

O'KEY GROUP S.A.

**Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019 and
Independent Auditor's Report**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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Audit report

To the Shareholders of
O'KEY GROUP S.A.

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of O'KEY GROUP S.A. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as at 31 December 2019, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee or equivalent.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the EU Regulation No 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (Law of 23 July 2016) and with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as adopted for Luxembourg by the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" (CSSF). Our responsibilities under the EU Regulation No 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the "Responsibilities of the "Réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under Article 5(1) of the EU Regulation No 537/2014.



The non-audit services that we have provided to the Company and its controlled undertakings, if applicable, for the year then ended, are disclosed in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the Key audit matter
<p><i>Adoption of IFRS 16 'Leases'</i></p> <p>Refer to Notes 4, 5, 16, 26 and 35 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.</p> <p>The Group has adopted IFRS 16 'Leases' from 1 January 2019 under the modified retrospective approach, as permitted by the standard's transitional provisions. As the result of the adoption on the transition date, the Group recognised right-of-use assets in the amount of RUB 25,226,179 thousand representing its rights to use the underlying leased assets and lease liabilities of RUB 29,227,792 thousand representing its obligations to make lease payments.</p> <p>Adoption of the new lease standard was considered by us to be one of the key audit matters because of the large number of the Group's lease arrangements, variety of underlying contractual terms and the fact that recognition of the leases required applying judgement by the Group, in particular, in determining the lease term for the leases that contain extension options, and the discount rate.</p>	<p>We have performed the following audit procedures to address the key audit matter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of and evaluated the Group's processes and relevant control activities relating to identification of leases and their accounting under IFRS 16. • We gained understanding of the Group's accounting policy for leases and the selected transition approach and assessed their compliance with the requirements of the new lease standard. • We assessed completeness of the Group's listing of the lease contracts in place, including through reading minutes of meetings and review of expense accounts. • For a sample of leases, we performed detailed testing of key inputs used in the calculation of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognised on the transition date by tracing them to supporting lease contracts and other relevant documentation, as well as independently recalculated the amounts selected. • We evaluated whether the Group's approach to determination of the lease terms for the leases that contain extension options is in line with the requirements of IFRS 16 and whether the judgements applied therein are reasonable. • With involvement of our internal valuation experts, we considered adequacy of the Group's methodology for the calculation of the discount rates applied in the lease calculations. • We evaluated reasonableness of application by the Group of IAS 36 'Impairment of assets' to the right-of-use-assets recognised at 1 January 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We considered adequacy of IFRS 16 adoption disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
<p><i>Recognition of bonuses from suppliers</i></p> <p>Refer to Notes 4 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.</p> <p>The Group receives various types of bonuses from suppliers relating to purchase of goods for resale. The bonuses are provided in the form of volume discounts, slotting fees and other counter payments. Recognition of these bonuses leads to a significant reduction to the cost of goods sold and inventory value. While the major portion of the bonuses is recognised and settled within the year, a material amount remains outstanding within trade and other receivables as at the reporting date.</p> <p>Recognition of bonuses from suppliers was one of the matters of most significance in our audit because their impact on the Group's cost of goods sold, inventory and trade and other receivable balances is material, the number of underlying contracts with suppliers is large and their terms can be complex. Further, recognition of amounts receivable from suppliers as at the reporting date and allocation of the bonuses to cost of goods sold and the inventory balance requires a certain level of judgement by the Group, including that in relation to timing of fulfilment of the performance conditions that entitle the Group to the bonuses and evidence thereof.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to address the key audit matter included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding, evaluation of design and testing of relevant control activities that the Group has established in relation to recognition of bonuses from suppliers. Understanding and evaluation of the accounting policy applied by the Group for accounting for bonuses from suppliers. Reading significant contracts with suppliers and understanding if the Group complies with the conditions that entitle the Group to bonuses from suppliers. Retrospective analysis of prior year bonuses receivable against subsequent settlements to assess accuracy of the Group's estimates in the current year. Analytical procedures over the accuracy and existence of the bonuses recognised in the current year based on historical data. Detailed testing, on a sample basis, of bonuses recognised and settled during the year by agreeing to respective supporting documentation. Agreeing bonuses receivable as at the reporting date to external confirmations obtained from suppliers on a sample basis, or alternative procedures through tracing the amounts recognised against underlying agreements and other relevant documentation. Performing analytical procedures to assess reasonableness of the allocation of bonuses to the goods that remain in stock at the reporting date. Confirming that accounting policy for offsetting of bonuses receivable from suppliers against trade payables is in line with IFRS and that the factual offsetting is in line with the accounting policy. Considering adequacy of disclosures of information about the bonuses from suppliers in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Non-current assets impairment assessment

Refer to Notes 4, 15, 16 and 17 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

As at 31 December 2019, the carrying value of the Group's non-current assets that are subject to impairment assessment under IAS 36 approximates 70% of total assets. These non-current assets are primarily attributable to the Group's stores.

As at the reporting date, the Group assessed whether there is any indication that the carrying value of the non-current assets may not be recoverable and carried out an impairment testing for those individual assets or cash-generating units (CGUs) represented by individual stores where such indication was noted. Impairment loss was identified in the impairment testing performed.

This is one of the key audit matters due to the magnitude of the carrying value of these non-current assets, judgement exercised by the Group in determining whether or not there are specific indicators of impairment and judgements applied in the calculation of the recoverable amount of these assets.

In addition, strong competition in the Russian retail market and moderate consumer behaviour underpin the uncertainty of accounting estimates and the risk of significant adjustments in future periods to the carrying value of the Group's non-current assets recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit procedures to address the key audit matter included the following:

- We obtained understanding and evaluated the design of the Group's relevant control activities around the impairment review.
- We also assessed whether the Group's approach to determination of CGUs and identification and use of the indicators that the Group's stores and other non-current assets may be impaired is reasonable.

For those significant CGUs where impairment indicators were identified, we assessed whether the value in use or fair value less costs of disposal approach applied by the Group to determine recoverable amount in each particular case is appropriate in the circumstances. We further obtained and analysed underlying calculations prepared by the Group for impairment testing.

Our audit procedures were carried out with the involvement of internal valuation experts and included:

- Reviewing the adequacy and consistency of methods applied to calculations of value in use, and the calculations' mathematical accuracy.
- Evaluating the reasonableness of the Group's key assumptions and forecasts in the prior period, in order to assess the accuracy of the Group's forecasts for future periods.
- Verifying the appropriateness of budgets of the CGUs for projected periods used in the value in use calculations through inquiries of the Group, corroborating the Group's explanations, examining supporting documentation and comparing inputs against available external industry data.
- Analysing and assessing in detail the key assumptions that significantly affect future cash flows of the CGUs and the discount rate applied by the Group to calculate the recoverable amount, by comparing it to the weighted-average cost of capital determined for the Group with due regard to its inherent risks.
- Performing sensitivity analysis of the results of the Group's assessment to reasonably possible changes to key assumptions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing the presentation and disclosure of information about the impairment test as carried out by the Group in the consolidated financial statements for its consistency with requirements of IAS 36 and its adequacy in the context of the consolidated financial statements as a whole.
<p><i>Recoverability of deferred tax assets recognised for the carryforward of unused tax losses</i></p> <p>Refer to Notes 4 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.</p> <p>As at 31 December 2019, the carrying value of the Group's deferred tax assets amounts to RUB 4,175,871 thousand, including RUB 2,840,607 thousand arising on the accumulated tax losses carried forward by LLC Fresh Market that develops the Group's chain of discounter stores under the DA! brand starting from 2015.</p> <p>A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.</p> <p>The Group performed the assessment of and concluded on the recoverability of the deferred tax assets. This analysis was based on the long-term financial projections for LLC Fresh Market, which includes estimates of future profits.</p>	<p>The audit procedures we have performed to address the key audit matter consisted of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding and evaluation of design of relevant control activities that the Group has in place in relation to recognition of current and deferred income taxes and long-term budget preparation. • Comparing the Group's forecasts in the long-term budget prepared in prior year to actual performance to assess adequacy of the Group's estimates in the current year. • Assessing accuracy of the deferred tax calculations. • Considering any limitations to the amount and timing of utilisation of the unused tax loss as established by the Russian tax legislation. • Obtaining the long-term budget prepared by the Group for LLC Fresh Market and challenging the expected future profits and assumptions regarding future earnings as reflected therein, including by comparing to actual results to date and industry trends. • Analysing the treatment of differences between accounting and tax books in the planning of future taxable profit. • Considering adequacy of disclosures on the deferred tax positions and assumptions used in assessing recoverability of the deferred tax assets from tax losses carry forward in the consolidated financial statements.



This area was significant to our audit because of the history of tax losses generated by LLC Fresh Market, the complexity and subjectivity of the assessment process, which is based on assumptions that are inherently uncertain and affected by the expected pace of new openings of the discounters. In addition, we considered continued uncertainty in the Russian retail market and other relevant factors.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information stated in the annual report including the consolidated directors' report and the Corporate Governance Statement but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our audit 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 identified above 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 the Board of Directors and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors 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, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.



Responsibilities of the “Réviseur d’entreprises agréé” for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

The objectives of our audit 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 audit 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 the EU Regulation No 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF 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 the EU Regulation No 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit 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 audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate to them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The consolidated directors' report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

The Corporate Governance Statement is included in the consolidated directors' report. The information required by Article 68ter Paragraph (1) Letters c) and d) of the Law of 19 December 2002 on the commercial and companies register and on the accounting records and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have been appointed as “Réviseur d’Entreprises Agréé” of the Group by the General Meeting of the Shareholders on 26 April 2019 and the duration of our uninterrupted engagement, including previous renewals and reappointments, is 2 years.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative
Represented by

Luxembourg, 27 March 2020

Electronically signed by:
Andrei Chizhov

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'A. Chizhov', is written over a faint blue line.

