Europlan Group

International Financial Reporting Standards
Condensed Interim Combined
Financial Statements
and Auditors’ Report

For the nine months ended 30 September 2015

CONTENTS

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Auditors' Report on Review of Condensed Interim Combined Financial Information

To the Shareholder of JSC "Europlan"

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim combined financial information of JSC "Europlan", LLC "Europlan Auto", LLC "Europlan Insurance", LLC "Europlan Lease Payments" and LLC "POMESTIE" collectively referred to as Europlan Group (the "Group"), which comprise the condensed interim combined statement of financial position as at 30 September 2015, and the condensed interim combined statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2015, and notes to the condensed interim combined financial information (the "condensed interim combined financial information"). Management of JSC "Europlan" is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed interim combined financial information in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this condensed interim combined financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 *Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*. A review of condensed interim combined financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed interim combined financial information as at 30 September 2015, and for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2015 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the fact that the condensed interim combined financial information have been prepared for the purpose of presenting the condensed interim combined financial position, financial performance and cash flows of certain companies that are under common control. The basis of preparation is described in Note 3 to the condensed interim combined financial information. Our report is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Audited entity: JSC "Europlan".

Registered by the State Registration Chamber under the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation on 21 April 1999, Registration No. P-7621.16.

Entered in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities on August 1, 2002 by the Authority of the Ministry of Taxes and Duties of Russia in Moscow, Main State Registration No. 1027700085380, Certificate series 77 No. 007893671.

Address of audited entity: 20, 1st Shchipkovsky pereulok, Moscow, 115093, Russian Federation.

Independent auditor: JSC "KPMG", a company incorporated under the Laws of the Russian Federation, a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

Registered by the Moscow Registration Chamber on 25 May 1992, Registration No. 011.585.

Entered in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities on 13 August 2002 by the Moscow Inter-Regional Tax Inspectorate No.39 of the Ministry for Taxes and Duties of the Russian Federation, Registration No. 1027700125628, Certificate series 77 No. 005721432.

Member of the Non-commercial Partnership "Chamber of Auditors of Russia". The Principal Registration Number of the Entry in the State Register of Auditors and Audit Organisations: No.10301000804.

Other matters

The corresponding figures for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2014 are not reviewed.

Our review was conducted for the purpose of forming a conclusion on the condensed interim combined financial information taken as a whole. The supplementary information, which is presented solely for the convenience of users as described in Note 3, does not form part of the condensed interim combined financial information.

Kouznetsov A.A
Deputy Director, power of attorney dated 16 March 2015 No. 30/15
JSC "KPMG"
Moscow, Russian Federation
16 November 2015

Europlan Group
Condensed Interim Combined Statement of Financial Position as at 30 September 2015 (unaudited)

In thousands of Russian Roubles	Note	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,454,366	1,957,315
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	1,154,120	1,221,189
Bank deposits	7	8,366,762	474,263
Net investment in leases after impairment allowance	8	26,956,188	34,519,500
Loans to customers after impairment allowance	9	4,322,330	6,140,110
Equipment purchased and advances to suppliers for lease operations	10	323,592	719,076
Debtors on leasing activities	11	121,443	117,681
Current income tax prepayment		76,869	74,369
VAT recoverable		47,531	35,158
Property, equipment and intangible assets		473,921	532,967
Other assets	12	1,327,773	1,355,162
Total assets		**44,624,895**	**47,146,790**
Liabilities			
Current accounts and deposits from customers	13	1,828,930	1,456,314
Borrowings	14	14,679,281	25,733,764
Insurance reserves	15	853,865	823,130
Advances received from lessees		291,428	803,547
Bonds issued	16	13,695,231	6,457,152
Current income tax payable		-	12,099
Deferred income tax liability		1,104,905	1,070,344
VAT payable		683,105	210,879
Other liabilities	17	700,134	655,160
Total liabilities		**33,836,879**	**37,222,389**
Equity			
Share capital		66,232	66,232
Share premium		3,262,614	3,038,539
Retained earnings		7,459,170	6,647,980
Other reserves		-	171,650
Total equity		**10,788,016**	**9,924,401**
Total liabilities and equity		**44,624,895**	**47,146,790**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Company on 16 November 2015.

Акционерное общество «Европлан» ОГРН №1027700085380
europlan
•МОСКВА•

Nikita Bykov
President

Alexander Mikhaylov
Senior Vice-President, Finance

The condensed interim combined statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the condensed interim combined financial statements.

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Note**	**For the nine months ended 30 September 2015**	**For the nine months ended 30 September 2014**
Interest income	18	6,508,020	6,683,697
Interest expense	18	(2,827,944)	(2,627,718)
Net interest income		**3,680,076**	**4,055,979**
Other income, net	19	1,069,815	1,035,496
Income from operations		**4,749,891**	**5,091,475**
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		82,150	171,607
Net foreign exchange losses		(142,070)	(209,281)
Total income from operations and finance income		**4,689,971**	**5,053,801**
Impairment charges	20	(404,169)	(971,973)
Staff expenses		(1,748,475)	(1,945,343)
General and administrative expenses		(566,361)	(618,526)
Other non-operating income (expense), net		250	(8,540)
Profit before income tax		**1,971,216**	**1,509,419**
Income tax expense		(423,026)	(355,770)
Net profit		**1,548,190**	**1,153,649**
Other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Cash flow hedges		-	**122,808**
Income tax recorded directly in other comprehensive income		-	(24,562)
Other comprehensive income for the period		**-**	**98,246**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**1,548,190**	**1,251,895**

The condensed interim combined statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the condensed interim combined financial statements.

				Other reserves				
In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Retained earnings**	**Share-based payment reserve**	**Currency translation reserve**	**Cash flow hedging reserve (OCI)**	**Total other reserves**	**Total equity**
Balance as at 1 January 2014	**66,232**	**2,926,315**	**4,936,452**	**115,248**	**(72,687)**	**(995)**	**41,566**	**7,970,565**
Net profit	-	-	1,153,649	-	-	-	**-**	**1,153,649**
Other comprehensive income						98,246	**98,246**	**98,246**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**1,153,649**	**-**	**-**	**98,246**	**98,246**	**1,251,895**
Share-based payments	-	-	-	42,301	-	-	**42,301**	**42,301**
Allotment of shares	-	58,586	-	-	-	-	**-**	**58,586**
Balance as at 30 September 2014	**66,232**	**2,984,901**	**6,090,101**	**157,549**	**(72,687)**	**97,251**	**182,113**	**9,323,347**
								-
Balance as at 1 January 2015	**66,232**	**3,038,539**	**6,647,980**	**171,650**	**-**	**-**	**171,650**	**9,924,401**
Net profit	-	-	1,548,190	-	-	-	**-**	**1,548,190**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**1,548,190**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,548,190**
Share-based payments (Note 25)	-	224,075	-	(171,650)	-	-	**(171,650)**	**52,425**
Dividends paid	-	-	(737,000)	-	-	-	**-**	**(737,000)**
Balance as at 30 September 2015	**66,232**	**3,262,614**	**7,459,170**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,788,016**

The condensed interim combined statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the condensed interim combined financial statements.

