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OOO Raiffeisenbank Austria

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2000

(In thousands of Russian Rubles expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Russian Ruble at 31 December 2000 unless otherwise stated - Note 3)

	Note	2000
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5	766 613
Mandatory cash balances with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation		1 185 454
Securities	6	684 099
Due from banks	7	4 608 862
Loans and advances to customers	8	7 015 915
Other investments	9	6 370
Accrued interest income	10	85 091
Other assets	11	34 240
Premises and equipment	12	202 315
Total assets		14 588 959
Liabilities		
Due to banks	13	3 545 208
Customer accounts	14	9 079 758
Bills of exchange		94 837
Accrued interest expense		48 820
Other liabilities	15	203 613
Total liabilities		12 972 236
Participants' funds		
Charter capital	16	5 192 267
Additional paid-in capital	17	498 700
Accumulated deficit	18	(4 074 244)
Total participants' funds		1 616 723
Total liabilities and participants' funds		14 588 959

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 31 May 2001.

President
Michel Perhirin

Finance Director
Eugene Toutkevich

The notes set out on pages 5 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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OOO Raiffeisenbank Austria
**Statement of Income for the Year
 Ended 31 December 2000**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Russian Rouble at 31 December 2000 unless otherwise stated – Note 3)

	Note	2000
Interest income on loans	19	1 023 755
Interest income on securities		19
178 988		
Interest expense	19	(565 357)
Net interest income		637 386
Provision for losses		
on loans and advances	7, 8, 20	(11 021)
Net interest income after provision for losses on loans and advances		626 365
Losses, net of gains, arising from securities		(8 062)
Gains less losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies		428 234
Foreign exchange translation gains less losses		46 523
Fee and commission income	21	233 027
Fee and commission expense	21	(244 071)
Other operating income		23 833
Net revenues		1 105 849
Operating expenses	22	(504 206)
Gains arising from settlement of forward contracts	26	79 865
Monetary loss		(219 870)
Profit before taxation		461 638
Taxation	23	(174 813)
Net profit		286 825



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OOO Raiffeisenbank Austria
**Statement of Cash Flows for the Year
Ended 31 December 2000**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Russian Rouble at 31 December 2000 unless otherwise stated – Note 3)

	Note	2000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received on loans		1 018 464
Interest received on securities		162 529
Interest paid		(570 860)
Income received from dealing in foreign currencies		427 660
Fees and commissions received	21	233 027
Fees and commissions paid	21	(244 071)
Realised loss on securities		(8 062)
Recovery of loans previously written off	20	15 312
Other operating income received		23 833
Income received on settlements of forwards contracts		79 865
Operating expenses paid		(487 590)
Income tax paid		(58 519)
Operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities		591 588
Net cash (increase)/decrease from operating assets and liabilities		
Net increase in mandatory cash balances with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation		(787 993)
Net increase in due from banks		(2 521 017)
Net increase in loans and advances to customers		(3 861 478)
Net increase in securities		(136 978)
Net decrease in other assets		4 734
Net increase in due to banks		843 014
Net increase in customer accounts		4 854 278
Net decrease in bills of exchange		(36 363)
Net decrease in other liabilities		(30 561)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1 080 776)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of premises and equipment	12	(63 220)
Purchases of other investments	9	(4 999)

Net cash used in investing activities	(68 219)
<hr/>	
Cash flows from financing activities	
Additional capital contributed by participants	440 637
<hr/>	
Net cash from financing activities	440 637
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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3 102)
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Effect of inflation on cash and cash equivalents	(270 950)
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Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(982 410)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1 749 023
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Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5 766 613
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Note: The effect of the revaluation of foreign currency balances on the Bank's assets and liabilities was eliminated from the above statement of cash flows.