Andrei Chizhov

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

'000 RUB	Note	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment property	14	1,249,969	1,047,000
Property, plant and equipment	15	41,962,175	43,770,640
Construction in progress	15	2,976,838	3,754,546
Right-of-use assets	16	21,512,397	-
Lease rights	5	-	4,312,159
Intangible assets	17	1,292,185	1,294,214
Deferred tax assets	13	4,175,871	2,438,928
Other non-current assets	19	831,632	1,405,610
Total non-current assets		74,001,067	58,023,097
Current assets			
Inventories	20	15,219,769	13,684,473
Trade and other receivables	21	4,322,950	3,402,946
Prepayments	18	895,033	1,389,038
Other current assets		42,662	25,466
Cash and cash equivalents	22	5,507,079	8,712,253
Total current assets		25,987,493	27,214,176
Total assets		99,988,560	85,237,273

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 7 to 66

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

'000 RUB	Note	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	23		
Share capital		119,440	119,440
Legal reserve		10,597	10,597
Additional paid-in capital		8,555,657	8,555,657
Hedging reserve		(155,518)	-
Retained earnings		5,233,827	12,200,119
Translation reserve		1,204,897	1,595,368
Total equity		14,968,900	22,481,181
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	25	30,089,758	31,964,302
Lease liabilities	26	21,172,587	-
Deferred tax liabilities	13	527,796	679,921
Other non-current liabilities		-	112,047
Total non-current liabilities		51,790,141	32,756,270
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	25	1,629,220	2,461,437
Interest accrued on loans and borrowings	25	211,181	97,364
Lease liabilities	26	3,949,756	-
Trade and other payables	27	27,182,739	26,861,848
Current income tax payable		256,623	579,173
Total current liabilities		33,229,519	29,999,822
Total liabilities		85,019,660	62,756,092
Total equity and liabilities		99,988,560	85,237,273

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 7 to 66

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2019

'000 RUB	Note	2019	2018
Revenue	6	165,086,202	161,303,411
Cost of goods sold		(125,986,668)	(123,921,850)
Gross profit		39,099,534	37,381,561
General, selling and administrative expenses	8	(33,629,825)	(33,914,624)
Other operating income and expenses, net	9	(568,606)	95,045
Operating profit		4,901,103	3,561,982
Finance income	11	89,803	76,286
Finance costs	11	(5,054,947)	(3,192,959)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	12	937,678	(1,141,353)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		873,637	(696,044)
Income tax (expense)/ benefit	13	(126,679)	96,289
Profit/(loss) for the year		746,958	(599,755)
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income			
<i>Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Exchange differences on translation to presentation currency		(390,471)	609,117
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Change in fair value of hedges and reclassification from hedging reserve		(194,398)	124,826
Income tax on items within other comprehensive income	13	38,880	(24,965)
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year, net of income tax		(545,989)	708,978
Total comprehensive income for the year		200,969	109,223
Earnings/(loss) per share			
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share (in RUB per share)	24	2.8	(2.2)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 7 to 66

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

'000 RUB	Note	Share capital	Legal reserve	Additional paid-in capital	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2018		119,440	10,597	8,555,657	(99,861)	15,025,513	639,633	24,250,979
Comprehensive income for the year								
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(599,755)	-	(599,755)
Other comprehensive income								
Foreign currency translation differences		-	-	-	-	-	609,117	609,117
Change in fair value of hedges and reclassification from hedging reserve		-	-	-	124,826	-	-	124,826
Income tax on items within other comprehensive income		-	-	-	(24,965)	-	-	(24,965)
Reclassification within equity		-	-	-	-	(346,618)	346,618	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	-	99,861	(346,618)	955,735	708,978
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	99,861	(946,373)	955,735	109,223
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity								
Contributions by and distributions to owners								
Dividends declared	23	-	-	-	-	(1,879,021)	-	(1,879,021)
Total transactions with owners recorded directly in equity		-	-	-	-	(1,879,021)	-	(1,879,021)
Balance at 31 December 2018		119,440	10,597	8,555,657	-	12,200,119	1,595,368	22,481,181

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 7 to 66

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

'000 RUB	Note	Share capital	Legal reserve	Additional paid-in capital	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2018		119,440	10,597	8,555,657	-	12,200,119	1,595,368	22,481,181
Change in accounting policy	5	-	-	-	-	(6,725,738)	-	(6,725,738)
Balance at 1 January 2019		119,440	10,597	8,555,657	-	5,474,381	1,595,368	15,755,443
Comprehensive income for the year								
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	746,958	-	746,958
Other comprehensive loss								
Foreign currency translation differences		-	-	-	-	-	(390,471)	(390,471)
Change in fair value of hedges and reclassification from hedging reserve		-	-	-	(194,398)	-	-	(194,398)
Income tax on items within other comprehensive income		-	-	-	38,880	-	-	38,880
Total other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(155,518)	-	(390,471)	(545,989)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(155,518)	746,958	(390,471)	200,969
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity								
Contributions by and distributions to owners								
Dividends declared	23	-	-	-	-	(987,512)	-	(987,512)
Total transactions with owners recorded directly in equity		-	-	-	-	(987,512)	-	(987,512)
Balance at 31 December 2019		119,440	10,597	8,555,657	(155,518)	5,233,827	1,204,897	14,968,900

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 7 to 66

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2019

'000 RUB	Note	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		191,108,706	185,385,687
Other cash receipts		698,981	1,021,735
Interest received		49,475	54,545
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(175,781,669)	(177,167,778)
Taxes other than on income		(668,837)	(859,009)
Other cash payments		(43,199)	(80,216)
VAT paid		(3,494,010)	(2,513,869)
Income tax paid		(791,615)	(1,079,307)
Net cash from operating activities		11,077,832	4,761,788
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (excluding VAT)		(2,508,942)	(3,150,785)
Purchase of intangible assets (excluding VAT)		(410,157)	(470,989)
Proceeds from sale of supermarkets (excluding VAT)		-	7,069,951
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries	9	1,552,785	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (excluding VAT)		14,612	31,084
Net cash (used in)/ from investing activities		(1,351,702)	3,479,261
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		13,252,720	15,006,000
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(15,843,795)	(16,896,776)
Interest paid on loans and borrowings		(2,885,956)	(3,337,810)
Repayment of principal amount of lease liabilities		(4,083,535)	-
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(2,286,559)	-
Dividends paid	23	(987,512)	(1,879,021)
Other financial payments		(87,453)	(140,850)
Net cash used in financing activities		(12,922,090)	(7,248,457)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,195,960)	992,592
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	22	8,712,253	7,750,177
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(9,214)	(30,516)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	22	5,507,079	8,712,253

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 7 to 66

1 Background

(a) The Group and its operations

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 have been prepared for O'KEY GROUP S.A. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group").

The Company was incorporated and is domiciled in Luxembourg. The Company is a public limited company (société anonyme) and was set up in accordance with Luxembourg regulations. The main part of the Group is located and conducts its business in the Russian Federation.

The Company does not have an immediate parent or an ultimate controlling party.

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Company's major indirect shareholders are Mr. Troitskii, Mr. Volchek and Mr. Korzhev.

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, as well as throughout the years then ended, 38.172% of the Company's shares were admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange in the form of global depositary receipts ("GDRs").

The Company's registered address is Luxembourg 6 rue Jean Monnet, L-2180.

The Group's principal business activity is operation of retail chains in Russia under the brand names "O'KEY" (hypermarkets) and "Da!" (discounter stores). At 31 December 2019 the Group operated 178 stores including 100 discounter stores (31 December 2018: 160 stores including 82 discounter stores) in major Russian cities, including but not limited to Moscow and towns in Moscow region, St. Petersburg, Murmansk, Nizhniy Novgorod, Rostov-on-Don, Krasnodar, Lipetsk, Volgograd, Ekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Ufa, Astrakhan and Surgut.

(b) Business environment

The Group's operations are primarily located in the Russian Federation which displays certain characteristics of an emerging market. Its economy is particularly sensitive to oil and gas prices. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop and are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in the Russian Federation. The economy continued to be negatively impacted by ongoing political tension in the region and international sanctions against certain Russian companies and individuals. Firm oil prices, low unemployment and rising wages supported a modest growth of the economy in 2019. This operating environment has a significant impact on the Group's operations and financial position. Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Group's operations. However, the future effects of the current economic situation are difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) as adopted by the European Union under the historical cost convention, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments based on fair value, and by the revaluation of investment properties and financial instruments categorised at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”).

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 March 2020.

Any changes to these consolidated financial statements after issue require approval of the Board of Directors.

3 Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the Group’s consolidated entities is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is the US Dollar (“USD”) and the functional currency of the Group’s Russian subsidiaries is the Russian Rouble (“RUB”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in RUB, which is the Group’s presentation currency. All financial information presented in RUB has been rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

The results and financial position of the Group entities, which functional currencies are different from RUB, are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the respective reporting period;
- income and expenses are translated at the date of transaction;
- components of equity are translated at the historic rate; and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

At 31 December 2019 the principal rates of exchange used for translating foreign currency balances were USD 1 = RUB 61.9057; EUR 1 = RUB 69.3406 (31 December 2018: USD 1 = RUB 69.4706; EUR 1 = RUB 79.4605).

4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Management also exercises certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgments 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:

4 Use of estimates and judgments (Continued)

Tax legislation. The Group is subject to taxation in several jurisdictions. The major part of the tax burden refers to the Russian tax legislation, which is subject to varying interpretations when being applied to the transactions and activities of the Group. Significant judgement is required in determining whether the tax positions and interpretations the Group has taken can be sustained. Refer to Note 31.

Bonuses from suppliers. The Group receives various bonuses from suppliers which represent a significant reduction in cost of goods sold and inventory cost. The calculation of these amounts is in part dependent on an estimation of whether the amounts due under agreements with suppliers have been earned at the reporting date based on inventory purchased and other conditions. The calculation and allocation of the bonuses to inventory cost has some element of judgement.

Determination of recoverable amount of non-current assets. For those non-current assets where impairment indicators exist as at reporting date, the Group estimates the recoverable amount being the higher of their value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. For details of impairment assessment performed as at 31 December 2019 refer to Notes 15-17.

Recoverability of deferred tax asset. Significant judgment is required in assessment of recoverability of deferred tax asset on tax losses of LLC Fresh Market, the Group's entity that develops a discounter chain and does not yet generate profit. The Group performs analysis of future taxable profit to cover the accumulated tax losses on the basis of the long-term budget for the entity. Recognition of the deferred tax asset is contingent on the ability of the Group management to adhere to the long-term budget. Refer to Note 13.

Lease term. In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

If the contractual lease term does not align with the economics of the transaction, management considers whether there are any non-contractual enforceable rights beyond the written agreement to determine the lease term with reference to mutual understanding between the parties, respective laws and regulations and other relevant factors. The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

The Group leases land and trade and other premises based on the lease agreements with various termination and extension options. To determine the lease term the management has applied judgement in performing its 'reasonably certain' assessment and determined that it is reasonably certain that the extension options will be exercised or termination options will not be exercised during the lease period which is based on the Group's business plan with the respective planning horizon.

Most extension options in leases of trade premises have been included in the lease liability, because the Group is unlikely to replace the assets within the Group's planning horizon.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

4 Use of estimates and judgments (Continued)

An increase in the lease term by 1 year at the reporting date would have increased the balances of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by RUB 1,891,481 thousand and RUB 2,089,398 thousand, respectively.

A decrease of the lease term by 1 year at the reporting date would have decreased the balances of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by RUB 2,028,915 thousand and RUB 2,252,736 thousand, respectively.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular incremental borrowing rate, remain constant.

Discount rates used for determination of lease liabilities. The Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as a base for calculation of the discount rate because the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The Group's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities in 2019 ranged from 4 to 10%.

An increase in the discount rate by 1% at the reporting date would have decreased the balances of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by RUB 911,480 thousand and RUB 847,748 thousand, respectively.

A decrease of the discount rate by 1% at the reporting date would have increased the balances of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by RUB 988,408 thousand and RUB 914,723 thousand, respectively.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular lease term, remain constant.

5 New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Group

A number of new standards and amendments to standards became effective from 1 January 2019, including the following:

IFRS 16, "Leases". The Group has adopted IFRS 16 from 1 January 2019, but has not restated comparatives for the 2018 reporting period, as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognised in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019.

The new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. All leases result in the lessee obtaining the right to use an asset at the start of the lease and, if lease payments are made over time, also obtaining financing. Accordingly, IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. The Group as the lessee is now required to recognise: (a) assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value; and (b) depreciation of right-of-use assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, while the Group as the lessor had only operating leases, it continued to account for such operating leases upon adoption of IFRS 16 with no changes.

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Group recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of IAS 17. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2019. The Group's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2019 ranged from 4 to 10%.

5 New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Group (Continued)

'000 RUB

Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2018	36,968,672
Add: adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension and termination options	7,870,300
Less: future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable land leases depending on the cadastral value as at 31 December 2018	(4,531,763)
Add: future minimum in-substance fixed lease payments as at 31 December 2018	5,788,580
Less: effect of discounting	(16,867,997)
Lease liability recognised as at 1 January 2019	29,227,792
Of which are:	
Current lease liabilities	3,543,705
Non-current lease liabilities	25,684,087

The associated right-of-use assets for leases were measured at their carrying amounts as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease rights previously presented as a separate item in the consolidated statement of financial position are in substance payments made to take over the Group's leases, and as such meet the definition of initial direct costs.

