

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit ratings.

Russian Federation (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	BBB
Outlook:	Stable
Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	BBB
Outlook:	Stable

Rationale

- (1) The ratings are supported by the government's sound fiscal position, the country's strong external balance and the stability of its financial system. Meanwhile, how to foster internationally competitive industries other than the resource industry remains a major challenge. In addition, the economic sanctions by the U.S. and European countries could deter the country's future economic development. Although the economy was forced to deteriorate in 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact was moderate as compared to Europe and the United States due partly to the effects of the government's economic measures. In 2021, attention needs to be paid to the impact from the resurgence of the pandemic, but the economy is expected to return to positive growth of high 3.0% range helped in part by the rise of crude oil prices and keep growing after 2022 albeit slower pace. Although the fiscal position deteriorated due to the implementation of the economic stimulus measures in 2020, it may improve again in the future given the government's policy to keep fiscal discipline and the expected recovery of the Russian economy. An expansion of the national welfare fund rendered by fiscal surpluses also complements the fiscal durability. Considering these factors, JCR has affirmed the ratings with Stable outlook. JCR will keep watching the progress of the government's National Projects and future developments of the economic sanctions by the U.S. and European countries.
- (2) The Russian economy contracted 3.0% in GDP terms in 2020 due to the impact of the pandemic. However, it turned recovering after bottoming out in the second quarter of the year, helped mainly by the implementation of the economic measures totaling 7 trillion rubles (6.7% of GDP in 2020) which included tax cuts for SMEs, support loans to industries such as air transportation and an expanded infrastructure investment in addition to the calming down of pandemic. While the ongoing resurgence of the pandemic needs to be watched, JCR holds that a growth of upper 3% will be achievable in 2021 helped in part by the recovery of crude oil prices. Meanwhile, the amendment of the Constitution in 2020 has allowed President Putin to continue his position until 2036 after the end of his term of office in 2024. The continuation of a long-term administration may add to the possibility of political stability being retained. The prolonged economic sanctions by the U.S. and European countries seem to have been a constraint on attracting foreign investment. In order to enhance the economic growth rate in the future, a lift of the sanctions is important along with the promotion of the government's National Projects focused on infrastructure investment.
- (3) The federal budget balance slipped into a deficit equivalent to 3.8% of GDP in 2020 due mainly to the expansion of economic measures to address the pandemic. The federal budget for 2021 still envisages a deficit of 2.4% of GDP but is actually expected to decrease below the budget plan. The public debt increased to 17.7% of GDP at the end of 2020 due to the widened fiscal deficit. In the medium term, however, JCR holds that the debt can be returned to a downward trend again through reduction of the fiscal deficit to be brought by the economic recovery and the government's commitment to fiscal discipline. The national welfare fund, which increased to 12.1% of GDP as of September 1, 2021 thanks to fiscal surpluses, can also be evaluated as a factor underpinning the fiscal resilience. As for the financial system, the banking sector's ratio of delinquent receivables declined to 5.7% at the end of June 2021 from 6.1% at the end of 2020. Its capital adequacy ratio stood at 12.5% at the end of 2020 (12.3% at the end of 2019). The NPL coverage ratio stood relatively high, indicating that the financial system retains its stability.
- (4) Russia has been keeping a current account surplus since 1998 on an expansion of resource-related exports. The surplus declined in 2020 mainly on reduced exports, with its ratio to GDP falling to 2.4% from 3.9% in 2019. In 2021, the surplus is expected to turn expanding on a recovery

of the world economy and a rise of crude oil prices. The balance of external net assets stood high at 34.4% of GDP at the end of 2020 thanks to the accumulation of external assets centering on direct and security investments in addition to the expansion of the foreign currency reserves. The reserves stood at USD456 billion at the end of August 2021. This was equal to 97.5% of the external debt and 7.4 times of the short-term external debt at the end of 2020, indicating that the country remains high resilient to external shocks.

