ART audit

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Limited Liability Company Microfinance Company "AirLoans"

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts (financial statements) of Limited Liability Microfinance Company "AirLoans" (LLMC "AirLoans", OGRN 1137746543296, Moscow, Presnenskaya emb. 8, Block 1, office 511m), which comprise:

- the balance sheet of the microfinance company incorporated as a business entity or partnership as at 31 December 2020;
- the income statement of the microfinance company incorporated as a business entity or partnership as at
- the attachments to the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement:
- the statement of changes in equity of the microfinance company incorporated as a business entity or partnership as at 2020;
- the statement of cash flows of a microfinance company incorporated as a business entity or partnership as at 2020; and
- the notes to the financial statements as at 2020, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements for the year then ended give a true and fair view of the financial position of Limited Liability Company Microfinance Company "AirLoans" as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows as at 2020 in accordance with Russian Accounting Standards as adopted in the Russian Federation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the audited entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including international independence standards), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these professional ethics requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the management for the Financial Statements

The namagement is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the Russian Federation, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that

are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the audited entity's internal control.
c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management of the audited entity.
d) Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the audited entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our oHinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.
owever, future events or conditions may cause the audited entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

General Director /signed/ S.I. Tikhonov
qualification certificate of the auditor
No. 01-001293,
ORNZ 21606070522

Audit company:
JSC AC "Art-Audit"
OGRN 1024101025134
125284, Moscow, Khoroshevskoe shosse, 32A, premises XIII, office 68
Self-regulatory organization of auditors
Association "Sodruzhestvo"
ORNZ 11606069430

March 26, 2021

Territory code under OKATO	Code of non-bank financial institution		
	OKPO		OKPO
45286575000	17738520	45286575000	17738520

ACCOUNTING BALANCE SHEET OF MICROFINANCE COMPANY ACTING IN THE FORM OF ECONOMIC ENTITY
OR PARTNERSHIP, PAWN SHOP
as of December 31, 2020.

Limited Liability Company Micro Finance Company “AirLoans”
Postal address Russia, 123112, Moscow, Presnenskaya embankment, 8, block 1

Form code under OKUD:
0420842 Quarterly (annual)
(Thousand roubles)

Line number	Name	Note	For 31 December 2020	For 31 December 2019
1	2	3	4	5
Section I. Assets				
1	Cash	5	87 907	92 157
2	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	13 690	-
3	Financial assets at amortized cost	8	1 819 294	1 339 170
4	Intangible assets	14	737	914
5	Property, plant and equipment	15	17	25
6	Deferred tax assets		-	850
7	Other assets	17	2 085	7 657
8	Total assets		1 923 730	1 440 773
Section II. Liabilities				
9	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	19	1 614 626	986 896
10	Current income tax liabilities		11 649	13 654
11	Deferred tax liabilities		948	-
12	Other liabilities	21	14 498	237 430
13	Total liabilities		1 641 721	1 237 980
Section III. Equity				
14	Authorized capital		21 571	21 571
15	Additional capital		52 099	52 099
16	Retained earnings (uncovered loss)	23	208 339	129 123
17	Total equity		282 009	202 793
18	Total equity and liabilities		1 923 730	1 440 773

General Director /signed/ Lomakin N.A.

March 15, 2021

Territory code under OKATO	Code of non-bank financial institution		
	OKPO		OKPO
45286575000	17738520	45286575000	17738520

INCOME STATEMENT OF MICROFINANCE COMPANY ACTING IN THE FORM OF ECONOMIC ENTITY OR PARTNERSHIP, PAWN SHOP for 2020

Limited Liability Company Micro Finance Company "AirLoans"

Postal address Russia, 123112, Moscow, Presnenskaya embankment, 8, block 1

Form code under OKUD: 0420843

Quarterly(annual)
(Thousand roubles)

Line number	Name	Note	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4	5
Section I. Net interest income (net interest expense) for provision of the estimated reserves for future loan losses related to financial assets				
1	Interest income	25	3 315 482	1 829 434
2	Interest expenses	26	(125 595)	(104 785)
3	Net interest income (net interest expense)		3 189 887	1 724 649
4	Income upon deduction of expenses (expenses upon deduction of income) for provision of the estimated reserves for future loan losses related to financial assets, including:		(2 644 160)	(1 540 201)
5	Income upon deduction of expenses (expenses upon deduction of income) for provision of the estimated reserves for future loan losses related to financial assets at amortized cost	31	(2 644 160)	(1 540 201)
6	Net interest income (net interest expense) upon provision of allowance for future loan losses related to financial assets		545 727	184 448
Section II. Operating income upon deduction of operating expenses				
7	Income less expense (expense less income) from transactions with financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		9 992	-
8	Income upon deduction of expenses (expenses upon deduction of income) on transactions with financial instruments measured at amortized cost		(124 121)	19 969
9	Income upon deduction of expenses (expenses upon deduction of income) related to foreign exchange transactions and revaluation of funds in foreign currency		(33 431)	(19 516)
10	General and administrative expenses	33	(456 861)	(362 861)
11	Other income	34	190 801	270 172
12	Other expenses	34	(2 608)	(211)
13	Total operating income (expenses)		(416 230)	(92 447)
14	Profit (loss) before tax		129 497	92 001
15	Income (expense) in respect of income tax, including:	35	(28 317)	(17 641)
16	Current income tax expense		(26 520)	(18 500)
17	Income (expenses) on deferred income tax		(1 797)	859
18	Profit (loss) after tax		101 180	74 360
Section III. Other comprehensive income				
19	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the reporting period		101 180	74 360

General Director /signed/ Lomakin N.A.
March 15, 2021

Territory code under OKATO	Code of non-bank financial institution		
	OKPO		OKPO
45286575000	17738520	45286575000	17738520

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY OF MICROFINANCE COMPANY ACTING IN THE FORM OF ECONOMIC ENTITY OR PARTNERSHIP, PAWN SHOP
for 2020

Limited Liability Company Micro Finance Company “AirLoans”

Postal address Russia, 123112, Moscow, Presnenskaya embankment, 8, block 1

Form code under OKUD: 0420844
Quarterly (annual)
(Thousand roubles)

