QIWI plc

Consolidated financial statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024

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for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024

Content

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Statement of management's responsibilities for the preparation and approval of the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024

The management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly the consolidated financial position of QIWI plc and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as of December 31, 2023 and 2024, and the results of its consolidated operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the years then ended in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the management is responsible for:

- properly selecting and applying accounting policy;
- presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- providing additional disclosure when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards are insufficient to enable the users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's financial position and financial performance; and
- making an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as going concern.

The management is also responsible for:

- designing, implementation and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls throughout the Group;
- maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the consolidated financial position of the Group, and which enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with IFRS Accounting Standards;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with the IFRS Accounting Standards;
- taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 were authorized for issue on May 22, 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Group.

Director Alexey Mashchenkov

JSC "Kept"
Business center Alcon III,
34A Leningradsky Prospekt
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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors NanduQ PLC

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of QIWI PLC (from February 6, 2025 – NanduQ PLC, the "Company") (and its subsidiaries (the "Group")), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for 2023 and 2024, the consolidated statements of cash flows for 2023 and 2024 and the consolidated statements of changes in equity for 2023 and 2024, and notes, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for 2023 and 2024 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Russian Federation and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements in the Russian Federation and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - comparative information

We draw attention to Note 2.6 to the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the comparative information presented as at December 31, 2023, January 1, 2023 and for the year ended December 31, 2023, has been restated due to change in presentation currency. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Disposal of Russian business. Measurement and recoverability of receivable from the Buyer.</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Please refer to the Note 6 in the consolidated financial statements.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The key audit matter</td><td>How the matter was addressed in our audit</td></tr>
<tr><td>As described in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements, on January 19, 2024 the Company entered into an agreement to sell its Russian business (hereinafter “the Transaction”).

On February 21, 2024, the Central Bank of Russia revoked the banking license of the Group's former subsidiary QIWI Bank for non-compliance with certain Russian laws and CBR regulations and appointed the Deposit Insurance Agency as the temporary administrator to oversee the process of the Bank's liquidation. This event affected the Buyer's ability to settle its obligations under the terms of the Transaction. During 2024, at the request of the Buyer based on the Board of Directors approval, the Group and the Buyer negotiated several postponements of the original payment dates. Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Group and the Buyer agreed further postponement of payment of the second and third instalments of RUB 11,775 million and RUB 2,969 million (USD 143,742 thousand and USD 36,241 thousand at the exchange rate as of the date of the postponement) until October 31, 2025.

A receivable from the sale of the Russian business was recognized at origination date at its fair value using the discount rate of 17.71%. For subsequent measurement the receivable from the sale of the Russian business on December 31, 2024 is carried at amortized cost. Due to multiple modifications in the payment schedule, this receivable is classified as Stage 2. As of December 31, 2024, expected credit loss of USD 22,877 thousand was recognised in relation to gross amount of USD 191,486 thousand.

We identified the accounting for disposal of Russian business and the measurement and recoverability of accounts receivable from the Buyer as a key audit matter because it has a significant impact on the Company's financial statements, involves uncertainties regarding the terms of settlement and the value of receivable that could be ultimately recovered. Calculations of discounted value and expected credit loss determination required complex judgement about unobservable inputs and consideration of potential legal and other restrictions for cash distribution between Russian companies and other jurisdictions.</td><td>We obtained an understanding and evaluated the design and implementation of the controls over the process of accounting for disposal of Russian business.

We evaluated the appropriateness of the management's assessment of the deconsolidation date.

We obtained an understanding and evaluated the design and implementation of the controls over the process of expected credit loss calculation and related management's judgement.

We inspected contracts and other available information relating to the Transaction to verify the date of disposal, the amount of consideration and other relevant terms of Transaction. We evaluated management expectations relating to timing of settlements of Transaction receivable for consistency with documents and other available information.

We involved tax and legal specialists to assist in assessment of management's analysis of recoverability of receivable from the Buyer and analysis of risks associated with recovery of Transaction receivable.

We involved valuation specialists to assist us with testing of the discount rate. We involved financial risks management specialists to assist us with inspection of expected credit loss's calculation methodology.

We verified the mathematical accuracy of calculation of accounts receivable and expected credit losses as of 31 December 2024. We also tested the accuracy, completeness and appropriateness of the Group's disclosures.</td></tr>
</table>

Other Matter relating to comparative information

As part of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we audited the adjustments described in Note 2.6 that were applied to restate the comparative information presented as at and for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the consolidated statement of financial position as at January 1, 2023 due to change in presentation currency. In our opinion, the adjustments described in Note 2.6 are appropriate and have been properly applied.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with Audit Committee 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 Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:

АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО ОГРН 1027700125628 Кэпт Kept МОСКВА

Zaitsev Stanislav Valerievich

Principal registration number of the entry in the Register of Auditors and Audit Organizations No 21906104308, acts on behalf of the audit organization based on the power of attorney No. 100/25 as of January 9, 2025.

JSC "Kept"

Principal registration number of the entry in the Register of Auditors and Audit Organizations No. 12006020351

Moscow, Russia

May 22, 2025

QIWI plc

Consolidated statement of financial position

As of January 1, 2023, December 31, 2023 and 2024

(in thousands of US Dollars)

	Notes	As of January 1, 2023 (restated)*	As of December 31, 2023 (restated)*	As of December 31, 2024
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment		16,538	736	598
Goodwill and other intangible assets		186,416	1,015	660
Investment in associate		4,332	5,337	2,308
Long-term debt securities and term deposits		41,885	–	–
Long-term loans issued	9	11,988	46,885	–
Long-term receivables for sale of discontinued operations	6	–	–	30,821
Deferred tax assets	21	2,955	323	669
Other non-current assets		3,631	–	707
Total non-current assets		**267,745**	**54,296**	**35,763**
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	10	216,012	23,191	18,258
Short-term receivables for sale of discontinued operations	6	–	–	137,788
Short-term loans issued	9	201,878	2,330	56,088
Short-term debt securities and term deposits	12	199,449	55,680	38,552
Other current assets	13	31,220	4,348	4,209
Cash and cash equivalents	11	674,768	81,393	75,184
Assets held for sale	6	–	1,141,667	–
Total current assets		**1,323,327**	**1,308,609**	**330,079**
Total assets		**1,591,072**	**1,362,905**	**365,842**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent				
Share capital		35	35	35
Additional paid-in capital		73,340	73,340	73,340
Share premium		255,220	255,220	255,220
Other reserves		57,838	52,025	47,802
Retained earnings		627,669	672,249	133,738
Translation reserve		(202,003)	(394,094)	(167,293)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**812,099**	**658,775**	**342,842**
Non-controlling interests		10,821	7,948	–
Total equity		**822,920**	**666,723**	**342,842**
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term debt	15	–	–	446
Long-term deferred income		16,404	4,170	–
Long-term lease liabilities		1,889	89	37
Deferred tax liabilities	21	26,253	847	833
Other non-current liabilities		2,224	–	271
Total non-current liabilities		**46,770**	**5,106**	**1,587**
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	16	469,829	62,522	16,314
Customer accounts and amounts due to banks		159,269	–	–
Short-term debt	15	55,756	2,765	–
Short-term lease liabilities		4,264	156	227
Other current liabilities	13	32,264	1,701	4,872
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale	6	-	623,932	–
Total current liabilities		**721,382**	**691,076**	**21,413**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,591,072**	**1,362,905**	**365,842**

**Amounts do not correspond with the previously presented due to change in presentation currency (please refer to Note 2.6)*

On May 22, 2025 the Board of Directors of NanduQ plc authorized these consolidated financial statements for issue.

Director Alexey Mashchenkov

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QIWI plc

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024

(in thousands of US Dollars, except per share data)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2023 (restated)*	2024
Continuing operations			
Revenue:		**84,252**	**35,949**
Revenue from contracts with customers	17	76,375	26,249
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate		6,724	8,196
Fees from inactive accounts and unclaimed payments		1,153	1,504
Operating costs and expenses:		**(72,477)**	**(81,442)**
Cost of revenue, exclusive of items shown separately below	7,18	(50,640)	(16,546)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	19	(10,847)	(13,297)
Personnel expenses		(14,276)	(13,290)
Depreciation and amortization		(802)	(820)
Credit loss recovery/(expense)	7,9,10,6	4,690	(37,489)
Impairment of non-current assets		(602)	–
Profit/(loss) from operations		**11,775**	**(45,493)**
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries, net		5,536	–
Share of loss of an associate		(1,654)	(4,106)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net		5,239	(43,716)
Interest income and expenses, net.	20	(12)	23,688
Other income and expenses, net		10,040	5,208
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		**30,924**	**(64,419)**
Income tax expense	21	(2,963)	(1,636)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations		**27,961**	**(66,055)**
Discontinued operations			
Profit/(Loss) after tax from discontinued operations	6	20,455	(472,176)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**48,416**	**(538,231)**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		44,580	(538,511)
Non-controlling interests		3,836	280
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Other comprehensive income/(loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Foreign currency translation:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(188,825)	3,467
Net (loss)/gain recycled to profit or loss upon disposal		(5,731)	223,334
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):			
Net (loss)/gain arising during the period, net of tax		(1,271)	16
Net loss recycled to profit or loss upon disposal		(1,125)	(4,316)
Share of other comprehensive Income of an associate		22	77
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax		**(196,930)**	**222,578**
Total comprehensive loss, net of tax		**(148,514)**	**(315,653)**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(149,885)	(315,933)
Non-controlling interests		1,371	280
Earnings/(loss) per share			
Basic, earnings/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	8	0.71	(8.59)
Diluted, earnings/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	8	0.71	(8.59)
Earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations			
Basic, earnings/(loss) from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		0.45	(1.05)
Diluted, earnings/(loss) from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		0.45	(1.05)

** Amounts do not correspond with the previously presented due to change in presentation currency (please refer to Note 2.6)*

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QIWI plc

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024

(in thousands of US Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2023 (restated)*	2024
Operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the year		**48,416**	**(538,231)**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows generated from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization		15,780	820
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net		(27,651)	43,581
Interest income, net	17	(96,698)	(37,231)
Credit loss expense		16,688	36,860
Share of loss of an associate		1,654	4,106
(Gain)/loss on disposal of subsidiaries and discontinued operations		(5,273)	478,858
Revaluation of loan issued		–	(2,594)
Impairment of non-current assets		160,644	–
Income tax expense		22,821	3,505
Other		(7,212)	15
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(38,795)	18,917
Decrease in other assets		21,069	23,005
Increase/(decrease) in customer accounts and amounts due to banks		74,615	(6,812)
Decrease in accounts payable and accruals		(9,212)	(91,780)
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		(18,829)	5,362
(Increase)/decrease in loans issued as operating activity		(56,854)	12,978
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operations		**101,163**	**(48,641)**
Interest received		119,007	10,995
Interest paid		(4,382)	(306)
Income tax paid		(59,030)	(4,508)
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) operating activities		**156,758**	**(42,460)**
Investing activities			
Cash paid as investments in associate		(3,749)	(1,000)
Cash used in business combination		(393)	–
Net cash outflow from disposal of subsidiaries		(1,909)	–
Net cash outflow from disposal of discontinued operations	6	–	(317,437)
Purchase of property and equipment		(8,805)	(162)
Purchase of intangible assets		(3,624)	(150)
Proceeds from sale of fixed and intangible assets		467	185
Loans issued		(33,526)	(5,200)
Repayment of loans issued		852	5,856
Purchase of debt securities		(307,148)	(99,600)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of debt securities		61,106	119,546
Net cash used in investing activities		**(296,729)**	**(297,962)**
Financing activities			
Repayment of debt	15	(45,114)	(3,256)
Proceeds from borrowings	15	95,714	549
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(5,211)	(116)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders		(3,580)	–
Transactions with non-controlling interest		(3,801)	–
Net cash generated/(used in) from financing activities		**38,008**	**(2,823)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(147,962)	(6,332)
Effect of change in ECL on cash and cash equivalents		(82)	–
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(250,007)**	**(349,577)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		674,768	424,761
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	11	**424,761**	**75,184**

