the placement of funds.

18 Other current assets

In thousands of Russian rubles	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Contract asset (Note 42)	74,040	-
Other current assets	32,056	10,648
Total	**106,096**	**10,648**

19 Share capital and share premium

In thousands of Russian rubles	**Number of shares outstanding**	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Total**
As at 31 December 2023	7,029,879	7,029,879	4,464,394	**11,494,273**
As at 31 December 2024	7,029,879	7,029,879	4,464,394	**11,494,273**
As at 31 December 2025	7,029,879	7,029,879	4,464,394	**11,494,273**

The total authorized number of ordinary shares as at 31 December 2025 is 7,029,879 shares (31 December 2024: 7,029,879 shares) with par value of RUB 1 per share. All issued ordinary shares have been fully paid. Each ordinary share carries one vote.

The table below provides information on movements in dividends in 2025 and 2024.

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Dividends payable at 1 January	**132 ,710**	**1,242,673**
Dividends declared during the year	3,221,875	7,217,381
Dividends paid during the year	(3,278,120)	(8,280,245)
Write-off of unclaimed dividends payable	(328)	(49,060)
Other changes	1,190	1,961
Dividends payable at 31 December	**77,327**	**132,710**

Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company

In 2025, the Company declared dividends to its shareholders in the amount of RUB 2,436,529 (2024: RUB 5,413,344).

In 2025, the Company paid dividends to its shareholders in the amount of RUB 2,436,529 (2024: RUB 5,650,352).

All dividends are declared and paid in Russian rubles. In accordance with Russian legislation, the Company distributes profits as dividends on the basis of financial statements prepared in accordance with Russian Accounting Rules.

The statutory financial statements of the Company are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations.

Russian legislation identifies the basis of distribution as the net profit. The amount of net loss for the current year, reflected in the Company's issued annual financial statements for 2025, prepared in accordance with Russian accounting rules, amounted to RUB 1,436,053 (2024: loss of RUB 8,626,346) and the closing balance of retained earnings including the current year statutory net profit totaled RUB 19,018,437 (2024: RUB 22,891,019).

However, this legislation and other statutory laws and regulations are open to legal interpretation and accordingly management believes at present that it would not be appropriate to disclose an amount for distributable reserves in these consolidated financial statements.

19 Share capital and share premium(continued)

Dividends paid to non-controlling interest

Dividends declared to non-controlling interest by subsidiaries of the parent company of the Group during 2025 amounted to RUB 785,347 (2024: RUB 1,805,711). Dividends paid to non-controlling interest by subsidiaries of the parent company of the Group during 2025 amounted to RUB 841,591 (2024: RUB 2,629,893).

20 Loans and borrowings

Long-term loans and borrowings

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
In thousands of Russian rubles	**Interest rate**	**Carrying amount**	**Interest rate**	**Carrying amount**
Alfa - Bank	CB rate + 2%*	1,987,145	CB rate + 2%*	993,300
Total long-term loans and borrowings		**1,987,145**		**993,300**

*In 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation implemented a program of state subsidies for loans issued to certain enterprises in the agricultural sector.

Within the framework of this program the Group company received a loan from Alfa Bank JSC for the purpose of purchasing railway transport (cars) in the third quarter of 2024 for amount of RUB 993,300 and in the first quarter of 2025 for amount of RUB 993,300 for total amount of RUB 1,986,600 for a period up to 2039. The interest rate set for the Group company is the key rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation + 2%. Within the framework of the above-mentioned program of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, a subsidy was provided in the amount of ½ (one half) of the Central Bank rate for the entire term of the loan, subject to compliance with certain requirements. The subsidy is paid directly by the government agency to the credit institution. Each year, the list of companies receiving the subsidy is approved by a separate resolution of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Short-term loans and borrowings

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
In thousands of Russian rubles	**Interest rate**	**Carrying amount**	**Interest rate**	**Carrying amount**
Bank loans	17.7%-19.2%	17,115,711	21.84%-23.15%	5,629,521
"NGT" LLC	-	-	0%	102,273
Total		**17,115,711**		**5,731,794**

As of December 31, 2025, the fair value of long-term and short-term loans and borrowings is equal to their carrying amount (as of December 31, 2024, the fair value of long-term and short-term loans and borrowings is equal to their carrying amount).

Credit facilities

The following credit facilities were available to the Group:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Expiring within one year	66,900,000	50,600,000
Expiring beyond one year	2,064,000	2,064,000
Less amount withdrawn	(19,035,956)	(6,620,693)
Total	**49,928,044**	**46,043,307**

All loans and other borrowings are at fixed interest rates and denominated in Russian rubles. The repayment dates of loans and borrowings are provided in Note 38.

20 Loans and borrowings (continued)

In 2025 and 2024, the Group did not capitalize borrowing costs directly related to the expansion of transshipment capacities. (Note 9).

The Group does not apply hedge accounting and has not entered into any hedging arrangements in respect of its interest rate exposures.

Compliance with terms of the loan agreements is disclosed in Note 36.

Liabilities from financing activities

Movements in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities for each period are presented in the table below. The items of these liabilities are those that are reported as financing in the statement of cash flows.

