



31 December
2025



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

In accordance with international
public sector accounting standards

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher
Education
“The National University of Science and Technology “MISIS”**

**INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING STANDARDS
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT**

31 December 2025

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MESSAGE FROM THE RECTOR

Dear Colleagues and Partners:



I am pleased to present the annual financial review of NUST MISIS's performance for 2025.

NUST MISIS is a leading Russian university engaged in creating, implementing and applying new technologies and materials. Relying on long-standing traditions of research schools recognised both in Russia and worldwide, and on advanced educational technology, we commit to make the greatest possible contribution to the national economy by our disruptive research work and enhanced training of specialists.

In 2025, NUST MISIS demonstrated a high level of financial stability. On 31 December 2025, the University's net assets amounted to RUB 26.5 billion. The University's total income for the year was RUB 10.9 billion, which is RUB 850 million higher vs 2024. Its financial stability ratio at the end of 2025 was 0.92.

As part of the Priority-2030 programme, in 2025, NUST MISIS continued implementing three strategic technology projects in disruptive areas of its research and educational activity: Quantum Internet; Biomedical Materials and Bioengineering; Energy of Materials. Following its highly successful development roadmap presentation, the University was included in the first group of leaders of the Priority-2030 programme with the maximum grant amount.

NUST MISIS is the winner of the federal contest for the development programme support provided to advanced engineering schools – centres for training of specialists in collaboration with leading high-tech companies. The University has established and now successfully operates its Advanced Engineering School “Materials Science, Additive and End-to-End Technologies”. The University's key partners are Rosatom, Metalloinvest, United Metallurgical Company and others. The University's best practices are replicated internationally: in April 2025, the GeoMetTech advanced engineering school was established at our Almalyk Branch in collaboration with Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex, with the support of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The University places special emphasis on integrating science and education, applying practical and project-oriented approaches and developing flexible skills. It constantly improves the quality of the learning process, transforms its educational programmes at all levels and creates new ones. In 2025, the University's income from educational services increased by RUB 853 million (+18%) compared to the previous year.

According to Presidential Executive Order No. 343 of 12 May 2023 “On Some Issues of Improving the System of Higher Education”, NUST MISIS participates in the pilot project. We consider participation in the project as the next step in the development of the University's educational model, which is being transformed with a focus on the following key priorities: ensuring a high standard of both fundamental academic education and practical skills development within a unified educational environment; strengthening employers' involvement in the design, delivery and evaluation of educational programmes; increasing the proportion of practice-based learning across all educational programmes; introducing a personalised approach that fosters students' sustained motivation to learn; and preparing highly competitive graduates through the integration of education, research, innovation and extracurricular activities.

NUST MISIS joined the pilot project aimed at improving the quality of fundamental disciplines learning. The pilot project gives additional payments for teaching certain fundamental disciplines in areas such as Engineering, Technology and Technical Sciences; Mathematical and Natural Sciences; and Healthcare and Medical Sciences.

In 2025, NUST MISIS joined the Industrial Postgraduate Programme pilot project launched by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation and Rostec State Corporation. As part of the project, the University engages leading industry experts as academic advisers to doctoral candidates. Together with our business partners, we define dissertation research topics, ensuring the subsequent implementation of research outcomes in industrial practice.

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
“The National University of Science and Technology “MISIS”
MESSAGE FROM THE RECTOR**

In 2025, NUST MISIS completed 520 R&D contracts for its business partners. Its aggregate income from R&D, technical consultations and intellectual property rights amounted to RUB 1.9 billion.

The HR policy is an absolute priority for NUST MISIS. In September 2025, the University's Academic Council approved a system of corporate values, marking the logical continuation of the implementation of its people-centred management model.

In the growing economy of knowledge, the quality of intellectual resources comes to the fore. Global automation and robotics and the spread of high technologies reinforce the role of the employee's creativity and professional development. NUST MISIS implements a number of targeted programmes intended to support research talents to unlock the potential of research schools. One of these programmes provides support to applicants for the PhD and their academic advisors with benefits exceeding RUB 1 million.

According to Presidential Executive Order No. 597 of 07.05.2012 “On Measures To Implement the State Social Policy”, the average salaries of faculty members ought to amount to 200% of average salaries across the region.

In 2025, the average salary of faculty members at NUST MISIS equalled 239% – 302% of the average level in the Russian regions, including university branches. In 5 years, the University increased the proportion of faculty members with salaries amounting to 200% of average salaries across the region from 40% to 52%. The faculty payroll costs increased by 9.1% in the last year.

The priority of NUST MISIS is to develop new technologies and materials, educate scientists and engineers of the future who will be able to address research and technology challenges at the national scale. To that end, the University has everything it needs: the right development strategy; a highly qualified leadership team; talented and goal-oriented students; modern infrastructure; and support from the academic and business communities.

Dr. Alevtina Chernikova

Rector, NUST MISIS



FINANCIAL REVIEW

1. Key Financial Results

The University is creating a stable model of financing its activities. This year, a positive net cash flow from operating activities amounted to RUB 1,168,126 thousand, which is RUB 622,714 thousand higher than in 2024. Total cash at the end of the year was RUB 3,360,776 thousand.

According to the consolidated statement of financial performance, sales revenue amounted to RUB 10,868,309 thousand having increased by RUB 850,355 thousand (8.5%) due to higher revenue from educational activities and execution of R&D contracts.

The University's net assets in 2025 amounted to RUB 26,491,638 thousand. Accumulated surplus increased by 12% and amounted to RUB 4,602,342 thousand. Current assets had a value of RUB 4,433,589 thousand which mostly consisted of cash (76%) and financial investments from the Endowment Fund (14%).

The current liquidity ratio of 2.02 shows that the University has a high level of liquidity to serve its current liabilities (current assets exceed current liabilities by 102%). Equity to assets ratio was 0.92 (standard ratio is 0.5 and higher), showing that the University is independent from external sources of funding.

2. Programme for Strategic Academic Leadership and Training Engineers for High-Tech Industries.

Strategic Academic Leadership Programme

The goal of the Priority-2030 strategic academic leadership programme is to form more than 100 progressive modern universities in Russia by 2030 representing centres for the country's scientific, technological, social and economic development. The programme is aimed at integrating the educational process with the University's research, technology and innovation activities and creating a nurturing environment for personal development and successful self-realisation.

On 15 March 2025, the Commission of the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education at its meeting where Russian educational higher education institutions were selected for admission to the Priority-2030 Strategic Academic Leadership Programme in 2025 chaired by V.N. Falkov, the Russian Minister of Science and Higher Education, announced results of universities' presentations at the Council. The University maintained its position in Group 1 of leaders of the Priority-2030 programme, which included 11 universities: MFTI, VShE, ITMO, Sechenov University, TGU, KFU, MISIS, SFU, SPbPU, TPU, N.E. Bauman MGTU.

In 2025, the University received funding of RUB 1,026.7 million:

- a) RUB 682.03 million – to engage in R&D that foster breakthrough research, help develop research-intensive products and technologies, and strengthen the R&D talent pool;
- b) RUB 344.67 million – to increase the contribution to the social and economic development of Russian constituent territories and to carry out new educational, creative, social and humanitarian projects.

In 2025, the University set a strategic objective to achieve technological leadership by accelerating the translation of advanced technologies in materials science, engineering, quantum technologies and bioengineering from the laboratory to industrial application as part of implementation of three strategic technological projects under the Priority-2030 programme:

1. The strategic technological project “Quantum Internet” is aimed at developing globally competitive technologies in the fields of quantum computing, quantum sensing and quantum communications. The project encompasses the development of superconducting quantum processor architectures tailored to practical applications, highly sensitive quantum sensing devices with performance exceeding that of existing market alternatives, and quantum communication systems designed to protect confidential information, enable the development of global quantum internet networks, and facilitate communication between quantum computers.

2. The strategic technological project “Biomedical Materials and Bioengineering” is aimed at accelerating the translation of NUST MISIS research in biomedical engineering and biomaterials science into practical application, with a particular focus on research outcomes offering strong commercial potential and significant benefits for healthcare through the commercialisation of innovative products and technologies. Activities under the project are based on interdisciplinary, inter-institutional and synergistic collaboration among members of the Health Engineering Consortium and other partner organisations.

3. The strategic technological project “Energy of Materials” is aimed at achieving technological leadership in solar energy and establishing a domestic perovskite photovoltaics industry. The project focuses on the deployment of next-generation solar power systems based on perovskite technology, the development of tailored solutions for industrial partners, including products for the space sector and urban infrastructure, and the strengthening of the export potential of perovskite photovoltaic technologies.

3. Educational Services

In 2025, the University had 34,807 students (5.8% higher compared to 2024), including 17,612 students in the higher education programmes (+1.6% to the 2024 level), 1,658 students in the secondary vocational education programmes, and 15,537 students in the continuing vocational education programmes (+11.7% to the 2024 level).

As part of the continuing pilot project in implementation of new levels of education, in 2025, the University admitted students in nine areas of programmes for basic higher education and six areas of specialised higher education. Overall, 911 students were admitted to these programmes (including 529 students whose training is financed by the government and 382 students study under contracts of fee-based educational services).

The University comprises six branches (four in the Russian Federation and two abroad) and one representative office abroad.

Each year, the University attracts more professionally oriented and committed matriculating applicants. In 2012, the Moscow average grade of the Unified State Examination was 67.3 points, while in 2025, for admission financed by the government it reached 88.5 points out of 100.

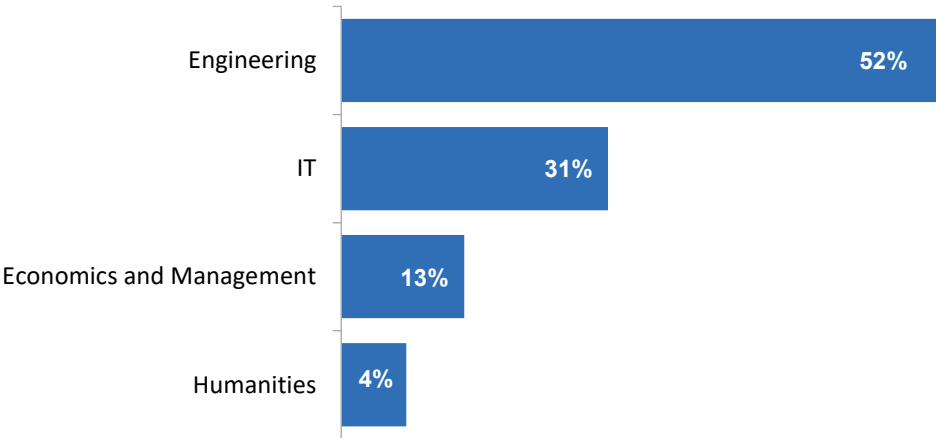
In 2025, the University continued applying its pricing policy which allows to use the system of discounts (from 25% to 50% for applicants with USE scores of 80 and higher), which helped to increase the number of talented applicants enrolled in the University under contracts of fee-based educational services. The average USE score of commercial students in Moscow has risen from 69.6 in 2020 to 77.3.

Figure 1. Main entrance to NUST MISIS



NUST MISIS actively promotes Russian higher education abroad. As a result, 1,315 of the University’s students are international students from 82 countries. International students also study at the University’s international branches in Tajikistan (Dushanbe) and Uzbekistan (Almalyk).

Figure 2. Student body by field of study, 2025, %.



Revenues in 2025 from educational programmes amounted to RUB 5,714,419 thousand, an increase of RUB 864,224 thousand vs 2024 (18%).

The increase in revenue from educational activities in 2025 was partly driven by a revision of tuition fees for a number of academic programmes. Fee adjustments were implemented on a differentiated basis across levels and fields of study, taking into account market conditions, inflationary pressures and the need to maintain the quality of educational services.

4. Dormitories

The total floor space of the University's dormitories is 130,243.8 thousand sq.m. The residence hall areas offer exceptional infrastructure for studies and leisure activities: computer labs, reading halls, athletic fields and facilities, a swimming pool, sports complex and recreational areas. There are 10 dormitories in Moscow. They can house 6,462 students, which fully covers the University's demand. Dormitories at the University's branches can house up to 948 individuals.

For Russian federal government-supported students, the monthly rent in the NUST MISIS's dormitories in Moscow varies from RUB 2,439 to RUB 3,769, at the branches the dormitory rent varies from RUB 427 to RUB 1,294 per month. Low prices and comfortable conditions provide a distinct competitive advantage to our University.

Figure 3. The Dom Kommuna dormitory



5. Financial Support of Students

The University has 29 various scholarship programmes, the programmes for financial support of students facing difficult life circumstances totally amounting to RUB 493,362 thousand, or 8% more than in 2024. The University engages undergraduate and postgraduate students in R&D projects. The opportunity to participate in cultural, sporting and recreational events is an important component in the creation of a well-rounded education at NUST MISIS.