**Amounts do not correspond with the previously presented due to change in presentation currency (please refer to Note 2.6)*

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QIWI plc

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024

(in thousands of US Dollars, except number of shares)

		Attributable to equity holders of the parent									
		Share capital									
	Notes	Number of shares outstanding	Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2024		**62,712,975**	**35**	**73,340**	**255,220**	**52,025**	**672,249**	**(394,094)**	**658,775**	**7,948**	**666,723**
Loss for the year		–	–	–	–	–	(538,511)	–	(538, 511)	280	(538,231)
Other comprehensive income/(loss):											
Foreign currency translation		–	–	–	–	–	–	3,467	3,467	–	3,467
Reclassification of the translation reserve related to disposed subsidiaries to profit or loss	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	223,334	223,334	–	223,334
Debt instruments at FVOCI		–	–	–	–	16	–	–	16	–	16
Reclassification of the Debt instruments at FVOCI related to disposed subsidiaries to profit or loss		–	–	–	–	(4,316)	–	–	(4,316)	–	(4,316)
Share of OCI of an associate		–	–	–	–	77	–	–	77	–	77
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(4,223)**	**(538,511)**	**226,801**	**(315,933)**	**280**	**(315,653)**
Reclassification of non-controlling interest related to disposed subsidiaries to profit or loss		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(8,228)	(8,228)
Balance as of December 31, 2024		**62,712,975**	**35**	**73,340**	**255,220**	**47,802**	**133,738**	**(167,293)**	**342,842**	**–**	**342,842**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QIWI plc

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024

(in thousands of US Dollars, except number of shares)

		Attributable to equity holders of the parent									
		Share capital									
	Notes	Number of shares outstanding	Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2023 (restated)*		**62,712,975**	**35**	**73,340**	**255,220**	**57,838**	**627,669**	**(202,003)**	**812,099**	**10,821**	**822,920**
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	44,580	–	44,580	3,836	48,416
Other comprehensive income/(loss):											
Foreign currency translation		–	–	–	–	–	–	(186,360)	(186,360)	(2,465)	(188,825)
Reclassification of the translation reserve related to disposed subsidiaries to profit or loss		–	–	–	–	–	–	(5,731)	(5,731)	–	(5,731)
Debt instruments at FVOCI		–	–	–	–	(2,396)	–	–	(2,396)	–	(2,396)
Share of OCI of an associate		–	–	–	–	22	–	–	22	–	22
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2,374)**	**44,580**	**(192,091)**	**(149,885)**	**1,371**	**(148,514)**
Purchase of additional interest in subsidiary		–	–	–	–	(3,439)	–	–	(3,439)	(362)	(3,801)
Dividends to non-controlling interests		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,580)	(3,580)
Disposal of subsidiaries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(147)	(147)
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(155)	(155)
Balance as of December 31, 2023 (restated)*		**62,712,975**	**35**	**73,340**	**255,220**	**52,025**	**672,249**	**(394,094)**	**658,775**	**7,948**	**666,723**

**Amounts do not correspond with the previously presented due to change in presentation currency (please refer to Note 2.6)*

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Corporate information and description of business

QIWI plc (hereinafter "the Company") was registered on February 26, 2007 as a limited liability company OE Investments in Cyprus under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. The registered office of the Company is Kennedy 12, Kennedy Business Centre, 2nd Floor, P.C.1087, Nicosia, Cyprus. On September 13, 2010 the directors of the Company resolved to change the name of the Company from OE Investments Limited to QIWI Limited. On February 25, 2013 the directors of the Company resolved to change the legal form of the Company from QIWI Limited to QIWI plc. On August 27, 2024 the shareholders of the Company approved the change of name of the Company from QIWI PLC to NanduQ PLC. The new name was registered on the February 6, 2025. The consolidated financial statements of QIWI plc and its subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 were authorized for issue by Board of Directors (BoD) on May 22, 2025.

QIWI plc and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") operate electronic online payment system primarily in Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and other countries and provides financial services to consumers and small and medium enterprises (SME). Until January 19, 2024, the majority of the Group's business was conducted in Russia. On the above date, the Group sold its 100% share in QIWI JSC, the holding company for its Russian business, to a related party (see Note 6).

The Company was founded as a holding company as a part of the business combination transaction in which ZAO Ob'edinennya Sistema Momentalnykh Platezhey and ZAO e-port Group of entities were brought together by way of contribution to the Company. The transaction was accounted for as a business combination in which ZAO Ob'edinennya Sistema Momentalnykh Platezhey was identified as the acquirer.

The Company's American Depositary Shares (ADS) have been listed on the Astana International Exchange Ltd. (AIX) since September 6, 2024. Previously, the Company's ADS were listed on Nasdaq since May 3, 2013. The Company's ADS were delisted from Nasdaq on September 16, 2024. In light of Nasdaq's decision, the Company decided to proceed with deregistration and filed a Form 15F with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on December 30, 2024. According to SEC Rule 12h-6(g)(1), the deregistration and termination of reporting obligations are automatic and self-executing. Deregistration becomes effective 90 days after filing, provided there are no objections from the SEC during this period. During the aforementioned period, neither the Company nor its representatives received any objections or requests from the SEC. Therefore, as the 90-day period has elapsed without further correspondence and based on the Company's assessment, the SEC reporting obligations of QIWI plc are officially considered terminated as of the date of the issuance of the consolidated financial statements. The Company's ADSs have also been admitted to trading on MOEX since May 20, 2013. Subsequently, the Company completed two follow-on offerings of its ADSs on October 3, 2013, and June 20, 2014.

Sergey Solonin is the ultimate controlling shareholder of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2024.

Information on the Company's principal subsidiaries is disclosed in Note 5.

2. Principles underlying preparation of consolidated financial statements

2.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

These consolidated financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap.113. As such, these consolidated financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Group and are not intended for the purposes of filing with the Cyprus Registrar of Companies or other regulatory filings, where the statutory financial statements may be required to.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments based on fair value, and by revaluation of financial instruments categorized at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars ("USD") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

Group's subsidiaries maintain and prepare their accounting records and prepare their statutory accounting reports in accordance with domestic accounting legislation. Standalone financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared in their respective functional currencies (see Note 3.2 below).

2.2. Going concern

The disposal of the Group's Russian business in January 2024 (Note 6) included the disposal of QIWI Bank which also served as a significant vendor and partner for certain products and services of the Group's international businesses. In February 2024, QIWI Bank's banking license was revoked by the Central Bank of Russia, which resulted in a significant reduction of the Group's continuing operations. The Group is actively developing new business ventures and related partnerships, essential for sustainability of its operations and for rebuilding its revenue streams. As of the reporting date, the Group's current assets exceed its current liabilities by USD 308,666 thousand. The Group's current assets include the USD 138 million receivable (denominated in Russian Roubles) from the sale of QIWI JSC (Note 6). As of December 31, 2024 the Group has sufficient liquidity and management believes that the Group will operate as a going concern in the foreseeable future; accordingly, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of QIWI plc and its subsidiaries.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

2. Principles underlying preparation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:
- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Where the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:
- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee,
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements,
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

All intra-group balances, income, expenses and unrealized gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full, except for the foreign exchange gains and losses arising on intra-group loans.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary.
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests, including any components of other comprehensive income attributable to them.
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received.
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained.
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss.
- Reclassifies to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, the amounts previously recognized in OCI as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2. Principles underlying preparation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.4 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, except for the adoption of the new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations as of January 1, 2024. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The following amended standards became effective from January 1, 2024, but had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group:

- *Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current* (issued on January 23, 2020) *and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants* (issued on October 31, 2022)
- *Amendments to IFRS 16 Lease: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* (issued in September 2022)
- *Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements* (issued on May 25, 2023)

2.5 Standards issued but not yet effective

The following other new pronouncements are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements when adopted:

- Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025).
- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026).
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026).
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027).
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027).
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28) – the effective date for these Amendments was deferred indefinitely. Early adoption continues to be permitted.

2.6 Changes in functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The primary economic environment in which an entity operates is normally the one it primary generates and expend cash. Due to the sale of the Russian business in January 2024 and changes in relevant underlying events and circumstances, the Company performed an analysis as to which currency is the most appropriate to be considered as the functional currency based on the factors determined in IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. The Company determined that after the sale of the Russian business the main part of Group's cash is generated and expended in US Dollars. Effective from January 1, 2024 the Company has changed the functional currency from Russian ruble ("RUB") to US Dollar ("USD").

2. Principles underlying preparation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.6 Changes in functional and presentation currency (continued)

Along with the change in the functional currency, the Company has changed the presentation currency of consolidated financial statements. For the reporting dates after December 31, 2023, the Group presents its consolidated financial statements in US Dollars.

This change in the presentation currency is in line with the Group's strategic decision to align its financial reporting more closely with its international operations and investor base. The US dollar is a widely accepted currency for international transactions and is expected to provide a more stable measure for financial reporting. Management believes that this change will enhance the comparability of the Group's consolidated financial statements with its global peers and provide more clarity to the stakeholders regarding the Group's financial performance.

The change in functional currency has been accounted for prospectively in accordance with IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.* The change in the financial statement presentation currency is considered an accounting policy change and has been accounted for retrospectively. Accordingly, for the purpose of these consolidated financial statements the comparative information was recalculated into US Dollar in line with the requirements of IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates,* specifically:

- Assets and liabilities are translated based on the exchange rate at the comparative reporting date.
- Items of income and expenses, capital transactions and cash flows relating to the transactions in previous period are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction dates, or an appropriate approximation thereof.
- Equity items were translated at the historical exchange rate starting from December 31, 2010 representing the earliest day from which it was practicable to perform a restatement, given the lack of sufficiently reliable data for earlier periods, except for the transactions which resulted in Additional paid-in-capital and Share premium which were translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.
- All resulting exchange differences arising from the translation are included as a separate component of other comprehensive income and Translation reserve in equity.

For comparative purposes, the consolidated statements of financial position as of January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023 have been adjusted to reflect the change in the presentation currency to the US Dollars. The exchange rates used to translate the amounts previously reported in Russian rubles at January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023, were 70.3375 Rubles to 1 US Dollar and 89.6883 Rubles to 1 US Dollar, respectively.

For comparative purposes, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2023 have been adjusted to reflect the change in the presentation currency to US Dollars. The transactions were recalculated at exchange rates at the dates of transactions, or an appropriate approximation thereof. Appropriate changes were made to the corresponding numerical amounts in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the reporting dates and periods prior to December 31, 2024 to reflect the change in the presentation currency to US Dollars.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information

Set out below are the principal accounting policies used to prepare these consolidated financial statements:

3.1 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method.

Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Group to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Group. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration and share-based payment awards of the acquiree that are replaced mandatorily in the business combination.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. It is then considered in the determination of goodwill.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequently, contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The Group measures any non-controlling interest at its proportionate interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated of the Group’s cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquired entity are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and certain operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.2 Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollar (U.S.$) (see also Note 2.6), which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency, depending on what the underlying economic environment is, and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

The functional currencies of the foreign operations include Kazakhstan tenge ("KZT") and others.

The exchange rates of the US Dollar to each respective currency as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, January 1, 2023 were as follows:

	Average exchange rates for the year ended December 31,		Exchange rates at December 31,		Exchange rates at January 1,
	2023	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Euro	1.08204	1.08209	1.10596	1.03880	1.07560
RUB (100)	1.17307	1.08145	1.11497	0.89546	1.42172
Kazakhstan Tenge (100)	0.21913	0.21408	0.22043	0.19101	0.21695
AED	0.27227	0.27230	0.27229	0.27230	0.27229

The Company used the rates of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (further CBR) for the translation for the reporting dates and periods prior to January 1, 2024. Starting from January 1, 2024 the Company uses the exchange rates from Oanda. The change in exchange rates source is in line with the Group's strategic decision to align its financial reporting more closely with its international operations and investor base. The translation of assets and liabilities denominated in the currencies listed above into USD for the purposes of these consolidated financial statements does not indicate that the Group could realize or settle respective assets and liabilities at their reported amounts in USD. Likewise, it does not indicate that the Group could return or distribute the reported USD value of capital and retained earnings to its shareholders.