	For the nine months ended	
In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**30 September 2014**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received	6,499,666	6,291,374
Interest paid	(2,759,166)	(2,714,995)
Receipts from insurance activities	671,908	726,636
Taxes paid other than income tax	(136,372)	(171,178)
Proceeds from disposal of repossessed assets	1,327,434	752,542
Cash paid to employees	(1,596,430)	(1,786,247)
General and administrative and other payments	(461,002)	(498,338)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**3,546,038**	**2,599,794**
Changes in operating assets/liabilities		
Bank deposits	(7,886,521)	(1,575,829)
Net investment in leases, debtors on leasing activities and equipment purchased and advances to suppliers for lease operations	7,416,092	(4,169,208)
Loans to customers	1,391,763	(1,725,337)
Term deposits from other banks	-	400,000
Current accounts and deposits from customers	367,078	992,123
Other assets and other liabilities	(62,159)	116,569
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities before income tax	**4,772,291**	**(3,361,888)**
Income tax paid	(403,064)	(155,211)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	**4,369,227**	**(3,517,099)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment and intangible assets	5,135	5,102
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	(39,776)	(62,948)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(34,641)**	**(57,846)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings received	-	11,192,420
Borrowings repaid	(11,265,973)	(7,427,731)
Bonds issued	7,149,091	-
Dividends paid	(737,000)	-
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities	**(4,853,882)**	**3,764,689**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	16,347	1,556
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(502,949)**	**191,300**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**1,957,315**	**626,339**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**1,454,366**	**817,639**

The condensed Interim Combined Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the condensed interim combined financial statements.

1 Introduction

These condensed interim combined financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* for the nine months ended 30 September 2015 and include the financial statements of JSC "Europlan" (the "Company") and the following companies (together referred to as the "Group"):

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Share in group assets % 30 September 2015	31 December 2014
JSC "Europlan"	Russian Federation	Finance leases	84.6	82.5
JSC "Europlan Bank"	Russian Federation	Banking	10.8	14.4
LLC "Europlan Auto"	Russian Federation	Finance leases	1.1	0.9
LLC "Europlan Insurance"	Russian Federation	Other	-	-
LLC "Insurance company Europlan"	Russian Federation	Insurance	2.9	2.0
LLC "Europlan Lease Payments"	Russian Federation	Insurance agent	0.6	0.2
LLC "KRAUN KD"	Russian Federation	Holding company	-	-
LLC "POMESTIE"	Russian Federation	Holding company	-	-

Basis of preparation as well as purpose of condensed interim combined financial statements is disclosed in Note 3.

As at 31 December 2014 the Company's immediate parent company was Europlan Holdings Limited (EHL), of which 59.8% of its shares were held by a nominee on behalf of Baring Vostok Private Equity Funds (Baring Vostok Private Equity Fund L.P.1, Baring Vostok Private Equity Fund L.P.2, Baring Vostok Private Equity Fund L.P.3, Baring Vostok Fund Co-Investment, L.P.).

In September 2015 third party Cendonbridge Global Limited purchased 100% ordinary shares of Europlan Holdings Limited. As a result of the transaction an ultimate controlling party of the Group is Mr. Shishkhanov (Note 22) as at 30 September 2015.

JSC "Europlan" is a joint stock company incorporated under the laws of the Russian Federation. JSC "Europlan's" registered address is 20 1st Shchipkovsky pereulok, Moscow, 115093, Russian Federation. The Group's head office is located at 12 Malaya Sukharevskaya Square, Moscow, 127051, Russian Federation. As at 30 September 2015 the number of employees was 1,649 (31 December 2014: 2,151).

The principal business of the Group is leasing of various types of automobiles and equipment to individual entrepreneurs and legal entities within the Russian Federation. The Group purchases leasing assets from suppliers on the territory of the Russian Federation. The Group's principal place of business is the Russian Federation. As at 30 September 2015 the Group provided its services via 75 offices (31 December 2014: 94 offices) in the Russian Federation.

2 Operating Environment of the Group

The Group's operations are located in the Russian Federation. Consequently, the Group is exposed to the economic and financial markets of the Russian Federation, which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in the Russian Federation. In addition, the contraction in the capital and credit markets and its impact on the Russian economy have further increased the level of economic uncertainty in the environment. The combined financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Russian business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Group.

Current economic and politic situation, including situation in Ukraine and introduction of sanctions against the Russian Federation by particular countries and introduction of responsive sanctions against particular countries by the Russian Federation creates risks for operations conducted by the Group. Management of the Group believes that it takes all the necessary efforts to support the economic stability of the Group in the current environment.

Management determines investment in lease impairment provisions by considering the economic situation and outlook at the end of the reporting period and applies the 'incurred loss' model required by the applicable accounting standards. These standards require recognition of impairment losses that arose from past events and prohibit recognition of impairment losses that could arise from future events, no matter how likely those future events are.

The Group operates in industry where significant seasonal or cyclical variations in operating income are not experienced during the financial year.

Although the future business environment may differ from management's assessment management believes it is taking all the necessary measures to support the sustainability and development of the Group's business.

3 Basis of Preparation

As at 30 September 2015 immediate parent company (EHL) of JSC "Europlan", LLC "Europlan Auto", LLC "Europlan Insurance", LLC "Europlan Lease Payments", LLC "POMESTIE" is registered in Cyprus. In previous periods Management of EHL prepared consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Management of the Group plans to change the current EHL Group's structure in order to move the ownership of entities included into this condensed interim combined financial statements from the direct ownership of EHL into the ownership of JSC "Europlan" registered in the Russian Federation. Condensed interim combined financial statements for the nine months ended 30 September 2015 are prepared to present a combined financial position and financial performance of the Group. Also Management of the Company has an intention to dispose investment in JSC "Europlan Bank" shortly. As a result, financial position and financial performance of the JSC "Europlan Bank" as well as intragroup adjustments with JSC "Europlan Bank" are separately presented in Note 26.

The condensed interim combined financial statements have been prepared on a combined basis as these entities are under the common control and management of the Group's shareholders. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in these condensed interim combined financial statements.

Financial statements of the combined companies has been prepared using consistent accounting policies which are disclosed in Note 4. Subsequent events for combined companies are presented in Note 24 that describes events occurred in the combined companies between 30 September 2015 and the date these condensed interim combined financial statements is authorised for issue. Related party transactions are presented in Note 22.

As creditors and investors of the Group are interested in structure of combined financial position and combined financial results of the Group after all changes in Group structure, including disposal of JSC "Europlan Bank", for convenience of users Management of the Group presented JSC "Europlan Bank" as investment in unconsolidated subsidiary in the combined statement of financial position and combined statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group which are provided in supplementary information. The supplementary information does not form part of these condensed interim combined financial statements.

Statement of compliance. These condensed interim combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as part of the Group's adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards for combined Group. When the Group prepares its first complete set of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as at and for the year ending 31 December 2015 they will be prepared in accordance with IFRS and will include full information required by IFRS. The condensed interim combined financial statements do not include all of the information required by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for a complete set of financial statements.

Judgments and estimates. The preparation of the condensed interim combined financial statements necessitates the use of estimates, assumptions and judgments. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities at the end of reporting period as well as they affect the reported income and expenses for the year. Although the estimates are based on management's best knowledge and judgment of current facts as at the end of the reporting period, the actual outcome may differ from these estimates, possibly significantly.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies is presented below:

IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. As at 30 September 2015 JSC "Europlan Bank" is not presented as disposal group, in accordance with requirements of IFRS 5 "*Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations"*, in these condensed interim combined financial statements as shares of JSC "Europlan Bank" are encumbered by borrowings of the Company and therefore are not available for immediate sale.

Consolidation of entities transferred after 30 September 2015. As at 30 September 2015 EHL made a decision to transfer stakes in statutory capital of the following companies LLC "Europlan Auto", LLC "Europlan Insurance", LLC "Europlan Lease Payments", LLC "POMESTIE" to JSC "Europlan" as part of additional paid-in capital, however, legally binding agreement was made only on 8 October 2015 (refer to Note 24). Accordingly, these entities are not consolidated by JSC "Europlan" as at 30 September 2015.