Line number	Name	Authorized capital	Additional capital	Interests bought from members	Retained earnings (uncovered loss)	Total equity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Balance at December 31,2018	21 571	52 099	-	54 771	128 441
2	Change due to errors detected	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
3	Balance at December 31, 2018	21 571	52 099	-	54 763	128 433
4	Profit (loss) after tax	-	-	-	74 360	74 360
5	Other comprehensive income (expense)	-	-	-	-	-
6	Balance at December 31, 2019	21 571	52 099	-	129 123	202 793
7	Change due to errors detected	-	-	-	(1 964)	(1 964)
8	Balance at December 31, 2019	21 571	52 099	-	127 159	200 829
9	Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
10	Profit (loss) after tax	-	-	-	101 180	101 180
11	Dividends and other similar payments in favor of shareholders (participants, partners)				(20 000)	(20 000)
12	Balance at December 31, 2020	21 571	52 099	-	208 339	282 009

General Director /signed/ Lomakin N.A.

March 15, 2021

Territory code under OKATO	Code of non-bank financial institution		
	OKPO		OKPO
45286575000	17738520	45286575000	17738520

CASH FLOW STATEMENT OF MICROFINANCE COMPANY ACTING IN THE FORM OF ECONOMIC ENTITY OR PARTNERSHIP, PAWN SHOP
for 2020

Limited Liability Company Micro Finance Company “AirLoans”
Postal address Russia, 123112, Moscow, Presnenskaya embankment, 8, block 1

Form code under OKUD: 0420845
Quarterly (annual) (Thousand roubles)

Line number	Name	Note	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4	5
Section I. Cash flow from operating activities				
1	Interest received		1 658 397	783 415
2	Interest paid		(52 856)	(92 734)
3	Payments related to general and administrative expenses		(597 926)	(362 861)
4	Proceeds less payments (payments less proceeds) from the sale (acquisition) of financial assets and from the placement (extinguishment) of financial liabilities that are mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss		(3 698)	-
5	Paid income tax		(28 524)	(15 194)
6	Other income from operating activities		329	106 322
7	Other payments for operating activities		(56 209)	(44 075)
8	Cash flow balance from operating activities		919 513	374 873
Section II. Cash flows from investments				
9	Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost		2 579 274	1 053 694
10	Payments related to purchase of financial assets estimated at amortized cost		(3 482 399)	(2 083 499)
11	Other income from investing activities		-	202 820
12	Cash flow from investment		(903 125)	(826 985)
Section III. Cash flows from financing activities				
13	Proceeds from loans and borrowings		644 103	686 002
14	Repayment of loans and borrowings		(666 584)	(213 503)
15	Purchase of shares (interests) from shareholders (members, partners)		(16 862)	-
16	Cash flow from financing activities		(39 343)	472 499
17	Cash flow balance for the reporting period		(22 955)	20 837
18	Effects of foreign exchange rates against the ruble on cash and cash equivalents		18 705	9 651
19	Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	5	92 157	62 119
20	Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5	87 907	92 157

General Director /signed/ Lomakin N.A.
Official Seal: Limited Liability Company Microfinance Company “AirLoans”

March 15, 2021

Notes to the financial) statement of Limited Liability Company Microfinance Company “AirLoans” for 2020:

Note 1. Principal activities and nature of operations of the Non-Credit Financial Entity.

Table 1.1. Principal activities and nature of operations of the Non-Credit Financial Entity.

No.	Disclosure requirements	Description
1	2	3
1	License number, date of issue of the license, register number, inclusion into the register	651303045003744
2	Principal activities of the non-credit financial entity	The principal activities of the Company are the provision of other financial services, other than insurance and pension provision services.
3	Information on the compliance of the activities of the non-credit financial entity with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations	The activities of the Company are governed by the Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated July 2, 2010 No. 151-FZ “On Microfinance Activities and Microfinance Entities”. A legal entity may become a microfinance company (MFC) incorporated in the form of a fund, autonomous non-profit entity, institution (except for a state-financed entity), non-profit partnership, partnership or company.
4	Legal status of the non-credit financial entity	Limited liability company
5	Number of branches of the non-credit financial entity established in the Russian Federation	N/A
6	Representative offices of the non-credit financial entity	N/A
7	Legal entity address	Russia, 123112, Moscow, Presnenskaya emb., 8, block 1
8	Number of employees of the non-credit financial entity	Number of employees as at December 31, 2020 is 57 persons.
9	Name of the parent company of the group, which controls the non-credit financial entity	N/A
10	Location of the parent company of the group, which controls the non-credit financial entity	N/A

Note 2. Business operating environment of the non-credit financial entity.

Table 2.1 Business operating environment of the non-credit financial entity

No.	Disclosure requirements	Description
1	2	3
1	Main factors affecting financial performance	The main factors affecting financial performance of the Company are its operations on disbursement of loans to individuals, individual proprietors and legal entities, which fall within the scope of small and medium-sized businesses, and operations related to raising of funds from legal entities and individuals.
2	Changes of the environment in which the noncredit financial entity operates, addressing such changes	The economy of the Russian Federation continues to display certain characteristic of an emerging market. The tax, corporate law and other legal, administrative and business regulatory framework of the Russian Federation are subject to varying interpretations, which creates additional uncertainty for business entities operating in the Russian Federation. Further development of the economy of the Russian Federation depends on external and internal macroeconomic factors, and measures of the Government of the Russian Federation and other authorities, including local authorities, to maintain economic growth, social stability and improve the regulatory framework for business activities. Management believes that the Company is taking all necessary measures to ensure sustainability and continuity of its operations in the prevailing socio-economic environment. Further development of the social and economic situation and the regulatory environment, and the nature and extent of the

		effect of such factors on the activities of the Company, may differ from current estimates and management expectations.