Figure 4. Student of the Year, 2025



Figure 5. The World of MISIS Festival, 2025



Figure 6. Events Marking the 80th Anniversary of the Great Victory



Figure 7. The Knowledge Day and “Immersion”-2025

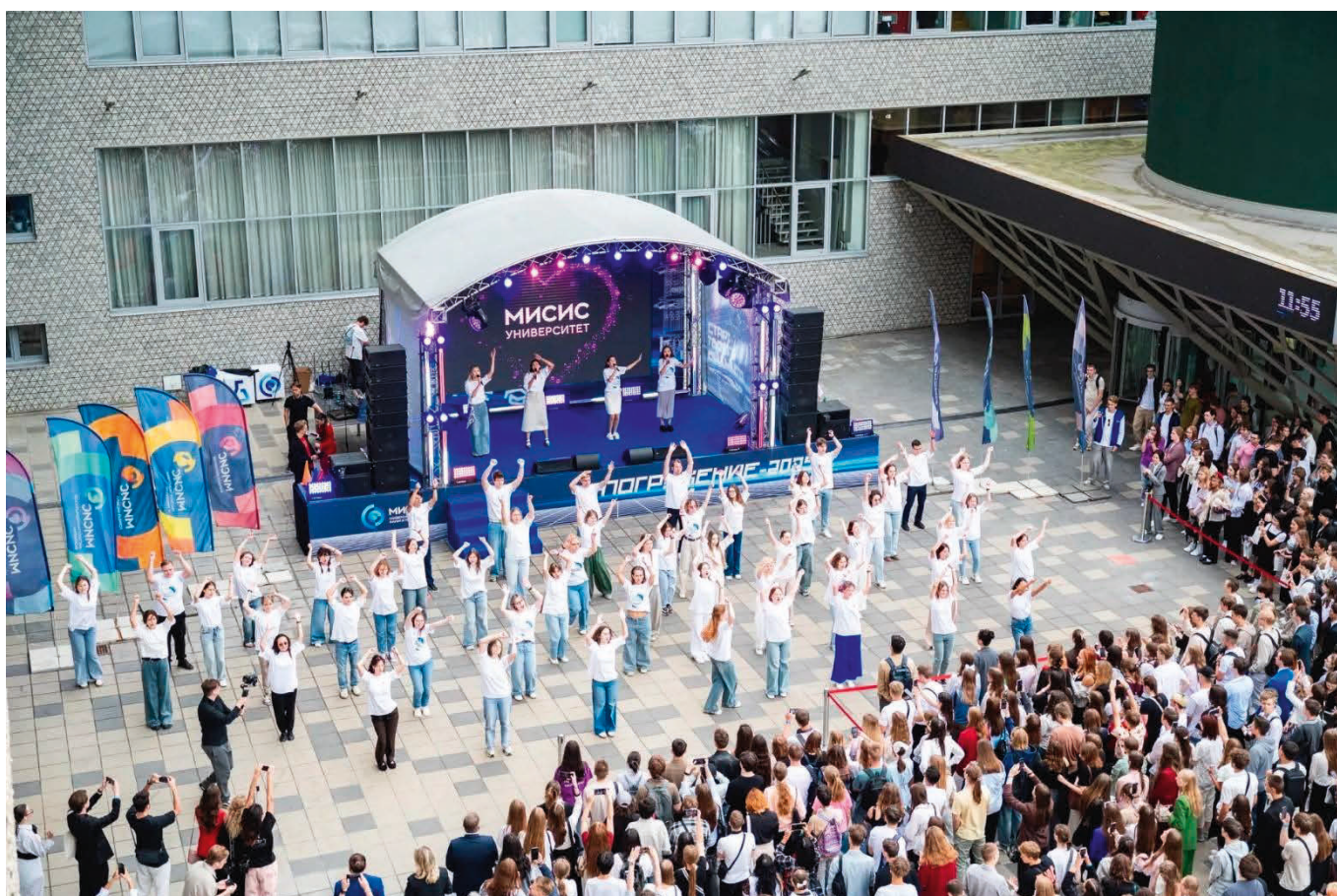


Figure 8. Intensive Course of New Level-2025 Leadership Programme



Figure 9. ARKA Youth Theater Festival - 2025



Figure 10. Mining Institute Graduation Ceremony, 2025



Figure 11. StudFest, 2025



6. Research and Development

Cash generated by R&D activities and technical services and grants from research foundations amounted to RUB 2,117,338 thousand in 2025. In addition, RUB 682,032.5 thousand was received to applied scientific and research work under the Priority-2030 strategic academic leadership programme. The University generates 19.4% of its income from R&D, thus ensuring its sustainable development as a multi-profile research centre.

In 2025, 12 researchers from the University were ranked among the world's top 2% most highly cited scientists.

In 2025, the College of New Materials and Nanotechnologies and the College of Environmentally Sound Technologies & Engineering were leading in terms of scientific research among the University's colleges.

7. Donations and Special Purpose Funding

Every year, the University receives support from individuals and legal entities in the form of donations and special purpose funding for research and academic projects. In 2025, the University received RUB 329,073.2 thousand including non-cash support of RUB 6,229.3 thousand.

Along with direct donations, the University's partners support it through the NUST MISIS Endowment Fund (the “Endowment Fund”), a separate legal entity established in 2011. The primary purposes of the Endowment Fund are:

- Financial support of research and academic activities of young scholars involved in promising research and development work (special employee benefits, funding for equipment purchases and other costs related to research projects, payment for secondments, further education, business trips and other expenses);
- Financial support and funding of activities of honoured teachers at NUST MISIS;
- Financial support to young teachers who develop and implement advanced teaching methods, innovative projects and new educational technologies;
- Assistance in commercialising the results of research carried out by honoured teachers, heads of research schools, young researchers, post-graduate and undergraduate students of NUST MISIS;
- Funding for creating and maintaining a talent pipeline at the University;
- Support of NUST MISIS alumni activities;
- Grants and scholarships for undergraduate and post-graduate students of NUST MISIS;
- Development of media and communication tools for NUST MISIS alumni.

The Endowment Fund is managed by the Director. The Endowment Fund's governing bodies are: the Council and the Board of Trustees.

The Endowment Fund transfers the donations to management companies under trust management agreements. The NUST MISIS Endowment Fund has three endowments handled by management company AO “AAA Capital Management”: Endowment 1 “MISIS” and Endowment 2 “MISIS in Top-100”, Endowment 3 “Creating the Future Together”. All cash is invested in bonds (federal, municipal, corporate), and shares.

Table 1. Dynamics of key indicators of the Endowment Fund

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Income/(loss) from trust management, RUB'000	9,267	(8,511)	64,903	52,348	62,630
Annual yield, %	2.0	(1.04)	14.05	13	12.79
Year-end market value of net assets, RUB'000	492,170	465,945	521,416	522,720	649,073

The provision for impairment of receivables of RUB 63,902 thousand is recorded in the consolidated financial statements for 2025 (2024: RUB 83,061 thousand). This amount includes assets of NUST MISIS Endowment Fund 1 and Endowment Fund 2 blocked due to sanctions imposed by foreign countries against certain financial institutions. The management company takes all measures available in the current situation to unblock these assets. The decrease in impairment provision for accounts receivable in 2025 is caused by lower USD/RUB exchange rate, as the above assets are denominated in US dollars.

Income from trust management is used to support the NUST MISIS's projects, and the Endowment Fund is not allowed to spend more than 15% on administrative expenses.

In 2025, the following University endeavours received financial support from the Endowment Fund in the amount of RUB 22,071.3 thousand.

- The A.V. Varichev scholarship (established by Metalloinvest Group);
- The V.A. Arutyunov scholarship (established by OAO ROSNANO);
- The Yu.P. Adler scholarship (established by Yu.P. Adler's students);
- The E.F. Vegman scholarship by MetProm Group (established by OOO MetPromStroy);
- The A.D. Deyneko scholarship by TMK (established by PAO TMK);
- The V.A. Grigoryan scholarship (established by AO UEK);
- “Creating the Future Together” scholarship programme (established by NUST MISIS);
- The A.P. Zavenyagin scholarship (established by Rosatom Group);
- L.A. Puchkov Young Scientists Award (established by NUST MISIS);
- Youth Award for Science and Innovation (established by NUST MISIS);
- SKB-Razvitie: Centre for Technological Leadership;
- Endowment breakfasts;
- Contests: “Student of the Year”, “Post-Graduate Student of the Year”, “Teacher of the Year”, and “Person of the Year”.

Figure 12.1. Awarding the winners of the “Student of the Year” contest, 2025



Figure 12.2. Awarding the winners of the “Student of the Year” contest, 2025



Figure 13. Awarding of recipients of the E.F. Vegman MetProm Group scholarship, 2025



8. Operating Expenses

In 2025, the University's operating expenses increased by 3% to RUB 9,767,933 thousand. The major cost item is staff costs – 71%.

Staff costs increased by 7% or RUB 471,546 thousand. This increase, among other things, is driven by Presidential Executive Order No. 597 of 7 May 2012 “On Measures to Implement the State Social Policy” and the instructions of Deputy Chairperson of the Russian Government T.A. Golikova No. TG-P12-718 of 1 February 2019. Average monthly salaries across all staff have risen by 9%, reaching RUB 215.5 thousand in Moscow.

The University's average headcount is 2,456.97 employees, including 635.28 employees at the University's branches.

Figure 14. Structure of operating expenses, 2025.



9. Investment Expenses

In 2025, the University spent RUB 1,116,162 thousand to create scientific labs and comfortable learning conditions and improve the campus territory, including:

- Capital repairs and maintenance and capital investments in construction of RUB 395,947 thousand;
- Acquisition of training and scientific equipment of RUB 631,256 thousand;
- Acquisition of office equipment, network equipment and furniture of RUB 88,959 thousand.

In 2025, premises were refurbished and fitted with new state-of-art training and scientific equipment, including:

- Capital repair of premises for student study sessions (6/7 Leninsky Prospekt).
Cost – RUB 30,7 million.
- Repair of premises for a Technology Park for robot development and testing (6/7 Leninsky Prospekt).
Cost – RUB 10 million.
- Repair of premises for the advanced solar energy laboratory (6/7 Leninsky Prospekt).
Cost – RUB 6.9 million.
- Capital repair of public spaces on the basement level (4/1 Leninsky Prospekt).
Cost – RUB 31 million.
- Capital repair (replacement) of 5 elevators (2a Leninsky Prospekt; 6/1 Leninsky Prospekt, 83/3 Profsoyuznaya Str.; 8/11 Mal.Tolmachevskiy Pereulok, bld 3).
Cost – RUB 35.5 million.
- Repair of the assembly hall and support facilities of the House of Culture, including the installation of new equipment (4/1 Leninsky Prospekt).
Cost – RUB 193.6 million.
- Installation of new fire safety systems (fire alarms and warning and evacuation systems) in the Metallurg-1 dormitory building (83/1 Profsoyuznaya Str.).
Cost – RUB 6,5 million.
- Repair of the facades and roofs of the DSG-5 and DSG-6 student dormitories (33/5, 33/6 Studencheskaya Str.).
Cost – RUB 19.2 million.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

University management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements. The University's consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with IPSAS. The consolidated financial statements were audited by an independent audit firm, JSC "Kept".

The University maintains internal controls over the consolidated financial statements, upon which the University's management believes that the published financial statements are reliable.

Internal control covers accounting and reporting, recruitment and training of University personnel, and internal audit procedures. The internal control system ensures reasonable reliability of the consolidated financial statements, though no controls can fully rule out the human factor or potential override of controls.

The University provides internal and external auditors a free and full access to its financial information.



G.V. Timokhova
Chief Financial Officer

Ya. V. Kuznetsova
Chief Accountant

Independent Auditors’ Report

To the Management and Supervisory Board of Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education “The National University of Science and Technology “MISIS”

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education “The National University of Science and Technology “MISIS” (the “University”) and its controlled entity, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of financial performance for 2025, the consolidated statement of changes in net assets for 2025, the consolidated statement of cash flows for 2025 and the consolidated statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for 2025, 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 University and its controlled entity as at 31 December 2025, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for 2025 in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

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 University in accordance with the ethical requirements in the Russian Federation and in the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), including independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the University and its controlled entity as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by other auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 17 June 2025.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of the auditors’ report comprises the information included in the Message from the Rector and the Financial Review, 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 Supervisory Board of the University for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IPSAS, 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 University’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 University or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the University and its controlled entity.

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 University’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 University’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 University 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 audit of the University and its controlled entity to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the University and its controlled entity as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements of the University and its controlled entity. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the audit of the University and its controlled entity. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Supervisory Board of the University 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:

A.A. Rushev

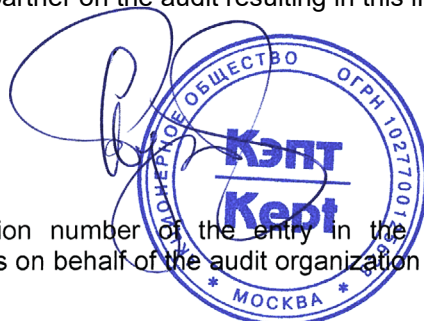
Principal registration number of the entry in the Register of Auditors and Audit Organizations No. 21906104760, acts on behalf of the audit organization based on the power of attorney No. 77АД9328948 as of 25 March 2025

JSC "Kept"

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

Moscow, Russia

10 June 2026



**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
“The National University of Science and Technology “MISIS”
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025
(In thousands of Russian Roubles)**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position _

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	3,360,776	2,903,181
Financial assets	9	632,542	500,864
Receivables and prepayments	8	421,461	424,193
Taxes and charges receivable		17,424	23,968
Other assets		1,386	1,433
Total current assets		4,433,589	3,853,639
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	23,927,726	24,023,338
Intangible assets	11	265,880	320,256
Equity-accounted investees		6,422	8,918
Deferred tax assets		38,861	42,047
Advances issued for construction and acquisition of property, plant and equipment		12,978	2,213
Total non-current assets		24,251,867	24,396,772
TOTAL ASSETS		28,685,456	28,250,411
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	781,575	709,807
Advances received for exchange transactions	16	889,947	739,010
Advances received for non-exchange transactions	15	332,719	384,619
Provision for legal claims		22,195	2,416
Taxation	14	143,644	120,046
Income tax settlements with the budget		23,457	-
Other liabilities		281	843
Total liabilities		2,193,818	1,956,741
Net assets			
Settlements with founder	17	21,494,000	21,821,878
Accumulated surplus		4,602,342	4,120,353
Endowment Fund		395,296	351,439
Total net assets		26,491,638	26,293,670
TOTAL NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		28,685,456	28,250,411

Approved for issue and signed on 10 June 2026.