OOO Raiffeisenbank Austria
**Statement of Changes in Participants'
Funds for the Year
Ended 31 December 2000**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Russian Rouble at 31 December 2000 unless otherwise stated – Note 3)

	Charter capital	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Total partici- pants' funds
Balance at 31 December 1999	5 192 267	58 063	(4 361 069)	889 261
<hr/>				
Additional paid-in capital (Note 17)	–	440 637	–	440 637
Net profit	–	–	286 825	286 825
<hr/>				
Balance at 31 December 2000	5 192 267	498 700	(4 074 244)	1 616 723
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OOO Raiffeisenbank Austria
**Notes to the Financial Statements –
31 December 2000**

(in thousands of Russian Roubles expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Russian Rouble at 31 December 2000 unless otherwise stated – Note 3)

1 Principal Activities

OOO Raiffeisenbank Austria (the "Bank") is a commercial bank owned by the participants whose liability is limited to the equity invested. The Bank is registered as a limited liability partnership and it has been operating under a full banking license issued by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation ("CBRF") since 1996. The Bank's principal business activities are deposit taking, lending and operations with securities and foreign exchange within the Russian Federation.

The Bank is a subsidiary of Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich (the "Parent Bank"), which owns 99% of the charter capital. Refer to Note 16.

The Bank has 2 branches in Moscow. The Bank's registered office is located at 17/1 Troitskaya str, 129090 Moscow, Russia. The average number of the Bank's employees during the year was 212.

2 Operating Environment of the Bank

The economy of the Russian Federation continues to display characteristics of an emerging market. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, the existence of a currency that is not freely convertible outside of the country; a low level of liquidity in the public and private debt and equity markets; and high inflation.

Additionally, the banking sector in the Russian Federation is particularly impacted by adverse currency fluctuations and economic conditions. Furthermore, the need for further developments in the bankruptcy laws, the absence of formalised procedures for the registration and enforcement of collateral, and other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the difficulties experienced by banks currently operating in the Russian Federation.

The prospects for future economic stability in the Russian Federation are largely dependent upon the effectiveness

of economic measures undertaken by the government, together with legal, regulatory and political developments.

In addition, economic conditions continue to limit the volume of activity in the financial markets. Market quotations may not be reflective of the values for securities which would be determined in an efficient, active market involving willing buyers and willing sellers. Management has therefore used the best available information to adjust downwards, based on the concept of prudence, market quotations to reflect their best estimate of fair values where considered necessary.

3 Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Bank are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards. The Bank maintains its accounting records in accordance with Russian banking regulations. These financial statements have been prepared from those accounting records and adjusted as necessary in order to comply, in all material respects, with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee ("IASC") and interpretations issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee of the IASC.

The attached financial statements are presented for the year ended 31 December 2000. As the Bank has prepared annual financial statements in accordance with IAS for the first time as at 31 December 2000, prior year corresponding figures have not been presented, which is not in compliance with IAS 1 (Revised) "Presentation of Financial Statements".

The financial statements are presented in the national currency of the Russian Federation, the Russian Rouble ("RR"), expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Russian Rouble as at 31 December 2000. All amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

4 Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are items which can be converted into cash within a day. All short term interbank placements, beyond overnight deposits, are included in due to banks. Amounts, which relate to funds that are of restricted nature, are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

Mandatory balances with the CBRF. Mandatory balances with the CBRF represent mandatory reserve deposits



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which are not available to finance the Bank's day to day operations and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the cash flow statement.

Securities. Federal government bonds (OFZ) are carried at the lower of amortised cost and market value. Corporate shares and other government securities are carried at market value. The values for other securities are derived either from market quotations or from Management's assessment of the future realisability of these securities.

In determining market value, all securities are valued at the last trade price if quoted on an exchange or, if traded over-the-counter, at the last bid price. If listed market prices are not available or if liquidating the Bank's position would reasonably be expected to impact market prices, fair value is determined based upon other relevant factors, including Management's estimates of amounts to be realised on settlement, assuming current market conditions and an orderly disposition in a reasonable period of time and the level of liquidity in the stock. Market value is not necessarily indicative of the amount which could be obtained for disposal of a large block of securities.

Changes in market values are recorded within gains less losses arising from securities in the statement of income in the period in which the change occurs. Coupons earned on government securities are reflected in the statement of income as interest income on securities whereas any trading gains or losses on these securities are reflected as gains less losses arising from securities.

Because of inherent settlement risk of the securities market, securities purchases and sales are recorded when the security transaction is settled.

Sale and repurchase agreements. Sale and repurchase agreements ("repo") are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements are included in securities. The corresponding liability is included in due from banks/customer accounts. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repo") are recorded as loans and advances to banks or customers as appropriate. The differences between the sale and repurchase prices are treated as interest and accrued evenly over the life of the repo agreement.