Note 3. Basis of preparation of financial statements

Table 3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

No.	Disclosure requirements	Description
1	2	3
1	The non-credit financial entity shall clearly and unambiguously specify the basis of the preparation of financial statements.	The attached financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirement of the Regulation of the Bank of Russia No. 614-P dated 25.10.2017. “Regulation on the manner of disclosure of information in the financial statements of microfinance entities, credit consumer cooperatives, agricultural credit consumer cooperatives, housing savings cooperatives, pawnshops and the procedure for grouping of accounting accounts in accordance with accounting (financial) reporting requirements”. The Company maintains records and prepares financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations governing accounting and taxation, and on the basis of the standard business practice of the respective jurisdictions. The presented financial statements are prepared on the basis of the initial accounting data of the Company.
2	Basis of measurement used in preparing the financial statements	The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the principle of measurement at amortized cost, except for certain financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value.
3	Reasons for reclassification of comparative amounts	Up until now the Company has not applied reclassifications in relation to previous periods.
4	Nature of reclassifications of comparative amounts (including information as of the beginning of the previous period)	Up until now the Company has not applied reclassifications to previous periods.
5	Amount of each item (class of items) that is subject to reclassification	Up until now the Company has not applied reclassification in relation to previous periods.

Note 4. Principles of accounting policies, critical accounting estimates and professional judgments in application of accounting policies

Table 4.1 Principles of accounting policies, critical accounting estimates and professional judgments in application of accounting policies

No.	Disclosure requirements	Description
1	2	3
1	Judgments (other than those related to the measurement) developed by management while applying the accounting policy and which have the most critical effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements	Preparation of financial statements in accordance with Regulation 614-P requires the management of the Company to apply its own judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses recognized in the statements. Estimates and assumptions connected therewith are based on past experience and other factors that are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which constitute the basis of professional judgments in respect of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities which are not available from other sources. Although such estimates are based on all information available to the management in respect of current circumstances and events, actual results may differ from such estimates. Areas where such judgments are especially critical, areas of higher complexity, and areas where assumptions and calculations are of great significance for financial statements prepared under IFRS are described below.

2	Effect of estimates and assumptions on recognized assets and liabilities (the items of the financial statement are to be specified, the amounts of which are materially affected by professional estimates and assumptions, and comments are provided on how professional judgments affect the valuation of such items)	IFRS (IAS) 1 Effect of estimates and assumptions on recognized assets and liabilities (the items of the financial statement are to be specified, the amounts of which are materially affected by professional estimates and assumptions, and comments are provided on how professional judgments affect the valuation of such items) Assumptions and other sources of uncertainty relate to estimates that require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. Estimates and assumptions have the most material effect on the following reporting items: deposits held with banks and loans receivable; investments into debt instruments measured at amortized cost (held to receive cash flows for repayment of the principal and interest).
3	Key approaches to measurement of financial instruments	Financial assets Initial recognition Financial assets, in accordance with IFRS 9, are classified as financial assets at amortized cost. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Initial cost of financial assets other than those measured at amortized cost, includes purchase costs. The Company determines the classification of financial assets upon initial recognition and revises such recognition at the end of each financial year. The classification depends on the purposes of acquisition of the investment. Financial assets carried at amortized cost are classified in such manner since active investment strategy is provided to manage them for the purpose of generation of profit by changing their fair value. Held-to-maturity and available-for-sale financial assets are passively managed and carried at amortized cost. Recognition Date All purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the date of execution of the securities purchase and sale transactions, that is, the date on which the buyer shall pay the financial assets supplied by the seller. Financial assets carried at amortized cost Financial assets held for sale are included into the category "Financial assets carried at amortized cost". Such assets are acquired for the purpose of subsequent sale. Derivatives are also classified as "financial assets carried at amortized cost", unless they constitute an effective hedging instruments. Held-to-maturity investments are initially recognized at cost, which is the fair value and the amount paid on the acquisition of financial investments. All transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are also included into the cost. Upon initial recognition, such investments are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. In respect of investments carried at amortized cost, profit and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the investment or its impairment is derecognized and by way of the depreciation process. Available-for-sale financial assets Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial instruments that are designated as available-for- sale and are not classified in any of the three above mentioned categories. Such investments are initially recognized at fair value. Following initial recognition, available-for-sale financial instruments are remeasured at

		amortized cost as a separate component of equity until recognition of the investment is ceased or the investment is impaired. In case of impairment, the accumulated income from revaluation is included in the statement of comprehensive income. Moreover, interest income recognized using the effective interest method is recognized as profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. Fair value estimation The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market at the end of the reporting period is measured based on their quoted market prices or dealer quotes, without deducting any transaction costs. The fair value of all other financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation methods include cash flow discounting method, comparison with similar instruments in respect of which prices are available in an active market, and other valuation models. If fair value cannot be measured reliably, such financial instruments are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the amount paid to acquire the investment or the amount of the issued financial liability. All transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition are also included in the cost of the investment.
4	Revaluation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies	The functional currency for the Company is Russian ruble. The presentation currency of the Company is Russian ruble. The financial statement is presented in thousands rubles. Upon initial recognition, transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the current exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. In accordance with IFRS (IAS) 21 “Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”, the performances and the financial position of the Company, which functional currency is not the currency of the hyperinflationary economy, is translated into another presentation currency subject to the following procedures: i. assets and liabilities in each of the presented statements of financial position (i.e., comparative data) are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of preparation of this statement of financial position; ii. income and expenses in respect of each statement of comprehensive income or separate income statement (including comparative data) are translated at the average exchange rate for the period; iii. all foreign exchange differences arising as a result of the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income within “Foreign exchange differences”. Balance transfers (assets and liabilities) are performed at the exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of Russia as at the balance sheet date. The average exchange rate for the period is calculated as the arithmetic average of the exchange rates for each calendar day in the period quoted by the Central Bank of Russia. Capital items are translated at historical rates.
5	Assessment of the ability of the company to continue as a going concern	In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
7	Significant effect of retrospective application of	In case of any changes in accounting policies,