A.A. Chernikova
Rector




G.V. Timokhova
Chief Financial Officer


Ya. V. Kuznetsova
Chief Accountant

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 47 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
“The National University of Science and Technology “MISIS”
Consolidated Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 December 2025
(In thousands of Russian Roubles)**

	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue (Inflows)			
Educational services	18	5,607,771	4,754,719
Research and development services	19	1,513,184	1,460,761
Subsidies for the development of the University	20	1,189,774	1,319,759
Grants from research foundations	22	373,445	406,357
Subsidies for public interest events	23	441,692	587,258
Rental revenue	12	408,595	364,883
Subsidies and donations for scholarships	21	453,697	427,213
Other services	24	509,290	423,474
Donations for statutory activity		263,663	216,696
Other revenue from transactions with financial assets		94,455	56,834
Reversal of impairment provision for receivables	8	12,743	-
Total revenue (inflows)		10,868,309	10,017,954
Expenses			
Salaries, compensation under civil contracts and charges for said payments	25	(6,976,852)	(6,402,739)
Outsourced services	26	(1,788,053)	(1,904,270)
Depreciation and amortisation	10,11	(870,820)	(958,229)
Scholarships and transfers	21	(494,226)	(441,186)
Cost of raw materials and consumables used		(210,358)	(329,689)
Taxes and duties	28	(129,714)	(119,660)
(Accrual) / Reversal of provision for legal claims		(22,800)	159,084
Accrual of impairment provision for receivables		-	(32,808)
Other expenses	27	(225,851)	(183,100)
Total expenses		(10,718,674)	(10,212,598)
Gains / (losses) on foreign exchange transactions		26,296	44,852
Share of results of associates and joint arrangements		(2,496)	(1,886)
Surplus (deficit)before taxes		173,436	(151,677)
Income tax	29	(41,925)	2,375
Surplus (deficit)for the year		131,511	(149,302)

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 47 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
"The National University of Science and Technology "MISIS"
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 31 December 2025
(In thousands of Russian Roubles)**

	Notes	Balances and transactions with the founder	Accumulated surplus	Endowment Fund	Total net assets
Balance at 1 January 2024		22,315,132	3,838,888	365,052	26,519,072
Deficit for the year		-	(149,302)	-	(149,302)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment under operational management	17	(445,150)	445,530	-	380
Additions to property, plant and equipment (real estate and highly valuable assets)	17	51,220	(35,384)	-	15,836
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	17	(99,324)	4,136	-	(95,188)
Contributions to Endowment Fund	9	-	-	2,872	2,872
Use of Endowment Fund		-	16,485	(16,485)	-
Balance at 31 December 2024		21,821,878	4,120,353	351,439	26,293,670
Surplus for the year		-	131,511	-	131,511
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment under operational management	17	(423,260)	423,854	-	594
Additions to property, plant and equipment (real estate and highly valuable assets)	17	125,393	(125,393)	-	-
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	17	(30,011)	30,011	-	-
Contributions to Endowment Fund	9	-	-	65,863	65,863
Use of Endowment Fund		-	22,006	(22,006)	-
Balance at 31 December 2025		21,494,000	4,602,342	395,296	26,491,638

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 47 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
"The National University of Science and Technology "MISIS"
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2025
(In thousands of Russian Roubles)**

	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Tuition fees		5,714,419	4,850,195
Payments for research and development services		1,653,984	1,477,870
Received subsidies for the development of the University		1,158,310	1,239,476
Received grants from research foundations		463,354	419,069
Rental revenue		495,156	427,155
Payment for public interest events		442,383	587,258
Subsidies and donations for scholarships		445,397	427,049
Donations for statutory activity		185,251	254,381
Payment for other services and other revenue		377,805	331,043
Total cash flows from operating activities		10,936,059	10,013,496
Salaries, compensation under civil contracts and charges for said payments		(6,914,833)	(6,443,287)
Third party services paid		(1,835,026)	(2,082,016)
Scholarships and transfers paid		(493,382)	(455,013)
Raw materials and supplies paid		(175,280)	(247,209)
Taxes and levies paid		(329,425)	(229,770)
Income tax paid		(15,283)	-
Payments of court-awarded expenses, writs of execution		(4,704)	(10,789)
Total cash used in operating activities		(9,767,933)	(9,468,084)
Net cash from operating activities		1,168,126	545,412
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(711,618)	(760,936)
Acquisition of investments held for sale (on a net basis)	9	(290,376)	(879,570)
Cash placed in bank deposit accounts	9	(63,637)	(277,854)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,779)	(10,459)
Proceeds from the sale of investments held for sale and coupon yield on bonds (on a net basis)	9	61,725	873,710
Recovery of cash from bank deposit accounts	9	202,258	261,308
Dividend income received		1,976	2,418
Interest received on deposits placed by Endowment Fund		50,039	38,851
Net cash used in investing activities		(751,412)	(752,532)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipt of special-purpose contributions to Endowment Fund		65,896	2,872
Net cash from financing activities		65,896	2,872
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(25,014)	11,221
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7	2,903,181	3,096,208
Net change in cash		457,596	(193,027)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	3,360,776	2,903,181

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 47 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
"The National University of Science and Technology "MISIS"
Consolidated Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 31 December 2025
(In thousands of Russian Roubles)**

	Budget		Actual	Performance difference
	Initial	Final		
REVENUE				
Revenue from property	368,711	405,992	411,679	(5,687)
Revenue from fee-based services	3,880,108	3,463,200	3,570,344	(107,144)
Subsidies for fulfilment of public engagement	3,541,149	4,346,906	4,346,906	-
Gratuitous cash receipts	2,163,809	2,593,478	2,567,284	26,194
Revenue from interest, penalties and other enforced collections	2,500	11,350	11,361	(11)
Revenue from transactions with assets	60,105	39,310	40,085	(776)
Other income	-	2,344	-	2,344
Total income	10,016,381	10,862,579	10,947,659	(85,079)
EXPENSES				
<i>Salaries, compensation under civil contracts and charges for said payments</i>	(6,236,941)	(6,931,604)	(6,795,961)	(135,643)
Purchases of services	(2,106,106)	(1,991,328)	(1,952,859)	(38,469)
including:				
Capital repair expenditures	(198,681)	(176,116)	(176,116)	-
Maintenance services	(552,861)	(474,883)	(472,608)	(2,275)
Utilities	(427,918)	(406,128)	(397,156)	(8,972)
Telecommunications services	(17,979)	(16,916)	(16,668)	(248)
Rent paid	(1,895)	(1,690)	(1,588)	(103)
Transportation services	(3,932)	(12,158)	(2,825)	(9,332)
Other work and services	(902,840)	(903,437)	(885,897)	(17,540)
Acquisition of non-financial assets	(778,617)	(892,695)	(888,652)	(4,043)
Social security	(439,384)	(468,028)	(464,490)	(3,538)
Other expenses	(173,090)	(191,773)	(188,668)	(3,104)
Total expenditure	(9,734,139)	(10,475,427)	(10,290,631)	(184,796)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			(25,014)	25,014
NET PAYMENTS	282,242	387,152	632,014	(244,862)

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 47 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1 General Information

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education “The National University of Science and Technology MISIS” (the “University”, “NUST MISIS” or “MISIS”) was founded in conformity with the resolutions of the USSR Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars in 1930. In 2011, the University became an autonomous educational institution in accordance with Order of the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education No. 1977 of 31 May 2011.

The University is a unitary not-for-profit entity established as a federal state autonomous institution to perform education, research, social and cultural functions.

The founder of NUST MISIS is the Russian Federation. The founder's powers and authority are exercised by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation.

The Ministry of Science and Higher Education grants subsidies to the University from the federal budget to finance execution of the public engagement, including maintenance costs of real estate and highly valuable moveable property assigned to the University by Rosimushchestvo or acquired by the University with the funding received from the founder for such acquisition, and payment of property taxes such as land tax. The Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education also provides the University with subsidies for other purposes, as appropriate.

The mission of NUST MISIS is to become a global centre for engineering education and research. The University forms a creative, international university environment, trains researchers and specialists, fosters bright and successful members of the society who can work together to find viable solutions to the world's most pressing technical and scientific challenges for the benefit of us all.

The strategic goal of NUST MISIS is to make the greatest possible contribution to the economic development of Russia through creating and transforming economic sectors by means of world-class fundamental and applied research in materials, quantum technologies and biotechnologies, computer sciences and novel engineering solutions. In order to achieve its strategic goal, the University takes an active part in national projects of the Russian Federation.

The target model of NUST MISIS is designed to transform the University into a global leader in the relevant fields of specialisation and implies the following general characteristics:

- A generally recognised leader in certain fields of science;
- A high rating both in subject rankings and overall rankings;
- A gravity centre for the funding and best talents from all over the world in the relevant fields of specialisation;
- Generator of innovations with high added value.

In order to enhance the University's competitiveness and transparency, it was decided to prepare the consolidated financial statements under IPSAS.

The University offers higher and secondary vocational education programmes, and additional general education and professional programmes, and engages in fundamental and applied scientific research. NUST MISIS trains experts in Metallurgy, Nanotechnologies and New Materials, Information Technologies, Automated Control Systems, Sustainable and Energy-Efficient Technologies, Economy and Management.

The University has over 40 research labs and 3 world-class engineering centres, hosting leading Russian and foreign scientists. NUST MISIS successfully carries out projects jointly with major Russian and foreign high-tech companies.

NUST MISIS (Moscow) is engaged in educational activities under basic and continuing education programmes of secondary vocational education and higher education, postgraduate professional education, continuing education and additional general education programmes in the following areas: Metallurgy, Physics, Electric Power and Electric Engineering, Mining, Nanotechnology and Microchips, Applied Mathematics, etc.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, NUST MISIS had four branches in the Russian Federation, a branch in Dushanbe (Tajikistan) and a branch in Almalyk (Uzbekistan).

Stary Oskol Institute of Technology, a branch of NUST MISIS, offers higher educational services in the following areas: Metallurgy, Mining, Construction, Heat Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Applied Mathematics, etc.; secondary vocational education in the following areas: Ferrous Metallurgy, Machine-Building Technology, Mineral Processing, etc.

Novotroitsk Branch of NUST MISIS offers higher education services in Metallurgy, Machine-Building Technology, Energy Engineering, Chemical Biotechnologies, etc.

Vyksa Branch of NUST MISIS offers higher education services in Metallurgy, Materials Science and Engineering, as well as secondary vocational education in IT, Heat Supply and Operation of Industrial Equipment.

Gubkin Branch of NUST MISIS offers higher education services in Mining, Management and Technosphere Safety.

In addition to educational activities, the University is engaged in extensive research and development. The key research areas at NUST MISIS are:

- Materials science and engineering;
- Metallurgy and mining;
- Nanotechnologies;
- Information technologies;
- Biomedicine.

The Endowment Fund was set up for NUST MISIS in 2011 as a special-capital accumulation fund. The Endowment Fund receives donations from third parties, and its resources are used exclusively with the purpose of gathering earmarked capital and distributing it to NUST MISIS to support research and academic activities, create and maintain a talent pool, facilitate graduate employment, and build an alumni community. As all control criteria for the Endowment Fund under IPSAS were met when it reached the target investment volume, since 1 January 2018 the University has consolidated the Endowment Fund that used to be a related party. Since 28 February 2022, NUST MISIS has been a founding member of the Endowment Fund.

NUST MISIS has investments in associates with interest between 20% and 50%. As at 31 December 2025, the University had 9 associates (31 December 2024: 9 associates). Investments in associates are made to commercialise the University's R&D work. The University obtains interest in associates by contributing the rights to use intellectual property for which the University has exclusive rights.

Its registered and actual address is: 4/1 Leninsky Prospect, Moscow, 119049, Russian Federation.

Presentation and functional currency. Unless stated otherwise, the presentation currency of these consolidated financial statements is the Russian Rouble, and all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the organisation operates. NUST MISIS's functional currency and presentation currency is the national currency of the Russian Federation, Russian roubles ("RUB").

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the University's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation ("CBRF") at the end of the reporting period. Gains or losses on foreign exchange transactions are presented in the separate line item "Gains / losses on foreign exchange transactions" in the consolidated statement of financial performance. Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost.

2 Operating Environment of the University

Despite the steady demand for the specialists trained by the University and its scientific activities, the future economic development of the Russian Federation is dependent upon external factors and internal measures undertaken by the Russian Government to sustain growth, and to make amendments to the tax, legal and regulatory environment.

University management believes that it is taking all necessary measures to support sustainability and development of NUST MISIS in the current economic environment, and government initiatives make the management confident in the University's mid-term and long-term development prospects.

The Russian Federation displays certain characteristics of an emerging market. Its economy is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in oil and gas prices. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop and are subject to frequent changes and varying interpretations. The Russian economy continues to be negatively impacted by ongoing political tension and sanctions imposed by a number of countries against certain sectors of the Russian economy, Russian companies and individuals.

In 2025, there remains significant geopolitical tension which was developing since February 2022 with the situation with Ukraine. Sanctions and restrictions for multiple Russian entities, including removing access to the Euro and USD markets, the international SWIFT system, and many others, have been imposed and continue being introduced. A number of multinational groups suspended or terminated their business activity in the Russian Federation. Earlier the EU and several non-EU countries have introduced a price ceiling for supplies of Russian oil and Russian gas supplies, an embargo on maritime supplies of Russian oil and petroleum products. The financial markets continue to demonstrate instability. In 2025, foreign currency exchange rates against the rouble decreased in comparison with rates at 31 December 2024. The key rate of the Bank of Russia was raised in October 2024 to 21%, reduced in June 2025 to 20%, in July 2025 to 18%, in September 2025 to 17%, in October 2025 to 16.5%, and in December 2025 to 16%.

In June 2024, the US imposed sanctions against the Moscow Stock Exchange, as well as the National Clearing Center (NCC) and the National Settlement Depository (NSD), which are members of its group. In this regard, since 13 June 2024, trading in dollars and euros, as well as instruments involving the use of these currencies has been suspended on the Moscow Stock Exchange. At the same time, transactions with the US dollar and euro continue to be conducted on the over-the-counter market. Since the suspension of trading on the Moscow Stock Exchange, the official exchange rates of the US dollar and the euro against the rouble are set on the basis of reporting data from credit institutions or data from digital platforms for over-the-counter trading.

There is an expectation of further sanctions and limitations on foreign business activity affecting companies operating in the Russian Federation, as well as further negative consequences for the Russian economy in general, but their full extent and scale of possible effects are unknown.

The future effects of the current economic situation and the above measures are difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the University's operations and provide support to its students, employees and customers, such as:

- Expanding the capabilities of digital services;
- Receiving subsidies from the state;
- Providing for long-distance learning for students.

Priority-2030 development programme

The goal of the Priority-2030 strategic academic leadership program is to form a large group of universities that will become leaders in creating new scientific knowledge, technologies and developments to be introduced into Russian economy and social sphere. The programme is aimed at integrating the educational process with the University's research, technology and innovation activities and creating a nurturing environment for personal development and successful self-realisation.

On 4 October 2021, the Praesidium of the Council for the Support of University Development Programmes chaired by Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Dmitry Chernyshenko announced the applicants selected for the Priority-2030 programme. The University was included in Group 1 of leaders of the Priority-2030 federal programme, in the “Research Leadership” subject-oriented part.

The University received grants in the form of subsidies totaling RUB 1,027 million for the following purposes:

- 1) achieving the results of the “Universities for a Generation of Leaders” federal project of the “Youth and Children” national project: Higher education development programmes were implemented with the goal of forming a group of universities as national leaders to develop scientific, technological, and human resources for the economy and social sphere, enhance the global competitiveness of the higher education system, and promote regional development.
- 2) for participation in the Priority-2030 strategic academic leadership programme (“Priority-2030 programme”), which is aimed at supporting university development programmes and facilitating the increased contribution of Russian universities to achieving the national development goals of the Russian Federation through 2030, ensuring balanced spatial development of the country, and ensuring access to high-quality higher education in the constituent territories of the Russian Federation.
- 3) financial support for the Recipient's costs associated with the implementation of strategic technology projects declared in the Recipient's development programme.

Under the Priority 2030 programme, NUST MISIS launched five strategic projects:

- 1) “Quantum Internet” is aimed at creating conditions for quantum technology to emerge from the laboratory to industry, and competitive products with export potential. This project will help Russia to achieve high levels of skills supply security due to training of quantum engineers, i.e. cross-disciplinary specialists able to integrate knowledge of quantum physics, electronics, and programming;
- 2) “Biomedical Materials and Bioengineering” encompasses research in tissue engineering, biophysics and targeted drug delivery, coupled with development of new technology and materials that enhance effectiveness of medical treatment;
- 3) “Energy of Materials” capitalises on the NUST MISIS’s leadership in the area of new materials that are critical for innovative economic development and for design of new technologies required by the Russian economy;

Under the Priority-2030 programme, NUST MISIS implements the “Digital Department” project.

