

RenFin II Limited

**Financial Statements 2016
International Financial Reporting Standards
Financial Statements and Report of the Independent Auditor's
for the year ended December 31, 2016**

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Company information

Directors	David Blair (appointed on June 13, 2007) John Elder (appointed on September 22, 2010) James Keyes (appointed on January 1, 2014)
Registered office	Jayla Place Wickhams Cay 1 Road Town Tortola VG1110 British Virgin Islands
Investment manager	Kashtan Limited Clifton House 75 Fort Street PO Box 1350 Grand Cayman KY1-1108
Advisor to Investment manager	Renasset Managers Limited 190 Elgin Avenue George Town Grand Cayman KY1-9005 Cayman Islands
Administrator, registrar, transfer agent	Custom House Global Fund Services Limited Smartcity Malta, SCM 01, Floor 4, Ricasoli, SCM 1001, Malta
Secretary	Appleby Corporate Services (BVI) Limited Palm Grove House PO Box 3190 Road Town Tortola British Virgin Islands
Custodian	Citibank JSC 8-10 bld. 1 Gasheka Street Moscow 125047 Russia
Independent auditors	Ernst & Young LLC Sadovnicheskaya nab., 77, bld. 1 Moscow 115035 Russia
General legal advisors	
<i>Bermuda Law</i>	Appleby Spurling Bailhache Canon's Court 22 Victoria Street P.O. Box HM 1179 Hamilton HM EX Bermuda
<i>British Virgin Islands Law</i>	Appleby Hunter Bailhache Palm Grove House P.O. Box 3190 Road Town Tortola British Virgin Islands
Listing sponsor	Appleby Securities (Bermuda) Ltd. Canon's Court 22 Victoria Street PO Box HM 1179 Hamilton HM EX Bermuda

Investment manager's report

RenFin Fund II Limited (the "Fund") raised USD 154 million in July 2007 to capitalize on the growth opportunities in the financial sector in Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States ("CIS"). The Fund's strategy at inception was to build a diversified portfolio comprising fast-growing banks and non-banking financial institutions with sound strategies and strong management teams looking for ways to strengthen their performance and market share ahead of an IPO or a private sale. Currently the Fund is in divestment stage. As of December 31, 2016, the Fund had five equity investments in its portfolio representing minority stakes in 3 Russian banks, a stake in a Ukrainian insurance company and in a Russian debt collection agency.

Economy Update

- ▶ The Russian economy showed resilience and the ability to adapt to negative impacts during 2016. GDP and manufacturing have both shown better than forecasted results – according to the Russian Statistical Agency data, Russian GDP contracted by 0.2% (vs. -3.7% in 2015).
- ▶ However, while manufacturing, exports and agriculture showed positive dynamics, real wages, investments, and the retail sector did not show optimistic results. The retail sector declined by 4.6% and real wages have decreased by 5.6%.
- ▶ Rising oil prices (Brent gained 60% since end 2015) contributed to the stabilization of the economy.
- ▶ Inflation has declined to a record low of 5.5% versus 12.9% in 2015.
- ▶ We anticipate economic growth will be slow and gradual. As before, the main factors will be oil prices and the CBR key rate. Our base price scenario for oil is \$50 USD/bbl and we believe the CBR key rate will be about 8.5%, with inflation rate around 5%. We expect the USD/RUB rate to float around 65.
- ▶ The main drivers for economic growth are likely to be manufacturing, construction, food, and chemicals production. Import substitution will also contribute to growth, however, if sanctions are lifted in 2017, foreign imports will compete with domestic products. We anticipate GDP to grow slightly higher than in 2016 (1.0%-1.5%).
- ▶ The Central Bank of Russia is likely to lower the key rate to below 9%, while keeping a moderately strict monetary policy. Further easing is likely only if inflation remains around 5%.
- ▶ The Ministry for Economic Development forecasts GDP growth in 2017 at 1%.

Banking Sector

- ▶ As per CBR statistics, the net income of the banking sector was RUB 929.7 billion (approx. \$15.3 billion) for 2016, which is almost 5 times higher than in 2015. The share of Sberbank (Russia's largest bank) among the total profits is 62%. These results exceeded forecasts mostly due to increased revenues from lending, as well as significantly decreased funding costs.
- ▶ One of the main trends of 2016 was falling interest rates, as most banks decreased the deposit and lending rates by 1%-3%. This trend is likely to continue through the end of 2017.
- ▶ The banking sector total assets decreased by 3.5% versus 2015 per CBR data.
- ▶ The total loan portfolio of the sector fell by 6.9% against 2015.
- ▶ The non-performing loan ratio in 2016 rose slightly in the beginning and then started to decline by the end of the year (from 5.8% to 5.6% y-o-y). Declining NPLs may likely continue in 2017.
- ▶ The CBR revoked licenses of 63 banks in 2016.

Khlynov Bank (Data derived from the bank's 2016 IFRS financial statements)

- ▶ Khlynov Bank is a regional bank focusing on medium and small businesses.
- ▶ The key competition has been larger state owned banks that have slowed their push into these areas.
- ▶ Net income grew by 90.2% from US\$ 3.3 million to US\$ 6.3 million.
- ▶ Equity increased by 38.4% from US\$ 34.5 million to US\$ 47.8 million.
- ▶ CAR increased to 13.5% in 2016 from 13.1% in 2015.
- ▶ ROAA (Return on Average Assets) in RUB was 2.2% as at 2016 end (vs. 1.5% in 2015).
- ▶ ROAE (Return on Average Equity) in RUB was 14.1% as at 2016 end (vs. 10.1% in 2015).

Investment manager's report (continued)

Levoberezhny (Data derived from the bank's 2016 IFRS financial statements)

- ▶ Levoberezhny is a Siberian based bank focusing on retail and small businesses.
- ▶ Net income grew by 101.2% from US\$ 6.8 million in 2015 to US\$ 13.6 million in 2016.
- ▶ Equity increased by 39.0% from US\$ 61.4 million in 2015 to US\$ 85.4 in 2016.
- ▶ The CAR increased from 12.7% in 2015 to 13.4% in 2016.
- ▶ ROAA (Return on Average Assets) in RUB was 2.0% as at 2016 end (vs. 1.3% in 2015).
- ▶ ROAE (Return on Average Equity) in RUB was 17.1% as at 2016 end (vs. 11.5% in 2015).

