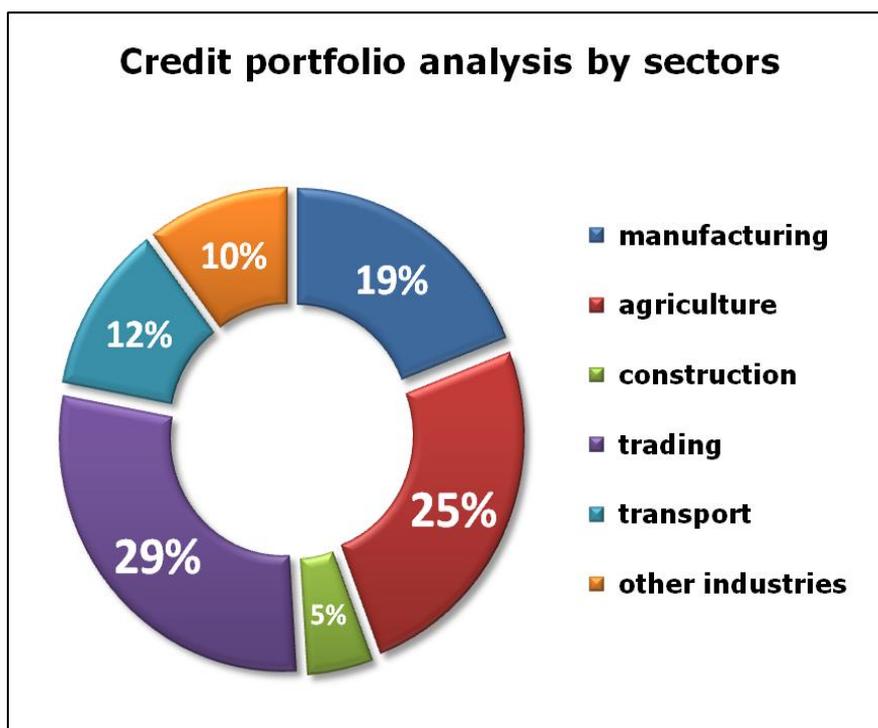


Annual environmental report, Y 2017

1. Analysis of the corporate loan portfolio by operation types and industry sectors and classification of environmental risks as of January 1, 2018.

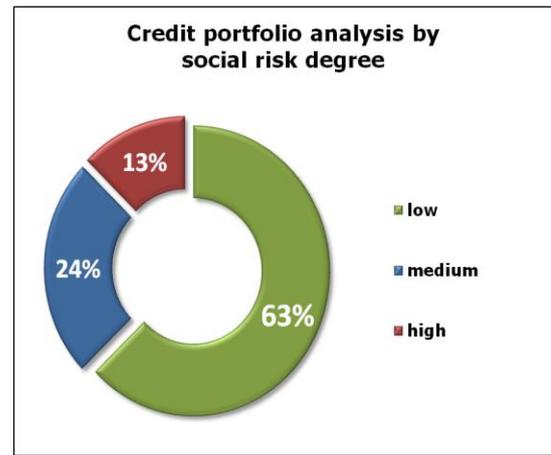
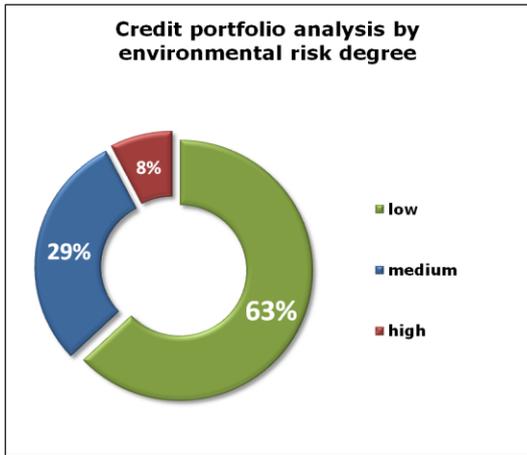
1.1. Corporate loan portfolio structure by operation types, industry sectors, and project risk degrees:

Sector	Debts on loans (RUR)	Total share in industry	Project risk degree	Debts on loans (RUR)	Replenishment of working capital	Investment loans	Total share in industry
manufacturing	6 809 754 193	19,1%	low	418 452 750	1,0%	0,2%	1,2%
			medium	6 391 301 443	12,1%	5,9%	18,0%
			high	0	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
agriculture	8 920 483 113	25,1%	low	2 533 076 224	4,1%	3,0%	7,1%
			medium	6 078 271 889	8,9%	8,2%	17,1%
			high	309 135 000	0,9%	0,0%	0,9%
construction	1 692 340 814	4,8%	low	222 291 037	0,6%	0,0%	0,6%
			medium	1 470 049 776	2,8%	1,3%	4,1%
			high	0	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
trading	10 306 725 723	29,0%	low	4 726 682 068	11,6%	1,7%	13,3%
			medium	5 580 043 654	13,5%	2,2%	15,7%
			high	0	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
transport	4 163 784 598	11,7%	low	381 521 522	0,3%	0,8%	1,1%
			medium	1 975 725 175	1,4%	4,1%	5,6%
			high	1 806 537 901	2,8%	2,3%	5,1%
other industries	3 667 935 923	10,3%	low	706 531 247	1,0%	1,0%	2,0%
			medium	2 961 404 676	4,6%	3,7%	8,3%
			high	0	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total		100,0%		35 561 024 363	65,6%	34,4%	100,0%