Impairment losses. The Group regularly reviews its net investment in leases, loans to customers, debtors on leasing activities and other receivables to assess impairment. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the condensed interim combined statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the Group makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of leases and loan portfolio before the decrease can be identified with an individual lease and a loan in those portfolios. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of lessees and customers. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

4 Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these condensed interim combined financial statements are set out below. These policies are consistently applied to all the periods presented.

Combined financial statements. The combined financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group companies as at 30 September 2015.

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. In particular, the Group consolidates investees that it controls on the basis of de facto circumstances, including cases when protective rights arising from collateral agreements or lending transactions become significant.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which Group obtains the control (acquisition date) and continue to be consolidated until the date when that control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries (other than those acquired from parties under common control). Identifiable assets acquired, 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.

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

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

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered.

The Group companies use uniform accounting policies consistent with the Group's policies.

Inception of the lease. The inception of the lease is considered to be the date of the lease agreement, or the date of commitment, if earlier. For purposes of this definition, a commitment shall be in writing, signed by the parties involved in the transaction, and shall specifically set forth the principal terms of the transaction.

Commencement of the lease term. The commencement of the lease term is the date from which the lessee is entitled to exercise its right to use the leased asset. It is the date of initial recognition of the lease.

Lease classification. A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred. All other leases are operating leases.

Net investment in leases/ Finance income from leases. Net investment in leases is calculated as the aggregate of minimum lease payments net of reimbursable expenses, representing the amounts guaranteed by the lessee and any unguaranteed residual value (together gross investment in leases), discounted at the interest rate implicit in lease. The interest rate implicit in lease is the discount rate that, at the inception of lease, causes the present value of the gross investment in lease to be equal to the fair value of the leased asset.

The difference between the gross investment in leases and the net investment in leases represents unearned finance income. This income is recognised over the term of the lease using a net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Initial direct transaction costs incurred by the lessor include amounts such as commissions, legal fees and internal costs that are incremental and directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease. For finance leases, initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term. Insurance payments made by the lessor and not reimbursable by lessees are included in the minimum lease payments.

Net investment in leases also includes equipment under installation if all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of leased assets are transferred to the lessee. The Group starts to accrue interest income from the commencement date.

Payments received by the Group from lessees are treated as advances received from lessees (a separate line within liabilities section) up to the commencement of the lease terms, when net investment in leases, adjusted by payments received from lessees are recognised.

Any advances made to the supplier are recorded as prepayments.

Impairment of net investment in leases, loans to customers, debtors on leasing activities and other receivables. The Group reviews its net investment in lease ("NIL"), loans to customers, debtors on leasing activities and other receivables ("NIL and other receivables") to assess impairment on a regular basis. NIL and other receivables are impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the NIL and other receivables and that event (or events) has had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a lessee or other borrower, breach of contract conditions, restructuring of a contract or advance on terms that the Group would not otherwise consider, indications that a lessee or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, deterioration in the value of collateral, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group.

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

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a NIL and other receivables has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the NIL and other receivables and the present value of estimated future cash flows including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral discounted at the NIL or other receivable's original effective interest rate. Contractual cash flows and historical loss experience adjusted on the basis of relevant observable data that reflect current economic conditions provide the basis for estimating expected cash flows.

In some cases the observable data required to estimate the amount of an impairment loss on a NIL and other receivables may be limited or no longer fully relevant to current circumstances. This may be the case when a borrower is in financial difficulties and there is little available historical data relating to similar borrowers. In such cases, the Group uses its experience and judgement to estimate the amount of any impairment loss.

All impairment losses in respect of NIL and other receivables are recognised in profit or loss and are only reversed if a subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

Uncollectible assets are written off against the related impairment loss allowance after all the necessary procedures to recover the receivable have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the impairment allowance.

Value added tax ("VAT"). Output value added tax is payable to tax authorities on the earlier of (a) collection of the receivables from customers or (b) delivery of the 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. Where a provision has been made for the impairment of receivables, the impairment loss is recorded for the gross amount due from the debtor, including VAT.

VAT recoverable represents the amount of VAT paid on assets acquired for leasing purposes. This VAT is recoverable from lease payments of the lessees (sales VAT).

For the purpose of these condensed interim combined financial statements, VAT payable to the state is netted against VAT receivables from lessees and VAT recoverable on assets acquired for leasing purposes within each component of the Group.

Financial instruments: key measurement terms. Depending on their classification financial instruments are carried at fair value or amortised cost as described below. *Fair value* is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange or other institution and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. 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 fair value certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Valuation techniques may require assumptions not supported by observable market data. Disclosures are made in these condensed interim combined financial statements if changing any such assumptions to a reasonably possible alternative would result in significantly different expenses, income, total assets or total liabilities.

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

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

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

Classification of financial assets. Financial assets have the following categories: (a) loans and receivables; (b) available-for-sale financial assets; (c) financial assets held to maturity and (d) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those that the Group:
- intends to sell immediately or in the near term
- upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss
- upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale or,
- may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets or liabilities that are:
- acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term
- part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking
- derivative financial instruments (except for derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instruments) or,
- upon initial recognition, designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group may designate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss where either:
- the assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise or,
- the asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than those that:
- the Group upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss
- the Group designates as available-for-sale or,
- meet the definition of loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Classification of financial liabilities. Financial liabilities have the following measurement categories: (a) held for trading which also includes financial derivatives and (b) other financial liabilities. Liabilities held for trading are carried at fair value with changes in value recognised in profit or loss for the year in the period in which they arise. Other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost.

Initial recognition of financial instruments. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between a fair value and a 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.

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 the trade date, which is the date that the Group commits to deliver a financial asset. All other purchases and sales are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are items which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and highly liquid placements with banks with original maturities of less than 90 days. Funds placed for a period of more than 90 days are excluded from cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value. Fair values for over-the-counter derivative financial instruments, principally put currency options and interest rate swaps, are based on pricing models intended to approximate the amounts that would be received from or paid to a third party in settlement of the contracts. Factors taken into consideration in estimating fair value of over-the-counter derivatives include volatility, market liquidity, concentrations, and funding and administrative costs incurred over the life of the instruments.

Hedge accounting. To qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with IAS 39, hedges must be highly effective. Derivatives used for hedging purposes are measured at fair value in the condensed interim combined statement of financial position.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

Also at the inception of the hedge relationship, a formal assessment is undertaken to ensure the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the designated risk in the hedged item. Hedges are formally assessed for effectiveness on monthly basis. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if the changes in the fair value of cash flows attributable to the hedged risk are expected to offset in a range of 80% to 125% during the hedging period.

Where a derivative is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised as other comprehensive income in equity. The amount recognised in equity is removed and included in profit or loss in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

***Equipment purchased for leasing purposes*.** Items purchased for leasing purposes represent assets purchased for subsequent transfer to lessees but not transferred at the reporting date. The assets are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Leased objects repossessed. Leased objects repossessed generally represent the assets repossessed by the Group from delinquent lessees under terminated finance lease contracts. The major types of assets held are cars, trucks and other equipment. When the Group takes possession of the collateral under terminated lease contracts, it measures the assets obtained at the lower of cost or net realisable value. When estimating the net realisable value the Group makes assumptions to assess the market values depending on the type of asset being assessed and then applies market realisation cost adjustments to certain types of assets for obsolescence, illiquidity and trade discounts expected.