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Group has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2019 as short-term leases; and
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease and in determining the lease consideration where the contract contains options to increase of consideration in uncertain amount.

The change in accounting policy affected the following items in the consolidated statement of financial position on 1 January 2019:

5 New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Group (Continued)

'000 RUB	31 December 2018	Change in accounting policy	1 January 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	43,770,640	29,522	43,800,162
Construction in progress	3,754,546	(132,628)	3,621,918
Right-of-use assets	-	25,226,179	25,226,179
Lease rights	4,312,159	(4,312,159)	-
Deferred tax assets	2,438,928	1,681,434	4,120,362
Other non-current assets	1,405,610	(784,456)	621,154
Total non-current assets	58,023,097	21,707,892	79,730,989
Current assets			
Other current assets	25,466	(16,000)	9,466
Total current assets	27,214,176	(16,000)	27,198,176
Total assets	85,237,273	21,691,892	106,929,165
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Retained earnings	12,200,119	(6,725,738)	5,474,381
Total equity	22,481,181	(6,725,738)	15,755,443
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	-	25,684,087	25,684,087
Total non-current liabilities	32,756,270	25,684,087	58,440,357
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	-	3,543,705	3,543,705
Trade and other payables	26,861,848	(810,162)	26,051,686
Total current liabilities	29,999,822	2,733,543	32,733,365
Total liabilities	62,756,092	28,417,630	91,173,722
Total equity and liabilities	85,237,273	21,691,892	106,929,165

The amounts presented in the table above were restated as compared to the amounts disclosed in the Group's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019. As part of the preparation of the annual financial statements, management identified circumstances pointing to the presence of impairment indicators of right-of-use assets as at 1 January 2019. As a result of the detailed analysis and testing of relevant assets for impairment, the adjustments were made to carrying values of respective assets against the Group's retained earnings on 1 January 2019.

5 New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Group (Continued)

'000 RUB	Change in accounting policy as originally presented	Impairment adjustments	Change in accounting policy – as restated
Construction in progress	81,720	(214,348)	(132,628)
Right-of-use assets	26,473,332	(1,247,153)	25,226,179
Deferred tax assets	1,389,134	292,300	1,681,434
Retained earnings	(5,556,537)	(1,169,201)	(6,725,738)

The following amended standards also became effective from 1 January 2019, but did not have any material impact on the Group:

- IFRIC 23 “Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments”.
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Amendments to IFRS 9.
- Amendments to IAS 28 “Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures”.
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle – amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23.
- Amendments to IAS 19 “Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement”.

6 Segment information

Operating segments are components that engage in business activities that may earn revenues or incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (CODM) and for which discrete financial information is available. The CODM is the person or group of persons who allocate resources and assess the performance for the entity. The CODM has been determined as the CEO of the Group and the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Group is engaged in management of retail stores located in the Russian Federation. Although the Group is not exposed to concentration of sales to individual customers, all of the Group’s sales are made in the Russian Federation. As such, the Group is exposed to the economic development in Russia, including the development of the Russian retail industry. The Group has no significant non-current assets outside the Russian Federation.

The Group identified its operating segments in accordance with the criteria set in IFRS 8 Operating Segments and based on the way the operations of the Group are regularly reviewed by the CODM to analyse performance and allocate resources within the Group.

The Group has two operating segments that also represent reportable segments: “O’Key” and “Da!”. Each segment has similar format of their stores which is described below:

- O’Key – chain of modern style hypermarkets under the “O’KEY” brand;
- Da! – chain of discounter stores in Moscow and Central region.

6 Segment information (Continued)

The assortment of goods in the stores of each segment is different, and the segments are managed separately. For each of the segments, the CODM of the Group reviews internal management reports at least on a monthly basis.

All business components within each reportable segment demonstrate similar characteristics:

- the products and customers;
- the business processes are integrated and uniform: the components manage their operations centrally. Purchasing, logistics, finance, HR and IT functions are centralised;
- the components' activities are mainly limited to Russia which has a uniform regulatory environment.

The CODM assesses the performance of the operating segments based on revenue and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation adjusted for certain one-off items outlined below ("EBITDA"). The "EBITDA" term is not defined in IFRS. Other information provided to the CODM is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies used for the segment reporting are the same as the accounting policies applied for the consolidated financial statements (Note 35).

Basis of segmentation used in these consolidated financial statements is consistent with that used in the prior year.

6 Segment information (Continued)

The segment information for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 is as follows:

'000 RUB	O'Key		Da!		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
External revenue						
- Sales of trading stock	139,237,309	139,793,834	17,856,390	13,558,958	157,093,699	153,352,792
- Sales of self-produced catering products	6,060,468	6,027,584	-	-	6,060,468	6,027,584
Revenue from contracts with customers	145,297,777	145,821,418	17,856,390	13,558,958	163,154,167	159,380,376
Rental income	1,876,935	1,866,148	55,100	56,887	1,932,035	1,923,035
Total revenue	147,174,712	147,687,566	17,911,490	13,615,845	165,086,202	161,303,411
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	457,651	-	457,651	-
EBITDA	14,276,746	10,415,634	(215,315)	(1,771,626)	14,061,431	8,644,008

6 Segment information (Continued)

A reconciliation of EBITDA to profit/(loss) for the year is as follows:

'000 RUB	Note	2019	2018
EBITDA		14,061,431	8,644,008
Revaluation of investment property	9, 14	(75,454)	(50,142)
Gain from disposal of non-current assets	9	46,885	127,209
Impairment of non-current assets	9	(821,009)	(368,585)
Loss from write-off of receivables	9	(191,353)	(22,883)
Impairment of receivables	9	(19,382)	(28,048)
Depreciation and amortisation	8	(8,100,015)	(4,367,254)
Finance income	11	89,803	76,286
Finance costs	11	(5,054,947)	(3,192,959)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	12	937,678	(1,141,353)
Net loss generated by sold supermarkets until cessation of their operations		-	(159,298)
Other expenses		-	(213,025)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		873,637	(696,044)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	13	(126,679)	96,289
Profit/(loss) for the year		746,958	(599,755)

Adoption of IFRS 16 'Leases' from 1 January 2019 impacted the Group's EBITDA for the year ended 31 December 2019, as major part of operating lease expense is now replaced with finance costs and depreciation that are not included in EBITDA. Since the Group adopted the new standard under the modified retrospective approach, comparative EBITDA information has not been restated. As a consequence, the EBITDA for the year ended 31 December 2019 is not entirely comparable to the EBITDA for the prior year.

If the Group had adopted IFRS 16 from 1 January 2018 on the same principles as it has adopted as of 1 January 2019, EBITDA for the year ended 31 December 2018 would have been RUB 14,133,168 thousand which would comprise of the positive result of "O'KEY" segment in the amount of RUB 14,926,078 thousand and the negative result of "Da!" segment in the amount of RUB 792,910 thousand respectively.

7 Principal subsidiaries

Details of the Company's significant subsidiaries at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, all wholly owned and registered in the Russian Federation, are as follows:

Subsidiary	Nature of operations
LLC O'KEY	Retail
LLC Fresh Market	Retail and real estate
JSC Dorinda	Real estate
LLC O'KEY Management (formerly, LLC O'KEY group)	Managing company
LLC O'KEY Logistics	Import operations

8 General, selling and administrative expenses

'000 RUB	Note	2019	2018
Personnel costs	10	14,671,629	14,067,602
Depreciation and amortisation	15, 16, 17	8,100,015	4,367,254
Communication and utilities		3,656,196	3,503,234
Advertising and marketing		2,268,126	2,011,700
Repairs and maintenance costs		1,316,665	1,230,022
Insurance and bank commissions		918,128	816,606
Security expenses		713,069	736,473
Legal and professional expenses		655,733	629,781
Operating taxes		638,068	802,929
Variable lease expenses and expenses relating to short-term and low value leases / Operating lease expense		347,317	5,425,712
Materials and supplies		321,077	294,030
Other costs		23,802	29,281
Total general, selling and administrative expenses		33,629,825	33,914,624

Fees billed to the Group by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative, the Company's independent auditors, and affiliated companies thereof are as follows:

'000 RUB	2019	2018
Fees for statutory audit of annual and consolidated accounts	14,406	14,517
Fees charged for tax advisory services	5,505	9,090
Fees charged for other assurance services	4,561	4,027
Fees charged for other non-audit services	-	3,700
Total auditors' remuneration	24,472	31,334

9 Other operating income and expenses, net

'000 RUB	Note	2019	2018
Gain from modification of leases		376,864	-
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets		46,885	127,209
Impairment of non-current assets	15	(821,009)	(368,585)
Impairment of receivables		(19,382)	(28,048)
Loss from write-off of receivables		(191,353)	(22,883)
Loss from revaluation of investment property	14	(75,454)	(50,142)
Sundry income and expense, net		114,843	437,494
Total other operating income and expenses, net		(568,606)	95,045

9 Other operating income and expenses, net (Continued)

Net gain from disposal of non-current assets for the year ended 31 December 2018 includes gain on sale of the remaining 4 supermarkets business in the amount of RUB 336,015 thousand and loss on disposal of other non-current assets in the amount of RUB 208,806 thousand.

In June 2019 the Group signed agreements with a third party for sale of the Group's two subsidiaries holding rights for lease of land plots and other related non-current assets in Moscow. Total proceeds according to the agreement comprised RUB 1,552,785 thousand with the gain recognised in the net gain from disposal on non-current assets. As of 31 December 2019, the deal was closed and the amounts due from the buyer under the agreements were received in cash in full.

10 Personnel costs

'000 RUB	2019	2018
Wages and salaries	9,189,989	8,959,215
Social security contributions	3,020,233	2,872,502
Bonuses to personnel	1,465,547	1,259,695
Other employee benefits	995,860	976,190
Total personnel costs	14,671,629	14,067,602

During the year ended 31 December 2019 the Group employed ca. 22 thousand employees on average (2018: ca. 20 thousand employees on average). Approximately 95% of the employees (2018: 95% of the employees) are store and warehouse employees and the remaining part is office employees.

11 Finance income and finance costs

'000 RUB	2019	2018
Recognised in profit or loss		
Interest income on bank deposits	70,193	69,313
Other finance income	19,610	6,973
Total finance income	89,803	76,286
Interest expense on loans and borrowings	(2,832,305)	(3,166,730)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(2,222,642)	-
Finance costs on interest rate swap contracts	-	(26,229)
Total finance costs	(5,054,947)	(3,192,959)
Net finance costs recognised in profit or loss	(4,965,144)	(3,116,673)

11 Finance income and finance costs (Continued)

During 2019 the Group has capitalised borrowing costs in the amount of RUB 222,356 thousand (2018: RUB 208,013 thousand) arising on financing directly attributable to the construction of the Group's new stores. The capitalisation rate was 8.83% (2018: 9.97%).

12 Foreign exchange gain / (loss)

The Group's risk management policy is to receive loans and borrowings in the same currency in which revenues are generated (RUB). As at 31 December 2019, the share of the Group's USD-denominated loans and borrowings did not exceed 3% of total loans and borrowings (31 December 2018: 5%). Major amount of foreign exchange differences is caused by intragroup USD-denominated loans. The Group's exposure to currency risk is disclosed in Note 29.