3.3 Intangible assets

3.3.1 Software and other intangible assets

Software and other intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as of the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

3.3.2 Software development costs

Development expenditure on an individual software is recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.3.3 Useful life and amortization of intangible assets

The Group assesses whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite and, if finite, the length of that useful life. An intangible asset is regarded by the entity as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Below is the summary of useful lives of intangible assets:

Bank license	indefinite
Customer relationships	4-15 years
Computer Software	2-9 years
Trademarks and other intangible assets	3-11 years

Amortization periods and methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

3.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset, other than goodwill may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded analogues, if applicable, or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group’s cash generating units (CGU), to which the individual assets are allocated.

These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of three years or longer, when management considers appropriate. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the last year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.4 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount.

That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. The following criteria are also applied in assessing impairment of specific assets:

Goodwill

The Group performs its impairment test of goodwill annually and whenever certain events and circumstances indicate that its carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill relates, as higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is lower than their carrying amount an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

3.5 Financial assets

3.5.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.5 Financial assets (continued)

3.5.2 Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortized cost

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and loans issued.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the profit or loss section of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.5 Financial assets (continued)

*3.5.2 Subsequent measurement (continued)*_

The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include a convertible loan, loans to ventures that did not pass the SPPI test and an option to increase the Group's share in an associate.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI

For debt securities at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the profit or loss section of consolidated statement of comprehensive income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Group's debt securities at fair value through OCI mostly represent investments in quoted debt securities included under short-term debt securities and deposits.

3.5.3 Impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL

The Group assesses and recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss.

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Debt instruments measured at amortized cost ("AC") are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL.

For loan commitments (where those components can be separated from the loan), a separate provision for ECL is recognized as other financial liabilities as part of accounts payable in the consolidated statement of financial position. For debt instruments at FVOCI, an allowance for ECL is recognized in profit or loss and it affects fair value gains or losses recognized in OCI rather than the carrying amount of those instruments.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.5 Financial assets (continued)

The Group applies a “three stage” model for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition:

1. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months (12 month ECL).
2. If the Group identifies a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis (lifetime ECL).
3. If the Group determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a lifetime ECL.

For financial assets that are credit-impaired on purchase or at origination, the ECL is always measured at a lifetime ECL. Note 25 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL, including an explanation of how the Group incorporates forward-looking information in the ECL models.

3.5.4 Derecognition

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

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group’s continuing involvement in the asset.

In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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 Group could be required to repay.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.6 Financial liabilities

3.6.1 Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, minus, in case of financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to issue of financial liability.

The Group classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost (trade and other payables, debt, deposits).

3.6.2 Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Debt and deposits

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the profit or loss section of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

3.6.3 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in profit or loss.

3.6.4 Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if:
- There is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts; and
- There is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities 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:
(i) the normal course of business;
(ii) the event of default; and
(iii) the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all of the counterparties

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.6.5 Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different (referred to as ‘substantial modification’), then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset extinguished and the new financial asset with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial, i.e. whether the cash flows of the original financial asset and the modified or replaced financial asset are substantially different. The Group assesses whether the modification is substantial based on quantitative and qualitative factors in the following order: qualitative factors, quantitative factors, combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset deemed to have expired. In making this evaluation the Group analogizes to the guidance on the derecognition of financial liabilities.

The Group concludes that the modification is substantial as a result of the following qualitative factors:

- change the currency of the financial asset;
- change of terms of financial asset that lead to non-compliance with SPPI criterion;
- change the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

If a modification (or exchange) does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability the Group applies accounting policy consistent with the requirements for adjusting the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when a modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset, i.e. the Group recognises any adjustment to the amortised cost of the financial liability arising from such a modification (or exchange) in profit or loss at the date of the modification (or exchange).

Group performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial considering qualitative factors, quantitative factors and combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.6.5 Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

For the quantitative assessment the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of cash flows.

3.8 Employee benefits

3.8.1 Personnel expenses

Wages and salaries paid to employees are recognized as expenses in the current year. The Group also accrues expenses for future vacation payments and short-term or long-term employee bonuses.

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.9 Special contribution for defence of the Republic of Cyprus

Dividend Distribution

Cyprus entities that do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, are deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Starting from 2022, a special contribution to the defence fund of the Republic of Cyprus is levied at the 17% rate and thereafter shall be payable on such deemed dividends distribution. Profits that are attributable to shareholders who are either non-domiciled tax residents or not tax residents of Cyprus at all and who own shares in the Company either directly and/or indirectly at the end of two years from the end of the tax year to which the profits relate, are exempted. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders. The Company’s ultimate controlling shareholder as of December 31, 2024 is a non-domiciled Cypriot tax resident, the Company`s minority shareholders` residence is impossible to identify, hence, in accordance with the provisions of the Special Contribution for the Defence of the Republic Law of 2002 and the position stipulated by the tax authorities in the tax ruling received by the Company in 2020, the Company is not obliged to pay special contribution for defence arising from Cypriot deemed dividend distribution rules.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.9 Special contribution for defence of the Republic of Cyprus (continued)

Dividend income

Dividends received from a non-resident (foreign) company are exempt from the levy of defence contribution if either the dividend paying company derives at least 50% of its income directly or indirectly from activities which do not lead to investment income ("active versus passive investment income test" is met) or the foreign tax burden on the profit to be distributed as dividend has not been substantially lower than the Cypriot corporate income tax rate (i.e. lower than 6.25%) at the level of the dividend paying company ("effective minimum foreign tax test" is met).

The Company has not been subject to defense tax on dividends received from abroad as the dividend paying entities are engaged in other than investing activities.

3.10 Revenue from contracts with customers and related cost recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer. Revenues and related cost of revenue from services are recognized in the period when services are rendered, regardless of when payment is made.

All performance obligations are either satisfied at a point of time or over time. In the former case they represent a separate instantaneous service, in the latter – a series of distinct services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customers. Such performance obligations are invoiced at least monthly. Progress of performance obligations satisfied over time is measured by the output method. The Group recognizes the majority of its revenue at a point of time.

Contract price is allocated separately to each performance obligation. There are generally no variable amounts affecting consideration at the moment such consideration is recognized as revenue. In the rare cases when the variability exists, the Group makes estimate of the amount to be recognized basing on appropriate budgets and models. Consideration from customers does not have any non-cash component. Consideration payable to a customer is accounted for as a reduction of the transaction price and, therefore, a reduction of revenue. Consideration from customers is normally received within a few months and never in more than a year. Consequently, the Group believes its revenues do not contain significant financial component.

Within some components of its business, the Group pays remuneration to its employees and third parties for attracting customers. The costs which are incremental to acquisition of new customers are further analysed for recoverability. If this expenditure is expected to be reimbursed by future income, it is capitalized as costs to obtain a contract and amortized during the contract term.

In accordance with terms and conditions of use of e-wallet accounts and system rules, the Group charges a fee on its consumers on the balance of unused accounts after certain period of inactivity and unclaimed payments. Such fees are recorded as revenues in the period a fee is charged.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information (continued)

3.10 Revenue from contracts with customers and related cost recognition (continued)

Payment processing fee revenues and related transaction costs

Payment processing fee revenues include the following types:
- fees for processing of consumer payment (consumer fee and merchant fee),
- conversion fees.

The Group earns a fee for processing payments initiated by the individuals (“consumers”) to pay to merchants and service providers (“merchants”) or transfer money to other individuals. Payment processing fees are earned from consumers or merchants, or both. Consumers can make payments to various merchants through kiosks or a network of agents and bank-participants of payment system or through the Group’s website or applications using a unique user login and password (e-payments). When a consumer payment is processed, the Group may incur transaction costs to acquire payments payable to agents, bank-participants, mobile operators, international payment systems and other parties. The payment processing fee revenue and related receivable, as well as the transaction cost and the related payable, are recognized at the point when merchants or individuals accept payments from consumers in the gross amount, including fees payable for payment acquisition. Payment processing fees and transaction costs are reported gross. Any fees from agents and other service providers are recorded as reduction of transactions costs unless the fee relates to distinct service rendered by the Group.

The Group generates revenue from the foreign currency conversion when payments are made in currencies different from the country of the consumer. The Group recognizes the related revenues at the time of conversion in the amount of conversion commission representing the difference between the relevant country Central Bank foreign currency exchange rate and the foreign currency exchange rate charged by the Group’s processing system.

Cash and settlement service fees

The Group charges a fee for managing current bank accounts and deposits of individuals and legal entities, including guarantee deposits from agents placed with the bank to cover consumer payments they accept. Related revenue is recorded as services are rendered or as transactions are processed.

Platform and marketing services related fees and costs

The Group recognizes the revenue related to platform and marketing services at a point in time as services are rendered if the payment of consideration is probable. All bonuses, rebates and discounts that the Group pays if favor of the customers is recognized as deduction from revenue.

The Group recognizes related costs of services of advertising platforms and traffic providers in line with related revenue recognition. All bonuses, rebates and discounts that the Group receives from the suppliers of services are recognized as deduction from costs.

While providing marketing services the Group acts as a principal so marketing services fees and related costs are recognized on a gross basis.

3.11. Recognition of interest income and interest expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income or expense is recorded using the EIR method. The EIR (and therefore, the amortized cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and transaction costs that are an integral part of the EIR of the financial instrument.

The Group calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Group calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortized cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets restore and is no longer credit-impaired, the Group reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

3.12 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset or disposal group to fair value less costs to sell is recognized within the results of discontinued operations. In the case of impairment losses recognition, allocation would be first to goodwill and then to other assets on a pro rata basis. If the fair value less costs to sell of a disposal group is below its carrying amount, but the carrying amount of assets is insufficient to absorb the impairment loss, then the amount of the impairment loss recognized is generally limited to the carrying amount of non-current assets within the disposal group to which the measurement requirements apply.

Income and expenses from discontinued operations are reported separately from income and expenses from continuing operations, down to the level of profit after taxes, even when the Group retains a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale.

Property, equipment and intangible assets, either individually or as part of a disposal group, that are classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting dates and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability recognized in future periods.

Significant judgments

Recognition and derecognition of control, joint control, or significant influence over entities

In assessing business combinations, the Group analyses all relevant terms and conditions of management of the acquired or newly established entities and exercise judgment in deciding whether the Group has control, joint control, or significant influence over them. See Note 6 for details.

In assessing subsidiaries disposals, the Group analyses all relevant terms and conditions of management of the disposed entities and exercises judgment in deciding whether the Group lost control over them. See Note 6 for details.

Significant estimates and assumptions

Significant estimates reflected in the Group’s consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to:

- Fair value measurement of financial instruments;
- Impairment of financial assets (ECL measurement).

Actual results could materially differ from those estimates. The key assumptions concerning the future events and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

During prior periods significant estimates and assumptions were also made with regard to impairment of goodwill and intangible assets and recognition and measurement of assets as being held for sale.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as cash flow growth rates and discount rates. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 25 for details.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

ECL measurement

The Group records an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets, not held at FVPL. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECL that represents the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECL and 12mECL are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

- PD The *Probability of Default* is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

- EAD The *Exposure at Default* is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

- LGD The *Loss Given Default* is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For other financial assets (i.e., cash in banks, loans and debt instruments) the Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

In all cases, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due (except for debt securities and accounts/deposits within financial institutions of 14 days). However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

For Trade and other receivables, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Further details on provision for impairment of loans and receivables are disclosed in Notes 9, 10.

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation, which is the main method for CGU level, is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next three years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognized by the Group.