	accounting policies on data as at the beginning of the previous reporting period, significant effect of retrospective restatement or reclassification of balances on data as at the beginning of the previous reporting period due to correction of errors	retrospective restatement shall be applied. The Company adjusts the opening balance of each equity component affected by this change for the earliest of the presented periods and other comparative data disclosed for each of the presented previous periods, as if the new accounting policy has always been applied. The exception is the cases of the practical impracticability of the retrospective application of changes in accounting policies, as specified in Article 5 IFRS (IAS) 8 "Accounting Policies".
8	The names of issued but not yet effective IFRSs are given, stating the dates from which such IFRSs are planned to be applied, the dates from which such IFRSs are required to be applied, the nature of planned changes in accounting policies, discussing the expected impact on the financial statements, or stating that such effect cannot be reasonably estimated	-
9	Recognition and subsequent accounting of cash	Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position include cash in banks and cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks, with original maturities of three months or less.
12	Recognition and subsequent accounting of financial assets measured at amortized cost	Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables, cash in banks and cash in hand, and other financial assets) are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, net of impairment. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest method, except for current receivables, when the effect of discounting is not significant.
15	Recognition and subsequent accounting of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Loans and borrowings received are initially recognized at fair value at the time they are received, the costs of receiving the credit facility and the loan are included in the carrying amount of the loan obligation. The fair value of non-current loans and borrowings is measured by discounting cash flows subject to market interest rates for similar loans and borrowings available to the Company as at the date of disbursement of borrowings. The materiality threshold in determining the fair value of a non-current credit facility and a loan constitutes 10% of its nominal value. If the change in value is less than 10% of the nominal value of the credit facility or loan, then it is not discounted and the rate remains unchanged. Current loans are not discounted. In subsequent periods, noncurrent loans received are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method; the difference between the fair value of the received funds and the repayment value is reflected in the Statement of comprehensive income as interest expense over the entire period of the obligation to repay borrowings.
16	Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities	Financial assets and liabilities are derecognized and the derecognized amount is presented in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the assets and liabilities, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not minimized in the statement of comprehensive income, unless otherwise required or permitted in accordance with the requirements of IFRS
23	Basis for measurement of land, plant and equipment (for each class of assets)	Property, plant and equipment intended for use in the production of goods, performance of works, rendering of services, and for management purposes are presented in the statement of financial position at revalued amounts,

		which represent fair value at the time of revaluation net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Revaluation is conducted regularly so that the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is not significantly different from their fair value as at the reporting date. Any increase in the value of land, buildings and structures as a result of revaluation is included in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity to the extent that it exceeds the previous reduction in the value of the same assets, which was previously recognized as a loss. Revaluation within the amount of the previous reduction is related to the financial result. The reduction in the carrying value of land and buildings as a result of revaluation also relates to the financial result in the amount of its excess over the balance of the revaluation allowance established as a result of previous revaluations of this asset. Construction in progress is carried at cost less impairment losses. The construction cost includes the cost of professional services, and, for qualified assets, the borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the accounting policy of the Company. Such assets under construction are included in the relevant categories of property, plant and equipment at the time of completion of construction or when it is ready for planned use. Depreciation on such assets, and on other property, plant and equipment, shall commence when the assets are ready for their intended use.
24	Applied depreciation method in respect of each class of assets	Equipment and other property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is charged to write off the actual or estimated value of property, plant and equipment (excluding land and assets under construction), less the residual value, equally over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives, carrying amount and depreciation method are revised at the end of each reporting period. Depreciation is charged using the straight-line method.
25	Applicable useful lives in respect of each asset class	Depreciation periods that correspond to the estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows: • Buildings and structures 7-50 • Vehicles and equipment 2-10 • Other 3-7
26	Definition and composition of intangible assets	Intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance and is intended for production of goods, performance of works. Intangible asset meets the identifiability requirement as an intangible asset if it: • is separable, that is capable of being separated from the Company and sold, transferred, licensed, rented, or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, asset or liability relating to it, whether the Company intends to do so or not; or • arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations. The company will receive the expected future economic benefits arising from the asset and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. As part of intangible assets, the Company recognizes the following classes of intangible assets: • Expenditures on development of the intangible asset, • Goodwill, • Patents, trademarks and other rights, • Computer software (expenditures on development of

		software products), • Other intangible assets
27	Basis applied for valuation of intangible assets (for each class of assets)	Intangible assets, at initial recognition, are carried at cost. Upon initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets may be determined or indefinite. The costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognized as expenses as incurred.
28	Disclosure for each asset class with an indefinite useful life of the fact of annual impairment testing, information regarding possible indications of impairment	The term and procedure for depreciation of intangible assets with definite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not amortized, but are examined for impairment annually, or individually, or as a cash generating unit.
29	Applied term and depreciation methods for intangible assets with limited use	Intangible assets with a specified useful life are depreciated over their useful lives from 1 year to 10 years, and are tested for impairment. If there is evidence of impairment, the intangible asset shall be impaired.
30	Accounting of expenditures on development of intangible assets using own resources	Intangible assets developed using own resources (research and development ("R&D")). The costs of research and development are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. The costs of development using own resources (either individual project or part of other works) of research and development are capitalized as intangible assets only if the following requirements are met: • technological feasibility of completion of work on development of intangible asset fit for use or sale; • intentions to complete the development works for the purpose of further use or sale of the intangible asset; • ability to use or sell the intangible asset; • high probability of future economic benefits from the intangible asset; • availability of technical, financial and other resources for completion of developments, use or sale of the intangible asset; • ability to reliably estimate the value of the intangible asset arising from research and development. Intangible assets developed using own resources are recognized in the amount of expenses incurred upon the date when the intangible asset first meets the above requirement. If it is impossible to recognize the intangible asset developed using own resources, development costs shall be recognized as expense in the period in which they arise. Upon acceptance, intangible assets developed using own resources are accounted for at their actual cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss, similar to intangible assets acquired under individual transactions.
31	Recognition of expenses related to wages and salaries expenses, including compensation and incentive payments related to calculation of paid vacation, temporary disability allowance and childcare benefit, remuneration for the year performance, severance payment.	Expenses are recognized at the time of actual shipment of the relevant goods and provision of services and transfer of associated risks and benefits, irrespective of the moment of accrual or payment of cash or cash equivalents, and are recognized in the period to which they relate. Advertising expenses are recognized as expenses when they are incurred. The company makes an allowance for carry-over vacations of employees. The allowance for carry-over vacation is created each quarter. In order to measure its value, the average daily wage including insurance premiums for each employee of the Company is multiplied by the number of days of carry-