	Liabilities from financing activities			
In thousands of Russian rubles	**Loans and borrowings**	**Dividends payable**	**Reverse factoring obligations**	**Total**
At 31 December 2023	**15,574,544**	**1,242,673**	**9,492,582**	**26,309,799**
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	45,310,402	-	24,116,924	69,427,326
Repayment of loans and borrowings	(54,160,220)	-	(27,479,259)	(81,639,479)
Interest paid	(3,109,437)	-	-	(3,109,437)
Dividends paid (Note 19)	-	(8,280,245)	-	(8,280,245)
Other changes not related to cash movements, including:	3,109,805	7,170,282	-	10,280,087
Finance expense (Note 32)	*3,041,148*	-	-	*3,041,148*
Dividends declared (Note 19)	-	*7,217,381*	-	*7,217,381*
Write-off of unclaimed dividends payable (Note 19)	-	*(49,060)*	-	*(49,060)*
Other non-cash movements	*68,657*	*1,961*	-	*70,618*
At 31 December 2024	**6,725,094**	**132,710**	**6,130,247**	**12,988,051**
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	45,772,570	-	25,346,440	71,119,010
Repayment of loans and borrowings	(33,357,306)	-	(15,643,846)	(49,001,152)
Interest paid	(2,276,619)	-	-	(2,276,619)
Dividends paid (Note 19)	-	(3,278,120)	-	(3,278,120)
Other changes not related to cash movements, including:	2,239,117	3,222,737	-	5,461,854
Finance expense (Note 32)	*2,324,796*	-	-	*2,324,796*
Dividends declared (Note 19)	-	*3,221,875*	-	*3,221,875*
Write-off of unclaimed dividends payable (Note 19)	-	*(328)*	-	*(328)*
Other non-cash movements	*(85,679)*	*1,190*	-	*(84,489)*
At 31 December 2025	**19,102,856**	**77,327**	**15,832,841**	**35,013,024**

21 Trade and other payables

In thousands of Russian rubles	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Trade payables	2,102,429	242,790
Dividends payable	77,327	132,710
Settlements for operations with grain of State Grain Intervention Fund	422,471	9,261
Other payables	215,588	448,456
Total financial payables within trade and other payables	**2,817,815**	**833,217**
Advances received	16,590	359,077
Payables to employees	239,186	334,632
Total trade and other payables	**3,073,591**	**1,526,926**

As at 31 December 2025, financial payables within trade and other payables were denominated in the following currencies: RUB 117,214 (31 December 2024: RUB 49,030) were denominated in US dollars; nil in British pounds sterling (31 December 2024: RUB 47). All other financial liabilities within trade and other payables were denominated in Russian rubles.

22 Reverse factoring

Since 2021, the Group's subsidiary has entered into reverse factoring agreements with a number of major Russian banks. Under these agreements, the banks pay current accounts payable within established limits to the Group's subsidiary's counterparties. Funds are transferred to the banks for paid invoices on a deferred basis. Banks receive a fee calculated as a percentage of the current balance for each day of the deferred payment. The Principal can choose the fee paid to the Agent: either a fixed financing fee or a floating financing fee calculated based on the Central Bank of the Russian Federation key rate. The rate is selected by the Principal when sending each document register to the Agent.

The total amount of debt under factoring agreements as of December 31, 2025 amounted to RUB 15,843,841 (December 31, 2024: RUB 6,130,247). The amount of expenses for agency fees for 12 months of 2025 amounted to RUB 1,479,772 (2024: RUB 1,739,731). The amount of funds paid as an agency fee amounted to RUB 1,496,851 (2024: RUB 2,134,765).

The amount of the unused limit as of December 31, 2025 amounted to RUB 15,499,930 (December 31, 2024: RUB 18,869,753).

23 Other taxes payable

In thousands of Russian rubles	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Value added tax	70,569	48,857
Social insurance	134,919	146,204
Property tax	55,301	56,292
Personal income tax	400	2,335
Other taxes	2,156	2,931
Total	**263,345**	**256,619**

24 Analysis of revenue by category

Analysis of revenue by category:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Sales of goods	67,310,707	78,702,133
Port transshipment	2,838,098	6,320,939
Transportation services	5,415,366	4,262,158
Revenue from a contract	339,838	-
Sales of other services, including:	1,302,802	1,397,960
Agency fee for agency services related to operations with State Grain Intervention Fund (Note 41)	*618,553*	*751,548*
Total revenue	**77,206,811**	**90,683,190**

Timing of revenue recognition (for each revenue stream) is as follows:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
At a point in time	68,613,509	80,100,093
Over time	8,593,302	10,583,097
Total revenue	**77,206,811**	**90,683,190**

As part of its normal activities, the Group undertakes sales commitments of grain to counterparties. Commitments of grain sales as of December 31, 2025 amounted to RUB 2,258,422 (December 31, 2024: RUB 6,906,085).

25 Cost of sales (less trading)

In thousands of Russian rubles	2025	2024
Raw materials and supplies	2,091,513	2,377,069
Employee benefits	1,286,478	1,477,204
Depreciation of fixed assets	773,573	746,922
Pier construction	397,236	-
Taxes other than income tax	257,662	418,641
Electricity and utilities	194,507	235,740
Repairs and maintenance	137,946	132,599
Other	117,524	155,223
Total	**5,256,439**	**5,543,398**

26 Cost of trading

In thousands of Russian rubles	2025	2024
Purchase price of sold grain	50,220,944	53,342,683
Freight	5,415,365	4,262,157
Customs duties	2,701,569	7,751,819
Transportation costs	1,684,117	1,694,728
Fumigation	319,029	289,929
Certification	149,917	768
Technological losses	143,795	159,740
Commissions	141,357	207,454
Surveyor services	73,657	85,191
Employee compensation costs	65,594	223,861
Storage costs	37,220	66,172
Shipping costs	36,524	-
Other	23,243	162,351
Total	**61,012,331**	**68,246,853**