Offsetting. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and

there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Loans and advances and provisions for losses on loans and advances. Loans and advances are stated at the principal amounts outstanding net of provisions for losses on loans and advances.

Provisions for losses on loans and advances are based on the evaluation by Management of their collectability. Specific provisions are raised against debts whose recovery has been identified as doubtful. Additional provision is raised against the latent bad and doubtful loans and advances which are inherent in the loan and advances portfolio but which at the date of preparing the financial statements have not been specifically identified. Recoveries of amounts previously written off are treated as income by reducing the provision for losses on loans and advances for the year. The net aggregate provisions raised during the year are recognised in the statement of income.

Estimates of losses on loans and advances require the exercise of judgement and the use of assumptions. The principal factors considered in determining the loan loss provision are the growth, composition and quality of the loan portfolio, ability of the individual borrowers to repay the loans, past performance history of the individual loans, level of past due loans and advances, current economic conditions and value and adequacy of collateral.

Loans and advances that cannot be recovered are written off and charged against the balance sheet provision for losses on loans. Such loans and advances are written off after all the necessary legal procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

Other credit related commitments. In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into other credit related commitments including loan commitments, letters of credit and guarantees. The accounting policy and provisioning methodology is similar to that for loans noted above.

Other investments. Other investments include the Bank's investments in subsidiaries and associated companies, which have not been accounted for on a consolidation basis or on an equity accounting basis. These investments are carried at cost, restated to the equivalent purchasing power of the Russian Rouble at 31 December 2000, less any provision for permanent diminution in value, created in cases where the value of an in-



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vestment has declined, and Management believes that the decline is not temporary in nature.

Income derived from these investments is accounted for on a cash basis. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to income.

Premises and Equipment. Premises and equipment are stated at cost, restated to the equivalent purchasing power of the Russian Rouble at 31 December 2000 less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its recoverable amount and the difference is charged to the statement of income. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use.

Construction in progress is carried at cost, restated to the equivalent purchasing power of the Russian Rouble at 31 December 2000, less provision for any impairment in value. Upon completion, assets are transferred to premises and equipment at its carrying value. Construction in progress is not depreciated until the asset is available for use.

Gains and losses on disposal of premises and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining profit. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income when the expenditure is incurred.

Depreciation. Depreciation is applied on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets using the following rates:

- Premises 2-2.5% per annum; and
- Equipment 10-25% per annum.
- Leasehold improvements – over the term of the underlying lease.

Bills of exchange. Bills of exchange, more commonly known as "veksels", are instruments issued by the Bank to its customers which carry a fixed date of repayment. These may be issued against cash deposits or as a payment instrument which the customer can discount in the over-the-counter secondary market. Bills of exchange issued by the Bank are recorded at nominal value less the corresponding discount that is amortised to the statement of income over the period of maturity of the veksel.

Additional paid-in capital. Additional paid-in capital represents the excess of contributions over the nominal value of equity units issued and amounts contributed by participants in addition to equity units.

Dividends. Dividends payable are not accounted for until they have been ratified at the Bank's Annual General Meeting. The statutory accounting reports of the Bank are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations. Russian legislation identifies the basis of distribution as the current year net profit.

Income taxes. Taxation has been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with Russian legislation currently in force. Charge for taxation in the statement of income for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax. Current tax is calculated on the basis of the expected taxable profit for the year, using the tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date. Taxes, other than on income, are recorded within operating expenses.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. A deferred tax asset is recorded only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income and expense recognition. Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of income on an accruals basis. Interest income is not recognised when it is overdue and/or in situations where Management believes it is not collectible. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income securities and accrued discount on federal short-term zero coupon bonds. Commissions and other income are credited to income when the related transactions are completed. Non-interest expenses are recognised at the time the products are received or the service is provided.

Foreign currency translation. Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate ruling on the transaction date. Exchange differences resulting from the settlement of transactions denominated in foreign currency are included in the statement of income using the exchange rate ruling on that date.



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Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into Russian Roubles at the official exchange rate of the CBRF at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency gains and losses arising from the translation of assets and liabilities are reflected in the statement of income as foreign exchange translation gains less losses. As at 31 December 2000 the principal rate of exchange used for translating foreign currency balances was USD 1 = RR 28.16 (1999: USD 1 = RR 27.00). Exchange restrictions and controls exist relating to converting Russian Roubles into other currencies. At present, the Russian Rouble is not a convertible currency outside of the Russian Federation.

Derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments include forward and swap transactions in foreign exchange markets. The Bank's normal policy is to measure these instruments at their fair value, using the spot rate at the year end as the basis for the fair value measurement with resultant gains or losses being reported within gains less losses arising from dealing in foreign currency within the statement of income. The August 1998 economic crisis and the subsequent legal uncertainty over derivatives' contracts have necessitated the Bank to adopt specific accounting methods as described hereunder:

Index Forwards. The Bank has either paid the amount due under index contracts, and realised a loss or gain, or negotiated a settlement for a lesser amount and has recognised a gain based on the agreed terms, or has not settled with the counterparty. Where no settlements or agreements have been reached, the gain on the index contracts has been recognised applying the exchange rates ruling on the contractual maturity dates.

Where applicable, Management has made provisions against the gains recognised on the above instruments where it is likely that collectability of the receivable from the counterparty is doubtful.

Accounting for the effects of hyperinflation. Russia continues to experience relatively high levels of inflation and is considered to be hyperinflationary as defined by IAS 29. Accordingly, adjustments and reclassifications made for the purposes of IAS presentation include the restatement, in accordance with IAS 29, for changes in the general purchasing power of the Russian Rouble. IAS 29 requires that the financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date. IAS indicates that reporting operating results and financial position in the local currency without restatement is not useful because

money loses purchasing power at such a rate that the comparison of amounts from transactions and other events that have occurred at different times, even within the same accounting period, is misleading.

The application of this principle results in an adjustment to the statement of income for the loss of purchasing power of the Russian Rouble. This gain or loss on net monetary position is calculated as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets, shareholders' equity and profit and loss account items.

The restatement was calculated using the conversion factors derived from the Russian Federation Consumer Price Index ("CPI"), published by the Russian Statistics Agency, and from indices obtained from other sources for years prior to 1992. The indices used to restate the financial statements, based on 1988 prices using 100 as the base index. The inflation indices for the five years ended 31 December 2000 and the respective conversion factors are the following:

Year	Index	Conversion Factor
1996	594 110	3,4
1997	659 403	3,0
1998	1 216 400	1,7
1999	1 661 481	1,2
2000	1 995 937	1,0

Monetary assets and liabilities are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at 31 December 2000. Non-monetary assets and liabilities (items which are not expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at 31 December 2000) are restated by applying the relevant conversion factor. The effect of inflation on the Bank's net monetary position is included in the statement of income as a monetary gain or loss.

Premises and equipment have been indexed by the change in the general price index from the date of purchase. Where indexation is applied, an assessment has been made of the potential impairment and diminution in the carrying value of these assets and, where applicable, such assets have been reduced to their recoverable amounts.

Components of equity have been indexed by the change in the general price index from the approximate date of transactions resulting in movement in equity.



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Amounts included in the statement of income have been indexed by the change in the general price index based on following assumptions:

- Inflation has occurred evenly over the year; and
- Income and expenditures have accrued evenly over the year except for charges against profit for aggregate movements in provisions for losses on loans and advances, which has been treated, for the purposes of this calculation, as occurring at the year end.

Pension costs. The Bank contributes to the Russian Federation state pension schemes, social insurance, obligatory medical insurance and employment funds in respect of its employees. The Bank's pension scheme contributions amount to 28% of employees' gross salaries, and are expensed as incurred. The contributions are included into staff costs.

Operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged against income over the period of the lease.

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2000
Cash on hand	184 621
Cash balances with the CBRF (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	277 456
Nostro accounts	304 536
Total cash and cash equivalents	766 613

Cash balances with the CBRF are non-interest bearing.

6 Securities

	2000
RR denominated securities	
Federal loan bonds (OFZ)	569 438
Vneshtorgbank Bonds (VTB)	67 434
US dollar denominated securities	
VneshEconBank 3% coupon bonds (VEB)	47 227
Total securities	684 099

OFZ bonds are Russian Rouble denominated government securities issued and guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and are stated at the lower of amortised cost and market value. OFZ bonds are issued at a discount to face value with maturities ranging from 2001 to 2004 with a coupon rate of approximately 5-30% in 2000 depending on the type of bond issue. These securities were received as a result of the restructuring by the Russian Government of the original portfolio of Federal short term zero coupon bonds (GKO) and OFZs held by the Bank prior to the August 1998 financial crisis. As at 31 December 2000 the nominal value of OFZ portfolio held by the Bank is RR 664 394 thousand. The fair value of these securities is RR 598 949 thousand at 31 December 2000.