Insurance contracts. Contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the "policyholder") by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the "insured event") adversely affects the policyholder or other beneficiary are classified as insurance contracts. Insurance risk is risk other than financial risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, a credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Insurance contracts may also transfer some financial risk. Insurance risk is significant if, and only if, an insured event could cause the Group to pay significant claims. Once a contract is classified as an insurance contract, it remains classified as an insurance contract until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Contracts under which the transfer of insurance risk to the Group from the policyholder is not significant are classified as financial instruments.

Gross premiums written comprise premiums on contracts entered into during the year, irrespective of whether they relate in whole or in part to a later accounting period. Premiums are disclosed gross of commission payable to intermediaries, insurance premium taxes, levies and similar mandatory contributions. The earned portion of premiums received is recognised as revenue. Premiums are earned from the date of attachment of risk, over the indemnity period using the daily pro-rata method. Outward reinsurance premiums are recognised as an expense in accordance with the daily pro-rata method. The portion of outward reinsurance premiums not recognised as an expense is treated as a prepayment.

The unearned premium reserve comprises the proportion of gross premiums written which is estimated to be earned in later accounting periods, computed separately for each insurance contract using the daily pro-rata method. The unearned premium reserve is recognised net of estimated cancellations of policies in force as of the reporting date.

Claims incurred comprise claims settled during the financial year together with the movement in the provision for outstanding claims. Claims outstanding comprise provisions for the Group's estimate of the ultimate cost of settling all claims incurred but unpaid at the reporting date, whether reported or not, and provisions for related external claims handling expenses.

Claims outstanding are assessed by reviewing individual claims and making allowance for claims incurred but not yet reported, the effect of both internal and external foreseeable events, such as changes in external claims handling expenses, legislative changes and past experience and trends. Provisions for claims outstanding are not discounted.

Anticipated reinsurance and subrogation recoveries are recognised separately as assets. Reinsurance and subrogation recoveries are assessed in a manner similar to the assessment of claims outstanding.

Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the condensed interim combined financial statements for the period in which the adjustments are made, and disclosed separately if material. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

Property, equipment and intangible assets. Property, equipment and intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortisation.

Costs of minor repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of equipment items are capitalised and the replaced part is amortised.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount are recognised in profit or loss.

Costs related to repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in general and administrative expenses, unless they qualify for capitalisation.

Depreciation and amortisation. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation and amortisation on other items of property, equipment and intangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

Building	25-50 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Office equipment	10 years
Car	7 years
Other equipment	5 years
Intangible assets	5 years

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

Borrowings. Borrowings are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Bonds issued. Bonds issued are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in equity. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recognised as a share premium.

Dividends. Dividends are recorded as a liability and deducted from equity in the period in which they are declared and approved.

Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense are included in the carrying values of related items in the condensed interim combined statement of financial position.

Income taxes. Income taxes have been provided for in the condensed interim combined financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the country in which each company within the Group operates and generates taxable income. Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods.

Deferred income tax is provided 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 assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilised.

Trade and other receivables. Trade and other receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Prepayments. Prepayments are carried at cost less provision for impairment. 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.

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

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

Fees and commissions that are not integral to the effective interest rate are generally recorded on an accrual basis when the service is provided.

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

Wages, salaries, contributions to the Russian Federation state pension and social insurance funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group.

Share based payments. The Group operates a share based program, under which the Group receives services from eligible employees as consideration for share based awards granted to the employees. The award is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, taking into consideration the estimated number of the instruments expected to vest. The resulting amount is recognised as an expense in the condensed interim combined statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and a share based payment reserve in the condensed interim combined statement of changes in equity, over the vesting period. Changes in the estimated number of the instruments expected to vest are reflected in the condensed interim combined statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income until the award vests.

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

Foreign currency translation. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at the official exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation ("CBR") at the reporting date.

***Presentation and functional currency*.** Items included in the condensed interim combined financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which companies of the Group operate (the "functional currency"). The Group evaluates among other factors, the location of activities, the sources of revenue, risks associated with activities and denomination of currencies of operations of different entities. The functional currency of all Group entities is Russian Rouble ("RUB").

Segment reporting. An operating segment is a component of a Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same Group); whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (the "CODM") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Cash on hand	22,941	14,990
Current accounts with banks	774,555	1,479,977
Term deposits with banks with original maturity less than three months	656,870	462,348
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,454,366**	**1,957,315**

No bank balances or term deposits with banks are past due or impaired. The credit quality of cash and cash equivalent balances is based on Standard and Poor's ratings, or ratings of Moody's or Fitch, which are converted to the nearest equivalent to the Standard and Poor's ratings. Analysis by credit quality of current accounts with banks and term deposits with banks is as follows:

	30 September 2015		31 December 2014	
In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Current accounts with banks**	**Term deposits with banks**	**Current accounts with banks**	**Term deposits with banks**
Neither past due nor impaired				
BBB rated	542,262	76,817	1,243,638	151,518
BB- to BB+ rated	228,208	580,053	234,548	310,830
Rated, lower than BB-	1,887	-	866	-
Unrated	2,198	-	925	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**774,555**	**656,870**	**1,479,977**	**462,348**

As at 30 September 2015 the Group does not have counterparties (31 December 2014: one), whose aggregate balances exceed 10% of equity as at the end of reporting period. The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2014 is RUB 1,134,805 thousand.

6 Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Debt and other fixed-income instruments		
- Government and municipal bonds		
Russian Government Federal bonds (OFZ)	84,697	100,352
Total government and municipal bonds	**84,697**	**100,352**
- Corporate bonds		
rated from BBB+ to BBB-	-	6,901
rated from BB+ to BB-	9,083	-
Total corporate bonds	**9,083**	**6,901**
Derivative financial instruments		
Interest rate and currency swaps	1,060,340	1,113,936
Total derivative financial instruments	**1,060,340**	**1,113,936**
Total financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	**1,154,120**	**1,221,189**

The Group values the derivative financial instruments using widely accepted valuation techniques which are based on market interest rates and forward currency rates. Significant changes in these variables could cause the fair value of the derivatives to change materially.

The Group designates an interest rate swap as a hedging instrument to hedge variability in cash flows resulting from an interest rate mismatch of its positions. During the nine months 30 September 2014, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments recognised as part of other comprehensive income in equity was RUB 98,246 thousand, net of tax RUB 24,562 thousand.

7 Bank Deposits

All the bank deposits are neither past due nor impaired. The credit quality of the bank deposits balances is based on Standard and Poor’s ratings, or ratings of Moody’s or Fitch, which are converted to the nearest equivalent to the Standard and Poor’s ratings.

Analysis by credit quality of bank deposits is as follows:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**31 December 2014**
BBB rated	285,618	132,578
BB- to BB+ rated	7,831,528	280,500
Rated, lower than BB-	249,616	61,185
Total bank deposits	**8,366,762**	**474,263**

As at 30 September 2015 the Group has one counterparty with credit rating BB (31 December 2014: none), whose aggregate balances exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 30 September 2015 is RUB 7,651,400 thousand.