27 Selling expenses

In thousands of Russian rubles	2025	2024
Depreciation of fixed assets	117,204	6,402
Advertising expenses	51,014	72,423
Employee compensation expenses	42,019	31,877
Voluntary insurance services	26,134	21,242
Surveyor services	10,423	7,090
Raw materials and supplies	6,297	17,582
Transportation expenses	3,877	20,122
Rent	2,209	19,698
Other	8,377	138,263
Total	**267,554**	**334,699**

28 Administrative expenses

In thousands of Russian rubles	2025	2024
Employee benefit expenses	1,826,831	1,722,545
Banking services	189,724	76,063
Repairs and maintenance	86,650	42,013
Depreciation of fixed assets	82,907	44,783
Depreciation of intangible assets	41,571	34,272
Amortization of rights-of-use	35,480	24,175
Consulting services	27,849	34,426
Electricity and utilities	21,956	27,736
Rent	12,439	16,714
Fire safety	114	80
Other	185,614	206,355
Total	**2,511,135**	**2,229,162**

29 Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses consist of the following:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Change in the allowance for expected credit losses	2,796,637	295,811
Sale of foreign currency	1,551,656	102,375
Exchange rate differences	1,533,050	-
Charity	172,420	235,245
Demurrage (expense)	80,974	209,545
Disposal of associates	37,637	-
Fire safety expenses	33,395	33,090
Write-off of inventories	17,595	-
Disposal of intangible assets	6,895	8,390
Legal claims and other provisions (expense)	3,602	2,921,514
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	846	-
Net loss from derivatives trading	-	837,505
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	78,615
Change in the allowance for impairment of advances	-	56,932
Other	90,591	329,350
Total	**6,325,298**	**5,108,372**

30 Other operating income

Other operating income consists of the following:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Net income from derivatives trading	871,953	-
Penalties for breach of contract (income)	491,824	481,534
Dispatch (income)	80,548	224,663
Trade and other receivables recovered	66,610	295,501
Change in the allowance for impairment of advances	3,538	-
Pension expenses	2,168	8,691
Foreign exchange differences	-	2,153,684
Other	125,737	299,461
Total	**1,642,378**	**3,463,534**

31 Finance income

Finance income comprises the following:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Interest on deposits	2,118,315	3,023,865
Effect of reducing the discounting period for accounts receivable	5,060	239
Total	**2,123,375**	**3,024,104**

32 Finance expense

Finance expense comprises the following:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Interest expenses on loans and borrowings	2,324,796	3,041,148
Interest expenses on reverse factoring	1,479,772	1,739,731
Discounting effect	202,791	-
Interest on lease obligations	33,956	11,226
Interest expense on actuarial liabilities	4,660	5,737
Other financial expenses	-	1,214
Total	**4,045,975**	**4,799,056**

33 Income tax

(a) Components of income tax expenses

Income tax expense recorded in profit or loss for the year comprises the following:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Current income tax expense	1,708,336	2,020,641
Deferred income tax expense/(benefit)	(1,256,617)	1,203
Total income tax expense	**451,719**	**2,021,844**

(b) Reconciliation between income tax expense and profit or loss multiplied by applicable tax rate

The current corporate income tax rate applicable to the majority of the Group's profits for 2025 is 25% (2024: 20%). The corporate income tax rate applicable to the majority of the subsidiaries' profits is 25% (2024: 20%).

Below is a reconciliation of estimated and actual income tax expenses.

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Profit before tax	**1,678,203**	**10,995,998**
Theoretical income tax expense at the statutory rate of 25% / 20 %	335,641	2,199,200
Tax effect of items which are not deductible or assessable for taxation purposes		
Expenses recognized for tax purposes only	-	(364,375)
Non-deductible expenses	65,028	68,068
Carrying forward losses	148,304	133,458
Other	(97,254)	(14,507)
Total	**451,719**	**2,021,844**

33 Income tax (continued)

(c) Deferred taxes analyzed by type of temporary difference

Differences between IFRS and the tax legislation of the Russian Federation and other countries lead to the emergence of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for the purposes of preparing financial statements and for the purposes of calculating income tax.

The tax consequences of the movements in these temporary differences are detailed below and are reflected at a rate of 25%.

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	Deferred tax credited/(charged) to profit or loss	Deferred tax credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	31 December 2024	Deferred tax credited/(charged) to profit or loss	Deferred tax credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	31 December 2023
Property, plant and equipment	(1,131,072)	(99,008)	-	(1,032,064)	(510,643)	-	(521,421)
Investments in associates	(13,557)	(8,404)	-	(5,153)	4,933	-	(10,086)
Inventories	24,521	(18,298)	-	42,819	80,589	-	(37,770)
Receivables	2,020,943	1,194,944	-	825,468	(89,256)	-	914,724
Provisions	358,750	284,997	-	73,753	110,528	-	(36,775)
Post-employment defined benefit obligations	9,528	543	(723)	9,708	3,044	(2,897)	9,561
Loss carried forward	1,160,288	(148,304)	-	1,308,592	454,561	-	854,031
Payables	101,583	49,647	-	51,936	(54,959)	-	106,895
Recognized deferred tax asset	**3,186,768**	**1,400,803**	**-**	**1,785,965**	**304,065**	**-**	**1,481,900**
Recognized deferred tax liability	**(655,815)**	**(144,186)**	**(723)**	**(510,906)**	**(305,268)**	**(2,897)**	**(202,741)**
Net deferred tax assets	**2,530,953**	**1,256,617**	**(723)**	**1,275,059**	**(1,203)**	**(2,897)**	**1,279,159**

Under the Group's current structure, tax losses and current tax assets of some Group companies cannot be offset against current tax liabilities and taxable profits of other Group companies. Consequently, taxes may accrue even if there is a consolidated tax loss. Therefore, offsetting deferred tax assets and liabilities is only possible if they relate to the same taxpayer.