Chelindbank (Data derived from the bank's 2016 IFRS financial statements)

- ▶ Chelindbank is a regional bank focusing on retail and small businesses.
- ▶ Net income rose by 84.9% from US\$ 9.7 million in 2015 to US\$ 18.0 million in 2016.
- ▶ Equity increased by 39.0% from US\$ 113.6 million in 2015 to \$148.8 in 2016.
- ▶ The CAR increased from 17.9% in 2015 to 19.3% in 2016.

First Collection Bureau (Data derived from the company's 2016 IFRS financial statements)

- ▶ FCB merged with National Recovery Service (NRS) to create the largest manager of non-performing loans in Russia.
- ▶ FCB mostly manages its own portfolio, whereas NRS has previously managed portfolios on behalf of other entities.
- ▶ Net consolidated income/(loss) was US\$ (3.82) million in 2016 and US\$ 0.88 in 2015 (not taking into account FX translation differences).
- ▶ The consolidated equity was US\$ 78.8 million in 2016 and US\$ 68.6 million in 2015.

Universalna (Data derived from the company's 2016 IFRS financial statements)

- ▶ Universalna is a Ukraine based insurance company providing services to both individuals and corporates, including motor, property, personal and liability insurance.
- ▶ Net earned premiums increased by 15.8% from US\$ 11.2 million in 2015 to US\$ 13.0 million in 2016.
- ▶ Net income in 2016 was US\$ 1.0 million compared to US\$ 1.5 million in 2015.
- ▶ Equity rose by 2% in 2016 to US\$ 7,643 million vs. US\$ 7,520 million in 2015.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of RenFin II Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of RenFin II Limited (hereinafter "the Fund"), which comprise the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2016, the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016, the statement of changes in net assets attributable to shareholders and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

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

Valuation of financial instruments not quoted in an active market

We considered this matter to be of the most significance in the audit of the reporting period due to the magnitude of the amounts involved and complex and subjective judgments of Fund's management over the determination of the fair value of financial instruments not quoted in an active market. The Fund holds a significant portfolio of securities carried at fair value and 100% of the securities portfolio is represented by Level 3 instruments for which quoted prices in an active market are unavailable and whose value is determined by internal valuation techniques that generally use non-observable data. Applied internal valuation techniques can be subjective in nature, involve various complex assumptions and estimates.

Our audit procedures included evaluating the methodologies, inputs and assumptions used by the Fund in determining fair values. We assessed the objectivity and competence of the Fund's valuation specialists responsible for the development of the internal valuation models. For all significant investments we assessed, with the assistance of our valuation specialists, the assumptions and modelling techniques used by the Fund's specialists. We also assessed the Fund's disclosures in relation to the valuation of Level 3 financial instruments.

Information on valuation of financial instruments not quoted in an active market is included in Note 7, Fair value measurement, to the financial statements.

Other information attached to the Fund's 2016 financial statements

Other information consists of the Investment Manager's report attached to the Fund's 2016 financial statements. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and the Board of Directors for the financial statements

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

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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 Fund's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund'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 opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ 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 fair presentation.

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

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



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

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Petr Tsebernyak.

P.P. Tsebernyak
Partner
Ernst & Young LLC

November 1, 2017

Details of the audited entity

Name: RenFin II Limited (Company)
Record made in the State Register of Legal Entities (British Virgin Islands) on June 4, 2007, State Registration Number 1409071.
Address: Jayla Place, Wickhams Cay 1, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgina Islands.

Details of the auditor

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended December 31, 2016

(in thousands of US dollars)

	<i>Notes</i>	2016	2015 (restated*)
Income/(loss) from operations			
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	7	(1,156)	(5,902)
Dividend income		–	3,066
Total loss from operations		(1,156)	(2,836)
Expenses			
Management fee	8	(970)	(1,216)
Net foreign exchange loss		(2)	–
Administration fee		(22)	(28)
Other operating expenses		(102)	(39)
Total expenses		(1,096)	(1,283)
Operating loss before income tax expense		(2,252)	(4,119)
Income tax expense		–	–
Decrease in net assets attributable to shareholders from operations		(2,252)	(4,119)
Other comprehensive income for the year		–	–
Decrease in net assets attributable to shareholders from operations after other comprehensive income		(2,252)	(4,119)

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2015 financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to Note 4.

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position As of December 31, 2016

(in thousands of US dollars)

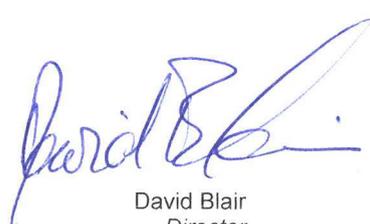
	Notes	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015 (restated*)
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	473	1,551
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	8,129	9,285
Other assets		1	7
Total assets		8,603	10,843
Liabilities			
Management fee payable	8	294	294
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		65	53
Total liabilities excluding net assets attributable to shareholders		359	347
Net assets attributable to shareholders	9	8,244	10,496
Number of participating shares in issue	9	1,033,521	1,033,521
Net asset value per participating share (US dollar)		7.98	10.16

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2015 financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to Note 4.

Signed and authorized for release on behalf of Board of the Directors of the Fund



John Elder
Director



David Blair
Director

November 1, 2017

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders For the year ended December 31, 2016

(in thousands of US dollars)

	<i>Notes</i>	Number of participating shares	Net assets attributable to shareholders
January 1, 2015 (restated*)		1,033,521	15,615
Decrease in net assets attributable to shareholders from operations		–	(4,119)
Dividends paid		–	(1,000)
December 31, 2015 (restated*)	9	1,033,521	10,496
Decrease in net assets attributable to shareholders from operations		–	(2,252)
December 31, 2016	9	1,033,521	8,244

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2015 financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to Note 4.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2016

(in thousands of US dollars)

	2016	2015 (restated*)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Decrease in net assets attributable to shareholders from operations	(2,252)	(4,119)
<i>Non-cash:</i>		
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,156	5,902
Foreign exchange loss	2	–
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease of Management fee payable	–	(87)
Increase/(decrease) of accounts payable and accrued expenses	17	(56)
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	6	(1)
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from operating activities	(1,071)	1,639
Cash flows from investing activity		
Net cash flows obtained from investing activity	–	–
Cash flows used in financing activity		
Distributions to shareholders	(5)	(995)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(5)	(995)
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2)	–
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,078)	644
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,551	907
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	473	1,551
Supplementary information to operating activities:		
Dividend income, net of withholding tax	–	3,066

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2015 financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to Note 4.