VTB bonds are securities issued by the Bank for Foreign Trade of the Russian Federation. The bonds are purchased at a discount to nominal value. The bonds mature in September 2002. VTB bonds are traded on MICEX and are stated at market value.

VEB bonds are US dollar denominated bearer securities which carry the guarantee of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and are commonly referred to as "MinFin bonds". The bonds are purchased at a discount to nominal value and carry an annual coupon of 3%. These bonds mature in 2028. VEB bonds are also stated at market value.

The Bank is licensed by the CBRF as a primary dealer at MICEX for dealing and trading in government securities.

7 Due from Banks

	2000
Loans and term deposits	4 608 862
Total due from banks	4 608 862



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Movements in the provision for losses on due from banks are as follows:

	2000
Provision for losses on due from banks at 1 January 2000	(113 521)
Recoveries of amounts previously provided against (Note 20)	15 312
Due from banks written off during the year as uncollectable	79 188
Effect of inflation	19 021
Provision for losses on due from banks at 31 December 2000	–

The weighted average interest rates on due from banks as at 31 December 2000 was 22.77% on loans granted in Russian Roubles and 6.19% on loans in foreign currency.

The geographical and currency analysis of due from banks is disclosed in Note 24. The maturity structure of the inter-bank loan portfolio is detailed in Note 25. Related party balances are set out in Note 28.

8 Loans and Advances to Customers

	2000
Current loans	6 990 940
Rescheduled (current) loans	92 425
Less: Provision for losses on loans and advances to customers	(67 450)
Total loans and advances to customers	7 015 915

Movements in the provision for losses on loans and advances to customers are as follows:

	2000
Provision for losses on loans and advances to customers at 1 January 2000	(49 393)
Charge against provision for losses on loans and advances to customers during the year (Note 20)	(26 333)

Effect of inflation 8 276

**Provision for losses on loans and advances
to customers at 31 December 2000 (67 450)**

Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer loan portfolio are as follows:

	2000	
	Amount	%
Manufacturing	4 387 914	61.9
Wholesale and retail trade	735 239	10.4
Financial services	664 547	9.4
Real estate and renting	418 583	5.9
Construction	313 190	4.4
Education	308 053	4.3
Individuals	83 0521.2	
Other	172 787	2.5

**Total loans and advances to customers
(aggregate amount) 7 083 365 100.0**

The Bank has 9 borrowers with aggregated loan amounts above RR 250 000 thousand. The aggregate amount of these loans is RR 4 495 213 thousand or 63.5% of the loan portfolio.

The weighted average interest rates on loans and advances as at 31 December 2000 was 22.98% on loans and advances denominated in Russian Roubles and 11.09% on loans and advances denominated in foreign currencies.

The geographical and currency analysis of loans and advances to customers is disclosed in Note 24. The maturity structure of the loan portfolio is detailed in Note 25.

For the purposes of decreasing the risk associated with its loan portfolio, some of the loans are secured with a cash collateral held by the Bank or guarantees from other banks. The total amount of cash collateral placed in relation to loans outstanding as at 31 December 2000 amounted to RR 63 767 thousand and the total amount of loans outstanding guaranteed by other banks is RR 3 903 093 thousand, including RR 3 710 878 thousand guaranteed by Raiffeisen Zentralbank Osterreich. Management



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has not established a provision against the loans guaranteed by Raiffeisen Zentralbank Osterreich, the Parent Bank. Refer to Note 28 for information on related party transactions.

9 Other Investments

At 31 December 2000 other investments include:

		2000
Investment in non-consolidated subsidiary company		4 999
Investment in associated company		1 371
Total other investments		6 370

The non-consolidated subsidiary and associate companies are:

Name	Nature of business	Country of registration	Percentage of equity controlled	Cost of investment	Loans granted to company	Deposits taken from company
OOO Raiffeisen-Leasing	Leasing	Russia	50%	4 999	20 038	4 249
OOO Raiffeisen Investment	Investment	Russia	26%	1 371	14 068	-
Total				6 370	34 106	4 249

These investments have not been consolidated nor accounted for under the equity method as the effect would not materially alter the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2000 or the results of its operations or cash flows for the year then ended.