Temporary differences in property, plant and equipment represent temporary differences arising from different useful lives and fair value adjustments to property, plant and equipment upon transition to IFRS. Temporary differences in accounts receivable primarily represent temporary differences associated with differences in the timing of recognition of credit loss expenses on accounts receivable.

34 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as the ratio of profit attributable to shareholders of the Company to the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, excluding treasury shares.

The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares; therefore, the diluted earnings per share equal the basic earnings per share.

Earnings per share are calculated as follows:

In thousands of Russian rubles	Note	2025	2024
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders		(378,940)	6,110,622
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	19	7,029,879	7,029,879
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (rubles per share)		**(53.90)**	**869.24**

35 Provisions for liabilities and charges

In thousands of Russian rubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Freight	1,206,444	-
Employee benefits reserve	136,435	136,540
Litigation reserve	-	27,641
Tax liabilities	-	8,600
Other	268	31,093
Total	**1,343,147**	**203,874**

36 Contingencies and commitments

Legal proceedings. From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Group may be received. Based on its own assessment and the recommendations of internal and external professional advisors, management believes that the claims will not result in significant losses in excess of the provisions recognized in these consolidated financial statements (Note 35).

Tax contingencies. Russian tax and customs legislation enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period is subject to varying interpretations when applied to the transactions and activities of the Group. Consequently, tax positions taken by management and the formal documentation supporting the tax positions may be challenged tax authorities. Russian tax administration is gradually strengthening, including the fact that there is a higher risk of review of tax transactions without a clear business purpose or with tax non-compliant counterparties. Tax reviews may cover three calendar years preceding the year in which decisions to conduct a tax review are made. Under certain circumstances, reviews may cover longer periods.

The Russian transfer pricing legislation is to a large extent aligned with the international transfer pricing principles developed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) but has its own specifics. This transfer pricing legislation provides the possibility for tax authorities to make transfer pricing adjustments and impose additional tax liabilities in respect of controlled transactions (transactions with related parties and some types of transactions with unrelated parties), provided that the transaction price is not on an arm’s length basis. Management has implemented internal controls to be in compliance with the new transfer pricing legislation.

Tax liabilities arising from transactions between Group entities are determined using actual transaction prices. It is possible, with the evolution of the practice of application of transfer pricing rules, that such prices could be challenged.

36 Contingencies and commitments (continued)

As Russian tax legislation does not provide definitive guidance in certain areas, the Group adopts, from time to time, interpretations that reduce the overall tax rate of the Group. Management believes that its current tax position and interpretations applied by the Group can be reliably supported, however, there is a risk that the Group may incur additional expenses if the management's tax position and interpretations applied by the Group are challenged by tax authorities.

Management estimates that possible exposure to the above risks and other risks related to income tax and other taxes (e.g., additional VAT liabilities) that are higher than remote, but for which no liability is required to be recognized under IFRS, can significantly exceed the liabilities and provisions recognized in the statement of financial position as at the reporting date. This estimation is provided to comply with the IFRS requirement for disclosure of possible tax risks and should not be considered as an estimate of the Group's future tax liabilities.

Capital expenditure commitments. As at 31 December 2025, the Group had contractual capital expenditure commitments in respect of purchase of property, plant and equipment totaling RUB 678,231 including VAT (31 December 2024: RUB 1,225,278 including VAT).

The Group has already allocated the necessary resources in respect of these commitments. Management of the Group is confident that the level of profit in the future, as well as volume of financing will be sufficient to cover these and similar obligations.

Pledged assets and restricted assets. No property, plant and equipment has been pledged as collateral under loans or borrowings (Note 9).

Environmental matters. The environmental regulation in the Russian Federation is evolving and the attitude of government authorities to its enforcement is being continually reconsidered. The Group periodically evaluates its liabilities under environmental regulations. Liabilities are recognized in the consolidated financial statements when identified. Potential liabilities, which might arise as a result of changes in existing regulations, civil litigation or legislation, cannot be estimated but could be material. In the current enforcement climate under existing legislation, management believes that there are no significant liabilities for environmental damage.

Compliance with covenants. The Group must comply with certain covenants, mainly related to loans and borrowings. During 2025, there were no cases of violation by the Group of short-term loan agreements in part of financial indicators.

These violations did not result in early repayment of these loan agreements, and did not affect the classification of these loans, since they were short-term.

37 Non-controlling interest

The following table provides information about each subsidiary that has non-controlling interest that is material to the Group.