		over vacation for each employee at the end of the reporting period. Payment of vacation payments, and monetary compensation for carry-over vacation upon dismissal of employees, shall be made out of the funds of the allowance. Unused allowance balance (allowance overrun) shall be transferred to the following reporting period.
32	Recognition and subsequent accounting of non-current assets held for sale	If financial assets available for sale are depreciated, the amount containing the difference between the value of the asset (net of principal and depreciation) and its current fair value, minus any impairment loss previously recognized in the income statement, is carried forward from its own equity into the statement of comprehensive income. Recovery of impairment losses in respect of equity instruments classified as available for sale is not recognized in profit or loss. The recovery of impairment losses on financial debt instruments is recognized through the income statement if the increase in the fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to the event that occurred upon recognition of the impairment loss in profit or loss.
33	Recognition and subsequent accounting of allowance - estimated liabilities	Impairment of financial assets is measured by the Company at the end of each reporting period whether there is an impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets. The Company establishes the provision for impairment of financial assets when it is probable that it will not be possible to recover the principal amount of debt and interest in accordance with the terms of issued loans, held-to-maturity securities and other financial assets carried at historical and amortized cost. The provision for impairment of financial assets is identified as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows, including the amounts recoverable under the guarantees and securities discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument. The instruments which have no fixed maturities, projected future cash flows are discounted using periods during which the Company expects to dispose of the financial instrument. Establishment of the provision is based on past experience and management's judgment regarding the level of losses that are most likely to be recognized for each category of assets, based on the ability of the debtor to discharge its obligations. Changes in the provisions are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for the relevant period. When the outstanding amount cannot be repaid, it shall be written off out of the funds of the established provision for impairment.
35	Recognition, measurement, subsequent accounting, derecognition of deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability	Tax assets and liabilities for the current and previous periods are valued at the amount that is expected to be recovered or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws applied to calculate the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities comply with the tax laws and regulations of the Russian Federation, which are effective as at the reporting date. Current income tax expenses are calculated in accordance with regulations of the Russian Federation. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated in respect of temporary differences by applying the balance sheet method. Deferred income tax for the purposes of financial reporting is recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, unless the

		deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, or asset, or liability under the transaction, which is not a business combination that at the time of transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined using tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax associated with the items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity.
36	Recognition and measurement of share capital, share premium, equity	The authorized capital is the aggregate of cash contributions of subscribers (owners) to the property (value of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, working capital and cash) at the time of establishment of the Company to ensure performance of its activities in the amounts determined by the constitutional documents. Share capital is recognized at historical cost. The share premium of the entity is part of its equity and constitutes the property of all members of the entity, not divided into interests. It reflects changes in equity arising due to facts of economic life which have no effect on the financial performance of the entity. Share premium is recognized at fair value.
37	Recognition and measurement of treasury shares	Own equity instruments re-purchased by the Company are recognized at actual purchase cost and deducted from the equity.
38	Recognition and assessment of reserve capital	Reserve capital is the so-called reserve financial source, which is established as a security of continuous operation of the Company and meeting the interests of third parties. The larger the reserve capital, the greater the amount of losses that can be compensated, and the greater leeway for the company management in overcoming losses. Furthermore, as a rule, reserves are established to finance expenses that may not necessarily be incurred, but only with a certain degree of probability. Certainly, the company should avoid such situations and such costs. Reserve capital is recognized at fair value.
39	Recognition of dividends	The Company shall present in the statement of changes in equity the amount of dividends recognized as distributions to the owners during the period. Declared dividends are recognized as liability and deducted from equity as at the balance sheet date only if they are declared before the balance sheet date inclusively. Information on dividends is disclosed in the financial statements if they were recommended for payment before the reporting date, and also recommended or declared upon the reporting date, but before the date of approval for issue of financial statements.

Note 5. Cash

Table 5.1 Cash

Line number	Item name	As at December 31, 2020			As at December 31 2019		
		Full book value	Loss allowance	Book value	Full book value	Loss allowance	Book value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cash in hand	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Cash in transit	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Settlement accounts	87 907	-	87 907	92 157	-	92 157
4	Other cash	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total	89 907	-	87 907	92 157	-	92 157

The disclosed carrying amount of cash equals its fair value as at the reporting date.

Table 5.2 Components of cash and cash equivalents of the statement of cash flows

Line number	Item name	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Cash	87 907	92 157
2	Short-term highly liquid securities classified as cash equivalents in accordance with accounting policies	-	-
3	Deposits with credit entities and non-resident banks, classified as cash equivalents in accordance with the adopted accounting policy	-	-
4	Loan received as settlement through the account (overdraft)	-	-
5	Other	-	-
6	Total	87 907	92 157

Note 6. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Table 6.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Line number	Item name	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13 690	-
2	Financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss at the discretion of the non-bank financial institution	-	-
3	Total	13 690	-

Table 6.2 Financial Assets Mandatory to Qualify at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Line number	Item name	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Derivative financial instruments from which economic benefits are expected to increase	13 690	-
2	Total	13 690	-

Note 8. Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Table 8.1 Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Line number	Item name	As at December 31, 2020			As at December 31, 2019		
		Full book value	Loss allowance	Book value	Full book value	Loss allowance	Book value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Loans receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Microloans receivable	3 999 827	(2 235 688)	1 764 139	2 719 502	(1 408 490)	1 311 012
3	Other receivables	55 155	-	55 155	28 158	-	28 158
4	Total	4 054 982	(2 235 688)	1 819 294	2 747 660	(1 408 490)	1 339 170

Microloans receivable are presented with accrued interest received. Interest accrued on microloans is calculated and accrued each month.

Table 8.3. Loans receivable and microloans receivable measured at amortized cost.