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(in thousands of US dollars)

1. Corporate Information

RenFin II Limited (hereinafter the “Fund”) was incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands on June 4, 2007, as a closed-end limited liability exempted company. The Fund is listed on the Bermuda Stock Exchange. Its registered office is at Jayla Place, VG1110, Wickhams Cay 1, Tortola, the British Virgin Islands.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015 the Fund makes all its investments through the its wholly owned company Ratto Holdings Limited (hereinafter the “Subsidiary”). Ratto Holdings Limited was incorporated under Cyprus Companies Law, CAP.113 on April 28, 2007, as a private limited liability company.

In accordance with the Offering Memorandum the initial investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium term capital growth through investments in financial institutions whose principal operations are performed in Russia or other states of the Commonwealth of Independent States (“CIS”) and are planning to undertake an initial public offering or a private placement of their shares. Investments might also be made in companies that derive a substantial portion of their revenue from, or have substantial assets in Russia or other states of the CIS.

The Fund appointed Kashtan Limited (the “Investment Manager”), an investment management company incorporated on Cayman Islands, to implement the investment strategy of the Fund. Up to November 12, 2013 the Advisor to Investment Manager was Renaissance Asset Managers (Guernsey) Limited. On that date a new investment manager was appointed by the Fund – Renasset Managers Limited (Cayman Islands).

As of December 31, 2016 the Fund had no employees (December 31, 2015: nil).

In accordance with the Offering Memorandum the Fund has a term of four years from the commencement date of June 18, 2007, provided that the Directors might extend the term of the Fund for one year. On October 28, 2010 the maturity of the Fund has been extended for one year till June 18, 2012.

All succeeding extensions were made by amendments of the Offering Memorandum and Articles of Association in accordance with resolutions of the Board of Directors, and dated:

- ▶ September 19, 2011, establishing a new term of July 18, 2013;
- ▶ June 17, 2013, establishing a new term of July 18, 2014.

The latest extension was made on July 18, 2014 amending the Fund’s term to December 31, 2018.

The financial statements of the Fund as at and for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the “financial statements”) were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 1, 2017.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 General

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. For example, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in United States dollars (“US dollar”) unless otherwise stated. This is the functional and presentation currency of the Fund, as this is the Fund’s capital raising currency and its performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in US dollars. Financial information presented in US dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand (“thousand US dollars”), unless otherwise stated.

Preparation of the financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Fund’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are detailed in Note 4.

2.2 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB (“IFRIC”). The accounting policies applied in preparation of the financial statements and detailed below have been applied consistently to the years presented.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

(A) Fair value measurement principles

The Fund measures financial instruments, such as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- ▶ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Fund. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- ▶ Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- ▶ Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details how they are measured are provided in Note 7.

(B) Financial assets

Initial recognition

Financial assets in the scope of IAS 39 are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Fund determines the classification of its financial assets upon initial recognition, and subsequently can reclassify financial assets in certain cases as described below.

Date of recognition

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Fund commits to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

These include equity securities and debt instruments designated at fair value at initial recognition on the basis that they are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and have their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with risk management and investment strategies of the Fund. The financial information about these financial assets is provided internally on that basis to the Fund's Directors. Gains or losses on financial assets held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recorded at fair value. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. The changes in the fair value and gains or losses on derecognition are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income as "Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the period in which they arise.

Reclassification of financial assets

If a non-derivative financial asset classified as held for trading is no longer held for the purpose of selling in the near term, it may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category in one of the following cases:

- ▶ A financial asset that would have met the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified to loans and receivables category if the Fund has the intention and ability to hold it for the foreseeable future or until maturity;
- ▶ Other financial assets may be reclassified to available for sale or held to maturity categories only in rare circumstances.

Financial assets are reclassified at their fair value on the date of reclassification. Any gain or loss already recognized in profit or loss is not reversed. The fair value of the financial asset on the date of reclassification becomes its new cost or amortised cost, as applicable.

(C) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise current accounts, demand deposits, short-term deposits in banks with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts when applicable.

(D) Borrowings and payables

Financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Fund having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity instruments. Such instruments include amounts due to credit institutions, amounts due to customers, debt securities issued, other borrowed funds and subordinated loans. After initial recognition, borrowings and payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the borrowings are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

(E) Measurement of financial instruments at initial recognition

When financial instruments are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, adjusted, in the case of instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, for directly attributable fees and costs.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price. If the Fund determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, then:

- ▶ If the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e., a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the Fund recognises the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price as a gain or loss;
- ▶ In all other cases, the initial measurement of the financial instrument is adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. After initial recognition, the Fund recognises that deferred difference as a gain or loss only when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(F) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right of set-off must not be contingent on a future event and must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances:

- ▶ The normal course of business;
- ▶ The event of default; and
- ▶ The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all of the counterparties.

These conditions are not generally met in master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

(G) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- ▶ The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or retained the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and
- ▶ The Fund either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Fund's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Fund could be required to repay.

Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Fund's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Fund may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Fund's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

(H) Income Taxes

The Fund is exempt from all forms of taxation as there are no taxes on income, profits or capital gains in the British Virgin Islands.

No provision is made for local or foreign income taxes, since income and losses are allocated to the individual Shareholders who are responsible for reporting such and paying any taxes thereon. However, certain items of income distributed to certain Shareholders may be subject to withholding on behalf of those Shareholders. The Fund has not recorded a liability for any uncertain tax positions pursuant to the provisions of IAS 12.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(I) Share capital

The shares are not redeemable at the option of the shareholders but may be repurchased at the option of the Fund. In case of winding-up of the Fund the shares carry a right to a return of the nominal amount paid up in respect of such shares and surplus assets remaining.

The Fund has issued one class of non-voting participating shares and one class of Management shares. The Management shares are subordinate to all other classes of instruments and as such the non-voting participating shares do not meet the criteria of an equity instrument under IAS 32 and are classified as a financial liability.

The liabilities arising from the participating shares are carried at the redemption amount being the net asset value calculated in accordance with IFRS.