13 Income tax

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

'000 RUB	2019	2018
Current tax expense	(295,433)	(659,108)
Deferred tax benefit	168,754	755,397
Total income tax (expense)/benefit	(126,679)	96,289

Reconciliation between the tax (expense)/benefit and profit or loss multiplied by applicable tax rate

The income tax rate applicable to the majority of the Group's 2019 and 2018 income is 20%, the income tax rate established by the Russian tax legislation. A reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation charge/ benefit is provided below.

'000 RUB	2019	2018
Profit/(loss) before income tax	873,637	(696,044)
Theoretical income tax at applicable tax rate of 20%	(174,727)	139,209
Effect of income taxed at different rates	(14,697)	82,337
Tax effect of items which are not deductible for taxation purposes:		
- Inventory shrinkage expenses	(81,931)	(85,927)
- Other non-deductible expenses	(40,223)	(12,421)
Adjustments to current income tax for previous periods	184,899	(19,428)
Other items	-	(7,481)
Income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	(126,679)	96,289

13 Income tax (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(a) Deferred taxes in respect of subsidiaries

The Group has not recorded a deferred tax liability in respect of temporary differences of RUB 26,827,800 thousand (31 December 2018: RUB 25,453,488 thousand) associated with investments in subsidiaries as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of those temporary differences and does not intend to reverse them in the foreseeable future. If the temporary difference reversed in form of distributions remitted to the Company, then an enacted tax rate of 5-15% would apply.

(b) Recognised deferred tax asset on tax loss carried forward

Deferred tax asset recognised in respect of tax loss carried forward relates to the losses accumulated by the Group's subsidiary LLC Fresh Market that develops a discounter chain and does not yet generate profit.

Starting from 1 January 2017 the amendments to the Russian tax legislation became effective in respect of tax loss carry forwards. The amendments affect tax losses incurred and accumulated since 2007 that have not been utilised. The 10-year expiry period for tax loss carry-forwards that was in effect prior to 2017 no longer applies, and the accumulated tax losses can now be carried forward for utilisation in future periods without any time limitation, with exception of limitation on utilisation of tax loss carry forwards that applies during the period from 2017 to 2021. The amount of losses that can be utilised each year during this period is limited to 50% of annual taxable profit.

The Group determined that future taxable profits will be available at LLC Fresh Market in the foreseeable future against which its accumulated losses can be utilised. In making this assessment the Group considered that according to the discounter chain's long-term budget the deferred tax asset of RUB 2,840,607 thousand on accumulated losses generated by LLC Fresh Market as at 31 December 2019 will be utilised in full by 2028. In 2019 the Group corrected its long-term plan for opening of new stores by adjusting the pace of new openings and increasing the total number of openings. This revision was made based on the more selective approach to choosing suitable locations for new stores with reference to the Group's accumulated experience.

Recognition of the deferred tax asset is contingent on the ability of the Group management to adhere to the key assumptions made in the long-term budget. These key assumptions in the discounter chain's long-term budget covering 2020-2028 include annual expansion by approximately 20-50 new discounter stores per year; annual growth in revenue generally in line with the most recent trends of the discounter chain; and gradual decrease of share of semi-fixed costs due to economies of scale.

(c) Movement in temporary differences during the year

Differences between IFRS and statutory taxation regulations in Russia and other countries give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The tax effect of the movements in these temporary differences is detailed below.

13 Income tax (Continued)**(c) Movement in temporary differences during the year (Continued)**

'000 RUB	1 January 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	31 December 2019
Tax effect of deductible/ (taxable) temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards				
Investment property	80,003	15,091	-	95,094
Property, plant and equipment	(917,436)	(439,154)	-	(1,356,590)
Construction in progress	(234,732)	(46,909)	-	(281,641)
Right-of-use assets	(4,182,804)	905,642	-	(3,277,162)
Intangible assets	(115,105)	5,138	-	(109,967)
Other non-current assets	84,760	156,023	-	240,783
Inventories	397,994	(71,031)	-	326,963
Trade and other receivables and payables	118,059	(17,205)	38,880	139,734
Long-term investments	6,613	(828)	-	5,785
Lease liabilities	5,845,558	(821,089)	-	5,024,469
Tax loss carry-forwards	2,357,531	483,076	-	2,840,607
Net deferred tax assets	3,440,441	168,754	38,880	3,648,075
Recognised deferred tax assets	4,120,362			4,175,871
Recognised deferred tax liabilities	(679,921)			(527,796)

13 Income tax (Continued)

(c) Movement in temporary differences during the year (Continued)

'000 RUB	1 January 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recycled from other comprehensive income	31 December 2018
Tax effect of deductible/ (taxable) temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards				
Investment property	69,975	10,028	-	80,003
Property, plant and equipment	(624,512)	(287,020)	-	(911,532)
Construction in progress	(261,521)	263	-	(261,258)
Intangible assets	(94,649)	(20,456)	-	(115,105)
Other non-current assets	(102,825)	27,494	-	(75,331)
Inventories	500,080	(102,086)	-	397,994
Trade and other receivables and payables	(280,970)	586,027	(24,965)	280,092
Long-term investments	6,613	-	-	6,613
Tax loss carry-forwards	1,816,384	541,147	-	2,357,531
Net deferred tax assets	1,028,575	755,397	(24,965)	1,759,007
Recognised deferred tax assets	1,917,572			2,438,928
Recognised deferred tax liabilities	(888,997)			(679,921)

In the context of the Group's current structure, tax losses and current tax assets of different Group companies may not be offset against current tax liabilities and taxable profits of other Group companies and, accordingly, taxes may accrue even where there is a consolidated tax loss. Therefore, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when they relate to the same taxable entity.

14 Investment property

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

'000 RUB	Note	_____
Investment properties at fair value as at 1 January 2018		1,075,010
Expenditure on subsequent improvements		22,132
Fair value gains less losses	9	(50,142)
Investment properties at fair value as at 31 December 2018		1,047,000
Investment properties at fair value as at 1 January 2019		1,047,000
Transfer from property, plant and equipment and construction in progress		274,302
Expenditure on subsequent improvements		4,121
Fair value gains less losses	9	(75,454)
Investment properties at fair value as at 31 December 2019		1,249,969

14 Investment property (Continued)

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount (Continued)

The trade premises of the Group included in investment property are subject to operating leases. As at 31 December 2019 the Group's investment property comprises three buildings and two land plots (31 December 2018: three buildings).

(b) Measurement of fair value

The investment properties are valued annually on 31 December at fair value, by an independent, professionally qualified valuator who has recent experience in valuing similar properties in the Russian Federation.

The carrying values of investment properties at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 agree to the valuations reported by the external valutors with the use of a combination of the market approach with reference to comparable prices for orderly transactions with similar properties and the income approach with reference to estimates of future cash flows, supported by the terms of any existing lease and other contracts and by external evidence such as current market rents for similar properties in the same location and condition, and using discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the uncertainty in the amount and timing of the cash flows.

The principal assumptions underlying the estimation of the fair value with reference to the income approach are those relating to: the annual net rent rate of RUB 917 –14,793 per sq. m. (31 December 2018: RUB 2,511 –16,281 per sq. m.); expected occupancy of 67% – 92.9% during the first year (31 December 2018: 15% – 95%) and 92.9 – 100% in the subsequent years (31 December 2018: 92.9 – 95%); and appropriate discount rate of 10.6% – 14.0% (31 December 2018: 11.4% – 14.5%).

These valuations are regularly compared to actual market yield data and actual transactions by the Group, and those reported by the market.

The fair value measurement of investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

15 Property, plant and equipment and construction in progress

'000 RUB	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment, auxiliary facilities and other fixed assets	Total property, plant and equipment	Construction in progress	Total property, plant and equipment and construction in progress
<i>Cost</i>							
Balance at 1 January 2018	4,934,476	38,006,385	7,309,159	14,928,340	65,178,360	3,313,175	68,491,535
Additions	15,487	18,131	-	1,148,013	1,181,631	2,686,878	3,868,509
Transfers	39,568	940,242	719,511	372,890	2,072,211	(2,072,211)	-
Disposals	(14,472)	(81,720)	(117,748)	(791,250)	(1,005,190)	(173,296)	(1,178,486)
Balance at 31 December 2018	4,975,059	38,883,038	7,910,922	15,657,993	67,427,012	3,754,546	71,181,558
'000 RUB	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment, auxiliary facilities and other fixed assets	Total property, plant and equipment	Construction in progress	Total property, plant and equipment and construction in progress
Balance at 1 January 2019	4,975,059	38,907,212	7,916,794	15,657,993	67,457,058	3,621,918	71,078,976
Additions	92,816	8,807	-	907,009	1,008,632	2,247,373	3,256,005
Transfers	-	1,135,840	660,259	221,441	2,017,540	(2,017,540)	-
Transfer to investment property	(166,348)	-	-	-	(166,348)	(107,954)	(274,302)
Disposals	(338)	(9,183)	(37,398)	(776,591)	(823,510)	(766,959)	(1,590,469)
Balance at 31 December 2019	4,901,189	40,042,676	8,539,655	16,009,852	69,493,372	2,976,838	72,470,210

15 Property, plant and equipment and construction in progress (Continued)

'000 RUB	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment, auxiliary facilities and other fixed assets	Total property, plant and equipment	Construction in progress	Total property, plant and equipment and construction in progress
<i>Depreciation and impairment losses</i>							
Balance at 1 January 2018	-	(7,021,978)	(2,565,688)	(10,626,559)	(20,214,225)	-	(20,214,225)
Depreciation for the year	-	(1,282,196)	(609,582)	(1,970,791)	(3,862,569)	-	(3,862,569)
Impairment losses	-	(351,195)	(17,390)	-	(368,585)	-	(368,585)
Disposals	-	63,423	57,321	668,263	789,007	-	789,007
Balance at 31 December 2018	-	(8,591,946)	(3,135,339)	(11,929,087)	(23,656,372)	-	(23,656,372)

15 Property, plant and equipment and construction in progress (Continued)

'000 RUB	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment, auxiliary facilities and other fixed assets	Total property, plant and equipment	Construction in progress	Total property, plant and equipment and construction in progress
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	(8,592,043)	(3,135,766)	(11,929,087)	(23,656,896)	-	(23,656,896)
Depreciation for the year	-	(1,307,099)	(673,037)	(1,796,354)	(3,776,490)	-	(3,776,490)
Impairment losses	-	(821,009)	-	-	(821,009)	-	(821,009)
Disposals	-	2,874	2,240	718,084	723,198	-	723,198
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	(10,717,277)	(3,806,563)	(13,007,357)	(27,531,197)	-	(27,531,197)
<i>Net book value</i>							
At 1 January 2018	4,934,476	30,984,407	4,743,471	4,301,781	44,964,135	3,313,175	48,277,310
At 31 December 2018	4,975,059	30,291,092	4,775,583	3,728,906	43,770,640	3,754,546	47,525,186
At 1 January 2019 (Note 5)	4,975,059	30,315,169	4,781,028	3,728,906	43,800,162	3,621,918	47,422,080
At 31 December 2019	4,901,189	29,325,399	4,733,092	3,002,495	41,962,175	2,976,838	44,939,013

Depreciation expense of RUB 3,776,490 thousand has been charged to selling, general and administrative expenses (2018: RUB 3,862,569 thousand).