8 Net Investment in Leases after Impairment Allowance

Net investment in leases comprises:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Gross investment in leases	**33,066,390**	**43,139,536**
Unearned finance income	(5,953,017)	(8,397,552)
Net investment in leases before impairment allowance	**27,113,373**	**34,741,984**
Impairment allowance	(157,185)	(222,484)
Total net investment in leases after impairment allowance	**26,956,188**	**34,519,500**

Finance lease payments receivable (gross investment in leases) and their present values are as follows:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Due in 1 year**	**Due between 1 and 5 years**	**Total**
Gross investment in leases as at 30 September 2015	**21,078,903**	**11,987,487**	**33,066,390**
Unearned finance income	(4,128,867)	(1,824,150)	(5,953,017)
Impairment allowance	(96,410)	(60,775)	(157,185)
Net investment in leases as at 30 September 2015	**16,853,626**	**10,102,562**	**26,956,188**
Gross investment in leases as at 31 December 2014	**25,174,477**	**17,965,059**	**43,139,536**
Unearned finance income	(5,489,280)	(2,908,272)	(8,397,552)
Impairment allowance	(123,622)	(98,862)	(222,484)
Net investment in leases as at 31 December 2014	**19,561,575**	**14,957,925**	**34,519,500**

Movements in the impairment allowance for net investment in leases by types of leased assets for the nine months ended 30 September 2015 are as follows:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Vehicles**	**Construction equipment – mobile machinery and other**	**Total**
Impairment allowance as at 1 January 2015	**(139,413)**	**(83,071)**	**(222,484)**
Impairment recovery (Note 20)	37,359	27,940	65,299
Impairment allowance as at 30 September 2015	**(102,054)**	**(55,131)**	**(157,185)**

Movements in the impairment allowance for net investment in leases by types of leased assets for the nine months ended 30 September 2014 are as follows:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Vehicles**	**Construction equipment – mobile machinery and other**	**Total**
Impairment allowance as at 1 January 2014	**(99,235)**	**(34,100)**	**(133,335)**
Impairment charges (Note 20)	(32,616)	(43,023)	(75,639)
Impairment allowance as at 30 September 2014	**(131,851)**	**(77,123)**	**(208,974)**

The Group estimates net investment in leases impairment based on the internal model that takes into account its historical loss experience.

The Group normally structures its finance lease contracts so that the lessee makes an average prepayment of 25% of the asset purchase price at the beginning of the lease term. The Group holds the title to the asset during the lease term.

Risks related to the leased asset such as damage caused by various reasons and theft are insured. The beneficiary under the insurance policy in case of total loss or theft is the Group.

In assessing the impairment allowance, the Group uses the assumption that overdue net investment in leases will be recovered primarily through sale of leased assets. As such, the financial effect of collateral on impairment assessment is significant.

Based on historic experience management estimates that the fair value of collateral securing net investments in lease is at least equal to their carrying amounts. Estimates of collateral value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of lease, and generally are not updated except when a lease is individually assessed as impaired.

Changes in these estimates could effect the impairment allowance. For example, to the extent that the net present value of the estimated cash flows differs by one percent, the impairment allowance on net investment in leases as at 30 September 2015 would be RUB 269,562 thousand lower/higher (31 December 2014: RUB 345,195 thousand lower/higher).

Economic sector risk concentrations of net investment in leases are as follows:

	30 September 2015		31 December 2014	
In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Goods transportation & logistics	4,106,606	15.15	5,427,695	15.62
Construction	3,821,060	14.09	5,349,543	15.40
Wholesale operations – raw materials	2,299,885	8.48	2,886,235	8.31
Wholesale operations – foods	2,277,465	8.40	2,787,822	8.02
Consulting	1,606,802	5.93	2,280,197	6.56
Automobile manufacturing and service	1,363,109	5.03	1,575,488	4.53
Pharmaceutical industry	956,456	3.53	1,029,095	2.96
Agriculture	872,638	3.22	1,053,361	3.03
Retail operations	833,726	3.07	1,068,008	3.07
Wholesale operations – FMCG	814,440	3.00	1,035,136	2.98
Real estate operations	794,875	2.93	1,003,440	2.89
Production of food and drinks	790,756	2.92	919,854	2.65
Other industries	6,575,555	24.25	8,326,110	23.98
Net investment in leases (before impairment allowance)	**27,113,373**	**100.00**	**34,741,984**	**100.00**

As at 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014 the Group has no lessees whose aggregate balances exceed 10% of equity.

9 Loans to Customers after Impairment Allowance

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Loans to retail customers		
Auto loans	4,264,532	5,690,784
Consumer loans	471,437	1,019,473
Credit cards	38,376	71,536
Mortgage loans	6,871	6,972
Total loans to retail customers	**4,781,216**	**6,788,765**
Gross loans to customers	**4,781,216**	**6,788,765**
Impairment allowance	(458,886)	(648,655)
Net loans to customers	**4,322,330**	**6,140,110**

Movements in the loan impairment allowance for the nine months ended 30 September 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**30 September 2014**
Balance at the beginning of the period	(648,655)	(189,144)
Impairment charges (Note 20)	(419,525)	(687,684)
Impairment allowance on loans written off	609,294	148,218
Balance at the end of the period	**(458,886)**	**(728,610)**

The impairment allowance is estimated using statistical methods such as a roll rate methodology. The roll rate methodology uses statistical analysis of historical data on delinquency to estimate the amount of loss. Management applies judgment to ensure that the estimate of loss arrived at on the basis of historical information is appropriately adjusted to reflect the economic conditions at the reporting date. All rates are regularly benchmarked against actual loss experience.

As at 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, the Group estimates loan impairment for auto loans based on its internal model, which takes into account historical experience on probability of default and loss given default. The significant assumptions as at 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014 used in determining the impairment losses for auto loans include:

- Management assumed that the Group can partially recover overdue auto loans portfolio through the sale of loans or cars held as collateral.
- Management assumed that overdue loans migration rates are constant and can be estimated based on historic loss migration pattern.

As at 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, the Group estimates loan impairment for consumer loans and credit cards based on its internal model, which takes into account historical experience. The significant assumptions as at 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014 used in determining the impairment losses for consumer loans and credit cards include:

- Management assumed that the Group can partially recover overdue consumer loans and credit cards portfolio through the sale of loans or collection procedures.
- Management assumed that overdue loans migration rates are constant and can be estimated based on historic loss migration pattern.

Changes in these estimates could affect the loan impairment allowance. For example, to the extent that the net present value of the estimated cash flows differs by three percent, the impairment allowance on loans to customers as at 30 September 2015 would be RUB 129,669 thousand lower/higher (31 December 2014: RUB 184,203 thousand).

10 Equipment Purchased and Advances to Suppliers for Lease Operations

Equipment purchased for leasing purposes represents assets, which will be subsequently transferred to lessees.

Advances to suppliers for lease operations represent payments to suppliers for assets, which will be subsequently transferred to lessees. In accordance with the Russian Civil Code, the lessor is not liable to the lessee if the supplier fails to fulfil its obligations under the asset sales contract when the lessee chooses the supplier.

The Group is exposed to financial risks in relation to equipment purchased for leasing purposes and advances to suppliers for lease operations as these assets represent the first stage of settlements under the leasing contracts, which are performed after inception of the lease.

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Equipment purchased for leasing purposes	63,450	120,437
Advances to suppliers for lease operations	306,591	644,334
Less impairment allowance	(46,449)	(45,695)
Total equipment purchased and advances to suppliers for lease operations	**323,592**	**719,076**

Movements in the impairment allowance for the nine months ended 30 September 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**30 September 2014**
Impairment allowance at the beginning of the period	**(45,695)**	**(27,958)**
Impairment charges (Note 20)	(8,405)	(11,201)
Impairment allowance on advances written off	7,651	-
Impairment allowance at the end of the period	**(46,449)**	**(39,159)**

11 Debtors on Leasing Activities

Debtors on leasing activities consist of accounts receivable on terminated lease agreements.