Net assets attributable to shareholders are calculated in accordance with the Fund's Offering Memorandum. Valuation of net assets attributable to shareholders as reported to shareholders is different from the IFRS valuation requirements. The difference between the two valuations is reported in Note 9.

The Fund's net asset value per share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to shareholders by the number of shares in issue.

(J) Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest and similar income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest bearing securities classified as trading, interest income or expense is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Fund revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest income or expense.

Once the value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognised using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

Fee and commission expenses

Unless included in the effective interest calculation, fees and commissions are recognised on an accrual basis. Legal and audit fees are included within "Other operating expenses".

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Fund's right to receive the payment is established. Dividend income is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately in statement of comprehensive income.

(K) Foreign currency translation

Transactions during the period, including purchases and sales of securities, income and expenses, are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as of the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses on financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement of comprehensive income as part of the "Net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss". Foreign exchange differences on other financial instruments are included in the statement of comprehensive income as "Net foreign exchange loss".

(L) Segment information

For management purposes, the Fund is organised into one main operating segment, which invests in equity securities. All of the Fund's activities are interrelated, and each activity is dependent on the others. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Fund as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Fund as a whole.

(M) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations

During the current year the Fund adopted all the changes to IFRS that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on January 1, 2016. This adoption did not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund, except for the below:

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception

The amendments address issues that have arisen in applying the investment entities exception under IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*. The amendments to IFRS 10 clarify that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.

Furthermore, the amendments to IFRS 10 clarify that only a subsidiary of an investment entity that is not an investment entity itself and that provides support services to the investment entity is consolidated. All other subsidiaries of an investment entity are measured at fair value. The amendments to IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* allow the investor, when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries.

These amendments must be applied retrospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. These amendments affected presentation of financial statements of the Fund, refer to Note 4.

Standards issued but not yet effective

Up to the date of approval of the financial statements, certain new Standards, Interpretations and Amendments to existing standards have been published that are not yet effective for the current reporting period and which the Fund has not early adopted. These are expected to have no significant impact on the Fund's financial statements when they become effective, except for the below:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting.

From a classification and measurement perspective, the new standard will require all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics. The IAS 39 measurement categories will be replaced by: fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and amortised cost categories. IFRS 9 will also allow entities to continue to irrevocably designate instruments that qualify for amortised cost or FVOCI instruments as FVPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. Equity instruments that are not held for trading may be irrevocably designated as FVOCI, with no subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to the income statement. The accounting for financial liabilities will largely be the same as the requirements of IAS 39.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

IFRS 9 will also fundamentally change the approach to loan impairment. The standard will replace IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. The Bank will be required to record an allowance for expected losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not carried at FVPL, as well as for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the expected credit losses associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case the allowance would be based on the probability of default over the life of the asset.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but restatement of comparative information is not required; the effect on the transition date – January 1, 2018 – would be recorded in retained earnings. The adoption of IFRS 9 is expected to have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Fund's financial assets, but no impact on the classification and measurement of the Fund's financial liabilities. Overall, the Fund expects no significant impact on its financial statements, but it will need to perform a more detailed analysis which considers all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking elements to determine the extent of the impact.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows

In January 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* with the intention to improve disclosures of financing activities and help users to better understand the reporting entities' liquidity positions. Under the new requirements, entities will need to disclose changes in their financial liabilities as a result of financing activities such as changes from cash flows and non-cash items (e.g., gains and losses due to foreign currency movements). The amendment is effective from January 1, 2017. The Fund is currently evaluating the impact of the amendments.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgements and estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

4.1 Assessment as Investment entity

Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity within IFRS 10 are required to measure their subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss rather than consolidate them. The criteria which define an investment entity are, as follows:

- ▶ An entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment services;
- ▶ An entity that commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both;
- ▶ An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

The Fund's activity is mainly focused on investments in entities in the financial sector of the Russian Federation with the purpose of profit from further disposal and investment income. During the term of the Fund, the Fund had several investors. The Fund has a clearly documented exit strategy for all of its investments.

The Fund measures an investment in its subsidiary Ratto Holdings Limited at fair value through profit or loss as the subsidiary is itself an investment entity.

The Fund's Management has also concluded that the Fund meets the additional characteristics of an investment entity: it has more than one investment and investor; it has investors that are not related parties of the Fund; the investments are predominantly in the form of equities or similar interests.

Thus, the Management has concluded that the Fund meets the definition of an investment entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Restatement of comparative information

The Fund has adopted amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. These amendments clarify that if an investment entity has a subsidiary that is not itself an investment entity and whose main purpose and activities are providing services that relate to the investment entity's investment activities, it shall consolidate that subsidiary. Investments in all other subsidiaries of an investment entity shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Fund's subsidiary, Ratto Holdings Limited, is engaged in holding the investments and facilitate investment-related transactions. Following the guidance in IFRS 10 effective before January 1, 2016 the Fund consolidated this subsidiary as it is engaged in providing services with respect the Fund's investment activities. The adoption of the amendments effective since January 1, 2016 has changed the treatment with respect to the consolidated subsidiary that is itself an investment entity. The Fund started to account for investments in this subsidiary at at fair value through profit or loss.

This change in accounting policy is required to be accounted for retrospectively. Accordingly, the relevant comparative figures have been restated as follows:

Changes in presentation and reclassifications in Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2015

	As previously reported	Deconsolidation of the subsidiary	Restated
Income/(loss) from operations			
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(3,065)	(2,837)	(5,902)
Dividend income	382	2,684	3,066
Total loss from operations	(2,683)	(153)	(2,836)
Expense			
Management fee	(1,216)	–	(1,216)
Net foreign exchange loss	(72)	72	–
Administration fee	(28)	–	(28)
Other operating expenses	(98)	59	(39)
Total expenses	(1,414)	131	(1,283)
Operating loss before income tax expense	(4,097)	(22)	(4,119)
Income tax expense	(22)	22	–
Decrease in net assets attributable to shareholders from operations	(4,119)	–	(4,119)
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–
Decrease in net assets attributable to shareholders from operations after other comprehensive loss	(4,119)	–	(4,119)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Changes in presentation and reclassifications in Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2015