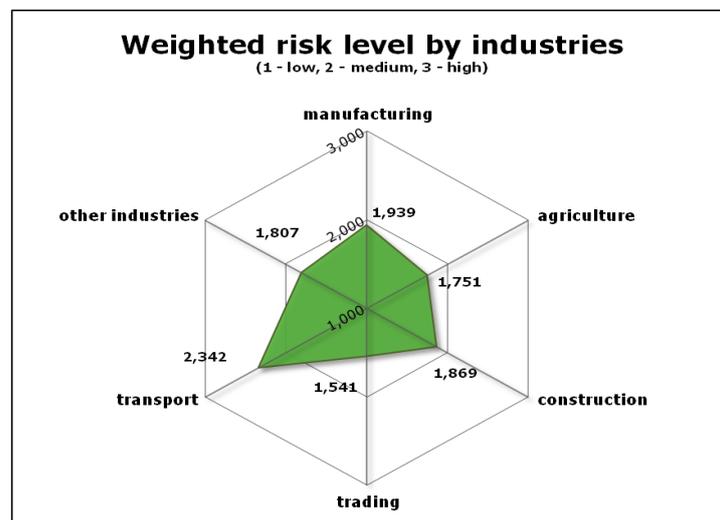
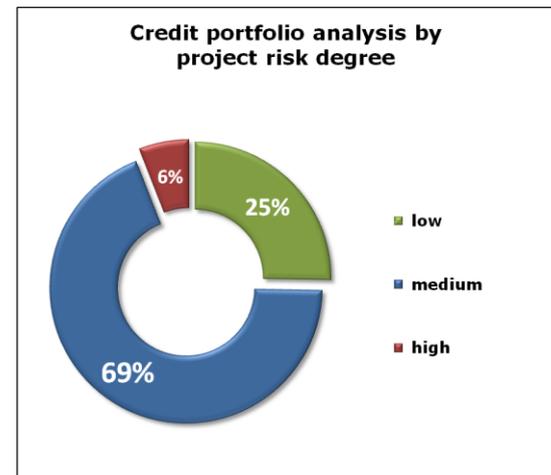


1.2. Credit portfolio structure by environmental, social, and project risk degrees:

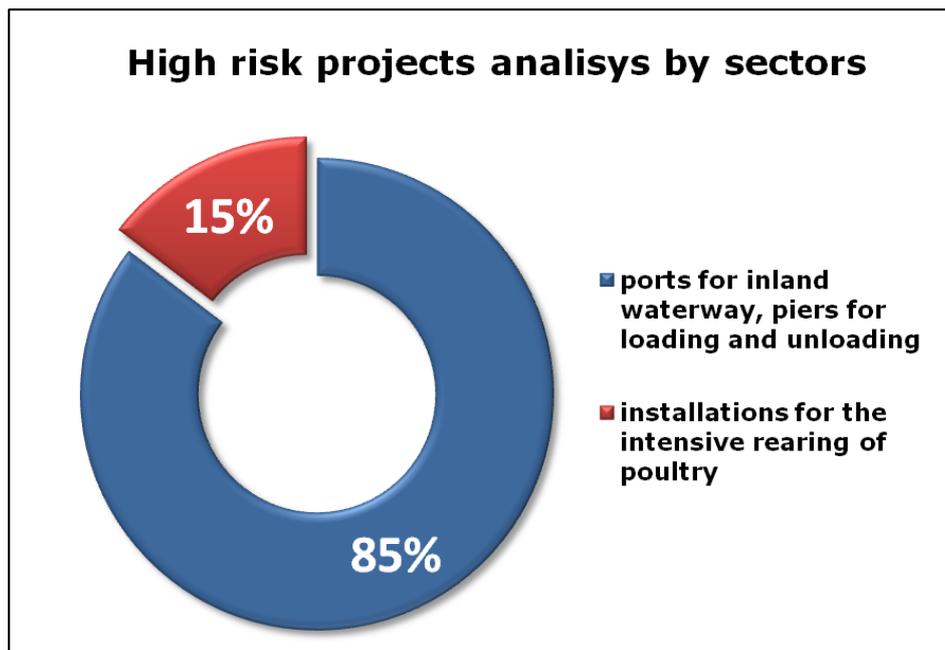
Risk degree	Environmental risk, debts on loans (RUR)	Share	Social risk, debts on loans (RUR)	Share	Project risk, debts on loans (RUR)	Share
low	22 386 730 182,10	63,0%	22 336 529 008	62,8%	8 988 554 848,15	25,3%
medium	10 459 004 435,77	29,4%	8 709 693 673	24,5%	24 456 796 613,52	68,8%
high	2 715 289 744,63	7,6%	4 514 801 682	12,7%	2 115 672 900,83	5,9%



Ecological risk level	Social risk level	Amount (rub.)	Share
low	low	19 977 640 306	56,18%
low	medium	2 132 591 471	6,00%
low	high	276 498 405	0,78%
medium	low	2 322 556 980	6,53%
medium	medium	6 381 509 595	17,95%
medium	high	1 754 937 861	4,94%
high	low	36 331 722	0,10%
high	medium	195 592 607	0,55%
high	high	2 483 365 416	6,98%



The following diagram presents groups of high project risk customers by industries.



2. Describe how the environmental procedures were included in the operation approval process:

In 2010 the Bank adopted a new version of «Environmental and Social Policy» (06.09.2010, amendments dd. 01.02.2011, dd. 11.09.2012, dd. 23.04.2014), which was agreed with the main shareholders and partners of the Bank.

The Environmental and Social policy of JSC CB Center-invest (further 'Policy') is a key element of the process of decision-making in the Bank related to financing and approval of projects, and monitoring of their realization.

The purpose of the Policy consist in description of the commitments and procedures supporting the generally recognized principles of promotion of the 'environmentally safe and steady development' in all business operations in the domains of banking, investment, and technical cooperation, as a fundamental aspect of a rational conduct of business.