The project’s goal is to enhance competitiveness of NUST MISIS’s graduates in the modern labour market, provide them with the opportunity to develop their competences required for successful participation in the digital transformation of the national economy implemented by leading companies.

In 2025, RUB 38 million were allocated to the “Digital Department”.

NUST MISIS in rankings:

In 2025, the University demonstrated the following positions in global institutional and subject ratings.

In the QS Rankings, the University performed as follows:

- MISIS is in the “721-730” range globally in the institutional rating and ranks 16th among Russian universities (2024: “711-720” range globally and 16th in Russia)
- MISIS is in the top 200 ranking (“151-200” range) in Materials Science and shared first place with the Moscow State University in Russia (2024: “151-200” range globally and shared first place with the Moscow State University in Russia)
- In Machine-Building, the University is in the “351-400” range and ranks 10-12th in Russia (2024: “301-350” range globally and 10-12th in Russia)
- In Physics, the University is in the “401-450” range and ranks 15th in Russia (2024: “301-350” range globally and 10-14th in Russia)
- In Chemistry, MISIS is in the “551-600” range globally and ranks 12-14th in Russia (2024: “451-500” range globally and 12th in Russia)
- In the industry rating in Engineering Sciences, MISIS remained in the “401-450” range globally and 14-16th in Russia (2024: “401-450” range globally and 14-16th in Russia)
- In Sustainability, MISIS is in the “1201-1250” range globally and ranks 15th among Russian universities (2024: “1141-1160” range globally and 16th in Russia)

In the 2025 Times Higher Education international rating, the University:

- In the institutional rating, MISIS is in the “801-1000” range globally and ranked 7th among Russian universities (2024: “601-801” range globally and 8th in Russia).
- In Engineering, the University is in the “501-600” range globally and ranks 8th in Russia (2024: the rating was not published; 2023: “401-500” range globally and 4th in Russia)
- In Physical Sciences, the University is in the “301-400” range globally and ranks 6th in Russia (2024: the rating was not published; 2023: “301-400” range globally and 6th in Russia)
- The University entered the Computer Science rankings for the first time and was ranked 1001+.

In 2025, in the GRAS scientometric rating (a subject version of ARWU rating), NUST MISIS:

- In Metallurgy, MISIS is in the “101-150” range and shared first place with the Ural Federal University (2024: “51-75” range globally and 1st in Russia)
- In Materials Science, MISIS was not included in the rating in 2025.

In the 2025 RUR international rating, the University:

- Showed a growth in positions in the institutional (general) version, increasing its rating to 186th globally and ranking 5th in Russia (2024: 254th globally and 5th in Russia)
- In Technical Sciences, MISIS ranked 451st globally and 13th in Russia (2024: 410th globally and 15th in Russia)
- In Natural Sciences, MISIS ranked 417th globally and 15th in Russia (2024: 545th globally and 22nd in Russia)
- In Social Sciences, MISIS ranked 750th globally and 47th in Russia (2024: 710th globally and 45th in Russia)
- In Liberal Arts, MISIS ranked 582nd globally and 27th in Russia (2024: 797th globally and 55th in Russia)

In the 2025 U.S. News ratings, the University:

- Ranked 1144th globally and 17th in Russia (2024: 1014th globally and 17th in Russia)
- Ranked 1st in Russia in the Materials Science subject rating and 147th globally (2024: 138th globally and 1st in Russia)
- Ranked 5th in Russia in the Nanotechnologies subject rating and 329th globally (2024: 256th globally and 2nd in Russia)
- Ranked 4th in Russia in the Physical Chemistry subject rating and 389th globally (2024: 293rd globally and 3rd in Russia)
- Ranked 9th in Russia in the Physics subject rating and 273rd globally (2024: 239th globally and 9th in Russia)

In the UI Green Metric World University Ranking (that assesses the sustainability efforts of universities), NUST MISIS ranked 1156th globally and 33rd in Russia (2024: 1180th globally and 41st in Russia).

In the global university CWTS Leiden Ranking 2025, the University ranked 1528th globally and 15th in Russia (2024: 1469th globally and 15th in Russia).

In the global university CWTS Leiden Ranking 2025, based on the proportion of the university's publications that, compared with other publications in the same discipline and year, are ranked among the 10% most cited, MISIS in 2025:

- excluding fractional counting – ranked 4th in Russia (2024: 3rd) and 1078th globally (2024: 889th) – 278 publications out of 2823, or 9.8% (2024: 313 publications out of 2934, or 10.7%)
- taking into account fractional counting – ranked 5th in Russia (2024: 3rd) and 1528th globally (2024: 1114th) – 55 publications out of 855, or 6.5% (2024: 60 publications out of 840, or 7.2%).

In the main international rating of Russian universities, the 2025 Three University Missions:

- The University retained its positions the “301-350” range globally and ranked 10-12th in Russia (2024: “301-350” range globally and 11-13th in Russia).

In the ranking of BRICS universities, NUST MISIS ranked 12th among Russian universities and 52nd among BRICS universities (2024: 13th among Russian universities and 47th among BRICS universities).

In the Interfax National Rating of Russian Universities (NRU), the University retained 10th place.

In the RAEX-100 ranking of best universities in Russia, NUST MISIS consistently retains the 17th place.

In 2025, the University entered 10 subject RAEX ratings:

- 1st in Materials Technology (2024: 1st)
- 8th in Machine-Building and Robotics (2024: 8th)
- 7th in Oil and Gas (2024: 4th)
- 11th in Physics (2024: 9th)
- 15th in Information Technology (2024: 16th)
- 14th in Mathematics (2024: 16th)
- 15th in Management (2024: 15th)
- 11th in Electronics, Radiotechnics, and Communication Systems (2024: 8th)
- 11th in Linguistics and Foreign Languages (2024: 12th)
- MISIS entered the published part of the Economics rating for the first time and ranked 20th.

In the 2025 rating of Russian universities' publishing activities issued by Expert Analytical Centre, the University entered 17 of 24 subject ratings (including layers, the “layers” meaning a narrower subject area within the subject rating) and ranked:

- 3rd in Chemistry (2024: 1-3rd)
- 5-6th in Metallurgy (the Materials Science layer; 2024: 2-3rd)
- 8-11th in Chemical Technologies (2024: 4-5th)
- 3-5th in Materials Science (2024: 4-6th)
- 7-8th in Engineering Sciences (2024: 5-7th)
- 6-7th in Physics (2024: 6th)
- 12-14th in Energy (2024: 6th)
- 14th in Renewable Energy (the Energy layer; 2024: 7-8th)
- 14th in Fuel (the Energy layer; 2024: 13th)
- 11-13th in Biochemistry (the Biosciences layer; 2024: 13th)
- 9-11th in Computer Sciences (2024: 10-12th)
- 15-16th in Management (2024: 18-20th)
- 17-18th in Mathematics (2024: 16-19th)
- 18-19th in Energy (2024: 16th)
- 18-20th in Geosciences (2024: 20th)
- 12-13th in Pharmacology (2024: 26-28th)
- 26th in Artificial Intelligence (the Computer Sciences layer; 2024: 27-29th)
- In 2025, the Computer Vision rating was not formed (2024: 9-10th).

In 2025, MISIS entered the comprehensive engineering rating issued by Expert Analytical Centre for the first time and ranked 9-11th.

In 2025, in the AI Alliance Ranking of Russian Universities in Artificial Intelligence, NUST MISIS is in B group, “9-10” range (2024: B group, “9-11” range).

3 Material Accounting Policies

3.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been prepared in accordance with IPSAS. Where there were no specific requirements in IPSAS, we applied IFRS Accounting Standards.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied in the consolidated financial statements to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated (refer to Note 4 for new and amended standards adopted by the University).

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the University's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

3.2 Consolidated financial statements

A controlled entity is an investee that the University controls because the University (i) has power to direct the relevant activities of the investee that significantly affect its returns, (ii) has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investees, and (iii) has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns. The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the University has power over another entity. For a right to be substantive, the University must have a practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities of the investee need to be made. The University may have power over an investee even when it holds less than the majority of the voting power in an

investee. In such a case the University should assess the size of its voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders to determine if it has de-facto power over the investee. Protective rights of other investors, such as those that relate to fundamental changes of the investee's activities or apply only in exceptional circumstances, do not prevent the University from controlling an investee. A controlled entity is consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the University (acquisition date) and is deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the University and the controlled entity are eliminated. The University and all its controlled entities use uniform accounting policies consistent with the University's policies.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

NUST MISIS includes in cash the following items: cash on hand, balances on accounts with the Russian Federal Treasury, and cash balances in bank accounts. Cash held at on demand bank accounts and other short-term highly liquid investments with original contractual maturities of three months or less are included in cash equivalents. Interim order cash (or restricted cash) is included in other assets. Restricted balances are excluded from cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The balances on the deposit accounts of the Endowment Fund are presented separately in the line item "Financial assets" of the consolidated statement of financial position, since they represent temporarily placed funds of the Endowment intended for investing activities.

3.4 Financial instruments

Financial instruments – initial recognition.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at AC and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date on which the University commits to deliver a financial asset. All other purchases are recognised when the University becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.5 Debt financial assets

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the University's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Classification and subsequent measurement – business model. The business model reflects how the University manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the University's objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows"), or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell") or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVTPL.

Business model is determined for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) based on all relevant evidence about the activities that the University undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment. Factors considered by the University in determining the business model include the past experience on how the cash flows for the respective assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed. Refer to Note 5 for critical judgements applied by the University in determining the business models for its financial assets.

Classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics. Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the University assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment, the University considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin.

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed. Refer to Note 5 for judgements applied by the University in performing the SPPI test for its financial assets.

There are three measurement categories used by the University to classify its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost (AC):** Assets held to collect contractual cash flows when these cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is recorded as interest income calculated using the effective interest rate within operating profit. Any gains or losses arising from derecognition as well as foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised directly in profit or loss and presented within other gain/(loss). An impairment loss is recognised separately in the consolidated statement of financial performance.

The assets allocated by NUST MISIS to this category include cash, deposits, accounts receivable.

- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for measurement at AC are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on debt instruments that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in surplus (deficit) and presented on a net basis within other operating expenses in the period in which they arise.

This category includes investments available for sale (financial investments).

Reclassification of financial assets. Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing the portfolio as a whole changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the beginning of the first reporting period that follows after the change in the business model.

Financial assets impairment – allowance for expected credit losses (ECL). NUST MISIS assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC and for the exposures arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. NUST MISIS measures ECL and recognises ECL allowance at each reporting date.

The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) 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 conditions.

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantees, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The University applies simplified approach for impairment of trade and lease receivables. For other financial assets the University applies a three stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. 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 or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12-Months ECL"). If the University 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, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to Note 31 for a description of how the University determines when a SICR has occurred. If the University determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. Explanations regarding the University's determination of impaired assets and default are provided in Note 31.

For financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI Assets"), the ECL is always measured as a Lifetime ECL. Note 31 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL, including an explanation of how the University incorporates forward-looking information in the ECL models.

Derecognition of financial assets, except write-offs. NUST MISIS derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expire or (b) NUST MISIS has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement whilst (i) also transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose additional restrictions on the sale.

Financial assets – modification. The University sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The University assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the University derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The University also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to settlements with owners.

If the renegotiation was driven by a counterparty's financial difficulties and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the University compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assess whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The University recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for POCI financial assets), and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

3.6 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities – measurement categories. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC and include payables.

NUST MISIS's payables include:

- Amounts payable for purchase of goods and services;
- Amounts payable for purchase of property, plant and equipment;
- Amounts payable for purchase of inventories;
- Settlements on other expenses.

Financial liabilities – derecognition. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

3.7 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Such a right of set off (a) must not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) in the event of default and (iii) in the event of insolvency (bankruptcy).

3.8 Inventories

Since there are no actual warehouses, inventories are recognised upon acquisition within expenses as incurred in the ordinary course of the University's business.

3.9 Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment should be recognised within assets only if: (a) it is probable that the organisation will receive future economic benefits or value in use associated with this asset; and (b) the fixed asset cost or fair value can be reliably estimated.

Initial recognition. Property, plant and equipment received as a result of exchange transactions are initially recognised at the acquisition cost. Property, plant and equipment received from non-exchange transactions are initially measured at their deemed cost as defined in IPSAS 46 “Measurement”.

Property, plant and equipment under operational management. Property, plant and equipment include immovable, highly valuable movable and other movable property and land plots transferred to NUST MISIS for use in perpetuity, which the University manages to the extent allowed by law and in accordance with the University's purposes, the property's intended use and upon consent of the owner of the property.

In accordance with Federal Law No. 174-FZ of 3 November 2006 "On Autonomous Institutions", the owner of the property is the Russian Federation. Under Article 296 of the Russian Civil Code, the property owner can: remove any excessive, unused or inappropriately used property assigned to NUST MISIS or acquired by NUST MISIS at the account of funds provided by the owner to purchase the property. The owner of the property withdrawn from NUST MISIS can dispose of such property at its discretion. The property owner is not liable for the obligations of NUST MISIS.

Property, plant and equipment received for operative management are recognised as assets in correspondence with income in the reporting period when the PPE were received (acquired).

At the date of the first-time adoption of IPSAS, the University decided to carry land plots at their cadastral value, which was adopted as deemed cost. Immovable property was carried at fair value. Fair value of the property, plant and equipment was adopted as deemed cost.

Subsequent measurement. Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Costs of minor repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. Property, plant and equipment modernisation costs are capitalised.

Depreciation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the assets' cost to their liquidation values over their estimated useful lives:

Residential buildings	20-100 years
Non-residential buildings	20-99 years
Machinery and equipment	2-30 years
Production and maintenance tools	2-30 years
Buildings	15-25 years
Transport vehicles	5-15 years

Land plots and investments in construction in progress are not depreciated.

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that NUST MISIS would currently obtain from the disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset was already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Depreciation starts when an asset is ready for use, i.e. when it is at the destination point and is in the condition suitable for use per management intentions. When a PPE item is standing idle, or is not actively used, and is held for disposal, then depreciation is charged until the asset's residual value reaches its liquidation value.

Derecognition. NUST MISIS derecognises property, plant and equipment within assets upon disposal or when no future economic benefits or potential value in use are expected from their use or disposal.

Income or expenses arising on derecognising property, plant and equipment (defined as the difference between net proceeds from disposal, if any, and the carrying amount of the PPE item) is included in income or expenses for the reporting period.

3.10 Advances issued for construction and acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Advances issued for construction and acquisition of property, plant and equipment represent prepayments to contractors in the form of advance payments for construction in progress and as advances for the acquisition of PPE. Advances issued for construction and acquisition of PPE are carried at fair value.