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Debtors on leasing activities	259,823	372,547
Less impairment allowance	(138,380)	(254,866)
Total debtors on leasing activities	**121,443**	**117,681**

Movements in the impairment allowance for debtors on leasing activities for the nine months ended 30 September 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	30 September 2014
Impairment allowance at the beginning of the period	**(254,866)**	**(156,959)**
Impairment charges (Note 20)	(41,738)	(201,105)
Impairment allowance on debtors written off	158,224	43,375
Impairment allowance at the end of the period	**(138,380)**	**(314,689)**

The following table provides information on collateral securing debtors on leasing activities (net), by types of collateral (excluding the effect of overcollaterasation):

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Vehicles	100,576	99,632
Construction equipment – mobile machinery and other	20,867	9,765
Uncollateralised	-	8,284
Net debtors on leasing activities	**121,443**	**117,681**

The amounts shown in the table above represent the net carrying value of the debtors on leasing activities, and do not necessarily represent the fair value of the collateral.

12 Other Assets

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Other financial assets		
Insurance agency fee receivable	32,014	27,142
Mandatory reserves with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation	26,780	173,007
Other financial assets	48,676	6,805
Total other financial assets	**107,470**	**206,954**
Other non-financial assets		
Leased objects repossessed/returned	627,333	556,819
Prepaid insurance cost	250,799	279,757
Subrogation reserve and receivables	95,897	80,985
Insurance premium receivable	87,251	126,777
Deferred expenses	51,177	35,592
Settlements with counterparties	36,045	44,277
Prepaid taxes other than income tax	10,202	6,714
Other	61,929	17,833
Less impairment allowance	(330)	(546)
Total other non-financial assets	**1,220,303**	**1,148,208**
Total other assets	**1,327,773**	**1,355,162**

Leased objects repossessed are assets repossessed by the Group from delinquent lessees under cancelled finance lease contracts. These leased objects repossessed are presented at lower of their cost or net realisable value.

Movements in the impairment allowance for other assets for the nine months ended 30 September 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	30 September 2014
Impairment allowance at the beginning of the period	**(546)**	**(5,273)**
Impairment recovery (Note 20)	216	4,662
Impairment allowance at the end of the period	**(330)**	**(611)**

13 Current Accounts and Deposits from Customers

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Current accounts and demand deposits from customers		
- Retail	107,247	158,880
- Corporate	28,812	16,486
Term deposits from customers		
- Retail	1,591,966	919,926
- Corporate	100,905	361,022
Total current accounts and deposits from customers	**1,828,930**	**1,456,314**

As at 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014 the Group does not have customers, whose balances individually exceed 10% of equity.

14 Borrowings

The majority of borrowings are from Russian banks as follows:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Russia	12,698,844	22,379,684
OECD	1,980,437	3,354,080
Total borrowings	**14,679,281**	**25,733,764**

As at 30 September 2015 the Group has borrowings from 6 counterparties (31 December 2014: 8 counterparties), the aggregate amount of borrowings with which individually exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 30 September 2015 is RUB 13,884,504 thousand (31 December 2014: RUB 25,180,816 thousand).

As at 30 September 2015 net investment in leases in the amount of RUB 12,631,046 thousand (31 December 2014: RUB 19,895,615 thousand) were pledged as collateral for borrowings.

15 Insurance Reserves

Insurance reserves represent the portion of the premium related to unexpired portion of a policy as well as the estimation of future expenses on reported claims and incurred but not reported claims, based on past experience and business in force.

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Unearned premium reserve	504,485	544,857
Reported but not settled claims	331,012	255,262
Incurred but not reported claims	18,368	23,011
Total insurance reserves	**853,865**	**823,130**

16 Bonds Issued

As at 30 September 2015 the Group has bonds issued of RUB 13,695,231 thousand (31 December 2014: RUB 6,457,152 thousand) maturing in 2017-2021 (31 December 2014: in 2017-2019) with annual coupon rates of 9.78%-13.60% (31 December 2014: 9.78%-12.50%). Bonds can be repaid earlier at discretion of either bondholders or JSC “Europlan” during 2015-2016.

17 Other Liabilities

Other liabilities comprise the following:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Other financial liabilities		
Settlements with insurance companies	171,907	181,230
Settlements with counterparties	159,412	203,084
Accrued expenses	10,387	18,140
Payable to employees	2,435	2,259
Total other financial liabilities	**344,141**	**404,713**
Other non-financial liabilities		
Accrued remuneration to employees	226,728	128,680
Deferred income	64,949	71,297
Taxes payable other than income tax	39,460	41,791
Other liabilities	24,856	8,679
Total other non-financial liabilities	**355,993**	**250,447**
Total other liabilities	**700,134**	**655,160**

18 Interest Income and Expense

	For the nine months ended	
In thousands of Russian Roubles	**30 September 2015**	**30 September 2014**
Interest income		
Finance leases	5,192,114	5,528,060
Loans to customers	870,594	981,975
Bank deposits	438,820	143,863
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6,492	29,799
Total interest income	**6,508,020**	**6,683,697**
Interest expense		
Borrowings	(2,110,524)	(1,855,456)
Bonds issued	(590,444)	(672,570)
Current accounts and deposits from customers	(126,923)	(41,372)
Finance leases	(43)	(281)
Term deposits from other banks	(10)	(58,039)
Total interest expense	**(2,827,944)**	**(2,627,718)**
Net interest income	**3,680,076**	**4,055,979**

As at 30 September 2015, interest income accrued on impaired net investment in leases comprised RUB 18,392 thousand (31 December 2014: RUB 19,648 thousand).

19 Other Income, net

In thousands of Russian Roubles	For the nine months ended 30 September 2015	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014
Revenues from sale of lease objects repossessed	1,327,434	752,542
Cost of leased objects repossessed	(1,130,135)	(678,435)
Net result from sale of leased objects repossessed	**197,299**	**74,107**
Net premiums earned	688,142	543,460
Net claims incurred	(364,104)	(280,323)
Insurance reserves	(10,106)	(22,402)
Net income from insurance operations	**313,932**	**240,735**
Revenues from services provided to lessees	212,197	136,303
Insurance agency fee income	220,214	417,193
Net fee and other commission income	142,850	93,129
Impairment of leased objects repossessed	(34,726)	(46,495)
Other income from lease activities	18,049	120,524
Other income, net	**558,584**	**720,654**
Total other income, net	**1,069,815**	**1,035,496**

20 Impairment Charges

In thousands of Russian Roubles	For the nine months ended 30 September 2015	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014
Net investment in leases impairment recovery (charges), net (Note 8)	65,299	(75,639)
Loans to customers impairment charges, net (Note 9)	(419,525)	(687,684)
Equipment purchased and advances to suppliers for lease operations impairment charges, net (Note 10)	(8,405)	(11,201)
Debtors on leasing activities impairment charges, net (Note 11)	(41,738)	(201,105)
Credit related commitments impairment charges, net	(16)	(1,006)
Other assets impairment recovery, net (Note 12)	216	4,662
Total impairment charges	**(404,169)**	**(971,973)**

21 Fair Value Estimation

The estimated fair values of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date without any reduction for transaction costs. If quoted market prices are not available, the fair value is estimated by using valuation techniques, which include discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Group determines fair values using other valuation techniques such as net present value and discounted cash flows models.

Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, foreign currency exchange rates. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models to determine the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, such as interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgment and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange-traded derivatives, and simple over-the-counter derivatives such us interest rate swaps.

Management believes that the fair value of its financial assets and financial liabilities as at 30 September 2015 is not materially different from their carrying values.

Management believes that the fair value of its financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2014 is not materially different from their carrying values, except for the following financial liabilities:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Total carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Borrowings (Level 2)	25,733,764	24,658,537
Bonds issued (Level 1)	6,457,152	5,984,362

The estimates of fair value are intended to approximate 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. However given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgment, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realisable in an immediate sale of the assets or transfer of liabilities.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

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

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

The table below analyses the financial instruments measured at fair value at 30 September 2015. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the condensed interim combined statement of financial position.