Line number	Item name	As at December 31, 2020			As at December 31, 2019		
		Full book value	Loss allowance	Book value	Full book value	Loss allowance	Book value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Microloans receivable, including:	3 999 827	(2 235 688)	1 764 139	2 719 502	(1 408 490)	1 311 012
2	microloans to legal entities	-	-	-	1 666	(1666)	
3	microloans to individuals	3 999 827	(2 235 688)	1 764 139	2 717 181	(1 406 169)	1 311 012
4	microloans to individuals - non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	microloans to legal entities - non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	microloans to individual proprietors	-	-	-	655	(655)	-
7	Total	3 999 827	(2 235 688)	1 764 139	2 719 502	(1 408 490)	1 311 012

Table 8.4 Other allocated funds and other receivables

Line number	Item name	As at December 31, 2020			As at December 31, 2019		
		Full book value	Loss allowance	Book value	Full book value	Loss allowance	Book value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Debt securities, except for debt securities of credit institutions and non-resident banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Reverse repo transactions, except for reverse repo transactions with credit institutions and non-resident banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Settlements for conversion transactions, financial derivatives, securities and brokerage transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Finance lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Calculations for accrued income on shares, shares, shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Accounts receivable for goods, works, services						
7	Other	55 155	-	55 155	28 158	-	28 158
8	Total	55 155	-	55 155	28 158	-	28 158

Table 8.5 Reconciliation of changes in the estimated allowance for expected credit losses for financial assets at amortized cost

Line number	Item name	Estimated loss allowance estimated at 12 months expected credit loss	Estimated allowance for losses, estimated at the amount equal to the expected credit losses for the entire term			Estimated allowance for losses on financial assets that are credit impaired at initial recognition	Total
			for financial assets for which credit risk has increased significantly since the date of initial recognition, but which are not credit impaired	for financial assets, the estimated allowance for losses on which is estimated in simplified manner	for credit impaired financial assets, except for financial assets that are credit impaired and at initial recognition		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Estimated loss allowance for expected credit losses as at December 31, 2019, including:	-	(1 408 490)	-	-	-	(1 408 490)
2	microloans receivable	-	(1 408 490)	-	-	-	(1 408 490)
3	other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Deductions to the allowance (restoration of the allowance) for expected credit losses, including:	-	(2 644 159)	-	-	-	(2 644 159)
5	microloans receivable	-	(2 644 159)	-	-	-	(2 644 159)
6	Writing off out of the funds of the allowance for expected credit losses, including:	-	346 747	-	-	-	346 747
	Microloans receivable		346 747				346 747
7	Estimated allowance for expected credit losses as at the reporting date, including:	-	(2 235 688)	-	-	-	(2 235 688)
8	microloans receivable	-	(2 235 688)	-	-	-	(2 235 688)
9	other transfers and other receivables	-	-	-	-		-

Table 8.6 Information regarding nominal interest rates and expected maturities on deposits, loans receivable, microloans receivable and other deposits with credit entities and non-resident banks

Line number	Item name	As at December 31, 2020		As at December 31, 2019	
		Interest rate range	Maturity Interval (in days)	Interest rate range	Maturity Interval (in days)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Microloans receivable, including:				
2	microloans to individuals	11,315%-368,927%	60-1800	14,965%-368,927%	60-360
3	microloans to legal entities	-	-	-	-
4	microloans to individuals - non-residents	-	-	-	-
5	microloans to legal entities - non-residents	-	-	-	-
6	microloans to individual proprietors	-	-	-	-

Note 14. Intangible assets

Table 14.1 Intangible assets

Line number	Item name	Software	Licenses and Franchises	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2019, including:	-	-	914	914
2	Value (or valuation) as at December 31,2019	232	-	1 621	1 853
3	accumulated depreciation	(232)	-	(707)	(939)
4	Additions	-	-	-	-
5	Disposal	-	-	-	-
6	Depreciation deductions	-	-	(177)	(177)
7	Recognition of impairment in the Income statement	-	-	-	-
8	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2020 years, including:	-		737	737
9	Cost as at December 31,2020	232	-	1 621	1 853
10	Accumulated depreciation	(232)		(884)	(1 116)

Note 15. Property, plant and equipment

Table 15.1 Property, plant and equipment

Line number	Item name	Land, buildings and structures	Office and computer equipment	Construction in progress	Vehicles	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2019, including:	-	-	-	-	25	25
2	Value (or valuation) as of December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	42	42
3	accumulated	-	-	-	-	(17)	(17)
4	Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Depreciation deductions	-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
7	Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Carrying amount at 31 December 2020, including:	-	-	-	-	17	17
10	Value as at December 31,2020	-	-	-	-	42	42
11	Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	(25)	(25)

Note 17. Other assets
Table 17.1 Other assets

Line number	Item name	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Taxes and charges, except for income tax	173	144
2	Social insurance charges	171	171
3	Staff costs	40	39
4	Value added tax paid	10	-
5	Settlements with suppliers and contractors	1 621	5 339
6	Settlements with shareholders, members, subscribers, shareholders	-	1 964
7	Other	70	-
8	Total	2 085	7 657

Note 19. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.
Table 19.1 Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Line number	Item name	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Raised funds, including:	1 305 239	982 424
2	'unds from credit entities	75 000	-
3	'unds from legal entities, except for credit entities	1 000 046	746 442
4	unds from individuals	193 068	201 362
5	unds from individual proprietors	37 125	34 620
6	Other payables	309 387	4 472
7	Other	-	-
8	Total	1 614 626	986 896

All liabilities of the Company are claimed and recognized in the statements in full.

Table 19.2 Analysis of effective interest rates and maturities

Line number	Item name	HDecember 31, 2020		December 31,2019	
		Effective interest rate	Maturity (in months)	Effective interest rate	Maturity (in months)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Raised funds, including:				
2	funds from credit entities	-	-	-	-
3	funds from legal entities, except for credit entities	5,50%- 21,50%	12-36	5,50%- 22,50%	12-36
4	funds from individuals	10,00%- 24,50%	12-336	10,00%- 24,50%	12-336
5	funds from individual proprietors	20,00%- 24,50%	36-60	21,00%- 24,50%	36-60
6	Finance lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
7	Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-
8	Other payables	-	-	-	-
9	Other	-	-	-	-

In 2016, the Company received funds from the subscribers to the capital for a period of 30 years and at the rate equal to the key rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation on the date of attraction in the amount of 10% per annum in the amount of 569 thousand rubles. As of December 31, 2020, the balance on loans received from the subscribers amounted to 6 888 thousand rubles, including interest. Other loans from individuals are received for up to 5 years with the interest rates of 18.00-24.50% per annum.