	As previously reported	Deconsolidation of the subsidiary	Restated
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,573	(22)	1,551
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,385	(100)	9,285
Other assets	7	–	7
Total assets	10,965	(122)	10,843
Liabilities			
Management fee payable	294	–	294
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	78	(25)	53
Deferred income	97	(97)	–
Total liabilities excluding net assets attributable to shareholders	469	(122)	347
Net assets attributable to shareholders	10,496	–	10,496
Number of redeemable shares in issue	1,033,521	–	1,033,521
Net asset value per redeemable share (in US dollars)	10.16	–	10.16

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Changes in presentation and reclassifications in Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2015

	As previously reported	Deconsolidation of the subsidiary	Restated
Cash flows from operating activities			
Decrease in net assets attributable to shareholders from operations	(4,119)	–	(4,119)
<i>Non-cash:</i>			
Net loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,065	2,837	5,902
Foreign exchange loss	72	(72)	–
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Increase in other assets	(1)	–	(1)
Decrease of accounts payable and accrued expenses	(50)	(6)	(56)
Decrease of current tax liabilities	(16)	16	–
Decrease in management fee payable	(87)	–	(87)
Net cash flows (used in) / obtained from operating activities	(1,136)	2,775	1,639
Cash flows from investing activity			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,426	(2,426)	–
Net cash flows obtained from investing activity	2,426	(2,426)	–
Cash flows used in financing activity			
Distributions paid to shareholders	(995)	–	(995)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(995)	–	(995)
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents	(77)	77	–
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	218	426	644
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,355	(448)	907
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,573	(22)	1,551
Supplementary information to operating activities:			
Dividend income, net of withholding tax	360	2,706	3,066
Interest received	–	–	–

All the disclosure amounts within comparative information were restated accordingly.

4.2 Going Concern

The Fund's Management has made an assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Fund has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

4.3 Functional Currency

The primary objective of the Fund is to generate returns in US dollar, its capital-raising currency. The term of the Fund is limited and thus its liquidity is managed on a regular basis in US dollar in order to handle the acquisition of its shares at the end of the Fund's term. The Fund's performance is evaluated in US dollar. Therefore, the management considers the US dollar as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

4.4 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity, selection of peer companies and appropriate valuation multiples and model inputs such as control premium and other adjustments. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

IFRS 13 requires disclosures relating to fair value measurements using a three-level fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in measuring fair values. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs, then that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31, 2016 and 2015 outstanding balances of cash and cash equivalents are represented by a current bank account in large European in the total amount of 473 thousand US dollars (December 31, 2015: of 1,551 thousand US dollars). There are no amounts of restricted cash as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

6. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

The Fund invested in its 100% subsidiary Ratto Holdings Ltd. (Cyprus), the fair value of which is:

	2016	2015 (restated)
Assets		
Investment in subsidiary	8,129	9,285
Total	8,129	9,285

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015 the main assets of Ratto Holdings Ltd. (Cyprus) comprise of the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss the majority of which represent equity securities of the companies operating in the Russian Federation:

	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015 (restated)		
	Percentage of ownership, %	Cost	Fair value	Percentage of ownership, %	Cost	Fair value
Levoberezhny Bank PJSC	10.00%	12,275	2,561	10.00%	12,275	3,194
Chelindbank PJSC	5.59%	15,975	2,494	5.59%	15,975	3,299
FCB Holding Cooperatief U.A.	6.18%	3,323	1,422	6.18%	3,323	1,014
CB Hlynov JSC (Unquoted equity participation note)	–	1,919	1,339	–	1,919	1,676
Insurance Company Universalna JSC	3.57%	15,000	198	3.57%	15,000	202
First Republic Bank OJSC	20.00%	18,064	–	20.00%	18,064	–
Latvijas Kraibanka JSC	4.70%	12,923	–	5.59%	12,923	–
Total		79,479	8,014		79,479	9,385

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

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

In May 2009 the Subsidiary purchased a note issued by Quest Advisory Restructuring Limited with the sole purpose to acquire 1,129,049 ordinary shares representing approximately 9.33% stake in CB Hlynov OJSC. On the same date the shares of CB Hlynov JSC acquired by Quest Advisory Restructuring Limited were pledged to the Subsidiary. Under the note's terms, the Subsidiary retains the right to receive any dividends and other distributions arising from the shares of CB Hlynov JSC and the right to receive any proceeds resulting from the disposal of those shares by Quest Advisory Restructuring Limited. In the financial statements the equity participation note was recognized at fair value of the underlying asset.

In November 2011 Lithuanian based Snoras banking group – the main shareholder of Latvijas Krajbanka JSC – initiated the bankruptcy procedure, which was in process during 2012, and Latvijas Krajbanka JSC was taken under the control of the Latvian government. As a result, the fair value of the Subsidiary's share in Latvijas Krajbanka JSC was USD nil as of December 31, 2013 and did not change as of December 31, 2015 and 2016.

In May 2013 the Central Bank of the Russian Federation revoked the banking license of First Republic Bank OJSC. As a result, the fair value of the Subsidiary's share decreased to USD nil as of December 31, 2013 and did not change as of December 31, 2015 and 2016.

There were no purchases or sales of the Subsidiary's investments in 2016.

Restrictions

The Fund receives income in the form of dividends and interest from its investments in unconsolidated subsidiary, and there are no significant restrictions on the transfer of funds from this entity to the Fund.

Support

The Fund has no contractual commitments or current intentions to provide any other financial or other support to its unconsolidated subsidiaries.

Refer to Note 7 for detailed disclosures on fair value of the Fund's financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.

7. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments Recorded at Fair Value

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015 all the investments are classified as Level 3 investments. During the years 2016 and 2015 there were no transfers between the levels in the fair value hierarchy.

The Fund invests in the Subsidiary which is also investment entity. The NAV of the Subsidiary is used as an input into measuring its fair value. The investments of the Subsidiary are not quoted in an active market.

	December 31, 2016	Level 3 December 31, 2015 (restated)
Assets		
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	8,129	9,285
Total	8,129	9,285

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

7. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (continued)

Valuation techniques

In the absence of observable market prices, the fair value of the investment in Subsidiary is deemed to approximate its net assets, which are predominantly carried at fair value. The Fund determines the fair value of the Subsidiary's investments using industry accepted valuation methodologies applied on a consistent basis. The fair value of investments, held by the Subsidiary, were estimated using valuation models or based on the over-the-counter ("OTC") transactions information. Management's estimation of its fair value is then based on the best information available in the circumstances and may incorporate management's own assumptions and involves a significant degree of judgment, taking into consideration a combination of internal and external factors, including the appropriate discounts for lack of control and for lack of liquidity.