Recognition and measurement of assets as being held for sale

The Group recognized a substantial part of its assets and related liabilities as being held for sale as of December 31, 2023, and the related operations as discontinued. Judgment was applied to determine the probability of the future sale transaction as well as the valuation of these net assets being based on the consideration likely to be received. See Note 6 for details.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

5. Consolidated subsidiaries

The consolidated IFRS financial statements include the assets, liabilities and financial results of the Company and its subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are listed below:

		Ownership interest	
Subsidiary	**Main activity**	**As of December 31, 2023**	**As of December 31, 2024**
QIWI JSC (Russia) (Note 6)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks, holding company	100%	–
QIWI Bank JSC (Russia) (Note 6)	Maintenance of electronic payment systems, money transfers and Bank operations	100%	–
QIWI International Payment System LLC (USA)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks	100%	100%
Qiwi Kazakhstan LP (Kazakhstan)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks	100%	100%
JLLC OSMP BEL (Belarus) (Note 6)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks	51%	–
QIWI-M S.R.L. (Moldova) (Note 6)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks	51%	–
QIWI Technologies LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Software development	100%	–
ROWI Factoring Plus LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Factoring services to SME	51%	–
ContactPay Solution (United Kingdom)	Operation of on-line payments	100%	100%
Rocket Universe LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Software development	100%	–
Billing Online Solutions LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Software development	100%	–
Flocktory Ltd (Cyprus)	Holding company	100%	100%
Flocktory Spain S.L. (Spain)	SaaS platform for customer lifecycle management and personalization	100%	100%
FreeAtLast LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	SaaS platform for customer lifecycle management and personalization	100%	–
SETTE FZ-LLC (UAE)	Payment Services Provider	100%	100%
LALIRA DMCC (UAE)	Payment Services Provider	100%	100%
Polet Finance LLC(Russia)	Commercial and management consulting	100%	100%
QIWI Finance LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Financing management	100%	–
ROWI Tech LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Software development	51%	–
Flocktory LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Research and development	100%	–
Qiwi Lab LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Software development	100%	–
QIWI Payments LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Software development	100%	–
IntellectMoney LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Software development	100%	–
Managing Company "RealWeb" Ltd (Russia) (Note 6)	Management services	100%	–
IA RealWeb Ltd (Russia) (Note 6)	Digital marketing	75%	–
Sfera LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Digital marketing	83%	–
Centra Ltd (Russia) (Note 6)	Software development	100%	–
De Vision Ltd (Russia) (Note 6)	Software development	75%	–
Vailmobail LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Digital marketing	75%	–
Konversiya LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Recruitment services	75%	–
IA REAL WEB CJSC (Armenia) (Note 6)	Digital marketing	75%	–
IT LAB AND PAYMENTS FE LLC (Uzbekistan)	Software development	100%	100%
Epic Growth LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Digital marketing	83%	–
Data Go LLC (Russia) (Note 6)	Software development	75%	–
Associate			
Advanced Digital Applications Holding Ltd (BVI) (Note 6)	Operation of on-line payments	12.08%	10.18%

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

6. Acquisitions, disposals and discontinued operations

2023

Sale of RealWeb Latvia

In September 2023, the Group sold Latvia based subsidiaries “RealWeb Latvia” SIA and “RW Consulting” SIA to a third party for insignificant consideration. Since that date their operations are considered as discontinued. These entities represented the part of the Group’s Digital Marketing operating segment. Cash and cash equivalents disposed with these subsidiaries amounted to USD 1,909 thousand.

Sale of Russian business

In June 2023, following a decision by NASDAQ to allow continuance of the Company’s listing subject to divestment of its Russian assets, management announced the restructuring plan to achieve the goal for the Company to cease substantially all its business activities in Russia. During the second half of 2023 the Group was considering different options for the divestment. By the end of the year 2023 management committed to a plan to sell QIWI JSC together with its subsidiaries to the CEO of the Group. At December 31, 2023, the Russian business was classified as a disposal group held for sale and as discontinued operations, representing a major geographical area of operation.

Receivable from the sale of Russian business

On January 19, 2024 the Company entered into an agreement to sell its Russian business consolidated under QIWI JSC (hereinafter “the Transaction”) to a company wholly-owned by the CEO of the Group (the “Buyer”) and registered in Hong-Kong. The contract payment terms at the date of the Transaction were the following:

	As of January 19, 2024			
Maturity date	**Amount in RUB mln**	**Amount in thousand USD**	**Amount in RUB mln as discounted**	**Amount in thousand USD as discounted**
Close to the Transaction date (settled on time)	100	1,125	100	1,125
May 19, 2024	11,775	132,499	11,155	125,528
December 31, 2024	2,969	33,406	2,543	28,610
December 31, 2025	2,969	33,406	2,160	24,306
December 31, 2026	2,969	33,406	1,835	20,649
December 31, 2027	2,968	33,406	1,559	17,543
Total receivable from the sale of the Russian business	**23,750**	**267,248**	**19,352**	**217,761**

100% shares of the Buyer were pledged in favour of QIWI plc to secure the payment of the Transaction price. Upon effecting the Transaction at the end of January 2024, CEO of QIWI plc immediately resigned his offices at QIWI, as well as any other executive offices in subsidiaries or affiliates of QIWI. Management analysed the circumstances and terms of the Transaction and concluded that the Group ceased controlling the Russian business as of January 19, 2024.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

6. Acquisitions, disposals and discontinued operations (continued)

On February 21, 2024, the Central Bank of Russia revoked QIWI Bank's banking license for non-compliance with certain Russian laws and CBR regulations and appointed the Deposit Insurance Agency (DIA) as the temporary administrator to oversee the process of the Bank’s liquidation. During the period there were several prolongations in the QIWI Bank’s liquidation process. This event affected the Buyer's ability to settle its obligations under the terms of the Transaction. During 2024, at the request of the Buyer based on the Board of Directors approval, the Group and the Buyer negotiated several postponements of the original payment dates. Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Group and the Buyer agreed further postponement of payment of the second and third instalments of RUB 11,775 million and RUB 2,969 million (USD 143,742 thousand and USD 36,241 thousand at the exchange rate as of the date of the postponement) until October 31, 2025. The postponements of the payment dates were deemed to constitute a non-substantial modification of the terms of the receivable, therefore, the amortized cost of the receivable was recalculated at the original effective interest rate (Note 20).

The detailed information in relation to the receivable for sale of discontinued operations is presented below:

	Contractual amount	Discount	Expected credit losses	Net amount
As of January 19, 2024				
Long-term receivable	100,218	(37,720)	-	62,498
Short-term receivable	167,030	(11,767)	-	155,263
Total	**267,248**	**(49,487)**	**-**	**217,761**
Payment received				
Long-term receivable	-	-	-	-
Short-term receivable	(1,125)	-	-	(1,125)
Total	**(1,125)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,125)**
Recognition of ECL				
Long-term receivable	-	-	(10,373)	(10,373)
Short-term receivable	-	-	(23,754)	(23,754)
Total	**-**	**-**	**(34,127)**	**(34,127)**
Interest income under the effective interest method less non-refundable fee				
Long-term receivable	-	9,955	-	9,955
Short-term receivable	-	17,028	-	17,028
Total	**-**	**26,983**	**-**	**26,983**
Modification of receivables				
Long-term receivable	-	-	-	-
Short-term receivable	-	(10,337)	-	(10,337)
Total	**-**	**(10,337)**	**-**	**(10,337)**
Non-refundable fee				
Short-term receivable	5,931	-	-	5,931
Total	**5,931**	-	-	**5,931**
Reclassification due to change in contract terms				
Long-term receivable	(26,584)	3,997	2,701	(19,886)
Short-term receivable	26,584	(3,997)	(2,701)	19,886
Total	**-**	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference				
Long-term receivable	(20,466)	5,744	3,349	(11,373)
Short-term receivable	(33,880)	875	7,901	(25,104)
Total	**(54,346)**	**6,619**	**11,250**	**(36,477)**
As of December 31, 2024				
Long-term receivable	53,168	(18,024)	(4,323)	30,821
Short-term receivable	164,540	(8,198)	(18,554)	137,788
Total	**217,708**	**(26,222)**	**(22,877)**	**168,609**

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

6. Acquisitions, disposals and discontinued operations (continued)

The ECL was calculated based on the individual characteristics of the Buyer. Particularly, for the maturity date the Company used an assumption that was determined based on the current negotiations with the Buyer and possible outcomes based on these negotiations. Probability of default (PD) was calculated based on Moody's credit rating Ca-C that the Buyer's actual financial condition was assumed to correspond to. For the loss-given default (LGD) calculation the Company used the same effective interest rate that was used for the calculation of modification (Note 20.

The Company believes that the Buyer shall have sufficient funds resulting from liquidation of QIWI Bank to meet its obligation under the Transaction.

The completion of settlement under the Transaction can be affected by uncertainties resulting from complex business environment in Russian Federation (see Note 22) which includes varying interpretation of current legislation and potential changes in relevant legal framework, as well as sanctions and restrictions against Russian Federation.

If the settlement default occurs, realizing the pledge may involve various scenarios with different levels of complexity and uncertainty regarding the terms of settlement and the value of receivable that could be ultimately recovered.

The Group is exposed to a currency risk due to significant amount of receivables from the sale of Russian business denominated in Russian Ruble. The strengthening / weakening of Russian Ruble by 30% will decrease / increase the Group's loss before tax by USD 50,583 thousand.

The list of subsidiaries that were disposed of is presented below:

Name of subsidiary	Location	Ownership interest
QIWI JSC	Russia	100%
QIWI Bank JSC	Russia	100%
QIWI Technologies LLC	Russia	100%
ROWI Factoring Plus LLC	Russia	51%
Rocket Universe LLC	Russia	100%
Billing Online Solutions LLC	Russia	100%
FreeAtLast LLC	Russia	100%
QIWI Finance LLC	Russia	100%
ROWI Tech LLC	Russia	51%
Flocktory LLC	Russia	100%
QIWI Lab LLC	Russia	100%
QIWI Payments LLC	Russia	100%
IntellectMoney LLC	Russia	100%
Managing Company "RealWeb" LLC	Russia	100%
IA RealWeb LLC	Russia	75%
Sfera LLC	Russia	83%
Centra LLLC	Russia	100%
De Vision LLC	Russia	75%
Vailmobail LLC	Russia	75%
Konversiya LLC	Russia	75%
Epic Growth LLC	Russia	83%
Data Go LLC	Russia	75%
IA REAL WEB CJSC	Armenia	75%
JLLC OSMP BEL	Belarus	51%
QIWI-M S.R.L.	Moldova	51%

These entities represented a significant part of the Group's Payment services operating segment and entire Digital Marketing and ROWI operating segments.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

6. Acquisitions, disposals and discontinued operations (continued)

Financial performance and cash flow information

The major classes of assets and liabilities of Russian entities classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2023 and as of the date of disposal were, as follows:

Assets	**Notes**	**As of January 19, 2024**	**As of December 31, 2023**
Debt securities		350,176	349,423
Loans issued		209,275	220,150
Tax receivables		6,687	4,637
Deferred tax assets	21	10,321	10,985
Trade and other receivables		225,402	202,775
Other assets		13,134	10,329
Cash and cash equivalents		318,562	343,368
Assets held for sale		**1,133,557**	**1,141,667**
Liabilities			
Deferred income		16,927	16,557
Tax payables		11,177	8,684
Trade and other payables		304,753	323,168
Customer accounts and amounts due to banks		171,020	177,832
Debt*	15	97,065	91,001
Lease liabilities		6,552	5,153
Other liabilities		4,286	1,537
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale		**611,780**	**623,932**
Net assets directly associated with the disposal group		**521,777**	**517,735**
Consideration received, satisfied in cash		1,125	
Cash and cash equivalents disposed of		(318,562)	
Net cash outflow from disposal of discontinued operations		**(317,437)**	

** In October 2023 the Group issued unsecured bonds at the principal amount of USD 91.2 million nominated in RUB with a floating nominal interest rate of RUONIA+3.4% (Issue costs amounted to USD 899 thousand, so that the effective interest rate comprised RUONIA+3.6%). The interest rate was fixed until October 31, 2025, after which the Group can change it and the investors will have the right to present the bonds for redemption. The Bonds were due in 2027. The Group was subject to a number of covenants regarding the bonds issued. As of December 31, 2023, the Group was in compliance with all covenants stipulated by the public irrevocable offers. The covenants related to discontinued operations.*

Additionally discontinued business had USD 44,587 thousand and USD 35,948 thousand net liabilities owed to the continuing one that were eliminated as intra-group balances as of December 31, 2023 and January 19, 2024 correspondingly, and not included into the amount of net assets above.