3.11 Intangible assets

Initial recognition. An intangible asset shall be recognised only when: (a) it is probable that the organisation will receive future economic benefits or value in use associated with this asset; and (b) the fixed asset cost or fair value can be reliably estimated.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring them to use.

The patents, software products, know-hows and the website developed by the University are capitalised in the amount of expenses incurred since the intangible asset first met the above criteria. The cost of an intangible asset developed by the University includes all direct expenses required to develop, produce and prepare the asset for use per management's intentions. The University shall not include in the cost of intangible assets any expenses that were recognised previously as expenses.

Intangible assets received from non-exchange transactions are initially recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Subsequent measurement. All the intangible assets of NUST MISIS have limited useful lives. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization and useful lives of intangible assets. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives:

Patents	1-5 years
Software	1-5 years
Know-how	1-5 years
Internet website	1-5 years
Free rights to use assets	1-35 years
Right to use education platforms	1-7 years

An asset starts to be amortised when it becomes ready for use, i.e. when its location and condition ensure its operation in accordance with management intentions. Amortisation is included in the financial result for the period.

Derecognition. NUST MISIS derecognises intangible assets within assets upon disposal or when no future economic benefits or potential value in use are expected from their use or disposal. Income or expenses arising on derecognition of intangible assets (defined as the difference between net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in the financial result for the reporting period.

3.12 Construction in progress

Construction in progress represents investments in construction in progress to be further used for the goals and objectives of NUST MISIS. Assets under construction are not depreciated.

3.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment of cash generating assets. Cash generating assets are those assets that are held primarily for receiving income from commercial activities. Such assets should be identifiable and independent of other assets. Cash flows from such assets may be in the form of dividends, rental revenue, coupon payments on bonds.

At each reporting date, NUST MISIS assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. When such indication exists or when there is a requirement to perform annual asset impairment tests, NUST MISIS determines the asset's recoverable value. The recoverable value of an asset represents the higher of: 1) fair value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) less costs to sell and 2) its value in use. Recoverable value is determined individually for each asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. In this case, the recoverable amount of the CGU that owns the asset is determined. If the recoverable value of an asset or CGU is lower than their carrying amounts, the carrying amount is reduced to the asset's recoverable value. Impairment losses are immediately charged to income or expenses for the period. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their current value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks inherent in the asset.

The fair value less costs to sell is determined with reference to observable market deals (if any). If such deals cannot be identified, the fair value less costs to sell is determined based on the best available information. Impairment losses on continuing operations, including impairment of inventories are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial performance in the categories of expenses that reflect the nature of impaired assets. At each reporting date, the University determines whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses have reduced or no longer exist.

If such indication exists, then NUST MISIS assesses the recoverable value of the asset or CGU. Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed only if there was a change in the estimates previously used to determine the recoverable value since the latest impairment loss recognition. The carrying amount of an asset increased by reversing impairment loss should not exceed the carrying amount that would be established (less amortisation), had the asset impairment loss not been recognised previously. The reversal of an asset impairment loss is recognised as a lumpsum in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of non-financial assets not generating cash. Assets not generating cash are assets not held with the primary objective of generating economic benefits or income in the form of cash or cash equivalents, but whose use is expected to generate useful potential without directly generating cash flows.

At each reporting date, NUST MISIS identifies all indications of potential impairment of non-financial assets. When such an indication is identified, NUST MISIS estimates the recoverable value in use. The recoverable value in use is the higher of its fair value (less costs to sell) and its value in use. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable value, the asset is considered impaired and its value is reduced to recoverable value. The difference is an impairment loss and is carried as a lumpsum within the current period financial result.

To measure an asset's value in use, NUST MISIS uses the depreciated replacement cost method. In accordance with this method, the asset's discounted remaining value in use is deemed equal to its depreciated replacement cost. The depreciated replacement cost is calculated as the difference between the cost of reproduction or replacement cost of an asset, whichever is lower, and accumulated depreciation determined based on such value, to reflect the asset's consumed or remaining value in use.

The fair value less costs to sell is determined based on the asset's price set in the binding sale agreement between independent, informed and willing parties, adjusted for additional costs directly attributable to the disposal of the asset. If the bidding sale agreement is not in place, but the asset is traded in an active market, then the fair value less costs to sell is the asset's market value less costs of disposal.

In the absence of a binding sale agreement or active market for the asset, NUST MISIS determines the fair value less costs to sell based on the best available information.

At each reporting date, NUST MISIS determines whether there is any indication that an asset impairment loss recognised in previous periods no longer applies or has been reduced. When any such indication is found, NUST MISIS estimates the asset's recoverable value in use. An impairment loss recognised in prior years is reversed if there has been a subsequent change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the latest impairment loss recognition. In such case, the asset's carrying amount should be increased to its recoverable value.

Gain on the carrying amount of an asset attributable to reversed impairment loss should not exceed the carrying amount that would be established (less amortisation), should the asset impairment loss had not been previously recognised. The reversal of an asset impairment loss is recognised as a lumpsum in surplus or deficit.

3.14 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised if NUST MISIS has current obligations (legal or constructive) as a result of certain events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or value in use will be required to settle the liability, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the liability can be made. Where NUST MISIS expects that some or all amounts required to settle a provision will be received, e.g. under an insurance contract such amount is recognised as a separate asset only if the University is certain that the amount will be received. Expenses attributable to provisions are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial performance less reversal.

Contingent liabilities. NUST MISIS does not recognise contingent liabilities, but discloses information in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, if the likelihood of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or value in use is remote.

Contingent assets. NUST MISIS does not recognise contingent assets, but discloses information on contingent assets in the notes to consolidated financial statements, when it is probable that the organisation will receive future economic benefits or value in use associated with the asset. Contingent assets are periodically reviewed to ensure that relevant changes are appropriately reflected in the consolidated financial statements. If it is practically guaranteed that future economic benefits will be received or value in use will be created, and an asset can be reliably estimated, then the asset and respective income are recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the period when the change took place.

3.15 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are those where the entity either receives valuables from another entity without providing consideration of approximately equal value or transfers valuables to another entity without receiving consideration of approximately equal value. In the event of non-exchange transactions NUST MISIS receives resources for free or for a symbolic compensation. Resources received from non-exchange transactions (except for services-in-kind) that meet the asset's definition are recognised as an asset only when:

- (i) it is probable that as a result of using the resources, the organisation will receive future economic benefits or value in use (service potential); and
- (ii) the asset's fair value can be measured reliably.

Resources received from a non-exchange transaction and recognised as an asset should be recognised as revenues to the extent such resources exceed the financial liability which is recognised against such resources. Any asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction is initially recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. If NUST MISIS recognises an asset as a result of a non-exchange transaction, then it also recognises revenues equivalent to the asset measured under IPSAS 23 p. 42 "Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)", unless it also requires recognition of liability. The amount recognised as a liability should represent the best estimate of the amount necessary to meet the current obligation at the reporting date. The estimate should account for risks and uncertainties associated with the event resulting in liability recognition.

The main types of revenues from non-exchange transactions of NUST MISIS include:

Subsidies for the development of the University. Subsidies for development represent public funds received by the University from its founder for no consideration to be used for the purposes and in the amount provided in the contract (agreement) for subsidies.

The funding received by the University is spent to develop advanced education programmes and technologies, conduct research under Russian basic research support programme, as well as on international priorities in fundamental and applied research, building a modern infrastructure and governance system.

Subsidies for the development of the University financed by subsidies for fulfilment of public engagements are recognised within revenue from non-exchange transactions in the amount specified in the agreement signed with the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

Subsidies for the development of the University financed by subsidies for other purposes are recognised within revenue from non-exchange transactions in the amount specified in the agreement signed if there is information that the conditions for the subsidy have been met, or if such information is not available – as obligations stipulated in the related contract (agreement) are discharged, in the amount of expenses incurred.

Educational services. Revenues from educational services financed by state are recognised based on agreements signed with the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation. Revenues are calculated based on the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Subsidies and donations for scholarships. Budgetary funds received in the form of subsidies for student scholarships, and other payments from budgets of all levels (including budgetary funding for fulfilling public obligations) or from legal entities that are subsequently allocated to payments to students, are recognised within revenues when the University accrues scholarships and other benefits to students. Funds received by the University to pay personal scholarships are recognised as revenue in the amount specified in the agreement signed if there is information that the conditions for the subsidy have been met or there is an appropriations report, or if such information is not available – as obligations stipulated in the related contract (agreement) are discharged, in the amount of expenses incurred.

Donations for statutory activity. To carry out its activities prescribed by the Charter, the University receives voluntary donations from legal entities and individuals, and subsidies from the budget of Moscow city. Donations are allocated to support the University's operation and development, carry out the educational process, and improve the material and technical base. The voluntary donations and subsidies received by the University during the reporting period are used in accordance with their contractual purposes and recognised within revenue for the period in full. Subsidies for statutory activities are recognised in a manner similar to subsidies for the development of the University.

Subsidies for fulfilment of public engagements spent on construction, renovation and acquisition of property, plant and equipment. To finance public engagements, the University receives funding for construction, renovation and acquisition of property, plant and equipment. The conditions for such spending are set out in the agreement for public engagements so that the University does not bear responsibility for achieving the result of redecoration, renovation or acquisition of certain PPE items. The responsibility is limited by the University's powers in developing the infrastructure for creating favourable conditions for education and research. The resources received by the University under public engagements and intended for construction, renovation or acquisition of property, plant and equipment are recognised as revenue in full in the same period when they were received. These subsidies are part of subsidies for the development of the University.

Subsidies for paying legally effective court-awarded expenses and writs of execution. Budgetary funds received to pay legally effective court-awarded expenses and writs of execution are recognised within income in the amount of the agreement if there is information that the conditions for the subsidy have been met, or if such information is not available – as obligations stipulated in the related contract (agreement) are discharged, in the amount of expenses incurred.

Other revenue from non-exchange transactions. Other revenue from non-exchange transactions represents grants from Russian entities: Russian Science Foundation (RSF), Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR) and other entities, provided directly to the University for public interest research. Revenue from RSF and RFBR grants is recognised at a point in time when the conditions under the transfer agreement are met, or if such information is not available – as obligations stipulated in the related contract (agreement) are discharged, in the amount of expenses incurred.

3.16 Revenue from exchange transactions

In its exchange transactions, NUST MISIS receives assets from another entity or individual against direct delivery of consideration of approximately equal value.

The main types of revenues from exchange transactions of NUST MISIS include:

Research and development. Research and development work is performed both in accordance with a public engagement and under agreements signed with various Ministries, government agencies and business communities. Research and development work conducted under a public engagement covers the research subjects formulated in line with the priorities for science and technology development approved by the Russian Federation. Revenues from R&D services are recognised in the reporting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to the stage of completion of such transaction assessed on the basis of actual services provided, as a proportion of the total scope of services to be provided under the agreement. The proportion of services rendered is calculated by reference to the proportion of actual costs incurred under the agreement to total costs under the agreement. Revenues are presented net of VAT. Revenues are calculated based on the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Educational services. Revenues from fee-based educational services are recognised on a monthly basis, pro rata to the time of training in the reporting period, when the service was rendered. Revenues are calculated based on the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Subsidies for public interest events. Subsidies for public interest events represent public funds received by the University from its founder to be used for the purposes provided in the contract (agreement) for subsidies.

Revenues from subsidies for public interest events are recognised based on agreements signed with the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation. Revenues are calculated based on the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Lease out of premises. Revenue from operating leases is recognised on a monthly basis and calculated based on the contractual rental rate and the duration of lease in days in the reporting period.

NUST MISIS provides dormitory accommodation and other services on a fee basis.

Revenues from other fee-based services are recognised in the reporting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to the stage of completion of such transaction assessed on the basis of actual services provided, as a proportion of the total scope of services to be provided under the agreement. Revenues are presented net of VAT. Revenues are calculated based on the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

3.17 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits paid to NUST MISIS's employees include salaries and mandatory social contributions, short-term paid leaves of absence, bonuses payable within 12 months after the end of the period in which employees provided related services, and benefits in-kind. Obligations related to short-term employee benefits are calculated less of discounts. Short-term employee benefits are recognised in the reporting period in which the services were provided by the employees.

Post-employment benefits. NUST MISIS does not have any legal or constructive obligations to pay pensions or similar benefits beyond social security charges.

3.18 Related parties

Related parties are persons and entities that are under common control, or if one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Related parties include:

- entities controlled by NUST MISIS directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries;
- key management personnel of NUST MISIS and their close family members;
- entities on which NUST MISIS has a significant influence.

Government agencies are related parties, since they are under common control and transactions with them meet the definition of related party transactions. However disclosure of transactions between the University and government agencies is not mandatory under IPSAS 20 “Related Party Disclosures”, as:

- the transactions are conducted as part of ordinary business between the parties;
- the transactions are conducted at the terms and conditions that are ordinary for similar transactions under these circumstances.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the University's related parties disclosed in Note 33 included:

- Rector;
- Vice-rectors;
- Members of the Supervisory Board;
- Members of the Academic Council;
- Associates.

3.19 Segment reporting

A segment is a separate activity or several types of activities conducted by an organisation, for which it is reasonable to present financial information to:

- estimate the performance of the organisation in the past to achieve its goals; and
- make decisions on the future allocation of resources.

Operating segments are components that engage in business activities that may earn revenues or incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by governance bodies and the chief operating decision maker (CODM) and for which separate financial information is available. The governance bodies and the CODM are NUST MISIS's Rector and branch directors who allocate resources to and assess performance of the segments.

The segment accounting policy is consistent with the policies adopted for preparing consolidated financial statements under IPSAS.

3.20 Consolidated statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts arising from budget implementation

NUST MISIS's Financial and Business Plan (the “Budget”) is developed using the cash method based on principles other than IPSAS. The consolidated financial statements of NUST MISIS are prepared using the accrual method and classification based on the nature of expenses presented in the consolidated statement of financial performance. The approved budget covers the financial period between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025 and includes all the branches of NUST MISIS.

The Budget classification methods include classifications by the following categories:

1. By sources of funding:
 - (i) Subsidies for implementing the public engagement;
 - (ii) Earmarked subsidies (subsidies for other purposes);
 - (iii) Budget investments;
 - (iv) Proceeds from income-generating activities;
2. By income and expense items of the Classification of public sector transactions.

The key parameters of NUST MISIS's budget are set for the next calendar year and the planning period of two years thereafter. The initial budget represents the budget initially approved for the budget period. The final budget represents the final budget approved for the budget period. Final budget amounts differ from initial budget amounts both due to the reclassification between income and expense items, and due to changes in the planned income and expenses, for example, changes in the amount of funding from the government or conclusion of new agreements for fee-based services.

The actual amounts represent the University's cash flows, including all the branches. The difference between the final budget amounts and actual amounts arises from balances of unused funds at the beginning of the period.