Valuation process for Level 3 valuations

The valuation of financial instruments is performed annually by the Investment Manager and reviewed by the Directors of the Fund.

The valuations are subject to quality assurance procedures. The Investment Manager verifies the major inputs applied in the valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to relevant documents and market information, reviews inputs for significant changes, and will consult with external appraisers if considered appropriate. In addition, the accuracy of the computation is tested. The latest valuation is also compared with the valuations in the preceding periods, if fair value changes (positive or negative) are significant, reasons for the changes are further considered. After the checks above have been performed the Investment Manager presents the valuation results to the Directors of the Fund for their review and approval.

Investments in Banks

In 2016 and 2015 the fair value of investments in financial institutions was calculated using guideline companies method under market approach based on transaction multiples.

In 2016 and 2015 the most significant key assumptions used in fair value estimating of investments in banks were the following:

	2016	2015
Discount for lack of control	23%	23%
Discount for lack of liquidity	23%	23%
Price to net assets multiple*	0.30	0.52

* Net asset multiple after discounts application.

As of December 31, 2016 an increase or decrease in the discount for lack of control embedded in the price to net assets multiple by 15%, which was considered a reasonably possible alternative assumption, would have caused a decrease or increase in fair value by 875 thousand US dollars and 1,023 thousand US dollars (December 31, 2015: 1,506 thousand US dollars or 723 thousand US dollars).

Investment in Insurance Company

In 2016 and 2015 the fair value of the investment in Insurance Company Universalna JSC was determined based on guideline companies method under market approach based on trading multiples. The most significant assumptions used in fair value estimating of investments in Insurance Company Universalna JSC were the following:

	2016	2015
Discount for lack of liquidity	23%	23%
Country specific discount	30%	30%
Gross written premium multiple*	0.30	0.35

* Gross written premium multiple after discounts application.

As of December 31, 2016 an increase or decrease in the discount for lack of liquidity (23%) applied to gross written premium multiple by 15%, which is considered a reasonably possible alternative assumption, would have caused a decrease or increase in fair value by 37 thousand US dollars or 42 thousand US dollars, respectively (2015: 39 thousand US dollars).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

7. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (continued)

Investment in Collection Bureau

In 2016 and 2015 the fair value of the investment in FCB Holding Cooperatief U.A. was calculated as average value using guideline companies method under market approach based on transaction sales multiples and market exchange sales multiples. In 2016 and 2015 the most significant key assumptions used in fair value estimating of investments in FCB Holding Cooperatief U.A. were the following:

	2016	2015
Discount for lack of control	23%	23%
Discount for lack of liquidity	23%	23%
Market exchange sales multiple*	1.95	1.41
Transaction sales multiple*	1.71	2.18

* Sales multiples after discounts application.

As of December 31, 2016 an increase or decrease in the discount for lack of liquidity (23%) applied to gross written premium multiple by 15%, which is considered a reasonably possible alternative assumption, would have caused a decrease or increase in fair value by 303 thousand US dollars or 325 thousand US dollars, respectively (2015: 350 and 269 thousand US dollars).

The following table shows a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value of financial instruments categorized within Level 3 between the beginning and the end of the reporting period.

	Notes	2016	2015 (restated)
Opening balance		9,285	15,187
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	6	(1,156)	(5,902)
Closing balance		8,129	9,285

Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Carried at Fair Value

Cash in banks and accounts payable are liquid or have a short-term maturity (less than three months), therefore it is assumed that the carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities approximate to their fair value.

8. Performance and Management Fees

In accordance with the Investment Management Agreement the Fund pays the Investment Manager a performance fee equal to 20% of all amounts otherwise distributable to the holders of participating shares (whether as dividends, distributions or upon liquidation) in excess of the aggregate issue price for the participating shares. Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Fund dated June 9, 2011 scheme of performance fee calculation was changed and hurdle amount of US dollar 75.82 (the "revised reference value") resolved to be applied in calculations instead of the aggregate issue price for the participating shares. Such performance fee, if owed, will be payable within 30 days of the date of any distribution.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the Fund's net assets value per share (before deduction of management and performance fees) were below revised reference value, thus no performance fees were accrued.

As of December 31, 2016 the amount of performance fee payable amounted to US dollars nil (2015: nil).

From the 4th quarter 2015 the Fund pays the Investment Manager a management fee equal to 2% per annum of the cost of assets remaining in the Fund that have a positive value. Before this date the Fund paid the Investment Manager a management fee equal to 2% per annum of the total capital invested, provided that such fees wouldn't exceed 2% of the aggregate issue price for the participating shares. Aggregate issued price was lower than total capital invested and was used as a basis for Management Fees accrual during 9 months of 2015.

Management fees are generally paid quarterly in arrears or at such other times as the Directors, with the consent of the Investment Manager, may determine.

For the year ended December 31, 2016 the amount of Management fee expense amounted to 970 thousand US dollars (2015: 1,216 thousand US dollars). The amount of management fee payable was equal to 294 thousand US dollars as of December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015: 294 thousand US dollars).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

9. Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

The Fund is authorized to issue 100 non-participating voting Management shares of US dollar 0.01 each and 4,999,900 profit participating non-voting shares of US dollar 0.01 each.

The Investment Manager owns 100% of the Management shares.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 100 Management shares have been issued at US dollar 0.01 each and 1,033,521 profit participating, non-voting shares have been issued at US dollar 0.01 each.

Quantitative information about the Fund's capital is also provided in the statement of changes in net assets attributable to shareholders.

Rights of the Management Shares

The Management shares carry one vote each at annual and general meetings of the Fund and have no rights to any dividends. On liquidation of the Fund the nominal amount paid up on them will be returned after the return of the nominal amount paid up on the Management shares.

Rights of the Participating Shares

The participating shares have no voting rights, are not redeemable at the option of the shareholder.

Winding up

The participating shares carry a right to a return on the nominal amount paid up in respect of such shares in priority to any return of the nominal amount paid up in respect of Management shares, and an exclusive right to share in surplus assets remaining after the return of the nominal amount paid up on the participating shares and Management shares.