10 Accrued Interest Income

		2000
Accrued interest on loans to customers		61 143
Accrued coupon on securities		13 412
Accrued interest on due from banks		10 536
Total accrued interest income		85 091

11 Other Assets

2000

Trade debtors and prepayments	24 925
Prepaid taxes	4 864
Other	4 451

Total other assets **34 240**

12 Premises and Equipment

	Premises	Leasehold	Computers	Office	Intangible	Total
		improvements	& electronic	furniture	assets	
			equipment			
Net book amount at 31 December 1999	101 531	–	34 494	10 137	9 601	155 763
Book amount at cost						
Opening balance	109 272		45 129	11 600	10 574	176 575
Additions	–	25 149	15 251	15 912	6 908	63 220
Disposals	–	–	(123)	–	–	(123)
Closing balance	109 272	25 149	60 257	27 512	17 482	239 672
Accumulated depreciation						
Opening balance	(7 741)	–	(10 635)	(1 463)	(973)	(20 812)
Depreciation charge	(2 732)	(51)	(10 192)	(2 296)	(1 345)	(16 616)
Disposals	–	–	71	–	–	71
Closing balance	(10 473)	(51)	(20 756)	(3 759)	(2 318)	(37 357)
Net book amount at 31 December 2000	98 799	25 098	39 501	23 753	15 164	202 315

13 Due to Banks

2000

Loans and term deposits	2 904 251
Vostro accounts	640 957

Total due to banks **3 545 208**



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The geographical and currency analysis of due to banks is disclosed in Note 24. The maturity analysis and year-end weighted average interest rates are provided in Note 25. Also refer to Note 28 for related party balances.

14 Customer Accounts

2000

Legal entities

■ Current/settlement accounts	2 277 181
■ Term deposits	4 667 550

Individuals

■ Current/demand accounts	1 258 706
■ Term deposits	876 321

Total customer accounts **9 079 758**

The weighted average interest rates on customer accounts outstanding as at 31 December 2000 were: for current and settlement accounts in Russian Roubles 0.67%; in foreign currency – 2.13%; for term deposits in Russian Roubles – 12.57%; and in foreign currency – 5.56%.

The geographical and currency analysis of customer accounts is disclosed in Note 24 and the maturity analysis is provided in Note 25.

Economic sector concentrations within customer accounts are as follows:

	2000	
	Amount	%
Manufacturing	2 902 116	32.0
Individuals	2 135 027	23.5
Transport, storage and communication	1 495 089	16.5
Financial services	1 168 727	12.9
Mining	634 446	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	417 009	4.6
Other	327 344	3.5
Total customer accounts	9 079 758	100.0

Included in customer accounts are deposits of RR 125 040 thousand held as collateral for irrevocable commitments under import letters of credit and guarantees. Refer to Note 26.

15 Other Liabilities

	Note	2000
Taxation payable:		
■ Current income tax		20 265
■ Deferred tax	23	101 268
Settlements on conversion operations		66 228
Other		15 852
Total other liabilities		203 613

16 Charter Capital

Charter capital authorised, issued and fully paid comprises:

	2000	
	Nominal amount	Inflation adjusted amount
Charter capital	3 516 340	5 192 267
Total charter capital	3 516 340	5 192 267

The Bank's Charter capital consists of registered equity units with a total value recorded in the Bank's statutory financial statements of RR 3 516 340 thousand. The Bank is a subsidiary of Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich, which owns 99% of the charter capital and the rest of the charter capital is held by other companies within the Raiffeisen group. As at 31 December 2000 the Bank was a limited liability partnership. For such companies, voting rights of participants are determined by their percentage participation in the registered charter capital.

Each participant has a right to withdraw its equity interest. The statutory reports of the Bank are the basis for equity appropriation. Russian legislation identifies the basis for withdrawal valuation as the corresponding portion of net assets as reported in the statutory accounting reports of the Bank for the year preceding the year of withdrawal.

Subsequent to the year end the Bank changed its legal status from a limited liability partnership to a closed joint stock company and reregistered its charter capital. Refer to Note 29.