2025	Place of business (and country of incorporation, if different)	Proportion of non-controlling interest	Proportion of voting rights attributable to non-controlling interest	Profit/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	Accumulated non-controlling interest in subsidiary	Dividends paid to non-controlling interest during the year
PJSC “NKHP”	Russia	49%	49%	1,598,192	8,352,535	841,591
JSC “Buturlinovskiy Melcombinat”	Russia	49%	49%	20,768	69,870	-
JSC “Ardatovskoe HPP”	Russia	1 share	1 share	-	-	-
JSC “Atyashevskoe HPP”	Russia	1 share	1 share	-	-	-
JSC “Grachevskiy Elevator”	Russia	49%	49%	-	-	-
JSC “Obrochinskoe HPP”	Russia	1 share	1 share	-	-	-
JSC “Orskiy Elevator”	Russia	1%	1%	(39)	(361)	-
JSC “Portovyi Elevator”	Russia	49%	49%	(10,887)	6,047	-
JSC “Reservhleb”	Russia	1 share	1 share	-	-	-
JSC “Surovikinskiy Elevator”	Russia	49%	49%	(2,610)	(8,195)	-
Total				**1,605,424**	**8,419,895**	**841,591**

37 Non-controlling interest (continued)

2024	Place of business (and country of incorporation, if different)	Proportion of non-controlling interest	Proportion of voting rights attributable to non-controlling interest	Profit/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	Accumulated non-controlling interest in subsidiary	Dividends paid to non-controlling interest during the year
PJSC "NKHP"	Russia	49%	49%	3,006,335	7,513,938	2,622,047
JSC "Buturlinovskiy Melcombinat"	Russia	49%	49%	(146,220)	49,102	-
JSC "Ardatovskoe HPP"	Russia	1 share	1 share	-	-	-
JSC "Atyashevskoe HPP"	Russia	1 share	1 share	-	-	-
JSC "Elevator" *	Russia	17.51%	17.51%	(10,770)	(24,963)	-
JSC "Grachevskiy Elevator"	Russia	49%	49%	-	-	-
JSC "Obrochinskoe HPP"	Russia	1 share	1 share	-	-	-
JSC "Orskiy Elevator"	Russia	1%	1%	(66)	(325)	-
JSC "Portovyi Elevator"	Russia	49%	49%	111	16,814	7,846
JSC "Reservhleb"	Russia	1 share	1 share	-	-	-
JSC "Surovikinskiy Elevator"	Russia	49%	49%	14,143	(5,585)	-
Total				**2,863,532**	**7,548,981**	**2,629,893**

*On January 14, 2025, by the decision of the Arbitration Court of the Stavropol Territory, JSC Elevator was declared bankrupt. In this regard, the Group decided to exclude JSC Elevator from the consolidation perimeter on December 31, 2024. This consolidated financial statement reflects the results of JSC Elevator for 2024, but does not reflect the balances as of December 31, 2024.

37 Non-controlling interest (continued)

The summarized financial information of these subsidiaries was as follows:

2025	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit/ (loss)	Total comprehensive income/(loss)
PJSC "NKHP"	7,802,450	11,495,975	(899,126)	(624,771)	(7,656,082)	3,261,617	3,263,785
JSC "Buturlinovskiy Melcombinat"	671,946	468,256	(912,678)	(80,716)	(1,566,762)	42,383	42,383
JSC "Ardatovskoe HPP"	12,212	3,355	(2,491)	(388)	(6,750)	3,750	3,750
JSC "Atyashevskoe HPP"	15,694	7,591	(3,035)	(1,496)	(7,542)	3,436	3,436
JSC "Grachevskiy Elevator"	45,803	74,609	(17,809)	(2,496)	(135,864)	33,684	33,684
JSC "Obrochinskoe HPP"	6,464	15,516	(515)	(2,513)	(5,750)	4,985	4,985
JSC "Orskiy Elevator"	3,456	16,156	(101,682)	(3,891)	(22,526)	(9,348)	(9,348)
JSC "Portovyi Elevator"	7,876	66,703	(27,921)	(34,253)	(14,344)	(22,218)	(22,218)
JSC "Reservhleb"	98,420	313,724	(17,115)	(48,702)	(123,885)	38,616	38,616
JSC "Surovikinskiy Elevator"	37,566	77,161	(111,514)	(19,918)	(138,802)	(5,326)	(5,326)
Total	**8,701,887**	**12,539,046**	**(2,093,886)**	**(819,144)**	**(9,678,307)**	**3,351,579**	**3,353,747**

37 Non-controlling interest (continued)

2024	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit/ (loss)	Total comprehensive income/(loss)
PJSC “NKHP”	6,870,312	11,467,161	(2,023,275)	(468,498)	(11,159,907)	6,135,378	6,144,069
JSC “Buturlinovskiy Melcombinat”	428,245	467,539	(696,264)	(95,095)	(1,898,718)	(298,408)	(298,408)
JSC “Ardatovskoe HPP”	11,849	4,160	(2,469)	(393)	(6,750)	4,123	4,123
JSC “Atyashevskoe HPP”	13,710	9,023	(3,877)	(1,721)	(7,542)	1,659	1,659
JSC “Elevator”*	28,897	57,767	(225,682)	(3,514)	(67,338)	(61,510)	(61,510)
JSC “Grachevskiy Elevator”	18,125	72,067	(20,549)	(3,221)	(86,572)	5,020	5,020
JSC “Obrochinskoe HPP”	6,346	13,220	(652)	(1,657)	(6,214)	6,490	6,490
JSC “Orskiy Elevator”	8,751	17,140	(101,785)	(1,444)	(11, 264)	(15,688)	(15,688)
JSC “Portovyi Elevator”	18,547	59,129	(5,699)	(37,596)	(67,450)	226	226
JSC “Reservhleb”	92,026	294,531	(15,274)	(47,413)	(100,316)	2,064,559	2,064,559
JSC “Surovikinskiy Elevator”	39,303	66,381	(98,115)	(18,948)	(139,155)	28,863	28,863
Total	**7,536,111**	**12,528,118**	**(3,193,641)**	**(679,500)**	**(13,551,226)**	**7,870,712**	**7,879,403**

38 Financial risk management

The risk management function within the Group is carried out in respect of financial risks, operational risks and legal risks. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. 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, in order to mitigate operational and legal risks.