Center-Invest Bank prefers to finance the projects capable of bringing additional environmental and social yields. Special attention is paid to projects including elements aimed at solution of priority environmental and social problems characteristic of the region, where the Bank operates, such as mitigation of the climate change consequences and the corresponding adaptation measures, desertification, preservation of biodiversity, power and resources saving, reduction of the scale of poverty, promotion of good labor conditions, overcoming of social alienation, access to the basic services, equality of sexes, transparency and social development.

The Bank understands the importance of the measures for mitigation of the climate change consequences and corresponding adaptation, and their priority in the context of its operations in the region. It intends to further develop its approach to solution of the climate change problems, especially with regard to reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation, use of renewable energy sources, and rising of power efficiency, and to intensify its efforts for solution of these problems within the framework of its operations.

All projects funded by the Bank are subjected to preliminary environmental and social assessment to assist in taking decisions on expediency of financing of a particular activity and, in case of a positive decision, determination of the approach to solution of the environmental and social problems. Such a preliminary social and environmental assessment is a part of the process of general preliminary assessment of the project, which presupposes assessment of the financial, and goodwill risks, and identification of opportunities to improve the environmental or social

situation. This preliminary assessment takes into account the nature and the scale of the project, and is commensurate with the level of environmental and social risks and their consequences.

Center-Invest Bank may refuse from financing of a proposed project for environmental or social reasons in the events when, for instance, such project does not provide for satisfactory methods of solution of environmental and social problems within the time limits deemed reasonable by the Bank, or when the level of residual consequences is inadmissibly high. Besides, there is a list of operations, which the Bank will not finance. That list is contained in the appended 'Environmental and Social Exclusion List of Center-Invest Bank.

Based on environmental and social criteria, Center-Invest Bank classifies the proposed projects by the following categories depending on the level of environmental and social risks: 'A' or 'high-risk', 'B' or 'medium-risk', 'C' or 'low-risk' (Annex 3). This is needed to provide for the scale of the potential environmental and social consequences and problems connected with the proposed projects, and to determine the nature and depth of the required analysis of the environmental and social aspects of each project, the extent of disclosure of information, and cooperation with the interested parties, account taken of the character, the location, the environmental sensitivity, and the scale of the project, as well as the nature and severity of the concomitant environmental consequences and problems. The Bank refers to Category 'A' all projects described in the appended 'Category 'A' Projects', and the projects characterized by a 'high' level of environmental and social risks based on assessment carried out in accordance with the appended 'Criteria of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks' (Annex 4).

Center-Invest Bank will monitor compliance with the environmental and social commitments under the projects. If the results of monitoring show that the project realization circumstances have changed, or that the customer does not comply with its obligations to observe the requirements, the Bank will work out the corrective actions in collaboration with the customer, and/or resort to the appropriate legal remedies provided for in the contractual and legal documents.

3. Specify the details of the operations, the execution of which was refused for environmental reasons, in particular because of actual or alleged failure to comply with the Exclusion List:

No such cases found.

4. Specify the details of the operations, the execution of which was refused for environmental reasons, because of failure to comply with the laws on health or safety:

No such cases found.

5. Specify the details of significant environmental problems connected with the borrowers, during the accounting period. In particular:

- **Accidents / court hearings / lawsuits,**
- **Cases of non-compliance with the applicable laws on environment protection, health, or safety, resulting in fines, penalties, or non-compliance rates,**
- **Cases of non-compliance of the borrowers with the environmental provisions of the agreements signed with the Bank:**

No such cases found.

6. Specify the details of the loans / investments / guarantees, etc. used for financing of environmental improvements, such as greater efficiency of energy utilization, reduction of energy consumption, reduction of volumes of water consumption, switchover to clean technologies, lower payments for the issue of permits, or minimization of fines as a result of environmental improvements:

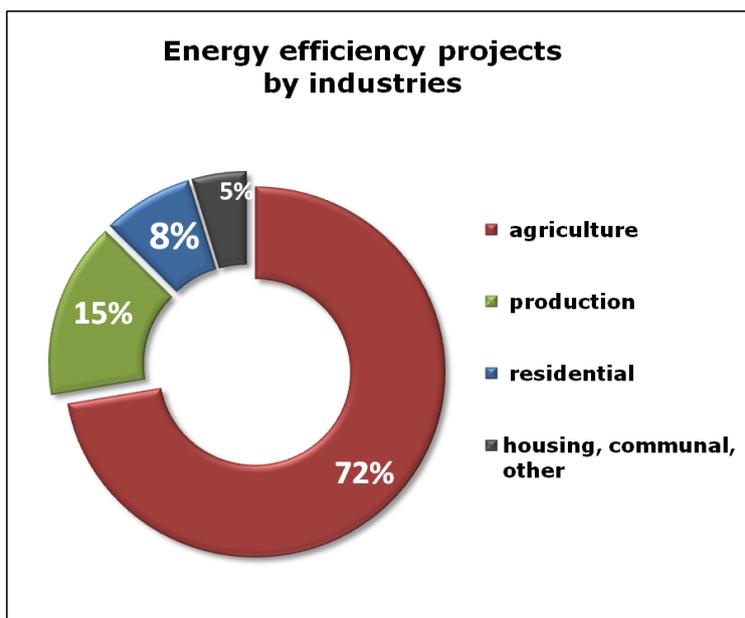
According to the results of 2017 the Bank’s loan portfolio includes 373 energy efficiency projects for the total amount of RUB1.1bn.