Write-down of non-current assets

Immediately before the classification of Russian subsidiaries as a disposal group, the recoverable amount was estimated for the CGUs included in this group and no impairment loss was identified. Following the classification, an impairment loss of USD 160,042 thousand for write-down of non-current assets was recognised in the net result from the discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2023, to reduce the carrying amount of the non-current assets classified as held for sale effectively to zero, in order to measure the disposal group held for sale at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The additional loss of USD 478,858 thousand was recognized upon disposal, including USD 223,334 thousand reclassification from the currency translation reserve. The impairment loss was applied to the carrying amount of Goodwill USD 97,269 thousand, Intangible assets USD 44,793 thousand and property and equipment USD 17,981 thousand within the disposal group. This impairment of non-current assets was recognized in discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The fair value of the disposal group was determined using the price of the offer received from the Buyer without any adjustments (Level 2).

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

6. Acquisitions, disposals and discontinued operations (continued)

The results of the discontinued operations for the years ended December 31 are presented below:

	Notes	2023			2024
		Russian business	Latvia	Total	Russian business
Revenue:		**704,846**	**55,370**	**760,216**	**31,949**
Revenue from contracts with customers	17	591,316	55,370	646,686	24,733
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate		96,052	–	96,052	6,400
Fees from inactive accounts and unclaimed payments		17,478	–	17,478	816
Operating costs and expenses:		**(526,381)**	**(54,934)**	**(581,315)**	**(22,435)**
Cost of revenue (exclusive of items shown separately below)	18	(314,358)	(54,248)	(368,606)	(13,919)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	19	(49,666)	(229)	(49,895)	(2,406)
Personnel expenses		(126,013)	(445)	(126,458)	(6,739)
Depreciation and amortization		(14,978)	–	(14,978)	–
Credit loss expenses/income	9,10,13	(21,366)	(12)	(21,378)	629
Profit from operations the ordinary activities		**178,465**	**436**	**178,901**	**9,514**
Interest income and expense, net		(277)	–	(277)	
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net		22,401	11	22,412	135
Other income and expenses, net		(412)	(6)	(418)	(1,098)
Profit before tax from the ordinary activities		**200,177**	**441**	**200,618**	**8,551**
Income tax expense	21	(41,261)	(76)	(41,337)	(1,869)
Net profit from the ordinary activities		**158,916**	**365**	**159,281**	**6,682**
Impairment loss recognized on the remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell		(160,042)	–	(160,042)	–
Income tax related to remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell		21,479	–	21,479	–
Loss on sale of discontinued operations		–	(263)	(263)	–
Fair value of consideration					217,761
Carrying amount of net assets sold					(521,777)
Intra-group balances					35,948
Non-controlling interests disposed					8,228
Total					**(259,840)**
Reclassification of other comprehensive items related to disposed subsidiaries					4,316
Reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve					(223,334)
Net loss on sale of discontinued operation					**(478,858)**
Total profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations		**20,353**	**102**	**20,455**	**(472,176)**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent				16,619	(472,456)
Non-controlling interests				3,836	280
Earnings/(loss) per share for discontinued operations					
Basic, earning/(loss) from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent				0.26	(7.37)
Diluted, earning/(loss) from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent				0.26	(7.37)

6. Acquisitions, disposals and discontinued operations (continued)

Subsequent to the classification of Russian business as discontinued operations, the Group continues to purchase processing from some of its former subsidiaries. Although intra-group transactions have been fully eliminated in the consolidated financial results, management has elected to attribute the elimination of transactions between continuing and discontinued operations before the disposal in a way that reflects the planned continuance of these transactions subsequent to the disposal, because management believes this is useful to the users of the financial statements. This presentation only covers operating activities. To achieve this presentation the intra-group revenues and costs thereof have been eliminated from the results of the discontinued operations. Because purchases from the discontinued operations were planned to continue after the disposal, intra-group purchases made by the continuing operations are retained in continuing operations. All investing and financing relationships between the Group and these Russian subsidiaries were terminated and are not considered ongoing.

The net cash flows incurred by the discontinued operations are as follows:

	2023	2024
Operating	139,818	(28,071)
Investing	(209,112)	3,265
Financing	37,895	-
Net cash outflow	**(31,399)**	**(24,806)**

7. Operating segments

The Chief executive officer (CEO) of the Group is considered as the chief operating decision maker of the Group (CODM). In reviewing the operational performance of the Group and allocating resources, the CODM reviews selected items of each segment's consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

In determining that the CODM is the CEO, the Group considered his responsibilities as well as the following factors:

- The CEO approves Compensation and Benefit Regulation of the Group and provides recommendation to Compensation Committee in relation to one-off bonus, total bonus fund and key performance indicators (KPIs) and Compensation & Benefits Policy. The Group's Compensation Committee approves corporate key performance indicators (KPIs) and total bonus pool;
- The CEO is actively involved in the operations of the Group and regularly chairs meetings on key projects of the Group; and
- The CEO regularly reviews the financial and operational reports of the Group. These reports primarily include segment net revenue, segment profit before tax and segment net profit for the Group as well as certain operational data.

The financial data is presented on a combined basis for all key subsidiaries and associates representing the segment net revenue, segment profit before tax and segment net profit, which are the metrics the Group uses to measure the performance of its operating segments. Segment net revenue is a measure of profitability defined as the segment revenues less segment direct revenue-related costs. The Group does not monitor balances of assets and liabilities by segment as the CODM considers they have no impact on decision-making.

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the types of products and services the Group offers. The CODM reviews segment net revenue, segment profit before tax and segment net profit within one segment. For the purposes of consolidated financial statements the analysis made by CODM considers only the metrics related to continuing operations.

As a result of Russian business disposal, the Group has changed the composition of its operating segments. This change led to the change in reportable segments. The major part of reported revenue and profit or loss from continued operations relates to payment services. Therefore, management identified one segment – Payment Services. Starting from January 2024 CODM has been monitoring performance of continuing operations within one segment for making operating decisions. Information related to discontinued operations is presented as a single amount. Accordingly, the Group has restated the previously reported segment information for the year ended December 31, 2023.

- Payment Services (PS) is the operating segment that generates revenue through operations of the payment processing system offered to the Group's customers through a diverse range of channels and interfaces.

All corporate expenses were allocated to this segment accordingly.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

7. Operating segments (continued)

Management reporting is different from IFRS, because it does not include certain IFRS adjustments, which are not analysed by the CODM in assessing the operating performance of the business. The adjustments affect such major areas as share-based payments, the effect of disposal of subsidiaries, discontinued operations and fair value adjustments, such as amortization, interest income under the effective interest method and credit loss expense on receivable from sale of discontinued operations, forex gain or loss and impairment, as well as non-recurring items that occur from time to time and are evaluated for adjustment as and when they occur. The tax effect of these adjustments is also excluded from management reporting.

The segments' consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 , as presented to the CODM are presented below:

	2023	2024
Segment net revenue	**425,222**	**37,433**
Segment profit/(loss) before tax	225,839	(10,712)
Segment net profit/(loss)	**185,199**	**(14,217)**

Segment net revenue, as presented to the CODM, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 is calculated by subtracting cost of revenue from revenue as presented in the table below:

	2023	2024
Revenue from continuing operations under IFRS	**84,252**	**35,949**
Cost of revenue from continuing operations	(50,640)	(16,546)
Revenue from discontinued operations (Note 6)	760,216	31,949
Cost of revenue from discontinued operations (Note 6)	(368,606)	(13,919)
Total segments net revenue, as presented to CODM	**425,222**	**37,433**

A reconciliation of segment profit before tax as presented to the CODM to IFRS consolidated profit before tax of the Group, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 is presented below:

	2023	2024
Consolidated profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations under IFRS	**30,924**	**(64,419)**
Consolidated profit/(loss) before tax from discontinued operations under IFRS	**40,313**	**(470,307)**
Fair value adjustments and their amortization	(2,392)	(775)
Interest income under the effective interest method net of loss on modification of receivable for sale of discontinued operations	–	(22,577)
Credit loss expense	–	34,127
Foreign exchange loss	1,623	36,477
(Gain)/loss on disposal of subsidiaries and discontinued operations	(5,273)	478,858
Impairment of non-current assets	160,644	–
Penalties and others	–	(2,096)
Total segment profit/(loss) before tax, as presented to CODM	**225,839**	**(10,712)**

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

7. Operating segments (continued)

A reconciliation of segment net profit as presented to the CODM to IFRS consolidated net profit of the Group, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 is presented below:

	2023	2024
Consolidated net profit/(loss) from continuing operations under IFRS	**27,961**	**(66,055)**
Consolidated net profit/(loss) from discontinued operations under IFRS (Note 6)	**20,455**	**(472,176)**
Fair value adjustments and their amortization	(2,392)	(775)
Interest income under the effective interest method net of loss on modification of receivable for sale of discontinued operations	–	(22,577)
Credit loss expense	–	34,127
Forex loss	1,623	36,477
(Gain)/loss on disposal of subsidiaries and discontinued operations	(5,273)	478,858
Impairment of non-current assets	160,644	–
Penalties and others	–	(2,096)
Effect from taxation of the above items	(17,819)	–
Total segment net profit/(loss), as presented to CODM	**185,199**	**(14,217)**

Geographic information

Revenues from external customers from continuing and discontinued operations are presented below:

	2023	2024
Continuing operations		
Kazakhstan	30,251	24,408
EU	16,424	3,297
USA and Canada	15,035	2,297
Hong Kong	5,685	809
United Kingdom	6,348	387
Other	10,509	4,751
Total revenue from continuing operations	**84,252**	**35,949**
Discontinued operations		
Russia	693,127	31,949
EU	55,764	–
Kazakhstan	1,495	–
Other	9,830	–
Total revenue from discontinued operations	**760,216**	**31,949**

Revenue is recognized according to merchants' or consumers' geographic location.

The Group allocates non-current assets by geographical region based on the principal country of major operations of a particular legal entity within the Group. 52% of the Group's non-current assets related to continuing operations are located in Kazakhstan, 34% - in UAE, 8% - in EU as of December 31, 2024. Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property and equipment and intangible assets.

The Group has one customer, which generates more than 10% of the Group's revenues – 27.5% for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 11% for the year ended December 31, 2023 (Note 24).

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

8. Earnings/(loss) per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of any potential share exercise by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following reflects the profit/(loss) and share data used in basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the years ended December 31:

	2023	**2024**
Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent:		
Continuing operations	27,961	(66,055)
Discontinued operations	16,619	(472,456)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic and diluted earnings	**44,580**	**(538,511)**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	**62,712,975**	**62,712,975**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	**62,712,975**	**62,712,975**

There have been no transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these consolidated financial statements.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

9. Long-term and short-term loans issued

As of December 31, 2024, short-term loans issued consisted of the following:

	Total as of December 31, 2024	Expected credit loss allowance	Net as of December 31, 2024
Short-term loans			
Convertible loan to legal entity (Note 25)	46,793	–	46,793
Convertible loan to individual (Note 25)	5,207	–	5,207
Loan to former group company	4,477	(389)	4,088
Total short-term loans	**56,477**	**(389)**	**56,088**

The Convertible loan to legal entity is denominated in Euro. The Convertible loan to individual is denominated in USD. Loan to former group company is denominated in RUB and has a maturity date April 2024. Due to QIWI Bank license revoking and restrictions imposed by the Deposit Insurance Agency the loan to former group company was not repaid on time. The loan was repaid in April 2025 within the process of the Bank's liquidation (Note 26).