Credit risk. The Group is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Group's sales of products on deferred payment terms and other transactions with counterparties giving rise to financial assets.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk by class of assets is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The impact of possible netting of assets and liabilities to reduce potential credit exposure is not significant. The Group has no collateral held as a security for its financial assets.

The majority of customers do not have independent ratings. To mitigate the risk of default on payment of amounts due by counterparties for supplied goods or rendered services, the Group regularly revises the maximum amount of loans and grace periods for each significant customer. Limits on the level of credit risk by product and industry are approved regularly by management. The Group regularly monitors such risks and reviews the limits at least annually.

The Group's management carries out the aging analysis of outstanding trade receivables and follows up on past due balances.

To mitigate credit risk related to cash with banks and on bank deposits, the Group places cash with financial institutions, which have a minimal risk of a default at the moment of transaction.

Credit risk grading system. For measuring credit risk and classifying financial instruments by level of credit risk, the Group applies two approaches: an internal risk-based (IRB) rating system or risk grades estimated by external international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's [S&P], Fitch, Moody's).

Each master scale credit risk grade is assigned a specific degree of creditworthiness:

- *Excellent* – strong credit quality with low expected credit risk
- *Good* – adequate credit quality with a moderate credit risk
- *Satisfactory* – moderate credit quality with a satisfactory credit risk
- *Special monitoring* – facilities that require closer monitoring and remedial management and
- *Default* – facilities in which a default has occurred.

The internal risk-based rating system is developed internally and ratings are assigned by management. The Group uses different methods of credit risk assessment depending on the asset class. There are three most common types of such systems:

- *Model-based system*. Under such a system, credit risk ratings are assigned using in-house statistical models with limited involvement of credit professionals. Statistical models include qualitative and quantitative information that is optimal for forecasting based on historical default data.
- *Expert judgment system.* Under this system, credit risk ratings are assigned subjectively by experienced credit professionals based on the Group's internal methodology and various qualitative and quantitative factors. This approach is based on expert methodology and judgment rather than complex statistical models.
- *Hybrid system*. This rating system is a combination of the two above. It has been developed using historical data with the support of experts.

The Group uses internal risk-based rating systems to assess credit risk for the following financial assets: cash and cash equivalents, deposits with an original maturity of more than three months.

38 Financial risk management (continued)

The table below presents an analysis of cash and deposits by credit quality as at 31 December 2025.

In thousands of Russian rubles	Balances with banks on demand accounts	Deposits and bonds with original maturities of less than three months	Deposits with original maturities of more than three months	Total
Excellent level	514,654	6,493,837	**6,000**	**7,014,491**
Good level	4,794,738	1,329,414	**-**	**6,124,152**
Total cash, cash equivalents and deposits as at 31 December	**5,309,392**	**7,823,251**	**6,000**	**13,138,643**

The table below presents an analysis of cash and deposits by credit quality as at 31 December 2024.

In thousands of Russian rubles	Balances with banks on demand accounts	Deposits and bonds with original maturities of less than three months	Deposits with original maturities of more than three months	Total
Excellent level	61,444	6,790,400	10,000	**6,861,844**
Good level	1,230,197	11,594,751	-	**12,824,948**
Total cash, cash equivalents and deposits as at 31 December	**1,291,641**	**18,385,151**	**10,000**	**19,686,792**

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement. ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of future cash shortfalls (i.e., the weighted average of credit losses, with the respective risks of default occurring in a given time period used as weights). ECL measurement is unbiased and is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. ECL measurement is based on four components used by the Group: probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD"), loss given default ("LGD") and discount rate.

The *lifetime ECL* risk management model covers losses that result from all possible default events over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The *12-month ECL* model represents a portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period, or remaining life of the financial instrument if it is less than a year.

To measure PD, the Group defines default as a situation when the exposure meets one or more of the following criteria:

- The borrower's contractual payments are more than 90 days overdue.
- International rating agencies assigned a default rating to the borrower.
- The borrower meets the following potential insolvency criteria:
- The borrower is insolvent.
- The borrower breached a financial covenant (financial covenants).
- It is becoming more likely that the borrower will initiate a bankruptcy procedure.

Market risk. Market risk related to financial instruments is the risk of change in fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows expected to be received from a financial instrument, due to the change in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and other market indicators. Of the above risks, the Group is the most exposed to risks of changes in interest rates, exchange rates and commodity prices.

The exposure to market risk presented below is based on changes in one variable, with all other variables remaining constant. It rarely occurs in practice, and changes in some variables can be interrelated, e.g. changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

Sales price risk. The Group's revenue includes revenue from grain exports, which exposes the Group to commodity price risk. The Group manages this risk through daily monitoring of unsold grain balances, which helps to mitigate risks arising from grain price fluctuations.

38 Financial risk management (continued)

Purchase price risk. The Group purchases grain at Russian domestic market. Grain prices are volatile. The Group does not manage its price risks arising from purchases of grain.

Currency risk. In respect of currency risk, management sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total. The positions are monitored monthly. The table below summarizes the Group's exposure to currency risk at the end of the reporting period.

In thousands of Russian rubles	Monetary financial assets	Monetary financial liabilities	Net balance sheet position
31 December 2025			
Russian rubles	10,491,419	(37,892,074)	(27,400,655)
US dollars	26,188,296	(117,214)	26,071,082
Chinese yuan	381,558	-	381,558
Kyrgyz som	6,127,242	-	6,127,242
Total	**43,188,515**	**(38,009,288)**	**5,179,227**
31 December 2024			
Russian rubles	20,067,124	(14,333,190)	5,733,934
US dollars	6,559,758	(49,030)	6,510,728
Chinese yuan	-	-	-
British pounds sterling	-	(47)	(47)
Total	**26,626,882**	**(14,382,267)**	**12,244,615**

The following table presents sensitivities of profit and loss and equity to possible changes in exchange rates applied at the reporting date to the Group entities' functional currency, with all other variables held constant.