4 New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, and which NUST MISIS has not early adopted:

- IPSAS 47 "Revenue" (issued in May 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2026).
- IPSAS 48 "Transfer Expenses" (issued in May 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2026).
- IPSAS 49 "Retirement Benefit Plans" (issued in November 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2026).
- Concessionary Leases and Other Arrangements Conveying Rights over Assets (amendments to IPSAS 43 "Leases",

IPSAS 47 "Revenue", IPSAS 48 "Transfers Expenses"; issued in October 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2027);

- IPSAS 50 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources" (issued in November 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2027).
- Amendments to IPSAS adopted as part of the 2024 cycle, including amendments to IPSAS 46 "Measurement" (effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2028), IPSASB SRS 1 "Climate-related Disclosures" (effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2028).

The University's management is currently assessing the impact of the first time adoption of the new standards and amendments to existing standards.

5 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

NUST MISIS makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimates, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Going concern. Management prepared these consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. In making this judgement management considered NUST MISIS's financial position, current plans and expected budget financing.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment. The estimation of the useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment is a matter of judgement based on the experience with similar assets. The future economic benefits or value in use embodied in the assets are consumed principally through their use. However, other factors, such as technical obsolescence and wear and tear of equipment, often result in the diminution in the economic benefits embodied in the assets. Management assesses the remaining useful lives in accordance with the current technical conditions of the assets and estimated period during which the assets are expected to earn benefits or value in use for NUST MISIS. The following primary factors are considered: (a) the assets' life expectancy; (b) the expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors and maintenance programme; and (c) the technical obsolescence of equipment.

If the useful lives of the University's assets increase by one year, depreciation charges will decline by RUB 81 million (2024: RUB 80 million). If the useful lives of the University's assets decrease by one year, depreciation charges will increase by RUB 132 million (2024: RUB 114 million).

Property under operational management recorded on the University's balance sheet. For the University to perform its core activities, the Russian Federation assigned to the University certain property and land plots used under operational management. Operational management qualifies the University for holding (using) immovable property and highly valuable movable property ("HVP") without the right to dispose of it. The right of full disposal of immovable property and HVP (including their withdrawal) is retained by the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation can dispose of any property withdrawn from the University at its discretion.

Property and land plots have a potential benefit for the University in performing its statutory activities. Since the University controls the future potential benefit from the use of property and land plots, it would be reasonable to record the property under operational management and the land plots under unlimited use as assets on the University's balance sheet.

Obligations to the founder recognised on a separate line item "Balances and transactions with the founder". Balances and transactions with the founder are represented by immovable and highly valuable movable assets, land plots under unlimited use and construction in progress. Highly valuable movable assets are movable assets worth more than RUB 500,000 acquired from state sources of financing.

As construction in progress will be transferred to property under operational management upon completion of construction, its value gives rise to the liability to the founder.

Additions of property under operational management and land plots under unlimited use can occur in two ways and are accounted as follows:

- (i) Acquisition or construction of property transferred to operational management financed by the Russian Federation is a non-exchange transaction and thus, such financing is initially recorded within income in the amount equal to the value of property under operational management acquired or built using the funds of the Russian Federation and is consequently transferred to balances and transactions with the founder.
- (ii) Property and land plots under unlimited use that were transferred by the Russian Federation to enable NUST MISIS to conduct its core activities represent the founder's contribution and are recorded within balances and transactions with the founder, and no income is recognised.

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement. Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves measurement methodology, models and data inputs. Refer to Note 31 for the ECL measurement approach.

For receivables from legal entities, the University assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment on an individual basis.

For receivables from individuals, the University assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment for individually significant amounts, and then collectively for the amounts receivable that are not individually significant.

In determining the amount of ECL allowance, the University's management considers the age of receivables and collectability of the debt.

ECL allowance is made for 100% of doubtful receivables which are more than 360 days past due.

Presentation of financial instruments managed by the Endowment Fund in the consolidated financial statements. The University consolidates the financial instruments of the Endowment Fund into a single group of assets, the performance of which is measured on a fair value basis. Therefore, all financial instruments of the Endowment Fund are presented in the consolidated financial statements as financial assets measured at fair value through surplus (deficit).

6 Segment Information

For management purposes, NUST MISIS has been divided into units (branches) based on their geographic location. The following two reportable segments are presented for financial reporting purposes: NUST MISIS Moscow and Stary Oskol Institute of Technology (a branch of NUST MISIS). In addition, NUST MISIS management identifies the third category of “Other” where it discloses information about the following branches: Vyksa Branch of NUST MISIS, Gubkin Branch of NUST MISIS, Dushanbe Branch of NUST MISIS (Tajikistan), Novotroitsk Branch of NUST MISIS, Almalyk Branch of NUST MISIS (Uzbekistan), representative office of NUST MISIS in Abkhazia, as well as the Endowment Fund.

NUST MISIS management monitors the operating results of each segment in order to allocate resources and assess segment performance.

Item	Moscow	Stary Oskol	Other	Total	Moscow	Stary Oskol	Other	Total
	2025				2024			
Educational services provided as part of the public engagement	3,774,373	-	2,814	3,777,187	3,071,221	-	-	3,071,221
Transfers in the form of subsidies for other purposes	1,106,555	-	-	1,106,555	1,206,032	-	-	1,206,032
Transfers in the form of subsidies for capital investments	83,219	-	-	83,219	113,727	-	-	113,727
Subsidies and donations for scholarships	450,018	3,068	611	453,697	422,903	3,070	1,240	427,213
Other revenue from non-exchange transactions	529,017	23,707	146,085	698,809	504,276	14,037	153,808	672,121
Educational services (including paid tuition)	1,476,821	180,878	172,886	1,830,584	1,311,279	146,686	225,533	1,683,498
Research and development	1,437,033	9,943	66,209	1,513,184	1,423,128	8,926	28,707	1,460,761
Subsidies for public interest events	442,383	-	(691)	441,692	587,258	-	-	587,258
Operating leases	396,083	12,042	470	408,595	351,058	9,446	4,379	364,883
Other revenue from exchange transactions	423,949	12,719	23,664	460,332	373,991	6,796	(6,382)	374,406
Other revenue from transactions with assets	-	-	94,455	94,455	-	-	56,834	56,834
Total revenue	10,119,451	242,356	506,502	10,868,309	9,364,873	188,961	464,120	10,017,954

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Expenses								
Salaries, compensation under civil contracts and charges for said payments	6,131,603	362,156	483,093	6,976,852	5,620,280	342,311	440,149	6,402,739
Outsourced services	1,638,870	80,858	68,325	1,788,053	1,157,489	54,442	692,339	1,904,270
Depreciation and amortisation	744,059	30,833	95,928	870,820	820,670	39,951	97,608	958,229
Scholarships and transfers	389,577	51,320	53,329	494,226	339,752	50,135	51,299	441,186
Cost of raw materials and consumables used	193,078	6,522	10,758	210,358	303,968	13,286	12,434	329,689
Transportation and storage expenses	2,373	362	196	2,932	4,212	31	(4,244)	-
Taxes and duties	129,420	190	104	129,714	119,172	456	33	119,660
Accrual of impairment provision for receivables	-	-	-	-	15,145	-	17,663	32,808
Expenses of the financial year preceding the reporting year	27,730	2,833	-	30,563	6,003	458	(6,461)	-
Accrual of provision for legal claims	22,800	-	-	22,800	(159,084)	-	-	(159,084)
Other expenses	139,362	5,850	49,641	194,853	136,469	6,948	41,569	184,986
Total expenses	9,418,872	540,925	761,374	10,721,170	8,364,076	508,018	1,342,390	10,214,484
(Losses)/gains on foreign exchange transactions	(16,577)	-	42,873	26,296	-	-	44,852	44,852
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(41,925)	-	-	(41,925)	2,375	-	-	2,375
(Deficit)/surplus of segments for the year	642,077	(298,567)	(211,998)	131,511	1,003,173	(319,057)	(833,418)	(149,302)
Capital expenditure including proceeds from the founder	692,860	43,318	53,242	789,420	821,213	21,475	29,201	871,889

Capital expenditures represent additions of non-current assets, other than the non-current advances, including proceeds from founders and investments in associates.

Segment assets and liabilities 31 December 2025	Moscow	Stary Oskol	Other	Total
Non-current assets	22,378,817	1,261,554	611,495	24,251,867
Current assets	3,677,137	35,721	720,731	4,433,589
Total assets	26,055,954	1,297,275	1,332,226	28,685,456
Current liabilities	(494,928)	1,333,997	1,354,748	2,193,818
Total net assets	26,550,882	(36,722)	(22,522)	26,491,638
31 December 2024	Moscow	Stary Oskol	Other	Total
Non-current assets	22,453,840	1,261,447	681,485	24,396,772
Current assets	3,190,813	42,322	620,504	3,853,639
Total assets	25,644,653	1,303,769	1,301,989	28,250,411
Current liabilities	(199,117)	1,041,925	1,113,933	1,956,741
Total net assets	25,843,770	261,844	188,056	26,293,670

7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held on current accounts in the Russian Federal Treasury, bank account balances and cash on hand. Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flows cover the following amounts from the consolidated statement of financial position:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current accounts in the Russian Federal Treasury	3,210,566	2,748,045
Settlement accounts	149,669	154,762
Cash on hand	527	374
Monetary instruments	14	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,360,776	2,903,181

Cash on accounts with the Federal Treasury in the amount of RUB 56,960 thousand (31 December 2024: RUB 54,656 thousand) represents restricted cash as of the reporting date, including: grants in the form of subsidies in the amount of RUB 52,000 thousand (31 December 2024: RUB 52,759 thousand), subsidies for other purposes in the amount of RUB 4,960 thousand (31 December 2024: RUB 1,897 thousand). These funds are temporarily blocked on accounts with the Russian Federal Treasury at the end of the reporting period and can be used in the next reporting period after approval by the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Ministry of Finance, which is provided no later than 1 May of the year following the reporting year. Funds not approved for use are returned to the federal budget no later than 1 June of the year following the reporting year.

Cash and cash equivalents are placed in the following currencies:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Russian Rouble	3,224,964	2,761,067
Chinese Yuan	86,841	104,490
US Dollar	-	439
Other currencies	48,971	37,185
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,360,776	2,903,181

The table below discloses the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents analysed based on Russian rating agencies ACRA and Expert RA ratings at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. Fitch and Moody's ratings are provided only for financial organisations outside the Russian Federation:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Bank balances payable on demand	Balances on accounts with the Treasury	Bank balances payable on demand	Balances on accounts with the Treasury
<i>Expert RA rating</i>				
ruAAA	88,715	-	981	-
ruAA+	7,903	-	115,282	-
ruA+	2,642	-	-	-
ruA	-	-	-	-
Fitch BB-	-	-	22,320	-
Moody's B3	36,279	-	15,304	-
Unrated	14,130	3,210,566	875	2,748,045
Total	149,669	3,210,566	154,762	2,748,045

8 Receivables and Prepayments

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade receivables	444,988	435,932
Other financial receivables	76,603	101,302
Expected credit loss allowance for receivables	(155,445)	(168,188)
Total financial receivables	366,146	369,046
Advances to suppliers and contractors	36,654	55,072
Other non-financial receivables	18,661	75
Total non-financial receivables	55,315	55,147
Total receivables and prepayments	421,461	424,193

Receivables are denominated in Russian Roubles. The bulk of financial receivables represent income receivable from fee-based services and from property. Other financial receivables represent income receivable from other activities, enforced collections and issued loans.

Analysis by credit quality of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Trade receivables	Other financial receivables	Trade receivables	Other financial receivables
<i>less than 30 days overdue and not overdue</i>	365,472	12,701	334,209	18,241
<i>30 to 90 days overdue</i>	49	-	31,593	-
<i>91 to 180 days overdue</i>	836	-	4,155	-
<i>181 to 360 days overdue</i>	161	-	1,793	-
<i>over 360 days overdue</i>	78,470	63,902	64,182	83,061
Total	444,988	76,603	435,932	101,302
Impairment provision	(91,543)	(63,902)	(85,127)	(83,061)
Total	353,445	12,701	350,805	18,241

Movements in the ECL allowance for trade receivables are as follows:

	2025	2024
Carrying amount as at 1 January	168,188	152,778
Increase in provision charged to expenses	16,562	32,808
Utilisation of provision	-	(17,398)
Reversal of provision	(29,305)	-
Carrying amount as at 31 December	155,445	168,188

The University applies the IPSAS 41 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade accounts receivable and other receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The credit loss allowance for trade receivables is determined according to provision matrix presented in the table below. The provision matrix is based on the number of days that an asset is past due.

31 December 2025				
	Loss rate in % of gross amount	Gross carrying amount	Lifetime expected credit losses	Net carrying amount
<i>Trade receivables</i>				
- less than 30 days overdue, including not overdue	3%	365,472	(12,534)	352,937
- 30 to 90 days overdue	20%	49	(10)	39
- 91 to 180 days overdue	53%	836	(439)	396
- 181 to 360 days overdue	56%	161	(90)	72
- over 360 days overdue	100%	78,470	(78,470)	-
Total		444,988	(91,543)	353,444

31 December 2024				
<i>In % of gross amount</i>	Loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Lifetime expected credit losses	Net carrying amount
Trade receivables				
- less than 30 days overdue	3%	334,209	(11,462)	322,747
- 30 to 90 days overdue	20%	31,593	(6,301)	25,292
- 91 to 180 days overdue	53%	4,155	(2,184)	1,971
- 181 to 360 days overdue	56%	1,793	(998)	795
- over 360 days overdue	100%	64,182	(64,182)	-
Total		435,932	(85,127)	350,805

9 Financial Assets

The table below presents financial assets by types of securities:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Russian government bonds	140,107	136,474
Corporate bonds	368,025	131,718
Municipal bonds	34,242	-
Total bonds	542,373	268,192
Short-term deposits	63,637	202,258
Shares	26,531	30,414
Total financial assets	632,542	500,864

The table below presents financial assets by issuers' credit ratings prepared based on ratings of Russian ratings agencies:

31 December 2025						
	Russian government bonds	Municipal bonds	Corporate bonds	Short-term deposits	Shares	Total
ACRA						
AAA(RU)	-	-	319,249	-	-	319,249
AA(RU)	-	-	10,870	-	-	10,870
AA-(RU)	-	-	439	-	-	439
A+(RU)	-	-	19,620	-	-	19,620
A(RU)	-	-	871	-	-	871
Expert RA						
ruAAA	-	-	-	63,637	26,531	90,168
ruAA+	-	-	-	-	-	-
ruA-	-	-	16,977	-	-	16,977
Unrated	140,107	34,242	-	-	-	174,348
Total	140,107	34,242	368,025	63,637	26,531	632,542

31 December 2024						
	Russian government bonds	Municipal bonds	Corporate bonds	Short-term deposits	Shares	Total
ACRA						
AAA(RU)	-	-	64,606	-	-	64,606
AA+(RU)	-	-	22,025	-	-	22,025
AA(RU)	-	-	14,755	-	-	14,755
AA-(RU)	-	-	10,924	-	-	10,924
A+(RU)	-	-	1,845	-	-	1,845
BBB(RU)	-	-	1,293	-	-	1,293
Expert RA						
ruAAA	-	-	-	150,006	30,414	180,420
ruAA+	-	-	-	52,252	-	52,252
ruA-	-	-	15,450	-	-	15,450
ruBBB+	-	-	820	-	-	820
Unrated	136,474	-	-	-	-	136,474
Total	136,474	-	131,718	202,258	30,414	500,864

Movements in the carrying amount of bonds were as follows:

	2025	2024
Carrying amount as at 1 January	268,192	264,402
Loss from fair value revaluation	(12,679)	(203)
Accrued interest income	38,775	12,160
Received interest income	(38,775)	(12,160)
Purchases (gross)	797,231	258,958
Sales (gross)	(489,122)	(248,238)
Repayment	(21,249)	(6,727)
Carrying amount as at 31 December	542,373	268,192

According to agreements on trust management between managing companies and the Endowment Fund of NUST MISIS, securities transactions are performed by managing companies.