Table 19.4 Reconciliation of changes in financial liabilities, measured at amortized cost, effected and not effected by cash flows

Line number	Item name	As at December 31,2019	Changes effected by cash flows	Changes not effected by cash flows					As at December 31,2020
				assets acquisition	exchange difference	change in fair value	other	total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	funds from credit entities	75 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 000
2	funds from legal entities, except for credit entities	748 190	179 848	-	(36 427)	(4 526)	112 961	72 008	1 000 046
3	funds from individuals	201 095	(8 430)	-	-	27	376	403	193 068
4	funds from individual proprietors	34 608	(2 211)	-	-	306	-	306	37 125

5	Other payables	3 003	306 384	-	-	-	-	-	309 387
6	Other	-	555 013	-	(36 427)	4 193	113 337	72 717	1 614 626

Note 21. Other liabilities

Table 21 21.1 Other liabilities

Line number	Item name	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31,2019
1	2	3	4
1	Settlements with shareholders, members, shareholders, subscribers	-	-
2	Staff costs	4 959	3 543
3	Social insurance charges	1 612	402
4	Value added tax received	5 745	13 441
5	Taxes and charges, except for income tax	-	-
6	Advances (prepayments) received	2 182	162 893
7	Cumulative amount of the change in the fair value of the hedged item (firm contractual commitment)	-	-
8	Other	-	57 151
9	Total	14 498	237 430

Note 23. Equity, equity management

Table 23.2 Equity, equity management

No.	Disclosure requirements	Description
1	2	3
1	Information regarding categories of shares in equity at the end of the reporting year and at the beginning of the reporting year	During the reporting period there were no changes in equity.
2	Information regarding changes for the reporting year for each category of interests in equity	During the reporting period, there were no changes in equity.
3	Information regarding the rights, preferences and restrictions for each category of interests in equity at the end of the reporting year and at the beginning of the reporting year	-
4	Information regarding adjustment of capital for inflation	-
5	Policies and procedures for compliance with equity requirements established by the laws and regulations of the Russian Federation, violation of capital requirements, reasons and consequences of such violations	Federal Law dated 02.07.2010 No. 151-FZ “On Microfinance Activities and Microfinance Entities” established the requirement for microfinance companies to comply with: minimum equity (capital), capital adequacy ratios, liquidity, maximum risk of one (or group of related borrowers) and maximum risk of the company’s related person (group of persons). The Bank of Russia has established requirements for establishment by microfinance companies of allowance for possible loan losses. The Company’s policy is designed for compliance with such requirements and such requirements were complied with during 2020.
6	Profit distribution information	Based on the Decision of the Company's participants, the net profit for 2019 was distributed in the amount of 20,000 thousand rubles. In proportion to the size of the participants' shares in the authorized capital of the Company. At the time of reporting for 2020, the decision on the distribution and payment of net profit was executed.

Note 25. Interest income

Table 25. Interest income

Line number	Item name	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Financial assets measured at amortized cost, including:	3 315 482	1 829 434
2	on microloans receivable	3 315 482	1 829 434
3	Other	-	-
4	Total	3 315 482	1 829 434

Note 26. Interest expense
Table 26. Interest expense

Line Number	Item Name	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, including:	(125 595)	(104 785)
2	funds from credit entities	(688)	-
3	funds from legal entities, except for credit entities	(74 893)	(35 166)
4	funds from individuals	(42 013)	(57 894)
5	funds from individual proprietors	(8 021)	(11 725)
6	Other	-	-
7	Total	(125 595)	(104 785)

Note 31. Income net of expenses (expenses net of income) on operations with financial instruments measured at amortized cost
Table 31.1 Income net of expenses (expenses net of income) on operations with financial instruments at amortized cost

Line number	Item name	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Financial assets, including:	(123 847)	20 227
2	income less expenses (expenses net of income) arising from derecognition and modification of financial assets at amortized cost	(123 862)	20 227
3	Other	15	-
4	Financial liabilities, including:	(274)	(258)
5	income (expenses) on funds from legal entities, except for credit entities and non-resident banks	-	(1)
6	(expenses) on funds from individuals	(274)	(194)
7	income (expenses) on funds from individual proprietors	-	(64)
8	Total	(124 121)	19 969

Note 33. General and administrative expenses
Table 33.1 General and administrative expenses

Line number	Item name	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Staff costs	(47 154)	(31 661)
2	Representation costs	-	-
3	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(8)	(8)
4	Depreciation of intangible assets	(177)	(163)
5	Lease expenses	(1 208)	(1 337)
6	Professional services (security, communications, etc.)	(221 030)	(88 519)
7	Insurance expenses	-	-
8	Advertising and marketing	(169 759)	(172 762)
9	Other taxes, excluding income tax	-	(284)
10	Litigation and arbitration expenses	(4 163)	(3 809)
11	Provision costs - estimated liabilities	(26)	-
12	Travel expenses	(64)	(265)
13	Services of credit entities and non-resident banks	(11 645)	(23 913)
14	Audit services and reporting costs	(300)	(350)
15	Liquidated damages, penalties, charges	(479)	-
16	Other	(850)	(39 790)
17	Total	(456 861)	(362 861)

The Company leases office space, the lease relates to operating leases, the contract is executed for 11 months. Minimum lease payments for the future period will amount to 1 012 thousand rubles.