	31 December 2025	**31 December 2024**
In thousands of Russian rubles	**Effect on profit or loss in case of change by 20%**	**Effect on profit or loss in case of change by 20%**
Appreciation of US dollar	5,214,216	1,302,146
Depreciation of US dollar	(5,214,216)	(1,302,146)
Appreciation of Kyrgyz som	1,225,448	-
Depreciation of Kyrgyz som	(1,225,448)	-
Appreciation of the British pound	-	(9)
Depreciation of the British pound	-	9
Appreciation of Chinese yuan	381,558	-
Depreciation of Chinese yuan	(381,558)	-

The exposure was calculated only for monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Group.

Interest rate risk. The Group's income and operating cash flows are exposed to changes in market interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk arises from short-term and long-term loans and borrowings. The Group's policy is to ensure that most of its borrowings are fixed rate instruments.

Income and cash flows from operating activities of the Group do not significantly depend on changes in market interest rates due to the fact that the share of loans and borrowings with a floating interest rate is insignificant (Note 20).

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulties in discharging its financial liabilities. The Group is exposed to the risk due to daily calls on its available cash resources. Liquidity risk is managed by the Group's management. Management monitors monthly rolling forecasts of the Group's cash flows.

The Group seeks to maintain a sustainable funding base mainly comprising loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The Group invests in property, plant and equipment and construction in progress, while maintaining sufficient investments in cash and cash equivalents, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements. The Group's portfolio of liquid assets comprises cash and cash equivalents (Note 17).

38 Financial risk management (continued)

The Treasury Department controls the liquidity position on a daily basis and performs regular liquidity stress testing under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions.

The amounts disclosed in the maturity table represent contractual undiscounted cash flows. Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the consolidated statement of financial position because the amount in the consolidated statement of financial position is based on discounted cash flows.

Derivative financial instruments are included in the contractual amount payable or receivable if the Group does not expect the position on derivative financial instruments to be closed by the date of their repayment. In this case, derivative financial instruments are included in the calculation on the basis of expected cash flows. For the purposes of the maturity analysis, embedded derivatives are not separated from hybrid (combined) financial instruments.

Financial assets are disclosed in Notes 14, 16 and 17. All financial assets have maturity of not more than 12 months from the reporting date.

When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed in the table is determined by reference to the conditions existing as at the reporting date. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**On demand and less than 1 month**	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 to 12 months**	**From 12 month s to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Bank loans (Note 20)	270,551	7,528,678	11,007,391	-	4,518,496	**23,325,117**
Trade payables (Note 21)	2,102,429	-	-	-	-	**2,102,429**
Dividends payable (Note 21)	77,327	-	-	-	-	**77,327**
Settlements for grain transactions of the Federal Intervention Fund	422,471	-	-	-	-	**422,471**
Other financial payables (Note 21)	194,836	18,311	2,441	-	-	**215,588**
Reverse factoring financial liabilities (Note 22)	15,832,841	-	-	-	-	**15,832,841**
Total future payments, including future principal and interest payments	**18,900,455**	**7,546,989**	**11,009,832**	**-**	**4,518,496**	**41,975,773**

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**On demand and less than 1 month**	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 to 12 months**	**From 12 month s to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Bank loans (Note 20)	350,266	2,446,778	3,234,056	-	2,699,898	**8,731,007**
Trade payables (Note 21)	238,161	4,487	142	-	-	**242,790**
Dividends payable (Note 21)	132,710	-	-	-	-	**132,710**
Settlements for grain transactions of the Federal Intervention Fund	9,261	-	-	-	-	**9,261**
Other financial payables (Note 21)	6,577,004	1,667	32	-	-	**6,578,703**
Reverse factoring financial liabilities (Note 22)	6,130,247	-	-	-	-	**6,130,247**
Total future payments, including future principal and interest payments	**13,437,649**	**2,452,932**	**3,234,239**	**-**	**2,699,898**	**21,824,718**

39 Management of capital

The Group’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide adequate returns for shareholders and benefits for other partners and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce its debt. The amount of capital that the Group managed as at 31 December 2025 was RUB 25,757,991 (31 December 2024: RUB 28,356,585). Capital consists of share capital, share premium and retained earnings.

The Group complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout 2025 and 2024.

40 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value measurements are analyzed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) Level 1 measurements are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) Level 2 measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) Level 3 measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, based on unobservable inputs). Management uses judgment in assigning financial instruments to a particular level of the fair value hierarchy.

If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Significance of used inputs is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

In accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, the Group classifies its financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost. They include receivables – Level 3 (Note 14), other investments – Level 3 (Note 16), deposits – Level 2 (Note 16), cash – Level 2 (Note 17).

In accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, the Group classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. They include payables – Level 3 (Note 21), loans and borrowings – Level 2 (Note 20).

Financial assets carried at amortized cost. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments is based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risks and remaining maturities. Discount rates used depend on the credit risk of the counterparty.

Liabilities carried at amortized cost. The fair value of liabilities is determined using valuation models. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments with stated maturity was estimated based on expected cash flows discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity.