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10 Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Land plots	Residential buildings	Non-residential buildings	Machinery and equipment	Production and maintenance tools	Buildings	Transport vehicles	Construction in progress	Total
Cost									
At the beginning of the period	12,291,714	5,168,189	6,025,621	8,056,538	471,007	41,524	64,712	647,159	32,766,464
Additions	-	-	2,325	643,586	87,911	-	3,375	52,223	789,420
Disposals (-)	(108)	-	(21,391)	(11,532)	(3,427)	(9)	(2,362)	(37,867)	(76,697)
Transfers from construction in progress to	-	-	-	126,899	11	-	-	(126,910)	-
At the end of the period	12,291,605	5,168,189	6,006,555	8,815,491	555,501	41,515	65,725	534,606	33,479,188
Depreciation									
At the beginning of the period	-	(1,109,412)	(1,534,529)	(5,657,679)	(389,997)	(11,601)	(39,907)	-	(8,743,126)
Charges	-	(104,287)	(138,537)	(560,396)	(19,607)	(4,185)	(4,631)	-	(831,642)
Disposal of depreciation (+)	-	-	6,794	11,330	2,820	-	2,362	-	23,307
At the end of the period	-	(1,213,698)	(1,666,272)	(6,206,745)	(406,784)	(15,786)	(42,176)	-	(9,551,461)
Carrying amount									
At the beginning of the period	12,291,714	4,058,777	4,491,092	2,398,859	81,010	29,923	24,805	647,159	24,023,338
At the end of the period	12,291,605	3,954,491	4,340,283	2,608,746	148,718	25,729	23,549	534,606	23,927,726

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For the year ended 31 December 2024	Land plots	Residential buildings	Non-residential buildings	Machinery and equipment	Production and maintenance tools	Buildings	Transport vehicles	Construction in progress	Total
Cost									
At the beginning of the period	12,361,009	5,168,189	6,040,680	7,440,407	404,308	40,886	57,490	519,219	32,032,188
Additions	10,838	-	-	639,564	73,994	638	7,820	139,035	871,889
Disposals (-)	(80,133)	-	(15,059)	(23,433)	(14,656)	-	(598)	(3,734)	(137,613)
Transfers from construction in progress to property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	7,361	-	-	(7,361)	-
At the end of the period	12,291,714	5,168,189	6,025,621	8,056,538	471,007	41,524	64,712	647,159	32,766,464
Depreciation									
At the beginning of the period	-	(1,007,190)	(1,400,467)	(5,117,094)	(327,341)	(8,344)	(38,387)	-	(7,898,824)
Charges	-	(102,222)	(139,248)	(562,565)	(71,157)	(3,257)	(1,943)	-	(880,392)
Disposal of depreciation (+)	-	-	5,186	21,980	8,501	-	423	-	36,090
At the end of the period	-	(1,109,412)	(1,534,529)	(5,657,679)	(389,997)	(11,601)	(39,907)	-	(8,743,126)
Carrying amount									
At the beginning of the period	12,361,009	4,160,999	4,640,213	2,323,313	76,967	32,524	19,103	519,219	24,133,364
At the end of the period	12,291,714	4,058,777	4,491,092	2,398,859	81,010	29,923	24,805	647,159	24,023,338

Construction in progress. Construction in progress includes construction and reconstruction of property, plant and equipment.

Free use of property.

The Almalyk Branch of NUST MISIS (Uzbekistan) has four facilities (administration building, academic building, dormitories and gym) that were received for free, perpetual use based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Orders of the Mayor of Almalyk for the purpose of organising the activities of the branch of NUST MISIS in Almalyk. The University assessed that it has no control over these facilities and considers them under a concession agreement with the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the provision of public education services.

As at 31 December 2025, NUST MISIS provided to Federal State Budgetary Institution “National Accreditation Agency for Education” (Main State Centre for Education Evaluation before 2024), Pirogov Clinical Hospital No. 1, Foodtime LLC and TOP LLC non-residential premises of 663 square meters, 108 square meters, 981 square meters and 14 square meters respectively, for free use (31 December 2024: 663 square meters, 108 square meters and 981 square meters).

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11 Intangible Assets

Movements in the carrying amount of intangible assets were as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Website	Patents	Software products	Know-how	Computer software licences	Right to use education platforms	R&D in progress	Rights to use property received free of charge	Total
Cost									
At the beginning of the period	20,966	35,584	28,481	48,972	105,805	70,000	1,215	246,490	557,513
Additions	1,656	15,231	3,756	4,704	14,276	5,000	38,225	10,166	93,014
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,291)	-	(36,291)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	(32,839)	-	-	-	(32,839)
At the end of the period	22,622	50,815	32,237	53,676	87,243	75,000	3,148	256,656	581,397
Amortisation									
At the beginning of the period	(9,728)	(7,460)	(10,347)	(41,850)	(48,804)	(70,000)	-	(49,068)	(237,257)
Charges	(2,987)	(3,969)	(2,563)	(1,227)	(3,237)	(5,000)	-	(58,057)	(77,040)
Disposal of amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	-	-	(1,219)	-	-	-	(1,219)
At the end of the period	(12,715)	(11,429)	(12,910)	(43,077)	(53,260)	(75,000)	-	(107,125)	(315,516)
Carrying amount									
At the beginning of the period	11,238	28,124	18,134	7,122	57,001	-	1,215	197,422	320,256
At the end of the period	9,906	39,386	19,327	10,598	33,983	-	3,148	149,531	265,880

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For the year ended 31 December 2024	Website	Patents	Software products	Know-how	Computer software licences	Right to use education platforms	R&D in progress	Rights to use property received free of charge	Total
Cost									
At the beginning of the	19,417	26,519	28,425	47,846	88,942	68,000	698	208,328	488,175
Additions	1,549	9,696	758	1,145	17,117	2,000	23,909	38,162	94,336
Disposals	-	-	(702)	(19)	(239)	-	(23,392)	-	(24,352)
Other movements	-	(631)	-	-	(15)	-	-	-	(646)
At the end of the period	20,966	35,584	28,481	48,972	105,805	70,000	1,215	246,490	557,513
Amortisation									
At the beginning of the period	(7,147)	(6,131)	(8,079)	(36,068)	(35,139)	(68,000)	-	-	(160,564)
Charges	(2,581)	(1,329)	(2,648)	(5,801)	(13,559)	(2,000)	-	(49,068)	(76,986)
Disposal of amortisation	-	-	380	19	161	-	-	-	560
Other movements	-	-	-	-	(267)	-	-	-	(267)
At the end of the period	(9,728)	(7,460)	(10,347)	(41,850)	(48,804)	(70,000)	-	(49,068)	(237,257)
Carrying amount									
At the beginning of the	12,270	20,388	20,346	11,778	53,803	-	698	208,328	327,611
At the end of the period	11,238	28,124	18,134	7,122	57,001	-	1,215	197,422	320,256

All the groups of intangible assets except for software licences were developed by the University.

Intangible asset groups are represented by:

Know-how stands for any information (inventions, original technology, knowledge and skills) that is protected by trade secret and can be subject to purchase and sale or may be used for achieving a competitive advantage over other businesses.

A patent is a protection document certifying an exclusive right, authorship and priority of an invention, utility model or industrial prototype.

Software product is software designed for a specific group of consumers and used by NUST MISIS to carry out research and development per any terms of reference that contain client requirements.

Computer software licences – non-exclusive rights acquired to use certain software products specified in the licence agreement.

Right to use education platforms – right to use the Open Education platform. The University is using this right to publish its proprietary training materials to improve availability and quality of the University's educational programmes.

The cost of intangible assets developed by the University comprises costs related to the labour costs and registration of title to any intangible asset developed.

R&D in progress. As at 31 December 2025, R&D in progress mostly represents the capitalised cost of development and international registration of patents, know-how and software in the amount of RUB 3,148 thousand (31 December 2024: RUB 1,215 thousand).

Rights to use property received free of charge. Intangible assets also include contracts for the free use of real estate, a vehicle, and equipment concluded by NUST MISIS with third parties, the remaining useful lives of which as at the reporting date range from 1 year to 35 years.

As at 31 December 2025, the University received real estate with a total area of 20,965 square meters for free use (31 December 2024: 31,060 square meters), including 11,409 square meters of non-residential buildings and premises (31 December 2024: 22,139 square meters), 4,795 square meters of land plots (31 December 2024: 4,795 square meters), 2,436 square meters of residential buildings and premises (31 December 2024: 4,126 square meters), and 2,325 square meters of other property (31 December 2024: none). The property received for free use is used to provide higher, secondary and additional education programmes.

The Dushanbe Branch of NUST MISIS (Tajikistan) has two facilities (academic building, land plot) that were received for free, perpetual use based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 935 of 6 October 2010 and Contract No. 11PR "On the Procedure for the Free Use of Real Estate Owned by the Republic of Tajikistan" of 30 September 2012 for the purpose of organising the activities of the branch of NUST MISIS in Dushanbe. According to the University's management, the conditions for applying concession accounting have not been met, and therefore the rights of use are recognised as intangible assets.

In 2013 and 2023, the University received land plots with a total area of 3.28 hectares for free, perpetual use to establish a sports and recreation camp in the Republic of Abkhazia. The transfer occurred under governmental acts adopted by the Republic of Abkhazia. Since there is no free market for land in the Republic of Abkhazia, it is practically impossible to determine the fair value of these land plots. The University pays land tax to the budget of the Republic of Abkhazia. In view of the above, the University did not assess on initial recognition the fair value of right-of-use assets for these land plots.

12 Leases

Lessee

The University does not engage in significant operations as a lessee within the scope of IPSAS 43 "Leases".

Lessor

NUST MISIS leases property to third parties under operating leases. No property was transferred under finance leases in 2025 or 2024.

The revenue of NUST MISIS from operating leases for 2025 amounted to RUB 408,595 thousand (2024: RUB 364,883 thousand).

In addition, as at 31 December 2025, NUST MISIS provided to Federal State Budgetary Institution “National Accreditation Agency for Education” (Main State Centre for Education Evaluation before 2024), Pirogov Clinical Hospital No. 1 and Foodtime LLC non-residential premises of 663 square meters, 108 square meters and 981 square meters respectively, for free use (31 December 2024: 663 square meters, 108 square meters and 981 square meters).

As at 31 December 2025, the value of property, plant and equipment transferred under operating leases was RUB 410,922 thousand (31 December 2024: RUB 257,220 thousand), including RUB 332,849 thousand transferred under contracts for a fee and RUB 78,072 thousand transferred for free use (31 December 2024: RUB 187,774 thousand and RUB 69,446 thousand, respectively).

13 Trade and Other Payables

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade payables	222,178	160,205
Other payables	5,620	4,774
Total financial payables	227,798	164,979
Salaries payable	423,559	347,406
Other payables	130,218	197,422
Total non-financial payables	553,777	544,828
Total payables	781,575	709,807

Payables are denominated in Russian Roubles.

Financial payables comprise payables for property maintenance services, utility costs and other works and services. The bulk of payables for other works and services represents amounts that will be paid from funding under government contracts, in accordance with contractual conditions.

Salaries payable represent a provision for unused vacations in the amount of RUB 423,559 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: RUB 347,406 thousand).

14 Taxation

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Value-added tax	37,824	34,559
Other tax settlements	105,820	85,487
Total taxation	143,644	120,046

Other taxes payable include the unified social tax in connection with the recognition of liabilities for future vacations payable within twelve months after the reporting date of RUB 105,820 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: RUB 85,487 thousand).

15 Advances Received for Non-Exchange Transactions

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Advances received for non-exchange transactions		
Donations for statutory activity	47,050	137,270
Advance from research centre Stiftung Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron	104,313	104,313
Subsidies for the development of the University	77,170	89,200
Grants for scientific research from RSF	103,422	51,605
Subsidies received to pay scholarships	718	-
Other grants	47	2,231
Total advances received for non-exchange transactions	332,719	384,619

Subsidies for the development of the University are recognised within current income in the amount of confirmed expenses when incurred. Balances not used in the current year can be used in the next reporting period for the same purposes, subject to agreement with the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

16 Advances Received for Exchange Transactions

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Advances received for exchange transactions		
Advances received on income from fee-based work and services	864,066	730,612
Advances received on gains generated by property	25,640	8,397
Advances received on other income	241	1
Total advances received for exchange transactions	889,947	739,010

Included in the advances received on property gains are advances received from the lessees of the premises under the University’s operational management.

17 Balances and Transactions with the Founder

Balances and transactions with the founder are represented by immovable and highly valuable movable assets, land plots under unlimited use and construction in progress.

Highly valuable movable assets are movable assets worth more than RUB 500,000 acquired from state sources of financing.