Breakdown of financed energy efficiency projects by industries provided below:

Industry	Number of projects	Projects amount (RUR)	Amount of financing (RUR)	Share
agriculture	46	781 029 047	685 390 245	72,3%
production	15	169 735 052	145 362 400	15,3%
residential	285	73 105 000	73 105 000	7,7%
housing, communal, other	27	66 471 820	44 339 821	4,7%
Total	373	1 090 340 919	948 197 466	100,0%

Center-invest Bank's success in financing energy efficiency projects is attributable to the fundamentally new approach that we have developed for our customers in southern Russia: sustainable lending. This new strategy combines technical, financial and social engineering.

The list of all energy efficiency projects (except Residential loans portfolio) provided in 2017 with indication of Energy savings (per unit) and Reduction of CO₂ (tones per annum) is given in Annex 5. Total CO₂ reduction for 2017 equals to 8 023 ton.



7. Specify the details of the bad debts arising as a result of environmental problems:

No such cases found.

8. Describe the methods of monitoring of the nature protection activities of the borrowers (e.g. on-site visits by the Bank employees, inspection by the environment protection / sanitary control bodies, copies of new permits, reports of borrowers):

The Bank supervises over all projects included in its portfolio, in order to secure compliance with the environmental, social, and other requirements for the project. The borrowers are inspected on site, on the quarterly basis, by the employees of the Economic Security Directorate of the Bank, who perform, inter alia, the visual control of the borrower's compliance with the environmental requirements of the Bank. In the event of violations, the Bank chooses the appropriate course of action, and informs the company involved in the project about the need to take the corresponding corrective measures.

9. Specify the surname and the title of the employee(s) responsible for adoption of the environmental procedures:

Sergey Y. Smirnov – Chairman of the Executive Board of Center-invest Bank - in charge of coordination of the processes used for the adoption of the environmental procedures at Center-invest Bank, Environmental secretary of Center-invest Bank;

Olga E. Fofonova – Head of Taganrog branch

10. Specify the difficulties and / or constraints in connection with the adoption of the environmental procedures:

Main problems:

- low level of environmental awareness of the customers – the project sponsors;
- underestimation by them of the importance of the environmental audit for modernization of their productions;
- insufficient information available to the public on the decisions capable of adversely effecting the quality and purity of the environment.

11. Additional “sustainable” information:

In 2012 Center-invest Bank adopted a new strategy “Sustainable banking business model” which defined its approach to banking business in the southern Russia. It is not a marketing tool, but a new way of thinking and banking in Russia.

Disclosure & transparency: annual audit by PWC, Moody’s rating confirmed at Ba3 positive, in 2007 Center-invest Bank was the first Russian bank to be a finalist and prize winner in the FT Sustainable Banking Awards: Dr. Vysokov won the silver medal in the “Sustainable Banker of the Year” category. In a competition run by The New Economy magazine, Center-invest Bank was recognised as the best Russian bank of 2010 for sustainability. Center-invest was the only Russian bank to reach the competition final. The winners of the Sustainable Entrepreneurship Award 2011 (SEA) were announced in Vienna. In 2013 Center-invest Bank was the runner-up in its category in the FT/IFC Sustainable Finance Awards, receiving a special commendation for leadership in Eastern Europe. Center-invest Bank was the only Russian bank to win an award. These achievements are attributable to the Bank’s strategies for sustainable business development, incorporating social responsibility, and implementing energy-efficiency technologies. It is possible to find full information and disclosures on the Bank’s website: www.centriinvest.ru

Bank provides not only commercial loans, but also a support in a technical assistance helping to companies calculate all main project parameters on the pre-financial stage. During the program realization following support could be received by all customers: IFC consultants (2005-2011), MVV decon GmbH (2007-2009), RuSEFF (2012-2014), and bank specialists. For the period of 2005-2014 customers received 42 energy-audits from our partners, and lots of calculations from bank staff. It is a great opportunity both for companies and bank to find and analyse all financial parameters before project implementation. For companies it is a way to check own expectation with independent ones. For Center-invest it is a way to reduce project risk.

Bank customers may receive loan for energy-efficiency purposes in any from 132 bank branches in southern Russia. It can be either loan for bakery oven, or harvester combine, or walls insulation in multifamily building, or washing machine with energy class A+. It is taking place because of annual trainings of our loan officers by consultants and bank staff. For Center-invest is a very important thing to provide all range of services in any bank office even the smallest one.

Center-Invest Bank specialists participate in all main discussions relative to capital repair of multi-family buildings, because bank has a unique experience in financing of home owner associations and housing management companies for the purposes of capital repair of buildings.

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Our expert opinion was presented for The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of Russian Federation, The Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, The Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, during Annual meeting of Russian Association of Home Owner Associations, Association of European Business, Association of Municipalities of Rostov region, and others.

Environmental and Social Exclusion List of Center-Invest Bank

Center-Invest Bank invariably does not finance, directly or indirectly, any projects that involve the following:

- 1) production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase outs or bans, including:
 - a) production or trade in products containing PCBs¹;
 - b) production or trade in pharmaceutical products, pesticides/herbicides, or other dangerous substances subject to international phase outs or bans²;
 - c) production or trade in ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out³;
 - d) trade in wildlife or plants or wildlife or plant products regulated under CITES⁴
 - e) transboundary trade in wastes prohibited by international laws⁵.
- 2) production, use or trade in unbonded asbestos fibers and asbestos-containing products⁶;
- 3) activities prohibited by host country legislation or international conventions relating to the protection of biodiversity resources or cultural heritage⁷;
- 4) drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length
- 5) shipment of oil or other hazardous substances in tankers that do not comply with IMO requirements⁸;
- 6) trade in goods without the required export or import licenses or other evidence of authorization of carriage issued by the corresponding export/import or, whenever necessary, transit countries.
- 7) Activities in the nuclear fuel production cycle (uranium mining, production, enrichment, storage or transport of nuclear fuels) and production of or trade in radioactive materials. This does not apply to: the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where IFC/EBRD consider the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded;
- 8) Production of or trade in weapons and munitions (This does not apply to project sponsors who are not substantially involved in these activities. "Not substantially involved" means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a project sponsor's primary operations);
- 9) Production of or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine) (This does not apply to project sponsors who are not substantially involved in these activities. "Not substantially involved" means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a project sponsor's primary operations);
- 10) Production of or trade in tobacco (This does not apply to project sponsors who are not substantially involved in these activities. "Not substantially involved" means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a project sponsor's primary operations);
- 11) Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises (This does not apply to project sponsors who are not substantially involved in these activities. "Not substantially involved" means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a project sponsor's primary operations);
- 12) Commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest;

¹ PCBs: Polychlorinated biphenyls are a group of highly toxic chemicals. PCBs are likely to be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors and switchgear dating from 1950-1985

² Reference documents are EU Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92 Concerning the Export and Import of Certain Dangerous Chemicals, as amended; UN Consolidated List of Products whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or not Approved by Governments; Convention the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention); Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; WHO Classification of Pesticides by Hazard.

³ Ozone depleting substances: Chemical compounds which react with and deplete stratospheric ozone, resulting in widely publicised 'ozone holes'. The Montreal Protocol lists such substances and their target reduction and phase out dates.

⁴ CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. A list of CITES listed species is available at www.cites.org/eng/app/index.shtml

⁵ Reference documents are Regulation (EC) No.1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste; Decision C (2001) 107/Final of the OECD Council concerning the revision of Decision C(92)39/Final on the control of transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations; Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal of 22 March 1989.

⁶ This does not apply to the use or trade in bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is less than 20%.

⁷ Relevant international conventions include, without limitation: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention); Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention); Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention); World Heritage Convention; Convention on Biological Diversity with protocols thereto.

⁸ This includes: tankers which do not have all required MARPOL and SOLAS certificates (including, without limitation, ISM Code compliance), tankers blacklisted by the European Union or banned by the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State control (Paris MOU), and tankers due for phase out under regulations 13G and 13H of Annex I of MARPOL. No single hull tanker over 25 years old should be used.

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- 13) Production of or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests;
- 14) Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour/harmful child labour (Forced labour means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. Harmful child labour means the employment of children that is economically exploitative, or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with, the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development).
- 15) Pornography and/or prostitution;
- 16) Racist and/or anti-democratic media.

When financing micro-finance activities, FIs will also apply the following additional exclusions:

- a) Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products;
- b) Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples.

Category 'A' Projects

This list refers to projects of new construction, upscaling or transformation / conversion in the following categories. This list is not exhaustive, and the project types included in the list are shown as examples. Referral of the projects to a particular category depends on the nature and scale of the actual or potential adverse environmental or social consequences, and is determined by the specific aspects of realization of the project, and location of the site.

1. Crude oil refineries (excluding undertakings manufacturing only lubricants from crude oil) and installations for the gasification and liquefaction of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale per day.
2. Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 300 MW ⁹ or more, and, nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors, including the dismantling or decommissioning of such power stations or reactors (except research installations for the production and conversion of fissionable and fertile materials, whose maximum power does not exceed 1 kW of continuous thermal load).
3. Installations designed for the production, or enrichment of nuclear fuels, the reprocessing, storage or final disposal of irradiated nuclear fuels, or for the storage, disposal or processing of radioactive waste.
4. Integrated works for the initial smelting of cast-iron and steel; installations for the production of nonferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes.
5. Installations for the extraction of asbestos and for the processing and transformation of asbestos and products containing asbestos: for asbestos-cement products, with an annual production of more than 20,000 tonnes finished product; for friction material, with an annual production of more than 50 tonnes finished product; and for other asbestos utilization of more than 200 tonnes per year.
6. Integrated chemical installations, i.e. those installations for the manufacture on an industrial scale of substances using chemical conversion processes, in which several units are juxtaposed and are functionally linked to one another and which are for the production of: basic organic chemicals; basic inorganic chemical; phosphorus-, nitrogen- or potassium-based fertilizers (simple or compound fertilizers); basic plant health products and of biocides; basic pharmaceutical products using a chemical or biological process; explosives.
7. Construction of motorways, express roads and lines for long-distance railway traffic and of airports with a basic runway length of 2,100 metres or more; construction of a new road of four or more lanes, or realignment and/or widening of an existing road so as to provide four or more lanes, where such new road, or realigned and/or widened section of road would be 10 km or more in a continuous length.
8. Pipelines, terminals, and associated facilities for the large-scale transport of gas, oil, and chemicals.
9. Sea ports and also inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic which permit the passage of vessels of over 1,350 tonnes; trading ports, piers for loading and unloading connected to land and outside ports (excluding ferry piers) which can take vessels of over 1,350 tonnes.
10. Waste-processing and disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment or landfill of hazardous, toxic or dangerous wastes.
11. Large¹⁰ dams and other impoundments designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water.
12. Groundwater abstraction activities or artificial groundwater recharge schemes in cases where the annual volume of water to be abstracted or recharged amounts to 10 million cubic meters or more.
13. Industrial plants for the (a) production of pulp from timber or similar fibrous materials; (b) production of paper and board with a production capacity exceeding 200 air-dried metric tonnes per day.

⁹ Equivalent to a gross electrical output of 140 MWe for steam and single cycle gas turbines power stations.