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- Trading securities	93,780	-	-	93,780
- Derivative assets	-	1,060,340	-	1,060,340
Total	**93,780**	**1,060,340**	**-**	**1,154,120**

The table below analyses the financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December 2014.

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- Trading securities	107,253	-	-	107,253
- Derivative assets	-	1,113,936	-	1,113,936
Total	**107,253**	**1,113,936**	**-**	**1,221,189**

22 Related Party Transactions

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

Ultimate controlling party of the Group is Mr. Shishkhanov (refer to Note 1).

For the nine months ended 30 September 2015 the remuneration of members of the key management comprising salaries, discretionary bonuses and other short-term remuneration amounted to RUB 159,858 thousand (30 September 2014: RUB 139,878 thousand).

The Group did not have any transactions with its controlling party.

23 Segment Information

The Group has three reportable segments, as described below, which are the Group's strategic business components. The strategic business components offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. Each of the strategic business components may earn revenues or incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the CODM and for which discrete financial information is available. The CODM is the person or group of persons who allocates resources and assesses the performance for the Group. The functions of CODM are performed by the Board of Directors of the Group.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the reportable segments:

- Leasing activity – includes conclusion of financial lease contracts with legal entities and its further monitoring
- Insurance activity – includes sales and servicing of insurance contracts
- Banking activity – includes loans, deposits and other transactions primarily with individuals.

Segment information for the reportable segments for the nine months ended 30 September 2015 and as at 30 September 2015 is set out below:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Leasing activity**	**Insurance activity**	**Banking activity**	**Total**
Interest income	5,819,041	91,496	832,045	6,742,582
Including intersegment interest income	*228,726*	*5,836*	-	*234,562*
Interest expense	(2,656,717)	-	(405,789)	(3,062,506)
Net interest income	**3,162,324**	**91,496**	**426,256**	**3,680,076**
Other income (expense), net	919,042	159,630	(11,393)	1,067,279
Including intersegment other income (expenses), net	*103,047*	*(155,101)*	*50,282*	*(1,772)*
Income from operations	**4,081,366**	**251,126**	**414,863**	**4,747,355**
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	70,064	12,086	-	82,150
Net foreign exchange (losses) income	(134,586)	30	(7,514)	(142,070)
Total income from operations and finance income	**4,016,844**	**263,242**	**407,349**	**4,687,435**
Impairment recovery (charges)	15,156	-	(419,325)	(404,169)
Staff expenses	(1,500,115)	(40,509)	(216,953)	(1,757,577)
General and administrative expenses	(430,167)	(8,477)	(99,653)	(538,297)
Other non-operating income (expenses), net	613	(151)	-	462
Profit (loss) before income tax	**2,102,331**	**214,105**	**(328,582)**	**1,987,854**
Income tax expense	(546,816)	(42,821)	-	(589,637)
Net profit (loss)	**1,555,515**	**171,284**	**(328,582)**	**1,398,217**

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Leasing activity**	**Insurance activity**	**Banking activity**	**Total**
Segment assets	**40,918,156**	**1,482,995**	**5,024,269**	**47,425,420**
Segment liabilities	**30,845,868**	**906,549**	**4,292,585**	**36,045,002**

Segment information for the reportable segments for the nine months ended 30 September 2014 and as at 31 December 2014 is set out below:

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Leasing activity**	**Insurance activity**	**Banking activity**	**Total**
Interest income	5,977,202	44,321	1,029,265	7,050,788
Including intersegment interest income	*235,972*	*7,970*	-	*243,942*
Interest expense	(2,519,774)	-	(351,930)	(2,871,704)
Net interest income	**3,457,428**	**44,321**	**677,335**	**4,179,084**
Other income, net	781,542	130,567	124,968	1,037,077
Including intersegment other income (expenses), net	*105,692*	*(109,965)*	*33,660*	*29,387*
Income from operations	**4,238,970**	**174,888**	**802,303**	**5,216,161**
Net income (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	180,844	(9,236)	-	171,608
Net foreign exchange losses	(202,966)	(31)	(6,284)	(209,281)
Total income from operations and finance income	**4,216,848**	**165,621**	**796,019**	**5,178,488**
Impairment charges	(283,466)	-	(688,507)	(971,973)
Staff expenses	(1,678,366)	(32,424)	(237,512)	(1,948,302)
General and administrative expenses	(473,836)	(8,274)	(113,807)	(595,917)
Other non-operating income (expenses), net	12,257	(3)	-	12,254
Profit (loss) before income tax	**1,793,437**	**124,920**	**(243,807)**	**1,674,550**
Income tax expense	(358,687)	(24,984)	-	(383,671)
Net profit (loss)	**1,434,750**	**99,936**	**(243,807)**	**1,290,879**

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Leasing activity**	**Insurance activity**	**Banking activity**	**Total**
Segment assets	**44,178,885**	**1,287,968**	**6,779,444**	**52,246,297**
Segment liabilities	**34,827,462**	**882,813**	**5,718,989**	**41,429,264**

Reconciliations of reportable segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The following table presents reconciliation of reportable segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities to the amounts recognised in the combined financial statements.

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	30 September 2014
Profit or loss		
Total profit or loss for reportable segments	1,398,217	1,290,879
Management accounting adjustments	149,973	(137,230)
Combined profit or loss	**1,548,190**	**1,153,649**

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	47,425,420	52,246,297
Elimination of assets	(2,800,525)	(5,099,507)
Combined assets	**44,624,895**	**47,146,790**
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	36,045,002	41,429,264
Elimination of liabilities	(2,208,123)	(4,206,875)
Combined liabilities	**33,836,879**	**37,222,389**

24 Subsequent Events

In October 2015 Europlan Holdings Limited transferred stakes in statutory capital of companies listed below to JSC “Europlan” as part of additional paid-in capital.

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Transferred stake in October 2015
LLC "Europlan Auto"	Russian Federation	Finance leases	99.99%
LLC "Europlan Insurance"	Russian Federation	Other	99.99%
LLC "Europlan Lease Payments"	Russian Federation	Insurance agent	99.99%
LLC "POMESTIE"	Russian Federation	Holding company	99.99%

25 Employee Share Plan

As at 31 December 2014 the Group had an equity settled share based plan under which the Group receives services from eligible employees as consideration for share based awards granted to the employees. In the 3rd quarter of 2015 the Group negotiated with its employees to cancel equity settled share based plan for consideration payable by Europlan Holdings Limited, the parent company of the Group. In September 2015 Europlan Holdings Limited made the payment to employees. This transaction has been recorded in equity in these condensed interim combined financial statements.