Below is the reconciliation of movements in property, plant and equipment under operational management and construction in progress for the property, plant and equipment that generate balances and transactions with the founder:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cost		
At the beginning of the period	27,997,806	28,045,910
Additions to property, plant and equipment	125,393	51,220
Disposals	(30,011)	(99,324)
At the end of the period	28,093,188	27,997,806
Depreciation		
At the beginning of the period	(6,175,928)	(5,730,778)
Charges	(438,177)	(454,481)
Disposal of depreciation	14,916	9,331
At the end of the period	(6,599,188)	(6,175,928)
Carrying amount		
At the beginning of the period	21,821,878	22,315,132
At the end of the period	21,494,000	21,821,878

The table below contains details of line item “Additions to property, plant and equipment”:

	2025	2024
Highly valuable movable property, including:	123,125	39,744
<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	121,963	39,744
<i>Production and maintenance tools</i>	1,161	-
Non-residential buildings	2,268	-
Buildings	-	638
Land plots	-	10,838
Total additions to property, plant and equipment	125,393	51,220

18 Revenue from Educational Services

	2025	2024
Educational services provided as part of the public engagement	3,669,797	3,039,199
Fee-based educational services	1,830,584	1,683,498
Subsidies for other educational purposes	107,390	32,022
Total revenue from educational services	5,607,771	4,754,719

19 Revenue from Research and Development Work

	2025	2024
Research and development work under commercial contracts	826,668	808,566
Scientific and technical services	275,363	231,339
R&D work under public engagement	291,391	248,611
Subsidies for the development of material and technical resources	100,000	-
R&D work under Federal Special Purpose Programmes	19,762	115,399
Support to young and leading researchers	-	32,346
Grants for development of scientific and technology projects	-	24,500
Total revenue from research and development work	1,513,184	1,460,761

20 Subsidies for the Development of the University

	2025	2024
Subsidies under the Strategic Academic Leadership Programme and for the development of student design leadership	1,033,913	730,689
Subsidies under the programme on developing advanced engineering schools	5,659	421,097
Subsidies for development of the University's property	83,219	113,727
Other subsidies and grants	66,983	54,246
Total subsidies for development of the University	1,189,774	1,319,759

21 Subsidies and Donations for Scholarships

Included in income are the following types of subsidies and donations for scholarships:

	2025	2024
Student scholarships	442,775	404,247
Individual scholarships	10,922	22,966
Total subsidies and donations for scholarships	453,697	427,213

The expenses include the following types of subsidies and allowances:

	2025	2024
Student scholarships	(464,129)	(387,314)
Social support allowances	(30,097)	(53,872)
Total scholarships and transfers	(494,226)	(441,186)

22 Grants from Research Foundations

Income includes the following grants from research foundations.

	2025	2024
Grants from RSF	354,945	383,533
Grants from international organisations	-	4,297
Grants to support the National Technological Initiative Centre for Quantum Communications	18,500	18,500
Grants for scientific research from RFBR	-	27
Total grants from research foundations	373,445	406,357

23 Subsidies for Public Interest Events

	2025	2024
“Decades of Science and Technology” project	149,901	69,966
Implementation of customer-centric principles in the activities of the Ministry of Education and Science	135,141	105,700
“Centre for Youth Initiatives in Science” project	41,600	40,000
“Formation of a Relevant Scientific and Educational Agenda” project	30,000	25,000
Other subsidies and grants	85,051	346,592
Total subsidies for public interest events	441,692	587,258

24 Other Services

	2025	2024
Income from dormitory accommodation	218,728	182,373
Income from free rights to use property	61,701	49,068
Income from providing conditions for the implementation of projects under RSF grants	38,140	42,354
Experimental production	34,784	47,459
Sale of intellectual property	16,910	1,540
Sports Complex services	15,540	17,481
Fines, penalties, forfeits, and other enforced collections receivable	12,626	11,508
Publishing House, sales of printed materials	11,684	9,263
Income from the sale of additional services related to education	10,108	8,151
Other services	89,069	54,277
Total other services	509,290	423,474

25 Salaries, Compensation under Civil Contracts and Charges for Said Payments

	2025	2024
Salaries	(5,394,798)	(4,989,630)
Unified social contribution	(1,494,070)	(1,335,086)
Compensation under civil contracts	(87,985)	(78,023)
Total salaries, compensation under civil contracts and charges for said payments	(6,976,852)	(6,402,739)

26 Outsourced Services

	2025	2024
Repair work	(417,365)	(447,815)
Utilities	(387,837)	(363,038)
Maintenance of premises	(163,402)	(161,499)
Information and consulting services	(156,031)	(97,407)
Security, cash collection services	(139,155)	(129,067)
Conducting events, workshops, conferences	(124,068)	(334,588)
Research and development services	(116,899)	(159,786)
Technical maintenance of equipment and utility systems	(103,040)	(44,021)
Software maintenance, fine-tuning and acquisition	(77,220)	(66,723)
Telecommunications	(15,712)	(15,745)
Professional development	(7,132)	(10,639)
Bank services	(6,364)	(6,416)
Insurance	(1,300)	(1,279)
Other services	(72,528)	(66,247)
Total outsourced services	(1,788,053)	(1,904,270)

Other services in 2025 and 2024 include medical services, news management and publication services, and other.

27 Other Expenses

	2025	2024
Business trip expenses	(51,165)	(55,588)
Transfer of property free of charge	(28,336)	-
Organising social functions	(27,986)	(45,869)
Advertising expenses	(27,289)	(34,354)
Transport and accommodation allowances to students	(5,365)	(6,715)
Membership fees	(7,334)	(3,936)
Other expenses	(78,375)	(36,638)
Total other expenses	(225,851)	(183,100)

28 Taxes and Duties

	2025	2024
Land tax	(73,477)	(74,003)
Property tax	(39,289)	(41,841)
State duties and charges	(16,568)	(3,438)
Transport tax	(381)	(378)
Total taxes and duties	(129,714)	(119,660)

29 Income Tax

Income tax was accrued on income from fee-based educational, research and other services.

	2025	2024
Current income tax	(38,739)	(9,116)
Deferred tax – origination and reversal of temporary differences at the tax rate of 25%/20%	(3,186)	7,639
Deferred tax effect from the increase in the tax rate to 25%	-	3,852
Total income tax	(41,925)	2,375

On 12 July 2024, Federal Law No. 176-FZ on Amendments to part one and part two of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation and on the invalidation of certain provisions of legislative acts of the Russian Federation was adopted (published on 12 July 2024, hereinafter referred to as the “Law”). In accordance with the provisions of the Law, the corporate income tax rate was increased from 20% to 25%. This change became effective starting 1 January 2025.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised as at 31 December 2025 were remeasured by the University using the new income tax rate of 25%. The effect of this remeasurement is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated statement of financial performance of these consolidated financial statements for 2024 within income tax expenses.

30 Consolidated Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Below is the reconciliation between the actual amounts on a comparative basis, as presented in the consolidated statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts, and actual amounts in the consolidated statement of cash flows for 2025. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared for 2025 and include all branches of NUST MISIS and the Endowment Fund. The budget is also prepared for 2025 and includes all of the University’s branches, but does not include cash flows from activities of the Endowment Fund.

	Operating activities	Investing activities	Financing activities	Effect of changes in exchange rates	Total
Actual amounts on a comparative basis, as presented in the budget and in the consolidated statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts	1,351,556	(694,529)	-	(25,014)	632,014
Differences in the basis of accounting	(183,431)	(56,884)	65,896	-	(174,418)
Actual amount in the consolidated statement of cash flows	1,168,126	(751,412)	65,896	(25,014)	457,596

31 Financial Risk Management

The risk management function within NUST MISIS is carried out in respect of financial risks, operational risks and legal risks. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary function of financial risk management is to establish risk limits and to ensure that any exposure to risk stays within these limits. The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure the proper functioning of internal policies and procedures in order to minimise these risks.

Below is the structure of the University’s financial assets and liabilities:

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash and cash equivalents			
Treasury	7	3,210,566	2,748,045
Cash in bank settlement accounts	7	149,669	154,762
Cash on hand	7	527	374
Monetary instruments	7	14	-
Receivables			
Trade receivables	8	353,445	350,805
Other financial receivables	8	12,701	18,241
Financial support for bids and contracts		165	248
Investments of the Endowment Fund			
Debt securities	9	542,373	268,192
Short-term deposits	9	63,637	202,258
Shares	9	26,531	30,414
Total financial assets		4,359,628	3,773,339
Payables			
Trade payables	13	222,178	160,205
Other payables	13	5,620	4,774
Other liabilities		165	248
Total financial liabilities		227,963	165,227

Credit risk. NUST MISIS takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of services provided as part of NUST MISIS's income-generating activities on deferral terms, and as a result of the University's cash deposits in bank accounts and Treasury accounts.

Cash and cash equivalents represent the most significant financial assets of the University. The University's management controls the credit risk by establishing a list of banks with which the University can deposit cash and cash equivalents. At 31 December 2025, almost all cash of the University is placed with the Russian Federation Treasury and therefore has the minimal credit risk. The analysis of cash and cash equivalents by their credit quality is presented in Note 7.

In respect of trade receivables, NUST MISIS reviews the ageing analysis of outstanding trade receivables and follows up on past due balances.

In respect of financial assets of the Endowment Fund, in order to mitigate risk levels, the University engages a professional organisation to manage these financial assets.

The maximum credit risk exposure arising for the University by types of assets can be estimated using the above table of financial assets and liability structure.

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement. Expected credit loss (ECL) is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of future cash shortfalls (i.e. the weighted average of credit losses, with the respective risks of default occurring in a given time period used as weights). An ECL measurement is unbiased and is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

ECL measurement is based on four components used by the University: Probability of Default (“PD”), Exposure at Default (“EAD”), Loss Given Default (“LGD”) and Discount Rate.

The ECLs that are estimated by management for the purposes of these consolidated financial statements are point-in-time estimates, rather than through-the-cycle estimates that are commonly used for regulatory purposes. The estimates consider forward-looking information, therefore ECLs reflect probability weighted development of key macroeconomic variables that have an impact on credit risk.

The University applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables and contract assets.

In general, ECL is the sum of the multiplications of the following credit risk parameters:

EAD, PD and LGD, that are defined as explained above, and discounted to present value using the instrument's effective interest rate. The ECL is determined by predicting credit risk parameters (EAD, PD and LGD) for each future year during the lifetime period for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the financial asset has been repaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future period, that is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed up. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

Management of the University developed a credit policy and consistently monitors its credit risks in respect of receivables. Trade receivables are represented by high number of counterparties, most of them being students and other trainees. The University makes continuous assessment of its debtors' creditworthiness and, if required, creates allowance for expected credit losses. The University mitigates its credit risk by entering into agreements on provision of educational services with students on prepayment basis, and through a systematic analysis of receivables deciding whether the students with outstanding tuition fee should be expelled.

The University's management reviews ageing analysis of outstanding trade receivables and follows up on past due balances.

Market risk. NUST MISIS takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in (a) foreign currencies, (b) financial instruments of the Endowment Fund exposed to general and specific market movements.

NUST MISIS caps the level of acceptable risk and monitors it on a daily basis. However, the use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

Interest rate risk is inherent in bonds of the Endowment Fund with a fixed coupon rate. The University's management believes that the exposure of financial instruments to interest rate risk is not significant.

Currency risk. NUST MISIS's assets and liabilities are barely exposed to currency risk. At 31 December 2025, over 97% of the University's financial assets and 100% of its financial liabilities are denominated in Russian roubles (31 December 2024: over 90% of financial assets and 100% of financial liabilities). In respect of currency risk, NUST MISIS sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total. The positions are monitored monthly.

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that NUST MISIS will encounter difficulty in meeting financial liabilities. NUST MISIS is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources. NUST MISIS management monitors monthly rolling forecasts of cash flows. The University believes that it has sufficient liquidity due to the insignificant amount of financial liabilities relative to its financial assets.

32 Fair value and categories of financial instruments

The University uses the following 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 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The table below presents the structure of the University's financial assets and liabilities. The University's management believes that the carrying amounts of its financial assets and liabilities do not differ materially from their fair values.

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		Carrying amount			Fair value				
	Note	Fair value through surplus or deficit	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Gross carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2025									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Debt securities	9	542,373			542,373	542,373			542,373
Equity securities	9	26,531			26,531	26,531			26,531
		568,905			568,905	568,905			568,905
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Cash and cash equivalents	7,9		3,424,412		3,424,412			3,424,412	3,424,412
Trade and other receivables	8		366,146		366,146			366,146	366,146
			3,790,558		3,790,558			3,790,558	3,790,558
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Trade payables	13		(222,178)		(222,178)			(222,178)	(222,178)
			(222,178)		(222,178)			(222,178)	(222,178)

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	Note	Fair value through surplus or deficit	Carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	Fair value			Total
			Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Other financial liabilities		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
31 December 2024									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Debt securities	9	268,192			268,192	268,192			268,192
Equity securities	9	30,414			30,414	30,414			30,414
		298,606			298,606	298,606			298,606
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Cash and cash equivalents	7,9		3,105,439		3,105,439			3,105,439	3,105,439
Trade and other receivables	8		369,046		369,046			369,046	369,046
			3,474,485		3,474,485			3,474,485	3,474,485
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Trade payables	13		(160,205)		(160,205)			(160,205)	(160,205)
			(160,205)		(160,205)			(160,205)	(160,205)

33 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control, or if one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Balances and transactions with related parties were as follows:

Related party transactions	Sale of goods and services		Purchases of goods and services	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Associate	14,972	9,024	9,523	14,273
Total	14,972	9,024	9,523	14,273

Payables to and receivables from related parties	Receivables		Payables	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Associate	140	200	50	3,221
Total	140	200	50	3,221

Compensation to key management personnel

Key management personnel includes the following persons: Rectors and Vice-Rectors, members of the Supervisory Board and Academic Council.

The information about remunerations to the University's key management personnel, including social security contributions, is presented in the table below:

	2025	2024
Short-term benefits:		
- Salaries	236,647	226,197
- Incentive benefits, bonuses and increments	173,912	194,840
- Unified social contribution	105,346	97,218
- Other payments	89,881	48,077
Total	605,786	566,332

34 Contingencies and Commitments

Legal proceedings. From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the University may be received.

The University has no significant litigations as at 31 December 2024.

Tax contingencies. Russian tax legislation which was enacted or substantively enacted at the end of 2024, is subject to varying interpretations when being applied to the transactions and activities of the University. Consequently, tax positions taken by management and the formal documentation supporting the tax positions may be challenged by tax authorities. Russian tax administration is gradually strengthening, including the fact that there is a higher risk of review of tax transactions without a clear business purpose or with tax noncompliant counterparties. Tax inspections may cover three calendar years preceding the year when it was decided to conduct the inspection. Under certain circumstances, reviews may cover longer periods.

Capital expenditure commitments. As at 31 December 2025, the University had contractual commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment in the amount of RUB 33,850 thousand (31 December 2024: RUB 10,578 thousand).

35 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

As at the sign-off date of these consolidated financial statements, the University has no significant financial risks, including credit risk, it is marginally exposed to currency risk, has no external or internal loans, and receives main funding from the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education. Volatility in financial markets may have a negative effect on the valuation of the University's assets.

According to management estimates, there were no events after the end of the reporting period requiring adjustments or disclosures in the University's consolidated financial statements.



Leninskiy avenue, 4, bld.1
Moscow, 119049

+7 (499) 236-21-05
+7 (495) 955-00-32

misis.ru

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