¹⁰ As per the definition of the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD). ICOLD defines a large dam as a dam with a height of 15 m or more from the foundation. Dams that are between 5 and 15m high and have a reservoir volume of more than 3 million m³ are also classified as large dams.

14. Large-scale peat extraction, quarries and open-cast mining, and processing of metal ores or coal.
15. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas for commercial purposes.
16. Installations for storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes or more.
17. Large-scale forest harvesting.
18. Municipal waste water treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150,000 population equivalent.
19. Municipal solid waste-processing and disposal facilities.
20. Large-scale tourism and retail development.
21. Construction of overhead electrical power lines.
22. Large-scale land reclamation.
23. Large-scale primary agriculture/silviculture involving intensification or conversion of natural habitats.
24. Plants for the tanning of hides and skins where the treatment capacity exceeds 12 tons of finished products per day.
25. Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs with more than: 40,000 places for poultry; 2,000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg); or 750 places for sows.
26. Projects¹¹ which are planned to be carried out in sensitive locations or are likely to have a perceptible impact on such locations, even if the project category does not appear in the above list. Such sensitive locations include National Parks and other protected areas identified by national or international law, and other sensitive locations of international, national or regional importance, such as wetlands, forests with high biodiversity value, areas of archaeological or cultural significance, and areas of importance for indigenous peoples or other vulnerable groups.
27. Projects which involve significant adverse social consequences for the local inhabitants or other persons affected by the project.
28. Projects which involve large-scale resettlement or retrenchment (unbalancing of a stable economic situation).

¹¹ Including, specifically, social or environmental projects (such as renewable energy sources).

Criteria for assessment of environmental and social risks¹²

Loan issue criteria	Risk level (assessment criteria)	Risk value (multiplier)	Total (level x value)
Environmental and social ¹³ risk in the sector ¹⁴	1.0 - low/low	40	40
	1.5 - low/medium, medium/low		60
	2.0 - medium/medium, low/high		80
	2.5 - medium/high, high/low		100
	3.0 - high/medium, high/high		120
Amount of loan	0 - up to 3 million rubles.	20	0
	1 - 3 to 6 million rubles		20
	2 - 6 to 30 million rubles		40
	3 - more than 30 million rubles		60
Loan term	1 - up to 6 months	20	20
	2 - 6 to 24 months		40
	3 - more than 24 months		60
Collateral	1.0 - account turnover; guarantee; bill; unsecured loan	20	20
	1.5 - account turnover; guarantee; bill; unsecured loan + fixed assets; inventory pledge; land without a history of industrial production		30
	2.0 - fixed assets; inventory pledge; land without a history of industrial production		40
	2.0 - account turnover; guarantee; bill; unsecured loan + land with a history of industrial production or contamination		40
	2.0 - account turnover; guarantee; bill; unsecured loan + fixed assets; inventory pledge; land without a history of industrial production + land with a history of industrial production or contamination		40
	2.5 - fixed assets; inventory pledge; land without a history of industrial production + land with a history of industrial production or contamination		50
Business experience of the Borrower (risk management skills) ¹⁵	1 - substantial	20	20
	2 - moderate		40
	3 - low		60
Total			XXX (sum of accumulated points)
		High	300-360
		Medium	171-299
		Low	100-170

¹² Preliminary assessment shall be performed for all projects considered by the Bank, on the basis of this Appendix. Assessment shall be carried out by the employees of the Bank responsible for review of the customers' projects. Based on the results of such assessment, and with regard to sections 18-20 of the ESP, a decision will be taken on further actions for consideration of the project.

¹³ For the purposes of the ESP, the social aspects include the following: labor standards and conditions, including health and safety at work, and the consequences for the local population in such areas as health and safety of the population, equality of sexes, consequences for the indigenous peoples and for the cultural heritage, resettlement, and availability of the basic services.

¹⁴ According to the Note 'Industry Sector Classifier' attached hereto

¹⁵ The borrower's business experience means the CEO's years of service in the particular business area (substantial - more than 3 years, moderate - from 1 to 3 years, low - less than 1 year).

Form of the report on performance of a complex environmental and social examination and monitoring (CESE)¹⁶

The Borrower : _____

Nature of operations and business of the Borrower:

Reviewed environmental information and identified problems:

Reviewed social information and identified problems:

Compliance with regulatory requirements in the area of environment protection, labor and migration laws, and social requirements and commitments:

Detailed information on major injuries and accidents over the last two years:

If the land is used as security, indicate whether it has been significantly contaminated. If yes, indicate whether the Bank, as the security holder, has any land rehabilitation commitments, and the amount of such commitments.

Minimization and monitoring of risks: specify further actions required / planned by the Borrower, especially the actions aimed at elimination of the problems connected with non-compliance with health, safety, and environment protection requirements, and the corresponding commitments.

Minimization and monitoring of risks: specify the measures to be implemented by the Bank, such as environment protection conditions, loan issue provisos, or monitoring requirements (i.e., submission by the Borrower of regular reports).

Opportunities in the areas of environment protection and social standards (e.g., reduction of wastes, more efficient use of energy, use of cleaner technologies):

By _____

Date _____

¹⁶ This Form must be filled in by the Bank's employees charged with review of the customers' projects, and shall be handed over to the Bank's employees responsible for the final assessment in accordance with section 32 of the ESP.