Toshihiko Naito, Yoshihiko Tamura

Rating

Issuer: Russian Federation

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: BBB Outlook: Stable

Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating : BBB Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: September 24, 2021

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "Sovereign and Public Sector Entities" (November 7, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The aforementioned credit ratings are unsolicited. Except in cases of a credit rating for a sovereign, JCR indicates affix "p" after a rating symbol to distinguish it from a rating with solicitation. The undisclosed information, which has material influence on the credit rating, was not obtained from the rating stakeholder.

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Russian Federation
Rating Publication Date:	September 29, 2021

1 The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2 The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3 The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Economic Base

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the issuing government's ability to maintain/expand the economic base into the future with maintaining soundness of financial systems.

B) Fiscal Base

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly correlated to fiscal balance, public debt and other factors of the issuing government's fiscal condition.

C) External Positions

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly correlated to the liquidity positions which change along with the international balance of payments and the international investment position.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policy

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the social and political stability, effectiveness of economic and monetary policies as well as international economics.

E) Related Parties' Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Government

The likelihood of a given debt payment is affected by the stance of the credit enhancement provider and other related parties with regard to their stance of support/ assistance for the issuing government.

F) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuing government's will, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same government in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by international practice, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
 - A) Informational and explanatory materials published by the rating stakeholders with regard to the economy and fiscal management policy, etc. of the issuing government
 - B) Statistics and reports published by an independent organization with regard to the economy and fiscal status, etc. of the issuing government

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the publication by the issuer, some independent media etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR does not receive payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Economic Base

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is an improvement or deterioration of the issuer's economy or financial systems, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

B) Fiscal Base

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its fiscal deficit/ surplus and its public debt and thereby makes given debt payment liability less/ more bearable. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

C) External Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's international balance of payments and international investment position and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its liquidity positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policy

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's social and political conditions or economic/ monetary policies, etc. and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its economy and fiscal positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Related Parties' Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the credit enhancement provider or other related parties with regard to their stance of support/ assistance for the issuing government and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its economy, fiscal positions and liquidity positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

F) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts, due to improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's fiscal condition and/or will. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

G) International Economies

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the international economies, commodity or foreign exchange markets, etc. and thereby, through international balance of payments, an improvement/ deterioration in the issuer's fiscal balance or debt payment capacity. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

H) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as domestic unrest, war, natural disaster, etc. which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's economy, fiscal positions, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

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Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

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Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Economic Base

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's economy or financial systems, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's economy or financial systems on some drastic change in environments, etc.

B) Fiscal Base

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's fiscal conditions in terms of annual balance or public debt. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as

JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's fiscal condition on some drastic change in its economy.

C) External Positions

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions reflecting improvement or deterioration of the international balance of payments and the international investment position. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in the country's economic/ fiscal conditions and financing activities, etc.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policies

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's social and political bases and economic/ monetary policies. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the country's situation changes drastically, making the issuer's social and political bases and economic/monetary policies significantly improved or deteriorated.

E) International Economics

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of the international economies or commodity/ foreign exchange markets, etc. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

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Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 16, 2007	A	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 23, 2009	A-	Negative
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	May 17, 2010	BBB+	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	June 16, 2011	BBB+	Positive
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	August 29, 2012	BBB+	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	September 19, 2013	BBB+	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	August 8, 2014	BBB	Negative
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	December 26, 2014	#BBB-	Negative
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	July 23, 2015	BB+	Negative
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	August 1, 2016	BB+	Negative
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	August 21, 2017	BB+	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	October 15, 2018	BBB-	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	November 7, 2019	BBB	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	October 22, 2020	BBB	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 16, 2007	A-	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 23, 2009	BBB+	Negative
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	May 17, 2010	BBB	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	June 16, 2011	BBB	Positive
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 29, 2012	BBB+	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 19, 2013	BBB+	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 8, 2014	BBB	Negative
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 26, 2014	#BBB-	Negative
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 23, 2015	BB+	Negative
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 1, 2016	BB+	Negative
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 21, 2017	BB+	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	October 15, 2018	BBB-	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	November 7, 2019	BBB	Stable
Russian Federation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	October 22, 2020	BBB	Stable

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Toshihiko Naito, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.



Toshihiko Naito
General Manager of International Rating Department

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