15 Property, plant and equipment and construction in progress (Continued)

Impairment assessment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that its non-current assets including property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets / lease rights and other non-current assets may be impaired. Where the non-current assets relate to the Group's stores, these stores are treated as separate CGUs, and impairment assessment is performed in respect of the aggregate carrying value of the non-current assets attributable to these CGUs with reference to their actual and anticipated performance and other relevant factors.

For the CGUs subject to impairment testing, recoverable amount was determined based on value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections based on financial budgets and forecasts approved by management covering a one-year period. Cash flows beyond the one-year period are extrapolated using an expected growth rate for each particular CGU which depends on its maturity and other relevant factors. The discount rates are pre-tax and reflect management's estimate of the risks specific to the Group.

As the result of the impairment test performed as at 31 December 2019, the Group recognised an impairment loss in the amount of RUB 821,009 thousand (2018: RUB 368,585 thousand), primarily in respect of mature low-performing CGUs, including RUB 784,009 thousand (2018: RUB 314,000 thousand) in O'Key segment and RUB 37,000 thousand (2018: RUB 54,585 thousand) in Da! segment. The impairment losses in 2019 and 2018 were entirely attributable to property, plant and equipment. The total recoverable amount of the impaired CGUs determined based on value in use as of 31 December 2019 amounted to RUB 874,010 thousand (31 December 2018: RUB 1,722,306 thousand).

The post-tax discount rate used in the assessment as at 31 December 2019 was 11.8% (31 December 2018: 14.1%). If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows of the CGUs had been 1% higher than management's estimates, the Group would need to recognise additional impairment of property, plant and equipment of RUB 70,909 thousand (2018: RUB 120,375 thousand).

Pledged assets

At 31 December 2019, 4 stores with carrying value of RUB 2,386,084 thousand have been pledged to third parties as collateral for bank borrowings (31 December 2018: 4 stores were pledged with carrying value of RUB 2,338,054 thousand).

16 Right-of-use assets

The Group leases various trade premises, land and other assets. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 49 years but may have extension and early termination options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Until 31 December 2018 all of the Group's leases were classified as operating leases. From 1 January 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability from the date when the leased asset becomes available for use by the Group.

16 Right-of-use assets (Continued)

The table below presents the right-of-use assets by class of underlying assets:

'000 RUB	Trade premises	Land	Other	Total
Balance at 1 January 2019	17,448,977	5,281,087	2,496,115	25,226,179
Additions	596,249	101,915	12,899	711,063
Modifications and reassessments	30,932	62,627	48,826	142,385
Depreciation for the year	(3,006,754)	(271,509)	(602,794)	(3,881,057)
Disposals	-	(686,173)	-	(686,173)
Balance at 31 December 2019	15,069,404	4,487,947	1,955,046	21,512,397

The group 'Other' is mostly represented by office premises and warehouses.

Depreciation expense of RUB 3,748,850 thousand has been charged to general, selling and administrative expenses.

Net book value of the right-of-use assets attributable to the subsidiaries sold to a third party in the reporting period amounted to RUB 531,760 thousand (Note 9).

Right-of-use assets are assessed for indication of potential impairment as at each reporting date. For those assets where impairment indicators exist, the Group estimates recoverable amount being the higher of their value in use and fair value less costs of disposal, on either individual asset or CGU level. No indicators of impairment were identified for the Group's right-of-use assets that are attributable to individual leased assets and do not relate to stores in operation as at 31 December 2019. For those right-of-use assets that relate to the Group's stores and are therefore assessed for impairment on the store level together with the other non-current assets attributable to the stores, impairment assessment has been performed as disclosed in Note 15. No impairment attributable to the right-of-use assets was identified as at 31 December 2019.

17 Intangible assets

'000 RUB	Software	Other intangible assets	Total
<i>Cost</i>			
Balance at 1 January 2018	1,739,629	190,726	1,930,355
Additions	729,922	13,948	743,870
Disposals	(723,886)	(23,427)	(747,313)
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,745,665	181,247	1,926,912
Balance at 1 January 2019	1,745,665	181,247	1,926,912
Additions	556,076	18,253	574,329
Disposals	(290,016)	(6,491)	(296,507)
Balance at 31 December 2019	2,011,725	193,009	2,204,734
<i>Amortisation and impairment losses</i>			
Balance at 1 January 2018	(901,112)	(68,135)	(969,247)
Amortisation for the year	(367,045)	(31,237)	(398,282)
Disposals	711,643	23,188	734,831
Balance at 31 December 2018	(556,514)	(76,184)	(632,698)
Balance at 1 January 2019	(556,514)	(76,184)	(632,698)
Amortisation for the year	(543,522)	(31,153)	(574,675)
Disposals	288,551	6,273	294,824
Balance at 31 December 2019	(811,485)	(101,064)	(912,549)
<i>Carrying amounts</i>			
At 1 January 2018	838,517	122,591	961,108
At 31 December 2018	1,189,151	105,063	1,294,214
At 31 December 2019	1,200,240	91,945	1,292,185

Amortisation of RUB 574,675 thousand has been charged to selling, general and administrative expenses (2018: RUB 398,282 thousand).

No indicators of impairment were identified for the Group's intangible assets as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

18 Prepayments

'000 RUB	Note	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Prepayments for services		306,152	312,440
Prepayments for variable lease payments – third parties		126,066	249,496
Prepayments for goods		265,207	369,365
VAT on prepayments/prepayments for lease to entities under control of shareholder group	32	89,902	353,232
Other prepayments		107,706	104,505
Total prepayments		895,033	1,389,038

Short-term prepayments for lease to entities under control of the shareholder group in the amount of RUB 353,232 thousand as at 31 December 2018 were renegotiated with the lessors into long-term interest-bearing loans which principal amounts to RUB 346,025 thousand as at 31 December 2019 (Note 19, 32).

19 Other non-current assets

'000 RUB	Note	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Long-term loans to entities under control of shareholder group	18,31	346,025	-
Prepayments for non-current assets		252,806	280,711
Long-term refundable deposits to lessors		232,801	391,645
Prepayments for lease to entities under control of shareholder group	31	-	733,254
Total other non-current assets		831,632	1,405,610

The long-term prepayments for lease to entities under control of the shareholder group in the amount of RUB 733,254 thousand as at 31 December 2018 represented prepayments for rent of hypermarkets for the period until 2034. Upon adoption of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019, the prepayments net of VAT were reclassified to right-of-use assets (Note 5).

20 Inventories

'000 RUB	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Goods for resale	14,967,315	13,415,173
Raw materials and consumables	762,248	777,487
Write-down to net realisable value	(509,794)	(508,187)
Total inventories	15,219,769	13,684,473

20 Inventories (Continued)

The Group tested the inventories for obsolescence and wrote down the inventories to their net realisable value, which resulted in a decrease of the carrying value of inventories by RUB 509,794 thousand as at 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: RUB 508,187 thousand). The write down to net realisable value was determined applying the percentages of discount on sales and write-offs of slow-moving goods to the appropriate ageing of the goods. The percentages of discount were based on the management's best estimate following the experience of the discount sales.

21 Trade and other receivables

'000 RUB	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Financial assets within trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	486,626	416,038
Bonuses receivable from suppliers	2,027,894	1,818,948
Receivables from sale of supermarkets	120,686	120,686
Other financial receivables	371,395	348,931
Total financial assets within trade and other receivables	3,006,601	2,704,603
Other receivables		
VAT receivable	1,088,358	528,326
Prepaid income tax	180,966	44,475
Prepaid taxes other than income tax	47,025	125,542
Total trade and other receivables	4,322,950	3,402,946

The Group's exposure to credit and currency risks and credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 related to trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 29.

22 Cash and cash equivalents

'000 RUB	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Cash on hand	229,328	236,175
Bank current accounts	1,703,444	4,172,848
Term deposits	2,512,259	2,570,420
Cash in transit	1,062,048	1,732,810
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,507,079	8,712,253

Term deposits had original maturities of less than three months.

The Group's exposure to currency risk related to cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in Note 29.

23 Equity

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, the Group's authorised, issued and fully paid share capital of RUB 119,440 thousand, the RUB equivalent of EUR 2,691 thousand, is represented by 269,074,000 ordinary shares with a par value of 0.01 EUR each. Each share is entitled to one vote, except as may be otherwise provided by the Articles of incorporation or by applicable law.

In accordance with Luxembourg Company Law, the Company is required to transfer a minimum of 5% of its net profits for each financial year to a legal reserve. This requirement ceases to be necessary once the balance of the legal reserve reaches 10% of the issued share capital. The legal reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders. As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the legal reserve was formed in full.

Additional paid-in capital represents the excess of contributions received over par value of shares issued. There were no movements in additional paid-in capital during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

In October 2019 the Company declared and paid interim dividends to shareholders in the amount of RUB 987,512 thousand (USD 15,162 thousand) (2018: RUB 1,879,021 thousand (USD 33,276 thousand)). Dividends declared were recognised as distribution to owners in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Dividends per share for the year ended 31 December 2019 amounted to RUB 3.7 (USD 0.05635) (2018: RUB 7.0 (USD 0.1)).

24 Earnings / (loss) per share

Basic earnings/(loss) per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares; therefore, the diluted earnings/(loss) per share equals the basic earnings/(loss) per share.

Earnings/(loss) per share is calculated as follows:

'000 RUB	2019	2018
Profit/(loss) for the year	746,958	(599,755)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	269,074	269,074
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per ordinary share (in RUB per share)	2.8	(2.2)

25 Loans and borrowings

'000 RUB	Currency	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
		Maturity	Carrying value	Maturity	Carrying value
Non-current loans and borrowings					
Secured bank loans	RUB	2025	4,500,000	2025	4,500,000
Unsecured bank facilities	RUB	2021-2023	10,538,462	2020-2023	22,200,000
Unsecured bonds	RUB	2021-2024	15,051,296	2020-2021	5,264,302
Total non-current loans and borrowings			30,089,758		31,964,302
Current loans and borrowings					
Unsecured bank facilities	RUB	2020	464,258	2019	1,393,500
Unsecured bonds	RUB	2020	213,006		-
Unsecured loans from related parties (Note 32)	USD	On demand	949,106	On demand	1,065,087
Unsecured loans from third parties	RUB	2020	2,850	2019	2,850
Total current loans and borrowings			1,629,220		2,461,437
Unsecured bonds interest	RUB		210,112		83,844
Interest accrued on loans	RUB		1,069		13,520
Interest accrued on loans and borrowings			211,181		97,364
Total current loans and borrowings, including interest accrued			1,840,401		2,558,801
Total loans and borrowings			31,930,159		34,523,103

Information about property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for the Group's loans and borrowings is disclosed in Note 15.

As at 31 December 2019 the Group had RUB 15,947,280 thousand (31 December 2018: RUB 12,206,500 thousand) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities available in RUB on fixed and floating rate basis until March 2020-December 2023 in respect of which all conditions have been met. Proceeds from these facilities may be used to finance operating and investing activities, if necessary.

During 2013 – 2017 the Group placed unsecured bonds on Moscow exchange bearing coupon rates of 8.9% – 11.7% p.a. Further, in April 2019, the Group placed another issue of unsecured bonds in the amount of RUB 5,000,000 thousand on Moscow exchange bearing coupon rate of 9.35% p.a. and maturing in April 2029 with an option for the bondholders to claim early repayment in April 2022.

In December 2019, the Group placed another issue of unsecured bonds in the amount of RUB 5,000,000 thousand on Moscow exchange bearing coupon rate of 7.85% p.a. and maturing in November 2024.