Energy-efficiency loans (housing and communal sector)

N	Loan ID	Project amount (RUR)	Loan amount (RUR)	Issue date	Tenor (month)	Loan type	Location	# of floors	# of apartments	Year of construct.	Construction material
1	11170052	5 509 000,00	4 000 000,00	12.05.2017	60	term loan	Volgodonsk	9	141	1991	brick
2	11170053	3 874 501,00	2 700 000,00	12.05.2017	60	term loan	Volgodonsk	9	94	1972	brick
3	16170020	1 700 000,00	1 100 000,00	12.05.2017	60	term loan	Cimlyansk	5	70	1972	brick
4	84170017	2 900 000,00	2 073 000,00	11.05.2017	60	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	9	71	1986	panel
5	40170052	3 576 000,00	2 485 205,00	10.05.2017	60	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	16	91	1990	monolith
6	40170053	1 980 000,00	600 000,00	10.05.2017	24	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	17	110	1986	panel
7	00170221	4 500 000,00	4 000 000,00	22.04.2017	60	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	9	212	1978	brick
8	00170216	6 000 000,00	4 100 000,00	02.05.2017	60	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	9	140	1982	brick
9	14170013	1 598 889,00	800 000,00	03.05.2017	60	term loan	Krasnyi Sulin	5	90	1980	panel
10	01170029	1 047 226,00	500 000,00	12.05.2017	36	term loan	Aksay	5	89	1969	brick
11	01170030	3 044 772,00	1 700 000,00	06.05.2017	60	term loan	Aksay	17	112	1986	panel
12	01170031	1 599 735,00	450 000,00	12.05.2017	18	term loan	Aksay	6	89	1975	brick
13	27170028	2 016 988,00	2 000 000,00	16.05.2017	60	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	9	144	1977	brick
14	25170027	2 268 880,00	1 250 000,00	12.05.2017	60	term loan	Zernograd	5	80	1998	panel
15	14170015	1 448 756,00	640 000,00	15.05.2017	60	term loan	Zverevo	5	60	1989	panel
16	05170210	1 680 300,00	1 680 300,00	16.05.2017	36	term loan	Taganrog	10	160	1997	panel
17	00170275	668 000,00	600 000,00	24.05.2017	36	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	16	111	1978	panel
18	59170023	196 971,00	196 971,00	24.05.2017	24	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	5	36	1954	brick
19	27170031	3 750 000,00	2 850 000,00	27.05.2017	60	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	9	126	1985	panel
20	03170041	3 789 557,00	2 789 557,00	27.05.2017	60	term loan	Novocherkassk	9	144	1989	panel
21	59170073	1 417 800,00	1 100 000,00	04.06.2017	48	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	16	94	1981	monolith
22	30170049	2 282 000,00	1 600 000,00	03.06.2017	60	term loan	Belaya Kalitva	9	144	1978	panel
23	60170037	1 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	19.06.2017	60	term loan	Rostov-on-Don	5	69	1970	brick
24	151170025	1 672 000,00	1 000 000,00	15.08.2017	60	term loan	Shahti	5	60	1987	panel
25	21170030	1 224 787,87	1 224 787,87	12.09.2017	60	term loan	Krasnodar	5	129	1977	brick
26	52170070	2 821 000,00	800 000,00	27.10.2017	60	term loan	Salsk	9	72	1993	brick
27	01170068	2 904 657,33	1 100 000,00	08.12.2017	36	term loan	Aksay	5	130	1984	brick

Energy-efficiency loans (except residential loans)

N	Customer	Project amount (RUR)	Amount of financing (RUR)	Payback period	Energy saving (per unit)	Industry	Issue date	Type of credit	Reducing of CO ₂ (t per year)
1	Borrower-1	2 200,000	1 200,000	3,8	25,9% (el)	production	02.02.17	credit line	9,5
2	Borrower-2	1 847,000	1 840,000	3,5	50% (dt)	agriculture	18.01.17	credit line	50,1
3	Borrower-3	19 880,000	15 800,000	3,3	27,3% (el)	production	20.01.17	credit line	3,8
4	Borrower-4	2 585,700	1 756,400	3,0	49,2% (el)	production	24.01.17	credit line	15,5
5	Borrower-5	41 933,000	38 000,000	4,6	48,1% (dt)	agriculture	17.03.17	credit line	203,4
6	Borrower-6	1 521,000	1 216,000	1,6	51% (el)	agriculture	02.03.17	credit line	20,8
7	Borrower-7	1 951,700	1 561,000	2,7	53,7% (el)	agriculture	26.01.17	credit line	24,2
8	Borrower-8	7 094,000	5 675,000	4,9	41,3% (dt)	agriculture	10.03.17	credit line	39,6
9	Borrower-9	26 819,500	20 000,000	4,3	59,1% (dt)	agriculture	03.03.17	credit line	76,8
10	Borrower-10	15 400,000	12 320,000	4,6	66% (dt)	agriculture	02.03.17	credit line	273,8
11	Borrower-11	26 592,000	23 900,000	4,9	53,1% (dt)	agriculture	16.02.17	credit line	159,6
12	Borrower-12	4 700,000	2 000,000	3,8	40,8% (dt)	agriculture	10.02.17	credit line	32,3
13	Borrower-13	9 950,800	7 800,000	4,7	56,4% (dt)	agriculture	21.03.17	credit line	64,7
14	Borrower-14	7 997,745	6 797,740	4,9	74,5%(dt)	agriculture	31.05.17	credit line	128,3
15	Borrower-15	7 214,564	5 770,000	4,9	77,6%(dt)	agriculture	19.05.17	credit line	151,8
16	Borrower-16	6 000,000	6 000,000	1,5	51,1%(el)	production	12.04.17	credit line	340,0
17	Borrower-17	10 579,200	8 816,000	3,2	43,5%(dt)	agriculture	20.03.17	credit line	60,3
18	Borrower-18	47 000,000	47 000,000	5,0	54,5%(dt)	agriculture	16.03.17	credit line	281,6
19	Borrower-19	10 420,000	8 336,000	3,6	43,6%(el)	production	05.04.17	credit line	242,5
20	Borrower-20	6 000,000	6 000,000	4,7	43,6% (el)	production	13.01.17	credit line	107,4
21	Borrower-21	65 750,000	64 000,000	5,0	65,4% (dt)	agriculture	14.02.17	credit line	414,6
22	Borrower-22	2 086,000	1 877,000	3,0	68,9% (dt)	agriculture	24.03.17	credit line	62,3
23	Borrower-23	34 330,870	30 857,445	5,0	49% (dt)	agriculture	27.03.17	credit line	102,2
24	Borrower-24	5 362,000	4 550,000	3,3	64,7% (dt)	agriculture	24.04.17	credit line	86,1
25	Borrower-25	34 575,459	27 370,000	4,5	72,9%(dt)	agriculture	24.04.17	credit line	159,6
26	Borrower-26	1 242,000	1 240,000	1,4	65% (dt)	agriculture	26.04.17	credit line	81,4
27	Borrower-27	27 198,423	23 500,000	4,8	57,6% (dt)	agriculture	28.04.17	credit line	127,6