As of December 31, 2023, long-term and short-term loans issued consisted of the following:

	Total as of December 31, 2023	Expected credit loss allowance	Net as of December 31, 2023
Long-term loans			
Convertible loan to legal entity (Note 25)	46,885	–	46,885
Total long-term loans	**46,885**	**–**	**46,885**
Short-term loans			
Loans to legal entities, including SME	100	(100)	–
Loans to individuals	4,159	(1,829)	2,330
Total short-term loans	**4,259**	**(1,929)**	**2,330**

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure for loans issued and for which an ECL allowance is recognized. The Group has no internal grading system of loans issued and uses their overdue status for credit risk analysis. The carrying amount of loans issued to customers below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these loans.

		As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
		Gross amount	ECL	Gross amount	ECL
Not overdue	*Stage 1*	4,477	(389)	1,497	(30)
Up to 30 days overdue	*Stage 1*	-	-	466	(46)
30-90 days overdue	*Stage 2*	-	-	548	(105)
90+ days overdue	*Stage 3*	-	-	1,748	(1,748)
Total		**4,477**	**(389)**	**4,259**	**(1,929)**

The amounts in the tables show the maximum exposure to credit risk regarding loans issued. Loans issued are not collateralized.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

9. Long-term and short-term loans issued (continued)

An analysis of the changes in the ECL allowances due to changes in corresponding gross carrying amounts for the year ended December 31, 2024, was the following:

	Stage 1 Collective	**Stage 2** Collective	**Stage 3**	**Total**
ECL allowance as of January 1, 2024	**(77)**	**(104)**	**(1,748)**	**(1,929)**
Net remeasurement of loss allowance during the reporting period	(389)	(210)	(2,749)	**(3,348)**
Transfers between stages	76	104	(180)	**–**
Amounts written off	1	210	4,677	**4,888**
ECL allowance as of December 31, 2024	**(389)**	**-**	**-**	**(389)**

An analysis of the changes in the ECL allowances due to changes in corresponding gross carrying amounts for the year ended December 31, 2023, was the following:

	Stage 1 Collective	**Stage 2** Collective	**Stage 3**	**Total**
ECL allowance as of January 1, 2023	**(341)**	**(1,706)**	**(3,938)**	**(5,985)**
Net remeasurement of loss allowance during the reporting period	(2,020)	1,083	(3,611)	**(4,548)**
Transfers between stages	1,425	(16)	(1,409)	**–**
Amounts sold and written off	–	–	988	**988**
Assets held for sale	859	535	6,222	**7,616**
ECL allowance as of December 31, 2023	**(77)**	**(104)**	**(1,748)**	**(1,929)**

10. Trade and other receivables

As of December 31, 2024, trade and other receivables consisted of the following:

	Total as of December 31, 2024	**Expected credit loss allowance**	**Net as of December 31, 2024**
Cash receivable from agents	931	(86)	845
Deposits issued to merchants	17,156	(363)	16,793
Other receivables	683	(268)	415
Total financial assets	**18,770**	**(717)**	**18,053**
Advances issued	205	–	205
Total trade and other receivables	**18,975**	**(717)**	**18,258**

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

10. Trade and other receivables (continued)

As of December 31, 2023, trade and other receivables consisted of the following:

	Total as of December 31, 2023	Expected credit loss allowance	Net as of December 31, 2023
Cash receivable from agents	7,757	(117)	7,640
Deposits issued to merchants	14,531	(443)	14,088
Other receivables	1,269	(285)	984
Total financial assets	**23,557**	**(845)**	**22,712**
Advances issued	479	–	479
Total trade and other receivables	**24,036**	**(845)**	**23,191**

The amounts in the tables show the maximum exposure to credit risk regarding Trade and other receivables. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade and other receivables (except for advances issued) using a provision matrix:

December 31, 2024	**Days past due**				
	Current and <30 days	**30-60 days**	**61-90 days**	**>91 days**	**Total**
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	2%	8%	
Exposure at default	9,733	116	171	8,750	**18,770**
Expected credit loss	(48)	-	(4)	(665)	**(717)**

An analysis of the changes in the ECL allowances due to changes in the corresponding gross carrying amounts for the years ended December 31 was the following:

	2023	**2024**
ECL allowance as of January 1,	**(14,465)**	**(845)**
Changes because of financial instruments (originated or acquired)/ derecognized during the reporting period from continuing operations	(457)	(706)
Amounts written off from continuing operations	415	834
Changes because of financial instruments (originated or acquired)/ derecognized during the reporting period from discontinued operations	(11,171)	513
Amounts written off from discontinued operations	5,705	(513)
Assets held for sale	19,128	-
ECL allowance as of December 31,	**(845)**	**(717)**

Receivables are non-interest bearing, except for agent receivables bearing interest rate of 18%-36% per annum and credit terms generally do not exceed 90 days. There is no requirement for collateral for customers to receive an overdraft.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

11. Cash and cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024
Cash with banks and on hand	17,048	7,688
Other short-term bank deposits	64,345	67,496
Total cash and cash equivalents	**81,393**	**75,184**

The Group has no internal grading system of cash and cash equivalents for credit risk rating grades analysis. Credit quality of cash and cash equivalents based on scale of external rating agencies are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Cash with banks rated Ba3 and above	66,902	70,437
Cash with banks rated Caa2 and above	12,078	4,333
Cash with banks having no rating	2,413	216
Cash on hand	–	198
Total	**81,393**	**75,184**

Cash with banks having no rating is represented by cash held with banks in such jurisdictions as Cyprus and United Kingdom.

The amounts in the table show the maximum exposure to credit risk regarding cash and cash equivalents. The banks, where the Group holds its cash, have low credit risk and are approved by the Board of Directors of the Group on a regular basis.

The Group holds cash and cash equivalents in different currencies and therefore is exposed to foreign currency risk. For more details regarding foreign currency sensitivity and risk management refer to Note 24.

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024
US Dollar	28,923	29,488
Euro	28,086	23,753
Kazakhstan Tenge	12,052	14,683
Others	12,332	7,260
Total	**81,393**	**75,184**

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

12. Debt securities and term deposits

The table below discloses investments in debt securities and term deposits by classes and its credit risk exposure as of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2024:

	As of December 31, 2023	**As of December 31, 2024**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
Securities accounted at FVOCI		
Foreign government bonds	38,132	35,782
Deposits accounted at amortized cost		
Term deposits in bank rated A and above	17,548	–
Term deposits in bank rated Baa1 and above	–	2,770
Total debt securities and term deposits	**55,680**	**38,552**

The Group has no internal grading system for debt securities’ credit risk rating grades analysis. Credit quality of debt securities presented is based on external scale of rating agencies (Note 25).

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

13. Other current assets and other current liabilities

13.1 Other current assets

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, other current assets consisted of the following:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024
Other financial assets		
Restricted cash accounts and payments	5,295	5,295
Less: Allowance for ECL	(5,295)	(5,295)
Total other financial assets	**–**	**–**
Other non-financial assets		
Prepaid expenses	1,171	1,120
Income tax prepaid	1,274	1,717
Other tax receivables	432	985
Other	1,471	387
Total other current assets	**4,348**	**4,209**

An analysis of the changes in the ECL allowances due to changes in the corresponding gross carrying amounts for the years ended December 31 was the following:

	2023	2024
	Stage 3	Stage 3
ECL allowance as of January 1,	**(15,654)**	**(5,295)**
Changes because of financial instruments (originated or acquired)/ derecognized during the reporting period	6,212	–
Translation reserve	(2,521)	–
Amounts written off	6,668	–
ECL allowance as of December 31,	**(5,295)**	**(5,295)**

The Group has no internal grading system of other current financial assets for credit risk rating grades analysis.

As of December 31, 2023, payments to partners in the amount of 5,295 were restricted due to the sanctions imposed on certain Russian banks. There was no change within the reporting period. Restricted cash accounts and payments to partners fall under stage 3 of impairment.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

13. Other current assets and other current liabilities (continued)

13.2 Other current liabilities

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024
Deferred income	1,201	4,223
Tax payable	500	649
Total other current liabilities	**1,701**	**4,872**

14. Share capital and other reserves

The Company's shares are divided into two classes. Each class A share has the right to ten votes at a meeting of shareholders and each class B share has the right to one vote at a meeting of shareholders. The class A shares and the class B shares have the right to an equal share in any dividend or other distribution the Company pays and have a nominal value of EUR 0.0005 each.

Authorised shares	As of January 1, 2023	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024
	Thousands	**Thousands**	**Thousands**
Ordinary Class A shares	127,914	127,914	127,914
Ordinary Class B shares	102,936	102,936	102,936
Total authorised shares	**230,850**	**230,850**	**230,850**

Issued and fully paid shares	As of January 1, 2023	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024
	Thousands	**Thousands**	**Thousands**
Ordinary Class A shares	10,414	10,414	10,414
Ordinary Class B shares	52,299	52,299	52,299
Total issued and fully paid shares	**62,713**	**62,713**	**62,713**

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 the was no movement in outstanding shares' number.

	Ordinary Class A shares	Ordinary Class B shares	Number of outstanding shares
	Thousands	**Thousands**	**Thousands**
As of January 1, 2023	**10,414**	**52,299**	**62,713**
As of December 31, 2023	**10,414**	**52,299**	**62,713**
As of December 31, 2024	**10,414**	**52,299**	**62,713**

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

14. Share capital and other reserves (continued)

In case of liquidation, the Company's assets remaining after settlement with creditors, payment of dividends and redemption of the par value of shares is distributed among the ordinary shareholders proportionately to the number of shares owned.

The other reserves of the Group's equity represent the effect of past transactions relating to equity settled share-based payments to employees and effects of transactions with financial instruments accounted at FVOCI, including effect of disposals of such instruments.

15. Debt

As of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, Group's debt consisted of the following:

	Credit limit	**Nominal interest rate**	**Currency**	**Maturity**	**As of December 31, 2023**	**As of December 31, 2024**
Current interest-bearing debt						
Bank's credit facility	2,721	6.0%	AED	January 17, 2024	2,765	–
Non-current interest-bearing debt						
Third party borrowings	–	7.02%	EUR	March-September, 2026	–	446
Total debt					**2,765**	**446**
Including short-term portion					***2,765***	***-***

The table below sets out the movements in the Group's debt for each of the periods presented:

	Debt as of January 1	**Proceeds from issue of debt**	**Loans from former group company**	**Repayment/buy back of debt**	**Interest expense**	**Interest paid**	**Foreign exchange difference**	**Classified as held for sale**	**Debt as of December 31**
2024	2,765	549	440	(3,256)	57	(88)	(21)	-	**446**
2023	55,756	95,714	-	(45,114)	5,406	(3,371)	(14,625)	(91,001)	**2,765**

16. Trade and other payables

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's trade and other payables consisted of the following:

	As of December 31, 2023	**As of December 31, 2024**
Payables to merchants	45,235	6,269
Deposits received from agents	4,898	4,603
Commissions payable	441	736
Accrued personnel expenses and related taxes	7,216	1,322
Other payables	4,732	3,384
Total trade and other payables	**62,522**	**16,314**

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

17. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers from continuing operations was as follows:

	2023	2024
Payment processing fees	74,247	23,640
Other revenue	2,128	2,609
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**76,375**	**26,249**

Revenue from contracts with customers from discontinued operations was as follows:

	2023	2024
Payment processing fees	317,408	11,487
Platform and marketing services related fees	263,715	9,970
Fees for guarantees issued	21,674	1,192
Cash and settlement service fees	35,767	1,044
Other revenue	8,122	1,040
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**646,686**	**24,733**

For the purposes of consolidated cash flow statement, “Interest income, net” consists of the following:

	2023	2024
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate from continuing operations	(6,724)	(8,196)
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate from discontinued operations	(96,052)	(6,400)
Interest expense classified as part of cost of revenue	6,066	1,053
Interest income and expenses classified separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	12	(23,688)
Interest income, net, for the purposes of consolidated cash flow statement	**(96,698)**	**(37,231)**

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

18. Cost of revenue

Cost of revenue from continuing operations was as follows:

	2023	2024
Transaction costs	48,568	14,739
Other expenses	2,072	1,807
Total cost of revenue	**50,640**	**16,546**

Cost of revenue from discontinued operations was as follows:

	2023	2024
Transaction costs	125,067	5,980
Platform and marketing services related expenses	215,957	5,893
Guarantees issued related expenses	9,760	423
Interest expense	5,789	1,068
Other expenses	12,033	555
Total cost of revenue	**368,606**	**13,919**

19. Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses from continuing operations were as follows:

	2023	2024
Advisory and audit services	6,701	7,706
IT related services	1,935	1,639
Business travel and representative expenses	1,173	1,061
Other expenses	1,038	2,891
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	**10,847**	**13,297**

Selling, general and administrative expenses from discontinued operations were as follows:

	2023	2024
Processing support expenses	14,786	1,064
IT related services	5,041	272
Advisory and audit services	4,562	166
Business travel and representative expenses	5,781	32
Advertising, client acquisition and related expenses	6,097	120
Tax expenses, except for income and payroll taxes	4,116	360
Rent of premises	1,497	57
Other expenses	8,015	335
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	**49,895**	**2,406**

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

20. Interest income and expenses, net

Interest income and expenses from continuing operations were as follows:

	2023	2024
Interest income under the effective interest method on receivable for sale of discontinued operations (Note 6)	–	32,914
Loss on modification of receivables for the sale of discontinued operations (Note 6)	–	(10,337)
Other interest income and expenses, net	(12)	1,111
Total Interest (expenses)/income, net	**(12)**	**23,688**

On initial recognition the receivable for the sale of Russian business was discounted at the rate 17.71%. Subsequently, upon non-substantial modification (Note 6), the carrying amount of the financial asset was recalculated at the original effective interest rate.

21. Income tax

The Company is incorporated in Cyprus under the Cyprus Companies Law, but the business activity of the Group is subject to taxation in multiple jurisdictions, the most significant of which include:

Cyprus

The Company is subject to 12.5% corporate income tax applied to its worldwide income. As of December 31, 2023, Cyprus was set to implement a 15% global minimum tax for multinational enterprises (MNEs) – groups with consolidated annual revenues exceeding EUR 750 million in at least two of the four fiscal years preceding the tested fiscal year. The implementation was to be made in a form of transposition into national law the Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 (Pillar 2 Directive). Duly implemented in the national legislation of Cyprus on December 28, 2024, it partially takes effect retroactively from January 1, 2024. Management estimated that for the periods through December 31, 2024 the regime is not applicable to the Company as the Group's annual consolidated revenues do not exceed the threshold.

The Company is exempt from the special contribution to the Defence Fund on dividends received from abroad.

In 2020 the Company obtained a written confirmation from the Cyprus tax authorities in the form of a tax ruling in which the Cyprus tax authorities accept in writing not to impose any deemed dividend distribution liability since the Company is a public entity and it is impossible to identify the ultimate minority shareholders.

Republic of Kazakhstan

The Company's subsidiary incorporated in Kazakhstan is subject to corporate income tax at the standard rate of 20% applied to their taxable income.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

21. Income tax (continued)

The United Arab Emirates

On December 9, 2022 Federal Decree-Law No. 47/2022 "On Corporate Tax and Income Tax" was published by the Ministry of Finance of the UAE, which established corporate income tax in the UAE. Corporate income tax is governed by Federal Decree-Law No. 60/2023 “Amending Certain Provisions of the Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses”.

The new legislation applies from January 1, 2024 to the companies with financial year corresponding to a calendar year.

The Corporate Tax law also imposes an obligation to pay Corporate Tax on residents of Free Zones. The law suggests that a Qualifying Free Zone Person can have both Qualifying Income (taxed at the rate of 0% subject to satisfying certain conditions) and non-qualifying Taxable Income (taxed at 9%).

The conditions to be considered a Qualifying Free Zone Person include among others maintaining adequate substance, complying with transfer pricing provisions, not electing to be subject to Corporate Tax, having non-qualifying income not exceeding the amount prescribed by the de minimis requirements. All Free Zone entities will be required to register and file a Corporate Tax return, irrespective of whether they are a Qualifying Free Zone Person or not.

The Company`s subsidiaries incorporated in UAE Free Zones are subject to corporate income tax at a standard rate of 9% on taxable income exceeding AED 375,000.

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are:

	2023	**2024**
Total tax expense		
Current income tax expense	(2,966)	(1,996)
Deferred tax benefit	3	360
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	**(2,963)**	**(1,636)**

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

21. Income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities, including assets and liabilities held for sale as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, relate to the following:

	Consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31		**Disposed of in**	**Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended***			
	2023	**2024**	**2024**	**2023**		**2024**	
				PL	OCI	PL	OCI
Intangible assets	1,160	–	(1,170)	11,339	–	11	–
Trade and other payables	4,527	590	(4,293)	(2,483)	–	356	–
Trade and other receivables	1,182	(398)	(1,172)	897	–	(408)	–
Debt instruments	1,594	–	(1,609)	776	818	181	(166)
Tax loss carry forwards	295	414	(39)	253	–	162	–
Loans issued	1,171	(34)	(1,201)	1,640	–	(3)	–
Lease obligations	959	25	(962)	348	–	28	–
Property and equipment	1,672	(24)	(1,694)	3,137	–	(3)	–
Taxes on unremitted earnings	(803)	(799)	4	15,149	–	–	–
Other	(1,296)	62	1,316	1,685	–	36	–
Net deferred income tax assets/ (liabilities)	**10,461**	**(164)**	**(10,820)**	**32,741**	**818**	**360**	**(166)**
including:							
Deferred tax assets	323	669					
Deferred tax assets held for sale	10,985	–					
Deferred tax liabilities	(847)	(833)					

** The table above includes movement in deferred tax balances for continuing operations presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and movement in deferred tax balances for discontinued operations (Note 6)*

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not offset because they do not relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Reconciliation of deferred income tax liability, net:

	2023	**2024**
Deferred income tax liability, net as of January 1	**(23,298)**	**(524)**
Effect of business combinations	200	–
Deferred tax benefit	33,559	360
Deferred tax assets held for sale	(10,985)	–
Deferred income tax liability, net as of December 31	**(524)**	**(164)**

As of December 31, 2024 the Group has no accumulated unremitted earnings (2023 – USD 1,026 thousand). The amount of tax that the Group would pay to distribute them as of December 31, 2023 would be USD 56 thousand. Unremitted earnings include all earnings that were recognized by the Group’s subsidiaries and that are expected to be distributed to the holding company.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

21. Income tax (continued)

Theoretical and actual income tax expense, including tax expense from discontinued operations is reconciled as follows:

	2023	2024
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	30,924	(64,419)
Profit/(loss) before tax from discontinued operations	40,313	(470,307)
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	**71,237**	**(534,726)**
Theoretical income tax (expense)/benefit at 12.5%, being the statutory rate in Cyprus	(8,982)	66,876
(Expense)/income subject to income tax at rates different from 12.5%	(7,865)	34,863
Windfall tax	(5,270)	–
(Increase)/decrease resulting from the tax effect of:		
Non-taxable income	6,986	23,593
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations	–	(95,888)
Other non-deductible expenses	(16,612)	(32,098)
Taxes on unremitted earnings	9,157	–
Under/(over) provided in prior years	–	(107)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(235)	(744)
Total income tax expense	**(22,821)**	**(3,505)**
Income tax attributable to continuing operations	(2,963)	(1,636)
Income tax attributable to discontinued operations	(19,858)	(1,869)

As at December 31, 2024 the Group did not recognize deferred tax assets related to the tax loss carry forward in the amount of USD 744 thousand (December 31, 2023 - USD 235 thousand) because Management does not believe that the recoverability of the related deferred tax assets is probable.

22. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks

Operating environment

Starting from February 2022, because of the military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, a number of countries imposed numerous sanctions against the Russian Federation. The conflict affects not only the economic activity of these two countries but the global economy as well. As a result of sanctions, commodity and food prices have risen in many countries around the world, the established links between supplies of resources have been disrupted, inflation also affects the prices, and analysts also forecast economic implications for the global industry. Substantial restrictions were imposed on cross-border capital transactions in multiple jurisdictions.

Sanctions imposed by the United States of America, the European Union and some other countries against Government of the Russian Federation, as well as many large financial institutions, legal entities and individuals in Russia continue to be in effect and have been expanded. In particular, restrictions have been imposed on the export and import of goods, including capping the price of certain types of raw materials, restrictions were introduced on the provision of certain types of services to Russian enterprises, the assets of a number of Russian individuals and legal entities were blocked, a ban on maintaining correspondent accounts has been established, certain large banks have been disconnected from the SWIFT international financial messaging system, and other restrictive measures have been implemented. Also, in the context of the imposed sanctions, a number of large international companies from the United States, the European Union and other countries discontinued, have significantly reduced or suspended their own activities in the Russian Federation, as well as doing business with Russian citizens and legal entities. Sanctions imposed on the Russian Federation and restrictions on capital flow introduced by the Russian Government may negatively affect the recoverability of Group's receivables.

The Group is exposed to the economic and financial markets of Kazakhstan which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in Kazakhstan. The volatility in the global price of oil and the ongoing military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine have also increased the level of uncertainty in the business environment.

In addition to Kazakhstan, the Group have operations in UAE and other emerging markets. In many respects, the risks the Group faces in operating the payment business in emerging markets are similar to those in Kazakhstan as set out above. As is typical of an emerging market, such countries do not possess a well-developed business, legal and regulatory infrastructure and may experience substantial political, economic and social change.

The Group's business in emerging markets is subject to specific laws, regulations and inspections including with respect to tax, anti-corruption, and foreign exchange controls. Such laws are often rapidly changing and are unpredictable, as these countries continue to develop its regulatory framework. Any new laws that may be introduced may significantly affect the regulatory environment in those countries which, in turn, may impact the Group's operations there and impose additional regulatory compliance burden on the Group.

The consolidated financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Group's business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Group. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

22. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks (continued)

Taxation

Tax, currency and customs legislation in countries of the Group's presence is subject to varying interpretations, and changes, which can occur frequently. The taxation system in Kazakhstan is relatively new and is characterized by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are often unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by various levels of authorities, which have the authority to impose severe fines and penalties. A tax year generally remains open for review by the tax authorities for three to five subsequent calendar years; however, under certain circumstances a tax year may remain open longer.

These circumstances may create tax risks in Kazakhstan that are more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these consolidated financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

Risk assessment

The Group's management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and is in accordance with the current industry practice and that the Group's currency, customs, tax and other regulatory positions will be sustained. Even though the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ, the Group assessed the maximum possible effect of additional losses, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their different interpretations, and came to a conclusion that no material risks arise as of December 31, 2024 (the sum of the maximum possible effect of additional losses amounted to USD 10,000 thousand as of December 31, 2023).