41 State Grain Intervention Fund

The results of the Group’s operations with the State Grain Intervention Fund (Note 3) are summarized as follows:

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Sales	3,684,461	1,244,981
Cost of sales	(3,599,803)	(1,237,876)
Results of operations attributable to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation	**84,658**	**7,105**
Agency fee for services related to operations with the State Grain Intervention Fund (Note 24)	**618,553**	**751,548**

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group did not recognize payables on loans received to purchase grain for the State Grain Intervention Fund in the amount of RUB 55,582,971 and RUB 59,056,510, respectively, including accrued interest, as the Group believes that it acts as an intermediary in relation to these loans.

41 State Grain Intervention Fund (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the collateral value of grain purchased for the State Grain Intervention Fund, net of VAT, amounted to RUB 50,361,862 and RUB 53,961,485, respectively. The Group does not recognize this grain on the balance sheet, as it believes that it does not have control over it.

Accounts receivable and accounts payable arising from transactions with the State Grain Intervention Fund as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in Notes 14 and 21.

The Ministry of Agriculture, within the framework of the subsidy agreement, reimburses the Group for insurance and storage expenses for grain purchased for the State Grain Intervention Fund, as well as interest on loan agreements concluded for the purchase of grain for the State Grain Intervention Fund. The Group recognizes these expenses and subsidies received in the consolidated financial statements on a net basis. Movements in settlements with the Ministry of Agriculture for these subsidies for 2025 and 2024 are presented below.

In thousands of Russian rubles	**2025**	**2024**
Receivables from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, as at 1 January	**9,261**	**-**
Storage of grain for trade interventions	4,519,145	4,527,834
Interest expenses on loans for trade interventions	11,149,210	5,908,593
Insurance of grain for trade interventions	561,139	562,484
Reimbursement of storage expenses on grain for trade interventions	(4,152,648)	(4,518,573)
Reimbursement of expenses on loans for trade interventions	(8,696,048)	(5,908,593)
Reimbursement of insurance expenses on grain for trade interventions	(514,425)	(562,484)
Receivables from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, as at 31 December	**2,875,634**	**9,261**

42 Joint Operations

In 2021, the Group's subsidiary PJSC "NKHP", together with LLC "NGT, decided to establish Limited Liability Company "New Jetty" and form its authorized capital in equal shares. LLC "New Jetty" was created to design and construct a pier in the port of Novorossiysk.

In accordance with IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, the Group assessed its 50% interest and determined that the investment in LLC "New Jetty" is an investment in a joint operation, which is accounted for in these financial statements in accordance with IFRS 11.20-22 (assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of the joint operation are recognized at a 50% share).

Under the four-party agreement, PJSC "NKHP", FSUE "ROSMORPORT", LLC "NGT", LLC "New Jetty", PJSC "NKHP" undertake to construct a berth in the port of Novorossiysk (construction is being carried out by LLC "Novaya Pristan", recognized as a joint operation), with the subsequent sale of the pier to FSUE "ROSMORPORT" (the Buyer). Furthermore, following the transfer of ownership of the berth to FSUE "ROSMORPORT", PJSC "NKHP" has the preemptive right to enter into a lease agreement for the berth. Thus, PJSC "NKHP" is a party to the sale and leaseback transaction for the berth.

As of December 31, 2025, construction is not complete and the lease agreement has not yet been concluded.

When analyzing this transaction, the Group determined that the transfer of the berth meets the criteria for sale and leaseback accounting. Construction revenue is recognized based on the stage of completion, with revenue recognized in 2025 amounting to RUB 339,838 (nil in 2024). The stage of completion is determined using the input method.

Certain terms of this transaction differed from market conditions; namely, the fair value of the promised consideration for the sale of the berth was less than the berth’s fair value. Therefore, in accordance with IFRS 16.101 and IFRS 15.67, PJSC «NKHP» estimated the fair value of the berth in its completed condition after construction at RUB 4,500,000 (including VAT), and classified the difference between the berth's fair value and the fair value of the promised consideration as a prepayment for rent.

As of December 31, 2025, prepaid rent amounted to RUB 115,932 and is reflected in the line item "Other non-current assets." This asset is recognized as the Company's share of the joint operation and is calculated based on the stage of completion of the construction contract.

42 Joint Operations (continued)

Information on the remaining performance obligations for construction carried out by the joint operation:

The total transaction price is RUB 4,500,000 (will be recognized in a 50% share).

Contract asset: RUB 74,040 as of 31 December 2025 (0 as of 31 December 2024)

The total transaction price was estimated based on the fair value of the completed berth, determined using the cost method, based on independent tender contracts adjusted for inflation, discounted at a rate of 20%.

The sale and leaseback transaction is expected to be completed with nil financial result.

The key terms of the sale and leaseback transaction are as follows:

• Completion of construction is planned for 2028

• The lease term is estimated to be 50 years.

43 Subsequent events

In February 2026, the Group's participation in the authorized capital of its subsidiary, JSC "Orskiy Elevator", was terminated through the sale of 11,361 ordinary registered uncertified shares, representing 98.58% of the authorized capital, for RUB 19,114.

In February 2026, the Group's participation in the authorized capital of its associated company, JSC "Elevator Rudny Klad", was terminated through the sale of 5,114 ordinary registered uncertified shares, representing 25.5% of the authorized capital, for RUB 25,351.

The military conflict in the Middle East, which began in February 2026, may increase the likelihood of geopolitical risks and, as a result, negatively impact the trade and logistics operations of market participants operating in the region. The Group's management has assessed the impact of the geopolitical situation on the Group's business and believes that this situation will not have a significant impact on the Group's operations.