25 Loans and borrowings (Continued)

Compliance with loan covenants

The Group monitors compliance with loan covenants on an ongoing basis. Where noncompliance is unavoidable in management's view, the Group requests waiver letters from the banks before the year-end, confirming that the banks waive their rights to demand early redemption.

At 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 and during the years then ended the Group complied with all its loan covenants.

26 Lease liabilities

'000 RUB	2019
Balance at 1 January	29,227,792
Additions	689,806
Modifications and reassessments	(234,479)
Repayment	(6,370,094)
Interest expense	2,286,559
Foreign exchange gains	(477,241)
Balance at 31 December	25,122,343
Non-current lease liabilities	21,172,587
Current lease liabilities	3,949,756

Interest expense in the amount of RUB 2,222,642 thousand has been charged to finance costs.

Total cash outflow for leases in 2019 amounted to RUB 6,677,365 thousand.

Some property leases contain variable payment terms that are linked to sales generated by a store. For individual stores, up to 100 per cent of lease payments are on the basis of variable payment terms and there is a wide range of sales percentages applied. Variable payment terms are used for a variety of reasons, including minimising the fixed costs base for newly established stores. Variable lease payments that depend on sales are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities included in selling, general and administrative expenses for 2019 was RUB 333,751 thousand

Expenses relating to short-term leases and to leases of low-value assets that are not included in lease liabilities, both included in selling, general and administrative expenses, amounted to RUB 1,083 thousand and RUB 12,483 thousand, respectively.

27 Trade and other payables

'000 RUB	<u>31 December 2019</u>	<u>31 December 2018</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade payables	24,147,521	24,238,896
Other financial payables	302,402	271,175
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>24,449,923</u>	<u>24,510,071</u>
Financial liabilities at fair value		
Interest rate swap liability	194,398	26,229
Total financial liabilities at fair value	<u>194,398</u>	<u>26,229</u>
Payables to staff	1,250,477	1,171,213
Taxes payable other than income tax	791,610	690,035
Advances received from lessees	396,220	373,395
Contract liability related to gift cards	100,111	90,905
Total trade and other payables	<u>27,182,739</u>	<u>26,861,848</u>

All of the Group's contract liabilities relate to contracts with customers for periods of less than one year. RUB 90,905 thousand of revenue was recognised in the current reporting period related to the contract liabilities as at 31 December 2018, all of which related to gift cards.

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 29.

28 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

The table below sets out an analysis of liabilities from financing activities and the movements in the Group's liabilities from financing activities for each of the periods presented. The items of these liabilities are those that are reported as financing in the consolidated statement of cash flows:

'000 RUB	Note	Loans and borrowings	Lease liabilities	Interest rate swap liability	Dividends payable	Total
Balance at 1 January 2019		34,523,103	29,227,792	26,229	-	63,777,124
Cash flows from financing activities						
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		13,252,720	-	-	-	13,252,720
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(15,843,795)	-	-	-	(15,843,795)
Interest paid on loans and borrowings		(2,885,956)	-	-	-	(2,885,956)
Repayment of principal amount of lease liabilities		-	(4,083,535)	-	-	(4,083,535)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		-	(2,286,559)	-	-	(2,286,559)
Dividends paid	23	-	-	-	(987,512)	(987,512)
Other financial payments		(87,453)	-	-	-	(87,453)
Total cash flows from financing activities		(5,564,484)	(6,370,094)	-	(987,512)	(12,922,090)
Non-cash changes						
Additions to lease liabilities		-	689,806	-	-	689,806
Modifications and reassessments of lease liabilities		-	(234,479)	-	-	(234,479)
Accrued interest		3,054,661	2,286,559	-	-	5,341,220
Dividends declared	23	-	-	-	987,512	987,512
Changes in fair value of interest rate swap	27	-	-	168,169	-	168,169
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		(83,121)	(477,241)	-	-	(560,362)
Total non-cash changes		2,971,540	2,264,645	168,169	987,512	6,391,866
Balance at 31 December 2019		31,930,159	25,122,343	194,398	-	57,246,900

28 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities (Continued)

'000 RUB	Note	Loans and borrowings	Interest rate swap liability	Dividends payable	Total
Balance at 1 January 2018		36,341,130	124,827	-	36,465,957
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		15,006,000	-	-	15,006,000
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(16,896,776)	-	-	(16,896,776)
Interest paid		(3,337,810)	-	-	(3,337,810)
Dividends paid	23	-	-	(1,879,021)	(1,879,021)
Other financial payments		(140,850)	-	-	(140,850)
Total cash flows from financing activities		(5,369,436)	-	(1,879,021)	(7,248,457)
Non-cash changes					
Accrued interest		3,374,743	-	-	3,374,743
Dividends declared	23	-	-	1,879,021	1,879,021
Changes in fair value of interest rate swap		-	(98,598)	-	(98,598)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		176,666	-	-	176,666
Total non-cash changes		3,551,409	(98,598)	1,879,021	5,331,832
Balance at 31 December 2018		34,523,103	26,229	-	34,549,332

29 Financial risk management

(a) Overview

The risk management function within the Group is carried out with respect to financial risks, operational risks and legal risks. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks), 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 operational and legal risks.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

29 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Overview (Continued)

Risk management framework (Continued)

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group's Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's cash and cash equivalents, loans issued, trade receivables, bonuses receivable and other financial receivables.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amounts of financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position represent the Group's maximum credit risk exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

'000 RUB	Note	Carrying amount	
		31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Loans issued	19	388,688	25,467
Trade and other receivables	21	3,006,601	2,704,603
Cash and cash equivalents	22	5,277,751	8,476,078
Total		8,673,040	11,206,148

Due to the fact that the Group's principal activities are located in the Russian Federation the credit risk is mainly associated with its domestic market. The credit risks associated with foreign counterparties are considered to be remote, as there are only few foreign counterparties and they were properly assessed for creditworthiness.

(ii) Trade and other receivables

The Group has no considerable balance of trade receivables because the majority of its customers are retail consumers, who are not provided with any credit. The Group's trade receivables primarily include receivables from tenants and receivables connected to provision of services. Other receivables are primarily represented by bonuses receivable from suppliers. The Group manages credit risk in respect of those bonuses receivable by maintaining a stable suppliers base and monitoring collectability of amounts due on an ongoing basis.

29 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

(ii) Trade and other receivables (Continued)

To measure the ECL for trade and other receivables, those have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

The ECL for bonuses receivable from suppliers is determined on portfolio level based on historical default percentages applied to the total amount of bonuses receivable from suppliers, adjusted to reflect relevant current and forward-looking information.

The credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2019 determined with the use of provision matrix is summarised in the table below.

'000 RUB	Gross amount	ECL	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	492,657	(6,031)	486,626
Bonuses receivable from suppliers	2,087,713	(59,819)	2,027,894
Other financial receivables	388,185	(16,790)	371,395
Total	2,968,555	(82,640)	2,885,915

The credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2018 determined with the use of provision matrix is summarised in the table below.

'000 RUB	Gross amount	ECL	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	431,619	(15,581)	416,038
Bonuses receivable from suppliers	1,873,767	(54,819)	1,818,948
Other financial receivables	355,191	(6,260)	348,931
Total	2,660,577	(76,660)	2,583,917

29 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

The Group assesses credit risk for cash and cash equivalents based on external ratings that are available publicly. Cash and cash equivalents are mainly held with banks which are rated from Ba2 to Ba3 based on Moody's rating.

(iv) Loans issued

Loans issued are represented by loans given to related parties. To determine whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk, loans issued are assessed on a portfolio basis or an individual basis by monitoring relevant triggers. The criteria used to identify significant increase in credit risk are monitored and reviewed periodically.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Liquidity risk management is a responsibility of the Treasury under the supervision of the Group's Financial Director. The Group's liquidity risk management objectives are as follows:

- Maintaining financial independence: a share of one creditor in debt portfolio should not exceed 30%;
- Maintaining financial stability: the Net Debt / EBITDA ratio should not exceed 5.5, where Net Debt is the total of long-term and short-term loans and borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents as presented in the consolidated financial statements;
- Monitoring of compliance with debt covenants;
- Planning: timely preparation of operating, investing and financing cash flow forecasts on rolling basis.

(i) Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below shows liabilities at 31 December 2019 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, including gross loan commitments. Such undiscounted cash flows may differ from the amount included in the consolidated statement of financial position because the consolidated statement of financial position amounts are based on discounted cash flows. Where the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

29 Financial risk management (Continued)**(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)****(i) Exposure to liquidity risk (Continued)**

31 December 2019

'000 RUB	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Demand and less than 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities at amortised cost						
Secured bank loans	4,500,000	5,819,674	163,800	165,600	4,668,813	821,461
Unsecured bonds	15,474,414	19,082,129	1,064,508	674,893	17,342,728	-
Unsecured bank facilities	11,003,754	12,833,879	411,143	872,318	11,550,418	-
Unsecured loans from related parties	949,106	1,107,620	1,107,620	-	-	-
Unsecured loans from third parties	2,885	2,885	35	2,850	-	-
Lease liabilities	25,122,343	37,163,992	3,167,963	3,418,869	16,477,389	14,099,771
Trade and other payables	24,449,923	24,449,923	24,449,923	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI						
Interest rate swap	194,398	194,398	47,644	49,337	97,417	-
Total	81,696,823	100,654,500	30,412,636	5,183,867	50,136,765	14,921,232

As at 31 December 2019, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RUB 7,242,026 thousand (31 December 2018: RUB 2,785,646 thousand). An excess of current liabilities over current assets is usual for the retail industry. The Group uses excess of trade and other payables over inventory to finance its operating and investing activities. The Group has reviewed its cash flow forecasts in the context of current and projected market conditions, as well as available undrawn credit facilities disclosed in Note 25, and is confident that it will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

29 Financial risk management (Continued)**(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)****(i) Exposure to liquidity risk (Continued)**

31 December 2018

'000 RUB	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	<u>Demand and less than 6 months</u>	<u>From 6 to 12 months</u>	<u>From 1 to 5 years</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Secured bank loans	4,502,160	6,338,722	197,640	198,720	5,942,362
Unsecured bonds	5,348,146	6,485,121	331,926	254,482	5,898,713
Unsecured bank facilities	23,604,828	28,377,991	2,390,294	975,150	25,012,547
Unsecured loans from related parties	1,065,087	1,107,340	1,107,340	-	-
Unsecured loans from third parties	2,882	2,882	32	2,850	-
Trade and other payables	24,510,071	24,510,071	24,510,071	-	-
Financial liabilities at FVTPL					
Interest rate swap	26,229	26,229	26,229	-	-
Total	<u>59,059,403</u>	<u>66,848,356</u>	<u>28,563,532</u>	<u>1,431,202</u>	<u>36,853,622</u>

29 Financial risk management (Continued)

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Management sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted. However, the use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

(i) Currency risk

The Group holds its business in the Russian Federation and mainly collects receivables nominated in Russian Roubles. However, financial assets and liabilities of the Group are also denominated in other currencies, primarily US Dollar.

Thus, the Group is exposed to currency risk, which may materially influence the financial position and financial results of the Group through the change in carrying value of financial assets and liabilities and amounts on foreign exchange rate gains or losses. The Group ensures that its exposure is kept to an acceptable level by keeping the proportion of financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies to total financial liabilities at an acceptable level. From time to time the Group converts assets and liabilities from one currency to another.

Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to currency risk in relation to the USD, the major foreign currency for the Group's Russian subsidiaries, was as follows based on notional amounts:

'000 RUB	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Trade and other receivables	122,503	11,064
Cash and cash equivalents	22,575	26,108
Unsecured loans from related parties	(949,106)	(1,065,087)
Lease liabilities	(2,777,094)	-
Trade and other payables	(454,412)	(387,766)
Total	(4,035,534)	(1,415,681)

Sensitivity analysis

A 11% weakening/strengthening of the RUB against the USD at 31 December 2019 would have decreased/increased equity and profit or loss by RUB 443,909 thousand (31 December 2018: 20% weakening/strengthening of the RUB against the USD would have decreased/increased equity and profit or loss by RUB 283,136 thousand). This analysis was performed only for USD denominated monetary balances of the Group's entities whose functional currency is the RUB and is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2018.

29 Financial risk management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group has material exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows.

Profile

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments at their carrying amounts was:

'000 RUB	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Fixed rate instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,215,703	6,743,268
Loans issued	388,688	25,467
Loans and borrowings	(26,929,124)	(29,519,373)
Lease liabilities	(25,122,343)	-
Variable rate instruments		
Loans and borrowings	(5,001,035)	(5,003,730)

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 500 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2018.

'000 RUB	Profit or loss		Equity	
	500 bp increase	500 bp decrease	500 bp increase	500 bp decrease
31 December 2019				
Variable rate instruments	(250,052)	250,052	-	-
Interest rate swap	375,000	(375,000)	690,010	(704,532)
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	124,948	(124,948)	690,010	(704,532)
31 December 2018				
Variable rate instruments	(250,186)	250,186	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(250,186)	250,186	-	-

29 Financial risk management (Continued)

(e) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group may enter into sales and purchase agreements with the same counterparty in the normal course of business. The related amounts receivable and payable do not always meet the criteria for offsetting in the consolidated statement of financial position. This is because, while generally there is an intention to settle on net basis, the Group may not have any currently legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts, because the right to offset may be enforceable only on the occurrence of future events. In particular, in accordance with the Russian civil law an obligation can be settled by offsetting against a similar claim if it is due, has no maturity or is payable on demand, unless otherwise stated in the agreement.

The following table sets out the carrying amounts of recognised financial instruments that are subject to the above agreements.

'000 RUB	<u>Trade and other receivables</u>	<u>Trade and other payables</u>
31 December 2019		
Gross amounts before offsetting	6,245,621	27,688,943
Amounts offset	(3,239,020)	(3,239,020)
Net amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	3,006,601	24,449,923
Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria	(1,688,369)	(1,688,369)
Net amount	1,318,232	22,761,554
'000 RUB	<u>Trade and other receivables</u>	<u>Trade and other payables</u>
31 December 2018		
Gross amounts before offsetting	5,755,557	27,561,025
Amounts offset	(3,050,954)	(3,050,954)
Net amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	2,704,603	24,510,071
Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria	(1,597,344)	(1,597,344)
Net amount	1,107,259	22,912,727

The net amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position disclosed above form part of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, respectively. Other amounts included in these line items do not meet the criteria for offsetting and are not subject to the agreements described above.

Amounts offset comprise mainly trade payables for goods and bonuses receivable from suppliers.

29 Financial risk management (Continued)

(f) Capital management

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements, except for statutory requirement in relation to minimum level of share capital; the Group follows this requirement.

30 Capital commitments

The Group has capital commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment, mostly relating to construction of stores, and intangible assets amounting to RUB 653,698 thousand as at 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: RUB 659,616 thousand). The Group has already allocated the necessary resources in respect of these commitments. The Group believes that future net income and funding will be sufficient to cover these and any similar commitments.

31 Contingencies

(a) Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Group are received. On the basis of its own estimates and both internal and external professional advice, the management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims outstanding.

(b) Tax contingencies

Russian tax legislation which was enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, is subject to varying interpretations when being applied to the transactions and activities of the Group. 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 incompliant counterparties. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for three calendar years preceding the year when decisions about the review was made. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

Russian transfer pricing (TP) legislation is generally aligned with the international TP principles developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), although it has specific features. The TP legislation provides for the possibility of additional tax assessment for controlled transactions (transactions between related parties and certain transactions between unrelated parties) if such transactions are not on an arm's-length basis. The management has implemented internal controls to comply with current TP legislation.

Tax liabilities arising from controlled transactions are determined based on their actual transaction prices. It is possible, with the evolution of the interpretation of the TP rules, that such prices could be challenged. The impact of any such challenge cannot be reliably estimated.

31 Contingencies (Continued)

(b) Tax contingencies (Continued)

The Group includes companies incorporated outside of Russia. The tax liabilities of the Group are determined on the assumption that these companies are not subject to Russian profits tax, because they do not have a permanent establishment in Russia. This interpretation of relevant legislation may be challenged.

As Russian tax legislation does not provide definitive guidance in certain areas, the Group applies its judgement in interpretations of such uncertain areas. While management currently estimates that the tax positions and interpretations that it has taken can probably be sustained, there is a possible risk that an outflow of resources will be required should such tax positions and interpretations be challenged by the tax authorities.

The impact of any of the challenges mentioned above cannot be reliably estimated currently; however, it may be significant to the financial position and/or the overall operations of the Group.

In addition to the above matters, management estimates that as at 31 December 2019, the Group has other possible obligations of approximately RUB 1,900,000 thousand (31 December 2018: RUB 1,900,000 thousand) from exposure to other than remote tax risks arising from certain transactions. These exposures are estimates that result from uncertainties in interpretation of applicable legislation and related documentation requirements. Management will vigorously defend the Group's positions and interpretations that were applied in determining taxes recognised in these consolidated financial statements if these are challenged by the authorities.

32 Related party transactions

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. Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not, and transactions between related parties may not be effected on the same terms, conditions and amounts as transactions between unrelated parties.

Related parties of the Group fall into the following categories:

1. The Company's major indirect shareholders (see Note 1);
2. Other related parties under control of the major indirect shareholders;
3. Members of the Board of Directors of the Company and other key management personnel.

32 Related party transactions (Continued)

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management received the following remuneration during the year, which is included in personnel costs (see Note 10):

'000 RUB	2019	2018
<i>Short-term employee benefits:</i>		
Salaries and short-term bonuses	343,763	396,575
Social security contributions	13,855	13,767
Other short-term payments	17,234	3,600
<i>Long-term employee benefits:</i>		
Long-term service bonus	38,000	38,000
Total	412,852	451,942

In addition, members of the Company's Board of Directors received remuneration in the amount of RUB 59,442 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: RUB 59,341 thousand) which is included in legal and professional expenses.

(b) Transactions with other related parties

(i) Revenue

'000 RUB	Income		Receivables	
	2019	2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Sale of services	2,335	2,910	122	579
Total	2,335	2,910	122	579

All outstanding balances with other related parties are to be settled in cash within six months of the reporting date. None of the balances are secured or impaired.

32 Related party transactions (Continued)**(b) Transactions with other related parties (Continued)****(ii) Expenses**

'000 RUB	Expense		Prepayments	
	2019	2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Lease of premises, including:	90,515	833,368	-	1,094,483
- Rental fee	20,269	713,458		
- Reimbursement of utilities	35,114	62,464		
- Reimbursement of other expenses	35,132	57,446		
Other services received	10,424	40,273	-	7,484
Interest expenses on lease liability	122,124	-		-
Other finance costs	79,058	77,287	-	-
Total	302,121	950,928	-	1,101,967

Upon transition to IFRS 16 disclosed in Note 5, long-term prepayments for leases to other related parties were reclassified to right-of-use assets. Related VAT in the amount of RUB 89,902 thousand as at 31 December 2019 is included in prepayments.

Short-term prepayments for lease to entities under control of the shareholder group in the amount of RUB 353,232 thousand as at 31 December 2018 were renegotiated with the lessors into long-term interest-bearing loans which principal amounts to RUB 346,025 thousand as at 31 December 2019 (Note 18, 19).

'000 RUB	31 December 2019
Lease liabilities due to other related parties, including:	1,272,328
Current lease liabilities	382,636
Non-current lease liabilities	889,692

Terms of the leases with other related parties are such that the Group pays rentals which include the reimbursement of all operating expenses related to the hypermarkets leased and nearby leased areas and a certain percentage of the Group's retail revenue from the operation of these hypermarkets.

(iii) Loans and borrowings

'000 RUB	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Loans and borrowings	949,106	1,065,087

The loans from other related parties are denominated in USD, bear interest at 8% per annum and are payable on demand but not later than 2021. There were no movements in the loans received from related parties, except for the foreign exchange gain in the amount of RUB 115,981 thousand in 2019 (2018: foreign exchange loss in the amount of RUB 181,991 thousand).

32 Related party transactions (Continued)

(b) Transactions with other related parties (Continued)

(iv) Loans given

'000 RUB	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Loans given (Note 18, 19)	346,025	-
Interest receivable	33,196	-
Total	379,221	-

The loans given to other related parties bear interest at 9% per annum, are not secured, due for repayment by not later than 2021 and represent reclassified amounts for lease to entities under control of the shareholder group previously presented as short-term prepayments for lease to entities under control of shareholder group.

33 Events subsequent to the reporting date

Late in 2019 news first emerged from China about the COVID-19 (Coronavirus). The situation at year end, was that a limited number of cases of an unknown virus had been reported to the World Health Organisation. In the first few months of 2020 the virus had spread globally, and its negative impact has gained momentum. While this is still an evolving situation at the time of issuing these consolidated financial statements and to date there has been no discernible impact on the Group's sales or supply chain, the future effects cannot be predicted. Underpinned by the Coronavirus turmoil and oil price plunge in the first quarter 2020, Russian rouble has weakened 30% relative to the US dollar compared to the 2019 year-end. Management considers this outbreak to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event and will continue to monitor its potential impact as well as will take all steps possible to mitigate any operational and financial risk exposures faced by the Group.

34 Fair value disclosures

Fair value measurements are analysed and categorised by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- (i) Level 1 are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- (ii) Level 2 measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); and
- (iii) Level 3 measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

Management applies judgement in categorising financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

(a) Recurring fair value measurements

Recurring fair value measurements are those that the accounting standards require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period.

34 Fair value disclosures (Continued)

(a) Recurring fair value measurements (Continued)

Financial instruments carried at fair value. Interest swaps are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value. Fair value of the swaps was determined based on observable market data (Level 2 fair value), including forward interest rates. The Group has no financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on unobservable inputs (Level 3 fair value).

Investment property. Fair value of the investment property is updated by the Group annually on 31 December applying the income approach and market approach. Refer to Note 14.

(b) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

Fair value was determined by the Group for initial recognition of financial assets and liabilities which are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates their carrying amounts. Fair value of the Group's bonds listed on Moscow exchange was determined based on active market quotations (Level 1 fair value). Fair value of the Group's other financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost belongs to level 2 measurements in the fair value hierarchy.

35 Significant accounting policies

Apart from the accounting policy changes resulting from the adoption of IFRS 16 effective from 1 January 2019, the principal accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those investees, that the Group controls because the Group (i) has power to direct the relevant activities of the investees that significantly affect their 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 investees to affect the amount of the investor's returns. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered.

Loans between Group entities and related foreign exchange gains or losses are eliminated upon consolidation. However, where the loan is between Group entities that have different functional currencies, the foreign exchange gain or loss cannot be eliminated in full and is recognised in the consolidated profit or loss, unless the loan is not expected to be settled in the foreseeable future and thus forms part of the net investment in foreign operation. In such a case, the foreign exchange gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Foreign currency

(i) *Foreign currency transactions and balances*

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into each entity's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation ("CBRF") at the respective end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of the transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into each entity's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the CBRF are recognised in profit or loss as a separate line item.

Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, including equity investments, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Effects of exchange rate changes on non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(ii) *Foreign operations*

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to RUB at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to RUB at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Since 1 January 2005 the Group's date of transition to IFRSs, such differences have been recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) *Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – initial recognition*

Non-derivative financial instruments represented by cash and cash equivalents, loans given and trade and other receivables and lease receivables 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 amortised cost (AC), resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

(ii) *Non-derivative financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement*

All of the Group's non-derivative financial assets belong to the AC measurement category. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Group's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

(ii) *Non-derivative financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)*

The business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the Group’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 Group undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment. Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model include the purpose and composition of a portfolio, past experience on how the cash flows for the respective assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed, how the assets’ performance is assessed and how managers are compensated.

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”).

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.

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.

(iii) *Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL*

The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC. The Group measures ECL and recognises net impairment losses on financial assets 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.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade and lease receivables. For other financial assets the Group applies a three stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

(iv) *Financial assets – write-off*

Non-derivative financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Group exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Group seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

(v) *Financial assets – derecognition*

The Group derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expire or (b) the Group 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.

(vi) *Financial liabilities – measurement categories*

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments, if any (iii) financial liabilities at FVOCI: this classification is applied to financial instruments carried at fair value (swaps).

(vii) *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).

An exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in loan covenants are also considered. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments – accounting policies (Continued)

(viii) *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 or bankruptcy.

(ix) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

(x) *Trade and other receivables*

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at AC using the effective interest method.

(xi) *Trade and other payables*

Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty performs its obligations under the contract and are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently carried at AC using the effective interest method.

(xii) *Loans and borrowings*

Loans and borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently carried at AC using the effective interest method.

(xiii) *Capitalisation of borrowing costs*

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that are not carried at fair value and that necessarily take a substantial time to get ready for intended use or sale (qualifying assets) are capitalised as part of the costs of those assets.

The commencement date for capitalisation is when (a) the Group incurs expenditures for the qualifying asset; (b) it incurs borrowing costs; and (c) it undertakes activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs continues up to the date when the assets are substantially ready for their use or sale.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments – accounting policies (Continued)

(xiii) Capitalisation of borrowing costs (Continued)

The Group capitalises borrowing costs that could have been avoided if it had not made capital expenditure on qualifying assets. Borrowing costs capitalised are calculated at the Group's average funding cost (the weighted average interest cost is applied to the expenditures on the qualifying assets), except to the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. Where this occurs, actual borrowing costs incurred on the specific borrowings less any investment income on the temporary investment of these borrowings are capitalised.

(d) Transactions with owners

(i) Ordinary shares/share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded as additional paid-in capital in equity.

(ii) Distributions to owners/contributions from owners

Dividends are recorded as a liability and deducted from equity in the period in which they are declared and approved. Any dividends declared after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue are disclosed in the subsequent events note.

(e) Property, plant and equipment and construction in progress

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment, except for land, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment at 1 January 2005, the date of transition to IFRSs, was determined by reference to its fair value at that date.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and is recognised net within "other operating income and expense" in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment and construction in progress (Continued)

(iii) Depreciation (Continued)

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Other items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use. Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives of significant items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| • Buildings | 30 years; |
| • Machinery and equipment, auxiliary facilities | 2-20 years; |
| • Leasehold improvements | over the term of underlying lease; |
| • Other fixed assets | 2-10 years. |

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

(f) Investment property

Investment property is property held by the Group to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, including land held for a currently undetermined future use, and which is not occupied by the Group. Properties that are mainly occupied by the Group and insignificant portion of which is leased out to third parties mainly for offering additional customer service are presented within property, plant and equipment.

Investment property, including assets under construction for future use as investment property, is initially recognised at cost, including transaction costs, and subsequently remeasured at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss within other operating income and expenses. If fair value of investment property under construction is not reliably determinable, the Group measures that investment property under construction at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable or construction is completed (whichever is earlier).

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Investment property (Continued)

Fair value of the Group's investment property is the price that would be received from sale of the asset in an orderly transaction, without deduction of any transaction costs. The best evidence of fair value is given by current prices in an active market for similar property in the same location and condition. Market value of the Group's investment property is determined based on reports of independent appraisers, who hold recognised and relevant professional qualifications and who have recent experience in the valuation of property in the same location and category.

When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its deemed cost for subsequent accounting.

Earned rental income is recorded in profit or loss for the year within revenue.

(g) Intangible assets

(i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Group have finite useful lives and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets primarily include capitalised computer software, patents and licenses. Acquired computer software, licenses and patents are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring them to use.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is based on the cost of the asset less its estimated residual value.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- software 1-7 years;
- other intangible assets 1-5 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Lease rights – accounting policies before 1 January 2019

Where the Group incurs initial direct costs to negotiate and enter into new leases, such as key money payments to incumbent tenants, or where rights for favourable operating leases are acquired in business combinations, such costs are capitalised as lease rights and amortised using straight-line method over the lease term being up to 49 years for lease of land and up to 8-19 years for lease of premises. If the Group subsequently acquires the asset previously leased, the carrying amount of the related lease rights is reclassified into property, plant and equipment and included in the cost of the asset acquired.

(i) Leases – accounting policies since 1 January 2019

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- The Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Group has the right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purposes the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

- The Group has the right to operate the asset; or
- The Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

From 1 January 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The estimated useful lives of right-of-use asset are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| • Trade premises | 3-17 years; |
| • Land | 2-47 years; |
| • Other | 1-5 years. |

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(i) Leases – accounting policies since 1 January 2019 (Continued)

At the commencement date, lease liabilities are measured at an amount equal to the present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

The following variable payments are not included in the calculation of lease liability:

- payments under land lease agreements, the calculation of which depends on the cadastral value of the land plot and other coefficients established by government decrees;
- payments for utilities and other services, determined upon the fact of consumption;
- variable lease payments that depend on turnover.

Extension options (or period after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, collateral and conditions.

The right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amount of liability is remeasured to reflect any reassessment, lease modification or revised in-substance fixed payments. It is remeasured when there is (i) a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate; (ii) a change in the lease term depending on the reassessment of whether the Group will exercise extension or termination options; and (iii) lease modifications, when the modification is not accounted for as a separate lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(i) Leases – accounting policies since 1 January 2019 (Continued)

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and refrigeration equipment.

Some property leases contain variable payment terms that are linked to sales generated by a store. Such variable lease payments are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

The Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the separate lines in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The operating lease payments were presented in 2018 within cash used in operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows, whereas in 2019 all lease payments are presented by the Group as the lessee within cash flows used in financing activities.

Lease payments including repayment of principal lease liability and accrued interest are classified consistently with payments of other financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Lease payments which were not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities (including certain variable payments, short-term leases and leases of low-value assets) continue to be presented as operating cash flows.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the moving weighted average principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than investment property and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

In testing a cash-generating unit for impairment, the Group identifies all the corporate assets that relate to the cash-generating unit under review. If a portion of the carrying amount of a corporate asset can be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to that unit, the Group compares the carrying amount of the unit, including the portion of the carrying amount of the corporate asset allocated to the unit, with its recoverable amount. If a corporate asset cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to the cash-generating unit, the Group assesses the impairment of this corporate asset on an individual basis.

(l) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Wages, salaries, contributions to the state pension and social insurance funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits (such as health services) are measured on an undiscounted basis and accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to make pension or similar benefit payments beyond the payments to the statutory defined contribution scheme.

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

(ii) Long-term employee benefits

Long-term employee benefits represent long-term service bonuses. Long-term employee benefits are expensed evenly during the periods in which they are earned by employees.

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(n) Revenue

Revenue is income arising in the course of the Group's ordinary activities. Revenue is recognised in the amount of transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring control over promised goods or services to a customer, excluding the amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised net of VAT, returns and discounts.

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is represented by retail sales of goods for resale and self-produced catering products.

Revenue from sale of goods and self-catering products is recognised when control of the goods and products has transferred to the customer, normally for the retail customers it is occurred in the store at the point of sale. No element of financing is deemed present, as payment of the transaction price is due immediately.

In accordance with the Russian consumer protection legislation, the customers have the right of return of goods in a range of categories within 14 days after the purchase. Such estimated returns are assessed at each reporting date. Based on historical data about returns, it is probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

Gift cards issued by the Group are recorded as a contract liability within trade and other payables upon sale when prepaid by customers until they are redeemed or expire.

The Group did not operate any loyalty program in the reporting period where customers accumulate award points for purchases made which entitle them to discount on future purchases.

From time to time, the Group holds promotional campaigns where the Group provides discount coupons to the customers that purchase goods with total value above a pre-determined amount. The discount coupons entitle the customers to a free purchase or a discount on selected goods immediately after the campaign ends. Such coupons represent a material right to the customers and give rise to a separate performance obligation to deliver the customers additional goods. The total transaction price is allocated on the portfolio basis to the initial and the additional performance obligations on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. Revenue attributable to the performance obligation not yet satisfied at the reporting date is recognised as a contract liability within trade and other payables until the right of the customers to obtain additional goods is realised or expires.

(ii) Rental income

The Group leases out trade premises under operating lease. Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. When assets are leased out under an operating lease, the lease payments receivable are recognised as rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(o) Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold include the purchase price of the goods sold and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the location and condition ready for sale. These costs include costs of purchasing, packaging and transporting of goods to the extent that it relates to bringing the inventories to the location and condition ready for sale.

The Group receives various types of bonuses from suppliers of inventories, primarily in the form of volume discounts, slotting fees and counter services to suppliers directly related to the purchases made. These bonuses decrease the cost of inventory and are recorded as reduction of cost of sales as the related inventory is sold.

Losses from inventory shortages are recognised in cost of goods sold.

(p) Finance income and costs

Finance income comprises interest income on issued loans and bank deposits. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and lease liabilities and unwinding of the discount on provisions, if any. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

(q) Income tax

Income taxes have been provided in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the respective legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because they relate to transactions that are also recognised, in the same accounting period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. Taxes other than on income are recorded within general, selling and administrative expenses.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of tax loss carried forward and temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(q) Income tax (Continued)

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

In accordance with the tax legislation of the Russian Federation, tax losses and current tax assets of a company in the Group may not be set off against taxable profits and current tax liabilities of other Group companies, therefore deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only within the individual companies of the Group.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes, penalties and late-payment interest may be due. The Group believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact the tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

(r) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of participating shares outstanding during the year.

(s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Group's chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. Operating segments whose revenue, results or assets are ten percent or more of all the segments are reported separately.

(t) Value added tax

Input VAT is generally reclaimable against sales VAT when the right of ownership on purchased goods is transferred to the Group or when the services are rendered to the Group. The tax authorities permit the settlement of VAT on a net basis. VAT related to sales and purchases which has not been settled at the balance sheet date (VAT deferred) is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position on a gross basis and disclosed separately as an asset and liability. Where provision has been made for the ECL of receivables, the impairment loss is recorded for the gross amount of the debtor, including VAT.

35 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(u) Presentation of the consolidated statement of cash flows

The Group reports cash flows from operating activities using direct method. Cash flows from investing activities are presented net of VAT. VAT paid to suppliers of non-current assets and VAT in proceeds from sale of non-current assets are presented in line "VAT paid" within cash flows from operating activities.

(v) New accounting pronouncements

The new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), adopted by the European Union and are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, none of which the Group has early adopted, are not expected to affect significantly the Group's consolidated financial statements.