Table 33.2 Staff costs

Line number	Item name	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Short term benefits	(37 363)	(24 996)
2	Insurance premiums	(9 791)	(6 665)
3	Long-term employee benefits upon termination of employment	-	-
4	Other long-term benefits	-	-
5	Severance pay	-	-
6	Total	(47 154)	(31 661)

Note 34. Other income and expenses
Table 34.1 Other income

Line number	Item name	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Liquidated damages (charges, penalties), proceeds for indemnification against losses	9 161	12 725
2	Income from reversal of reserves - estimated liabilities	-	62 765
3	Income from other services	181 638	83 853
4	Other income	2	110 828
5	Total	190 801	270 172

Table 34.2 Other expenses

Line number	Item name	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Expenses on establishment of provisions for impairment of other assets, measured at cost, investments in subsidiaries, associates, jointly controlled entities and derecognition of assets	-	-
2	Other expenses	(2 608)	(211)
3	Total	(2 608)	(211)

Note 35. Income tax
Table 35.1 income tax expense (income) by component

Line number	Item name	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Income tax expense	(26 520)	(18 500)
2	Income tax paid for previous reporting periods	-	-
3	Change in deferred tax liability (asset)	(1 797)	859
4	Total, including:	(28 317)	(17 641)
5	deferred income tax expense (income) recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-
6	income tax expense (income)	(28 317)	(17 641)

35.2Comparison of theoretical income tax expense to actual income tax expense

Line number	Item name	For 2020	For 2019
1	2	3	4
1	Profit (loss) before tax	129 497	92 001
2	Theoretical tax deductions (refunds) at the base rate	(25 900)	(18 400)
3	Adjustments to income or expenses not taxable in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Russian Federation on taxes and charges, including:	3 100	499
4	non-taxable income	-	-
5	non-taxable expenses	3 100	499
6	Income tax expense (income)	(26 520)	(18 500)

During the reporting period and 2019 the current income tax rate was 20%.

Table 35.3 Tax effect of temporary differences and deferred tax loss from continuing operations

Line number	Item name	31.12.2020	Reflected in the line "Income tax expenses" of the statement of financial results	Recorded as other comprehensive expense	31.12.2019
1	2			3	4
Section I. Tax effect of deductible temporary differences, and deferred tax loss					
1	Deferred tax asset before offset with deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	850

Section II. Tax effect of temporary differences that increase the tax base					
2	Deferred tax liability before offset with deferred tax assets	948	948		
3	Deferred tax asset recognized	948	948	-	-

Note 40. Risk Management
Table 40.1 Credit risk management

No.	Disclosure requirements	Description
1	2	3
1	Description of the approaches used by the noncredit financial entity in managing credit risk, and its relationship with recognition and measurement of expected credit losses, including methods, assumptions and information used to measure expected credit losses.	Credit risk is the risk of financial loss incurred by the Company caused by counterparty's default under a financial instrument within the scope of the contract. Credit risk is associated with current bank accounts and transactions with counterparties, including outstanding receivables and liabilities related to operations. The Company has developed and applies the credit risk assessment procedure.
2	Details of significant credit risk concentration	Credit risk analysis and monitoring is carried out separately for each counterparty. Credit assessments are conducted in respect of all counterparties who intend to receive the loan in excess of the established limit. The carrying amount of trade receivables from customers and customers and other receivables, net of allowance for impairment, constitutes the maximum amount exposed to credit risk. Money funds are deposited to financial entities, which at the time of opening the account have a minimal risk of default. The Company assesses financial condition of banks / legal entities / individuals subject to ratings and other factors made available by independent agencies. Although some banks / legal entities / individuals of the Company do not have an international credit rating, the management of the Company considers them to be reliable counterparties enjoy stable position in the Russian market and meet generally accepted criteria of credit status and financial stability

Table 40.2 Analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities from the perspective of remaining maturity based on expected maturities as at 31 December 2020

Line number	Item name	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Section I. Assets					
1	Cash	97 907	-	-	97 907
2	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	751 377	498 267	569 650	1 339 170
3	Other assets	2 085	-	-	7 657
4	Total assets	851 369	498 267	569 650	1 438 984
Section II. Liabilities					
5	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	13 690	-	13 690
6	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	38 701	1 386 371	192 669	1 617 741
7	Other liabilities	14 498	-	-	14 498
8	Total liabilities	53 199	1 400 061	192 669	1 645 929
9	Liquidity gap	798 170	(901 794)	376 981	273 357

Note 46. Related party transactions
Table 46.1 Related party balances as at December 31, 2020

Line number	Item name	Parent company	Subsidiaries	Key management	Companies under common control	Other related parties	Total
1	2	3	4	7	8	9	10
1	Financial assets measured at amortized cost, including:	-	-	-	-	500	500
2	microloans receivable	-	-	-	-	500	500

3	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, including:	-	-	6 944	253 911	-	260 855
4	raised funds	-	-	6 944	253 911	-	260 855

The section “Companies under common control” reflects the amount of the loan from the company registered in the Republic of Cyprus. Beneficial owners of the company - Lomakin N.A. and Lipsky V.V. The key management of the Company consists of General Director N. A. Lomakin, Chief Accountant V. V. Lipsky, they are also beneficial owners. The section “Other related parties” reflects the microloan made available to the relative of the member of the Company.

Table 46.2 Income and expenses from related party transactions for 2020

Line number	Item name	Parent company	Subsidiaries	Key management	Companies under common control	Other related parties	Total
1	2	3	4	7	8	9	10
1	Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Interest expense	-	-	(1 332)	(11 307)	-	(12 639)
3	Net interest income (net interest expense)	-	-	(1 332)	(11 307)	-	(12 639)
4	General and administrative expenses	-	-	(6 564)	-	-	(6 564)

The section “Companies under common control” reflects the amount of the loan from the company registered in the Republic of Cyprus. Beneficial owners of the company - Lomakin N.A and Lipsky V.V. Payment of interest for utilization, according to the terms of the loan agreement, shall be made at the end of the term.

Note 47. Events after the balance sheet date

Table 47.1 Events after the balance sheet date

No.	Disclosure requirements	Description
1	2	3
1	Description in discretionary form of the nature of all events that occurred after the balance sheet date, disclosure of which may have material effect on the opinion of users of financial statements.	The Company assessed the events before the date of issue of the financial statements. As at the date when the financial statements were approved for issue, no events were identified that require disclosure in the financial statements
2	Estimated assessment of all events that occurred after the balance sheet date, the disclosure of which may have material effect on the opinion of users of financial statements, or statement of impossibility of assessment (submitted in discretionary form)	-

General Director /signed/ Lomakin N.A.

March 15, 2021