Legal proceedings

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

Following the disclosure of the restrictions imposed by the CBR on the Group's subsidiaries comprising the discontinued operations in December 2020, QIWI plc and certain of its current and former executive officers have been named as defendants in a putative class action filed in the United States. These lawsuits allege that the defendants made certain false or misleading statements that were alleged to be revealed when the CBR audit results and restrictions were disclosed in December 2020, which the plaintiffs perceive as a violation of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the 1934 Securities Exchange Act, and seek damages and other relief based upon such allegations. Management believes that these lawsuits are without merit and intends to defend against them vigorously, and expects to incur certain costs associated with defending against these actions. At this early stage of the litigations, the ultimate outcomes are uncertain and management cannot reasonably predict the timing or outcomes, or estimate the amount of loss, if any, or their effect, if any, on the Group's consolidated financial statements. Any negative outcome could result in payments of substantial monetary damages and accordingly the Group's business could be seriously harmed. On November 3, 2023 the case was dismissed without prejudice, however on December 4, 2023 the plaintiffs filed second amended complaint (the SAC). On May 2, 2024 the Company filed motion to dismiss the proposed SAC.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

22. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks (continued)

After revocation of QIWI Bank's banking license by CBR, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NBRK) initiated an audit of books and records of QIWI Kazakhstan. The audit was finalized in May and the report was issued by the authorities in June 2024. Total penalties for miscellaneous violations did not exceed USD 40 thousand.

In March 2024, a legal proceeding was initiated against the Company and the Buyer in the Moscow City Arbitration Court. The legal claims, filed by the temporary administration of QIWI Bank (hereinafter "the plaintiff"), sought to invalidate the Transaction related to the sale of Russian assets. The court dismissed the claim in its entirety in May 2024. The plaintiff subsequently filed an appeal, which was rejected, thereby upholding the initial ruling. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the statutory period for filing a cassation appeal has expired and thus the court's initial decision is now final and binding.

Separately, the plaintiff petitioned the court to impose certain interim measures in respect of QIWI JSC for the duration of the legal proceedings. The court denied that request, and the subsequent attempts by the plaintiff to appeal that decision were also unsuccessful.

23. Balances and transactions with related parties

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, as well as balances with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. The details regarding the sale of Russian business are presented in Note 6.

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2024	
	Sales to/ income from related parties	**Purchases/ expenses from related parties**	**Amounts owed by related parties**	**Amounts owed to related parties**
Associate	1,897	–	8,354	(154)
Key management personnel	–	(2,493)	–	(373)
Other related parties	–	(1)	–	–

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		As of December 31, 2023	
	Sales to/ income from related parties	**Purchases/ expenses from related parties**	**Amounts owed by related parties**	**Amounts owed to related parties**
Associate	1,297	–	5,992	(434)
Key management personnel	–	(5,475)	–	(3,661)
Other related parties	69	(442)	–	(540)

Benefits of key management and Board of Directors for the year ended December 31, 2024 comprise short-term benefits of USD 2,493 thousand, benefits under long-term incentive programs of nil (USD 3,651 thousand and USD 1,824 thousand, respectively - for the year 2023).

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

24. Risk management

The main risks that could adversely affect the Group's financial assets, liabilities or future cash flows are foreign exchange risk, liquidity and credit risk. Management reviews and approves policies for managing each of the risks which are summarized below.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates will adversely affect items in the Group’s consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position and/or cash flows. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities give rise to foreign exchange exposure.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the RUB, KZT and AED exchange rates against the US Dollar, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group’s profit before tax is due to changes in the carrying amount of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in RUB, EUR and AED when these currencies are not functional currencies of the respective Group subsidiaries. The Group’s continuing operations exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

		change in the exchange rate	**Effect on profit before tax Gain/(loss)**
2024	RUB	Strengthening 20%	40,009
		Weakening 20%	(40,009)
	EUR	Strengthening 20%	13,492
		Weakening 20%	(13,492)
	AED	Strengthening 20%	3,184
		Weakening 20%	(3,184)
2023	RUB	Strengthening 20%	949
		Weakening 20%	(949)
	EUR	Strengthening 20%	11,684
		Weakening 20%	(11,684)
	AED	Strengthening 20%	4,115
		Weakening 20%	(4,115)

Liquidity risk and capital management

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Group seeks to maintain a stable funding base primarily consisting of agents’ deposits and debt. The deposits received from agents are due on demand, but are usually offset against future payments processed through agents. The Group expects that agents’ deposits will continue to be offset against future payments and not be called by the agents. The Group has sufficient cash balances and keeps it in diversified portfolios of liquid instruments such as foreign government bonds, overnight placements in high-rated commercial banks, in order to be able to respond timely and steadily to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

24. Risk management (continued)

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. Capital includes share capital, share premium, additional paid-in capital, other reserves and translation reserve. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may make dividend payments to shareholders or issue new shares. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

		Due:		
	Total	**On demand**	**Within a year**	**More than a year**
Debt	446	–	–	446
Lease liabilities	270	–	240	30
Trade and other payables	16,314	16,314	–	–
Total as of December 31, 2024	**17,030**	**16,314**	**240**	**476**

		Due:		
	Total	**On demand**	**Within a year**	**More than a year**
Debt	2,765	–	2,765	–
Lease liabilities	252	–	161	91
Trade and other payables	62,522	62,522	–	–
Total as of December 31, 2023	**65,539**	**62,522**	**2,926**	**91**

Credit risk

Financial assets of the Group, which potentially subject it to credit risk, comprise principally trade receivables, loans issued, cash and debt securities. The Group sells services on a prepayment basis or ensures that its receivables are from large merchants and agents with sufficient and appropriate credit history. The Group's receivables from merchants and others, except for agents, are generally non-interest-bearing and do not require collateral. Receivables from agents are interest-bearing and unsecured. The Group holds cash primarily with reputable international banks, which management considers having minimal risk of default. Debt securities include foreign government bonds. As of December 31, 2024 the major part of the Group's financial assets consists of receivables for sale of discontinued operations (Note 6).

The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade and other receivables on a regular basis. The customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets. The table below demonstrates the largest counterparties' balances, as a percentage of respective totals:

	Trade and other receivables	
Concentration of credit risks by main counterparties, % from total amount	**As of December 31, 2023**	**As of December 31, 2024**
Top 5 counterparties	46%	73%
Others	54%	27%

The management established a credit committee that develops and approves general principles for lending and takes special measures to mitigate credit risk such as a reduction of the credit limits for unreliable clients and more advanced scoring models for the new borrowers. See Note 9 for the carrying amount of loans issued and the maximum amount exposed to the credit risk for this type of assets.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

24. Risk management (continued)

The calculation of ECLs incorporates forward-looking information. The Group performs historical analysis and identifies the key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECLs for each portfolio. The impact of these economic variables on the ECL is determined by performing statistical regression analysis in order to understand the way how changes in these variables historically impacted default rates. Having performed this analysis, management believes that such forward-looking information does not significantly affect the amount of ECLs recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Market risk

The Group is exposed to market risks through its holding the trading portfolio of bonds. The market risk management is aimed to keep the level of market risk assumed by the Group in accordance with the Group's strategy. The Group manages its market risks both on a portfolio and individual basis. The most commonly used tools are VAR (value at risk) and stop-loss limits, which are set by the Group's risk appetite and Group's portfolio investment guidelines approved by the BOD.

An analysis of the sensitivity of changes in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income due to changes in the interest rates, based on positions existing as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and a simplified scenario of a 100 bp symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves, is as follows:

	Other comprehensive income/(loss)	
	As of December 31, 2023	**As of December 31, 2024**
100 bp rise of interest rate	(95)	(101)
100 bp fall of interest rate	95	101

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

25. Financial instruments

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise receivables from sale of QIWI JSC, loans receivable, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, cash and cash equivalents, long- and short-term debt instruments. The Group has various financial assets and liabilities which arise directly from its operations. During the reporting period, the Group did not undertake trading in financial instruments.

The fair value of the Group's financial instruments as of December 31, 2024 is presented by type of the financial instrument in the table below:

		Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets			
Debt securities and deposits	AC	2,770	2,770
Debt securities	FVOCI	35,782	35,782
Short-term loans	AC	4,088	4,088
Short-term loans	FVPL	52,000	52,000
Long-term receivable for sale of discontinued operations	AC	30,821	25,137
Short-term receivable for sale of discontinued operations	AC	137,788	131,861
Financial liabilities			
Third party borrowings	AC	446	446

The fair value of the Group's financial instruments as of December 31, 2023 is presented by type of the financial instrument in the table below:

		As of December 31, 2023					
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets		Continuing operations		Disposal group held for sale		Total	
Debt securities and deposits	AC	17,548	17,538	56,943	52,783	74,491	70,321
Debt securities	FVOCI	38,132	38,132	292,480	292,480	330,612	330,612
Long-term loans	AC	–	–	5,776	5,776	5,776	5,776
Long-term loans	FVPL	46,885	46,885	–	–	46,885	46,885
Financial liabilities							
Bonds issued	AC	–	–	91,001	91,461	91,001	91,461

Financial instruments used by the Group are included in one of the following categories:

- AC – accounted at amortized cost;
- FVOCI – accounted at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- FVPL – accounted at fair value through profit or loss.

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, short-term loans issued, short-term deposits placed, debt, short-term accounts receivable and payable, lease liabilities approximate their fair values largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

(in thousands of US Dollars, except when otherwise indicated)

25. Financial instruments (continued)

Debt securities of the Group mostly consist of USD government bonds with zero coupon interest and maturity up to June 2025.

Short-term loan to legal entity accounted at fair value through profit or loss comprised EUR-denominated convertible loan to a venture company with the conversion option within 12 months after the reporting date and nominal interest rate of 0.5%. The gain from revaluation of the convertible loan for the year 2024 amounted to USD 2,594 thousand and was recognized within other income and expense line.

Short-term loan to individual was provided in September 2024 and accounted at fair value through profit or loss. It is USD-denominated loan with the option to convert amount to shares of a fintech company within 12-months after the reporting date. The nominal interest rate of the loan is 0.5%. The amount of the loan was used by the individual for the purpose of investing in the fintech company shares. As of December 31, 2024 the Group had shares of this fintech company accounted as investment in associate.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments to be accounted for or disclosed at fair value:

			Fair value measurement using		
	Date of valuation	**Total**	Quoted prices in active markets **(Level 1)**	Significant observable inputs **(Level 2)**	Significant unobservable inputs **(Level 3)**
Assets accounted at fair value through profit or loss					
Short-term loans	December 31, 2024	52,000	–	–	52,000
Assets accounted at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Debt securities	December 31, 2024	35,782	35,782	–	–
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Debt securities and deposits	December 31, 2024	2,770	2,770	–	–
Short-term loans	December 31, 2024	4,088	–	–	4,088
Long-term receivable for sale of discontinued operations	December 31, 2024	25,137	–	–	25,137
Short-term receivables for sale of discontinued operations	December 31, 2024	131,861	–	–	131,861
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Long-term third party borrowings	December 31, 2024	446	–	–	446
Assets accounted at fair value through profit or loss					
Long-term loans	December 31, 2023	46,885	–	–	46,885
Assets accounted at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Debt securities	December 31, 2023	330,612	330,612	–	–
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Debt securities and deposits	December 31, 2023	70,321	70,321	–	–
Long-term loans	December 31, 2023	5,776	–	–	5,776
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Bonds issued	December 31, 2023	91,461	91,461	–	–

25. Financial instruments (continued)

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Group uses the following IFRS hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3: Techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Valuation methods and assumptions

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are evaluated at the amount the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The convertible loan to the venture company is evaluated using a discounted cash flow model, with cash flow projections covering a five-year period. As of December 31, 2024 the most significant unobservable inputs for the model were compound average growth rate (CAGR) of payment volume in forecasted period (18.1%), discount rate (14.5%) and terminal growth rate (4%). Increase/decrease in CAGR of payment volume by 1% would result in an increase/(decrease) in fair value by USD 3,117 thousand/(USD 3,008 thousand). Increase/decrease in the discount rate by 1% would result in a (decrease)/increase in fair value by (USD 3,996 thousand)/USD 4,868 thousand. Increase/decrease in terminal growth rate by 1% would result in an increase/(decrease) in fair value by USD 3,141 thousand/(USD 2,596 thousand).

26. Events after the reporting date

In April 2025 the loan previously provided to the former group company was fully repaid in the amount of USD 6,897 thousand at the exchange rate as of the date of payment.

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Company signed addendum to the sale and purchase agreement in relation to Russian business to postpone the payment of second and third instalments till October 31, 2025 (Note 6).