Distributions

The Fund's Directors may declare and pay distributions on the participating shares, at their sole discretion.

The Fund is not required to distribute the net proceeds of investments disposed of by the Fund and may reinvest all or a part of such net proceeds in new investments. The Fund will be entitled to withhold from any distributions amounts necessary to create, in its discretion, appropriate reserves for expenses and liabilities of the Fund as well as for any required tax withholdings.

All distributions will be paid out to the shareholders pro rata in proportion to their shareholding. The Directors may determine whether and to what extent a distribution will be made in the form of dividends, capital distribution or as a partial voluntary redemption of shares.

The Fund didn't declare and make any distributions in 2016. The distribution of 1,000 thousand US dollars was declared in 2015: 995 thousand US dollars were paid to the shareholders during 4th quarter 2015 and 5 thousand US dollars were paid in 2016.

Capital Management

The Fund is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and has no restrictions on the issue and redemption of shares.

As of 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Fund's operations were funded by issued non-voting participating shares.

The Fund's objectives for managing capital are:

- ▶ To invest the capital in investments meeting the description, risk exposure and expected return indicated in the Fund's Offering Memorandum;
- ▶ To achieve consistent returns while safeguarding capital by investing in diversified portfolio;
- ▶ To maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Fund as they arise;
- ▶ To maintain sufficient size to make the operation of the Fund cost-efficient.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

9. Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders (continued)

Refer to Financial risk management objectives and policies for the policies and processes applied by the Fund in managing its capital (Note 11).

Reconciliation between Audited Net Assets and Net Assets as Reported to the Shareholders

In accordance with the terms of its Offering Memorandum the Fund reports its net assets attributable to shareholders of participating shares on a monthly basis. As a result of the preparation of these financial statements certain adjustments have been recorded to the net assets attributable to shareholders as previously reported in order to comply with IFRS. These differences are:

- ▶ A net unrealized loss on unquoted financial assets at fair value resulted from the revaluation of the fair value of these financial assets;
- ▶ Other adjustments for expense accruals have been recorded.

The table below provides a reconciliation of the net assets attributable to shareholders as previously reported to the net assets attributable to holders of participating shares as disclosed in these financial statements.

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015 (restated)
Net assets attributable to shareholders as reported to shareholders	9,721	13,534
Net loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(1,426)	(2,982)
Other adjustments	(51)	(56)
Adjusted net assets attributable to shareholders per these financial statements	8,244	10,496
Net asset value per participating share as reported to holders of participating shares (in US dollars)	9.41	13.10
Adjustments per participating share (in US dollars)	(1.43)	(2.94)
Net asset value per participating share per these financial statements (in US dollars)	7.98	10.16

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Environment

The Fund's activity is mainly focused on investments in entities in the financial sector of the Russian Federation.

Russia continues economic reforms and development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks as required by a market economy. The future stability of the Russian economy is largely dependent upon these reforms and developments and the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government.

The Russian economy has been negatively impacted by a decline in oil prices and sanctions imposed on Russia by a number of countries. The Rouble interest rates remained high. The combination of the above resulted in reduced access to capital, a higher cost of capital and uncertainty regarding economic growth, which could negatively affect the Fund's future financial position, results of operations and business prospects. Management believes it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Fund's business in the current circumstances.

Legal

In the ordinary course of business, the Fund might be subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of future operations of the Fund.

The Management is unaware of any significant actual, pending or threatened claims against the Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

11. Financial Risk Management

The Fund is subject to all risk management policies and procedures implemented by the Investment Manager and other parties and bodies involved in managing the Fund's risk.

Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The Fund's investing activities expose it to various types of risk that are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The most important types of financial risk to which the Fund is exposed are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Fund's strategic planning process.

According to its initial investment strategy the Fund invested through its subsidiary in financial institutions (banks, insurance companies, and other companies) providing financial services that are located in Russia or other states of the CIS, and which were planning to undertake an initial public offering or a private placement of their shares in the next two or three years.

Investments in financial institutions may take the form of unlisted equity, equity-related securities or other instruments of financial institutions. Investments may also be made in companies that derive a substantial portion of their revenue from, or have substantial assets in Russia or other states of the CIS.

The Fund initially pursued the following strategies:

- ▶ Investment in Financial Institutions Planning an Initial Public Offer;
- ▶ Investment in Banks and Financial Institutions in Preparation for a Private Sale;
- ▶ Mergers and Acquisitions, Start-ups and Assets Buyouts.

Initially the Fund intended to hold such investments until disposed of via a private transaction with one or more investors or in or following an initial public offering. However, considering the short term of its maturity, the Fund will not make any new investments. Currently the Fund is in process of negotiation with possible investors to dispose of its investment portfolio.

The Fund may also be engaged in repurchase transactions, stock borrowing, lending and other similar transactions. The Fund may also occasionally invest in government and corporate debt instruments, when deemed appropriate and as a substitute for cash positions.

Asset allocation is determined by the Investment Manager who manages the distribution of the assets to achieve the investment objectives. Divergence from target asset allocations and the composition of the portfolio is monitored by the Compliance Controller of the Investment Manager.

The nature and extent of the financial instruments outstanding at the reporting date and the risk management policies employed by the Fund are discussed below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the potential loss that the Fund would incur if counterparty to a financial instrument failed to perform pursuant to the terms of their obligations to the Fund. Credit risk is generally higher when a non-exchange-traded financial instrument is involved, because the counterparty is not backed by an exchange clearing house.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements.

	Maximum exposure 2016	Maximum exposure 2015 (restated)
Cash and cash equivalents	473	1,551
Total credit risk exposure	473	1,551

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

11. Financial Risk Management (continued)

The credit quality of financial assets is managed based on international credit ratings of counterparties, determined by Standard and Poor's, Moody's or Fitch. The table below shows the credit quality by class of assets based on the Fund's credit risk monitoring approach.

	As at December 31, 2016	A- As at December 31, 2015 (restated)
Cash and cash equivalents	473	1,551
Total	473	1,551

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the Fund had neither past due financial assets, nor individually impaired assets.

Counterparty credit risk is managed through the internally developed system of counterparty limits. The counterparty limits are established by the Investment Manager. Adherence to those limits is monitored by the Investment Manager on a daily basis.