26 Reconciliation of intragroup adjustments of JSC "Europlan Bank" with other entities of the Group in the condensed interim combined statement of financial position and condensed interim combined statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Condensed interim combined statement of financial position

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Note**	**30 September 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,454,366	1,957,315
- attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"		*593,371*	*485,336*
- attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"		*919,330*	*1,524,874*
- intercompany adjustments		*(58,335)*	*(52,895)*
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	1,154,120	1,221,189
Bank deposits	7	8,366,762	474,263
- attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"		*9,566,762*	*4,067,198*
- intercompany adjustments		*(1,200,000)*	*(3,592,935)*
Net investment in leases after impairment allowance	8	26,956,188	34,519,500
- attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"		*26,956,234*	*34,519,727*
- intercompany adjustments		*(46)*	*(227)*
Loans to customers after impairment allowance	9	4,322,330	6,140,110
- attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"		*4,122,047*	*6,042,998*
- attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"		*185,640*	*74,458*
- intercompany adjustments		*14,643*	*22,654*
Equipment purchased and advances to suppliers for lease operations	10	323,592	719,076
Debtors on leasing activities	11	121,443	117,681
Current income tax prepayment		76,869	74,369
VAT recoverable		47,531	35,158
Property, equipment and intangible assets		473,921	532,967
- attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"		*57,072*	*76,366*
- attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"		*361,168*	*398,658*
- intercompany adjustments		*55,681*	*57,943*
Other assets	12	1,327,773	1,355,162
- attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"		*44,085*	*197,336*
- attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"		*1,331,638*	*1,190,320*
- intercompany adjustments		*(47,950)*	*(32,494)*
Total assets		**44,624,895**	**47,146,790**
Liabilities			
Current accounts and deposits from customers	13	1,828,930	1,456,314
- attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"		*3,087,264*	*5,103,819*
- intercompany adjustments		*(1,258,334)*	*(3,647,505)*
Borrowings	14	14,679,281	25,733,764
Insurance reserves	15	853,865	823,130
Advances received from lessees		291,428	803,547
Bonds issued	16	13,695,231	6,457,152
Current income tax payable		-	12,099
- attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"		-	*8,202*
- attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"		-	*3,897*
Deferred income tax liability		1,104,905	1,070,344
- attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"		*6,213*	*(6,660)*
- attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"		*1,091,868*	*1,070,385*
- intercompany adjustments		*6,824*	*6,619*
VAT payable		683,105	210,879
- attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"		*13,036*	*13,694*
- attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"		*670,069*	*197,185*
Other liabilities	17	700,134	655,160
- attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"		*160,011*	*124,111*
- attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"		*539,058*	*501,743*
- intercompany adjustments		*1,065*	*29,306*
Total liabilities		**33,836,879**	**37,222,389**

In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Note**	**30 September 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Equity			
Share capital		66,232	66,232
Share premium		3,262,614	3,038,539
Retained earnings		7,459,170	6,647,980
Other reserves		-	171,650
Total equity		**10,788,016**	**9,924,401**
Total liabilities and equity		**44,624,895**	**47,146,790**

Condensed interim combined statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

		For the nine months ended							
		30 September 2015				30 September 2014			
In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Note**	**Total**	**Attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"**	**Attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"**	**Intercompany adjustments**	**Total**	**Attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"**	**Attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"**	**Intercompany adjustments**
Interest income	18	6,508,020	909,135	5,910,538	(311,653)	6,683,697	995,263	6,021,397	(332,963)
Interest expense	18	(2,827,944)	(361,537)	(2,700,969)	234,562	(2,627,718)	(343,678)	(2,528,026)	243,986
Net interest income		**3,680,076**	**547,598**	**3,209,569**	**(77,091)**	**4,055,979**	**651,585**	**3,493,371**	**(88,977)**
Other income, net	19	1,069,815	142,850	1,122,399	(195,434)	1,035,496	93,129	1,042,962	(100,595)
Income from operations		**4,749,891**	**690,448**	**4,331,968**	**(272,525)**	**5,091,475**	**744,714**	**4,536,333**	**(189,572)**
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		82,150	-	82,150	-	171,607	-	171,607	-
Net foreign exchange losses		(142,070)	(7,515)	(134,555)	-	(209,281)	(6,284)	(202,997)	-
Total income from operations and finance income		**4,689,971**	**682,933**	**4,279,563**	**(272,525)**	**5,053,801**	**738,430**	**4,504,943**	**(189,572)**
Impairment charges	20	(404,169)	(498,919)	(169,295)	264,045	(971,973)	(542,389)	(575,211)	145,627
Staff expenses		(1,748,475)	(93,058)	(1,665,003)	9,586	(1,945,343)	(162,682)	(1,796,283)	13,622
General and administrative expenses		(566,361)	(86,903)	(479,367)	(91)	(618,526)	(99,770)	(512,345)	(6,411)
Other non-operating income (expense), net		250	-	250	-	(8,540)	-	(8,540)	-
Profit before income tax		**1,971,216**	**4,053**	**1,966,148**	**1,015**	**1,509,419**	**(66,411)**	**1,612,564**	**(36,734)**
Income tax expense		(423,026)	(12,874)	(409,949)	(203)	(355,770)	15,653	(380,082)	8,659
Net profit		**1,548,190**	**(8,821)**	**1,556,199**	**812**	**1,153,649**	**(50,758)**	**1,232,482**	**(28,075)**

		For the nine months ended							
		30 September 2015				30 September 2014			
In thousands of Russian Roubles	**Note**	**Total**	**Attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"**	**Attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"**	**Intercompany adjustments**	**Total**	**Attributable to JSC "Europlan Bank"**	**Attributable to entities other than JSC "Europlan Bank"**	**Intercompany adjustments**
Other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:									
Cash flow hedges		-	-	-	**-**	**122,808**	**-**	**122,808**	**-**
Income tax recorded directly in other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(24,562)	-	(24,562)	-
Other comprehensive income for the period		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**98,246**	**-**	**98,246**	**(28,075)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**1,548,190**	**(8,821)**	**1,556,199**	**812**	**1,251,895**	**(50,758)**	**1,330,728**	**(28,075)**

Other Supplementary Information

Combined statement of financial position of the Group. JSC “Europlan Bank” is not consolidated.

In thousands of Russian Roubles	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	919,330	1,524,874
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,154,120	1,221,189
Bank deposits	9,566,762	4,067,198
Net investment in leases after impairment allowance	26,956,234	34,519,727
Loans to customers after impairment allowance	185,640	74,458
Equipment purchased and advances to suppliers for lease operations	323,592	719,076
Debtors on leasing activities	121,443	117,681
Current income tax prepayment	76,869	74,369
VAT recoverable	47,531	35,158
Property, equipment and intangible assets	361,168	398,658
Investments in JSC “Europlan Bank” at cost	1,401,732	1,401,732
Other assets	1,331,638	1,190,320
Total assets	**42,446,059**	**45,344,440**
Liabilities		
Borrowings	14,679,281	25,733,764
Insurance reserves	853,865	823,130
Advances received from lessees	291,428	803,547
Bonds issued	13,695,231	6,457,152
Current income tax payable	-	3,897
Deferred income tax liability	1,091,868	1,070,385
VAT payable	670,069	197,185
Other liabilities	539,058	501,743
Total liabilities	**31,820,800**	**35,590,803**
Equity		
Share capital	66,232	66,232
Share premium	3,262,612	3,038,539
Retained earnings	7,296,415	6,477,216
Other reserves	-	171,650
Total equity	**10,625,259**	**9,753,637**
Total liabilities and equity	**42,446,059**	**45,344,440**

Combined statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group. JSC "Europlan Bank" is not consolidated.

In thousands of Russian Roubles	For the nine months ended 30 September 2015	30 September 2014
Interest income	5,910,538	6,021,397
Interest expense	(2,700,969)	(2,528,026)
Net interest income	**3,209,569**	**3,493,371**
Other income, net	1,122,399	1,042,962
Income from operations	**4,331,968**	**4,536,333**
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	82,150	171,607
Net foreign exchange losses	(134,555)	(202,997)
Total income from operations and finance income	**4,279,563**	**4,504,943**
Impairment charges	(169,295)	(575,211)
Staff expenses	(1,665,003)	(1,796,283)
General and administrative expenses	(479,367)	(512,345)
Other non-operating expenses, net	250	(8,540)
Profit before income tax	**1,966,148**	**1,612,564**
Income tax expense	(409,949)	(380,082)
Net profit	**1,556,199**	**1,232,482**
Other comprehensive income (loss) that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Cash flow hedges	-	**122,808**
Income tax recorded directly in other comprehensive income	-	(24,562)
Other comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**98,246**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**1,556,199**	**1,330,728**