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28	Borrower-28	9 426,505	6 950,000	4,1	51,1% (dt)	agriculture	22.05.17	credit line	49,0
29	Borrower-29	36 142,611	30 000,000	5,0	66,1% (dt)	agriculture	07.06.17	credit line	243,6
30	Borrower-30	35 000,000	28 000,000	4,9	44,6% (dt)	agriculture	01.06.17	credit line	58,0
31	Borrower-31	6 776,360	5 700,000	3,9	77,3% (dt)	agriculture	01.06.17	credit line	96,0
32	Borrower-32	17 783,300	3 500,000	3,5	60% (dt)	agriculture	15.06.17	credit line	46,9
33	Borrower-33	14 000,000	14 000,000	3,4	59,8(dt,el,gas)	production	05.06.17	credit line	272,9
34	Borrower-34	6 621,486	5 295,000	4,4	80,2%(dt)	agriculture	19.05.17	credit line	73,8
35	Borrower-35	5 481,656	4 385,000	4,6	58,3% (dt)	agriculture	14.06.17	credit line	43,8
36	Borrower-36	8 258,541	8 258,000	4,2	63,4% (dt)	agriculture	01.06.17	credit line	74,1
37	Borrower-37	6 500,000	4 550,000	4,5	52,9% (dt)	production	01.03.17	leasing	81,3
38	Borrower-38	8 500,000	5 950,000	3,2	63,5% (dt)	production	04.04.17	leasing	146,0
39	Borrower-39	10 598,272	8 302,000	3,2	78,3% (dt)	agriculture	18.05.17	credit line	294,1
40	Borrower-40	60 000,000	60 000,000	3,6	73,9% (el)	production	01.10.17	credit line	425,0
41	Borrower-41	775,352	620,000	1,7	36,4% (el)	production	10.08.17	credit line	37,1
42	Borrower-42	23 503,495	25 000,000	4,3	57,4%(dt)	agriculture	19.06.17	credit line	126,4
43	Borrower-43	10 029,154	8 000,000	4,9	59,7%(dt)	agriculture	07.03.17	credit line	78,8
44	Borrower-44	9 800,000	7 800,000	4,6	48,9%(el)	production	11.09.17	credit line	64,5
45	Borrower-45	1 200,000	1 200,000	3,3	40,8%(dt)	agriculture	22.09.17	credit line	32,3
46	Borrower-46	1 352,000	1 000,000	0,7	77,9%(dt)	agriculture	24.08.17	credit line	176,8
47	Borrower-47	7 357,606	5 886,000	4,9	76,0%(dt)	agriculture	30.08.17	credit line	138,7
48	Borrower-48	4 874,200	2 389,100	4,2	68,0% (dt)	agriculture	18.09.17	credit line	106,4
49	Borrower-49	3 088,858	3 088,858	2,9	66,3%(dt)	agriculture	29.05.17	credit line	98,6
50	Borrower-50	24 200,000	20 110,000	4,8	41,7% (dt)	agriculture	28.09.17	credit line	42,5
51	Borrower-51	77 000,000	77 000,000	5,0	60,7% (el)	agriculture	10.10.17	credit line	394,5
52	Borrower-52	17 340,000	15 000,000	4,9	52,2% (dt)	agriculture	26.10.17	credit line	44,4
53	Borrower-53	15 200,000	8 000,000	4,8	83,9% (el)	production	03.11.17	credit line	74,1
54	Borrower-54	4 015,000	2 500,000	1,9	43,3% (el)	production	25.09.17	credit line	171,7
55	Borrower-55	3 859,000	2 850,000	3,3	41,3% (el)	production	22.08.17	credit line	96,6
56	Borrower-56	43 000,000	43 000,000	5,0	44,4% (dt)	agriculture	15.11.17	credit line	187,7
57	Borrower-57	11 895,000	10 340,000	3,6	58,5% (dt)	agriculture	18.09.17	credit line	264,4
58	Borrower-58	1 320,000	1 000,000	0,5	75% (dt)	agriculture	20.12.17	credit line	215,9

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59	Borrower-59	5 636,997	5 636,997	2,4	47,6% (el)	agriculture	19.12.17	credit line	195,9
60	Borrower-60	24 000,000	24 000,000	4,1	61,9% (dt)	agriculture	28.12.17	credit line	203,4
61	Borrower-61	7 997,745	6 259,105	4,4	41,3% (dt)	agriculture	19.12.17	credit line	48,5