Non-delivery risk, prepayment risk and pre-settlement risk, incurred in non-exchange-settled transaction, are subject to monitoring. The risks are aggregated and utilised against counterparty limit. At the reporting date no unsettled transactions were in place.

Substantially all of the subsidiary's investments are held by Citibank JSC. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the custodian may cause the Fund's rights with respect to securities held by the custodian to be delayed or limited. The Fund monitors its risk by monitoring the credit quality and financial position of the custodian the Fund uses.

Substantially all of the cash held by the Fund is held by Barclays Bank. Bankruptcy or insolvency of these banks may cause the Fund's rights in respect of the cash held by the banks to be delayed or limited. The Fund monitors its risk by monitoring the credit quality and financial position of the banks.

Liquidity Risk and Funding Management

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Fund could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected.

The Fund's shares could not be redeemed at the will of shareholders before the Fund's liquidation date and it is therefore not exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting shareholder redemptions upon the expiration of the Funds' term.

The majority of the Fund's investments are unlisted and can be illiquid, thereby making it difficult to acquire or dispose of investments at values stated in the current financial statements. The Fund intends to hold its investments until disposed of via a private transaction with one or more investors or in or following an IPO.

The current liquidity requirements including payments of operating expenses and fees are managed in accordance with policies and procedures in place. The Fund uses detailed cash flow forecasting, which allows controlling and managing its liquidity and undertaking proper measures if liquidity shortages or excessive liquidity are anticipated. The maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities at December 31 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations is approximated by the carrying values of respective liabilities disclosed in Note 12.

Market Risk

Market risk embodies the potential for both loss and gains and includes currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

The Fund's strategy on the management of investment risk is driven by the Fund's investment objective. The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve medium term capital growth through investments in listed and unlisted equity and equity-related securities and other instruments of, primarily, banks but also insurance companies and other companies providing financial services that are located in Russia or other states of the CIS and which are planning to undertake an initial public offering or a private placement of their shares in the next two to three years. Investments may also be made in companies that derive a substantial portion of their revenue from, or have substantial assets in Russia or other states of the CIS.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

11. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that value of the instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

As the majority of the Fund's financial instruments are carried at fair value with fair value changes recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, all changes in market conditions will directly affect "Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Price risk is managed by the Fund's Investment Manager by diversifying the portfolio. The Fund's overall price risk exposure is monitored by Investment Manager on a regular basis.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015 no investments in any single instrument exceeded the set limits.

Sensitivity analysis

Equity price risk is the risk of unfavorable changes in the fair values of equities. The equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investments in equity securities. The Fund manages this risk by investing in a variety of entities through its Subsidiary.

The majority of the Fund's investment portfolio comprises investments in banks operating in the Russian Federation and companies in the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Fair value of the investments is determined by the Fund in US dollars, and is dependent on the financial performance of the individual investee banks and companies, level of market prices for similar investments, and the currency fluctuations of Russian Rouble and Ukraine's hryvnia against US dollar. The following table purports to illustrate the combined effect of those factors on the financial position and performance of the Fund.

The Fund holds financial instruments designated through profit or loss. Management's best estimate of the effect on the profit or loss for a year due to a reasonably possible change in equity securities, with all other variables held constant is indicated in the table below. In practice, the actual results may differ from the sensitivity analysis below and the difference could be material.

	Effect on the net assets attributable to shareholders and on the change in net assets attributable to shareholders from operations for the year	
	2016	2015 (restated)
Increase in fair value of investments by 20% (2015: 13%)	1,626	1,207
Decrease in fair value of investments by 20% (2015: 29%)	(1,626)	(2,693)

Currency Risk

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the monetary assets and liabilities, subject to currency risk, were not significant.

Interest Rate Risk

The Fund primarily invests in equity securities, which are not exposed to interest rate risk. Cash and cash equivalents of the Fund are represented by the current bank accounts not exposed to interest rate risk.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the Fund had no loans and receivables at floating interest rates, and therefore is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

11. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Geographical Concentration

The geographical concentration of Fund's assets and liabilities is set out below:

	2016				2015 (restated)			
	Russia and CIS	Isle of Man	Other	Total	Russia and CIS	Isle of Man	Other	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	–	473	–	473	–	1,551	–	1,551
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	8,129	–	–	8,129	9,285	–	–	9,285
Other assets	–	–	1	1	–	–	7	7
Total assets	8,129	473	1	8,603	9,285	1,551	7	10,843
Liabilities								
Management fee payable	–	–	294	294	–	–	294	294
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	34	–	31	65	34	–	19	53
Total liabilities	34	–	325	359	34	–	313	347
Net position	8,095	473	(324)	8,244	9,251	1,551	(306)	10,496

Geographic classification of the Fund's assets and liabilities is tied to country of incorporation of banks, investee or counterparty.

12. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. The Fund's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations are approximated by the carrying values of respective liabilities.

	2016				2015 (restated)			
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	No stated maturity	Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	No stated maturity	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	473	–	–	473	1,551	–	–	1,551
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	8,129	8,129	–	–	9,285	9,285
Other assets	1	–	–	1	7	–	–	7
Total assets	474	–	8,129	8,603	1,558	–	9,285	10,843
Liabilities								
Management fee payable	294	–	–	294	294	–	–	294
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	65	–	–	65	53	–	–	53
Total liabilities	359	–	–	359	347	–	–	347

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(in thousands of US dollars)

13. Related Party Transactions

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

Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not, and transactions between related parties may not be effected on the same terms, conditions and amounts as transactions between unrelated parties.

The Fund's related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions in 2016 and 2015.

The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year end, and related expense and income for the year are as follows:

	2016	2015 (restated)
	Investment Manager	Investment Manager
Management fee payable at January 1	294	381
Management fee accrued	970	1,216
Management fee paid	(970)	(1,303)
Management fee payable at December 31	294	294

In 2016 and 2015 the Fund had no significant transactions with its Directors, except for directors fees accrued during the year 2016 in amount of 38 thousand US dollars (2015: 38 thousand US dollars).

14. Events after the Reporting Date

In April and July 2017 the Fund received dividends in the amount of 322 thousand US dollars from its subsidiary Ratto Holdings Ltd.

With the exception of the information disclosed in the notes to these financial statements, there were no other events occurring subsequent to the reporting date requiring disclosure in these financial statements.