PJSC LSR Group

Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 and Independent Auditors' Report

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of PJSC LSR Group

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of PJSC LSR Group (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Revenue recognition on real estate development under IFRS 15</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Please refer to the Notes 3 (o) and 12 in the consolidated financial statements.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The key audit matter</td><td>How the matter was addressed in our audit</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Group derives most of its revenue from real estate development that is measured based on progress towards completion of the performance obligations (measuring progress). The measuring progress method involves the use of significant judgement and estimates, including estimates of total contract cost, and is susceptible to uncertainty driven by the volatility in the economic environment and by long operating cycle of the real estate development.

Determination of significant financing component involves technical complexity of underlying calculations.</td><td>Among other procedures, we tested controls over budgeting for construction and development costs to evaluate the reliability of costs to complete and expected construction schedules used by the Group's management in measuring progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation when recognizing revenue over time.

We also assessed the underlying calculations supporting the amounts of revenue and significant financing component prepared by the Group performing the following procedures:

- on a sample basis we compared input data used in the calculations to underlying contracts;
- we assessed whether the discount rates used by the Group reflect the credit characteristics of the party receiving financing in a contract, and whether the rates determined at contract inception has been applied consistently throughout the duration of the contract;
- we evaluated the accuracy of the Group's calculations of significant financing component on a sample basis.

We also considered the appropriateness of the Group's disclosures in the Notes 3 (o) and 12.</td></tr>
</table>

Valuation of inventories of development	
Please refer to the Notes 3 (i) and 17 in the consolidated financial statements.	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Group's inventories are represented by real estate items both under construction and completed. In the consolidated financial statements, the inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value which is the forecasted selling price less the estimated costs of completion and sale. The valuation of inventories is a Key Audit Matter due to: - the significance of the inventory balance, which relates to development and - the level of judgment involved to evaluate management's assessment of the net realizable value.	Among other procedures, we tested the controls over budgeting for construction and development costs, including approval of project budgets, inspection and authorization of subsequent changes to project budgets, to evaluate the reliability of costs to complete used by the Group's management in assessing the net realizable value of inventories. We assessed the calculation of the net realizable value prepared by the Group by performing the following procedures: - challenging the Group's forecast of selling prices by comparing on a sample basis to actual selling prices and price lists for comparable premises as published by competitors and real estate agents in subsequent periods; - in the absence of actual data, assessing the reasonableness of the Group's forecasted prices by comparing them to current prices for similar items of residential property; - evaluating the reasonableness of the Group's forecast construction costs per square meter by comparing them to the construction costs incurred by the Group for similar units on other sites. The above analysis was performed separately for the following groups of Inventory: - elite projects with unique location; - mass market development objects; - parking spaces; - infrastructure. We focused on the sites with lower turnover that are considered most sensitive to the Group's assumptions.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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 when it becomes available 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

— Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

— Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

— Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

— Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

— Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or 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 with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with 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 auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

Sergey Kharichkin

JSC "KPMG"

Moscow, Russia

22 March 2021

mln RUB	**Note**	**2020**	**2019**
Revenue	12	118,052	110,438
Cost of sales		(78,983)	(77,009)
Gross profit		**39,069**	**33,429**
Distribution expenses		(6,091)	(7,362)
Administrative expenses	7	(10,764)	(9,571)
Other income	8	796	815
Other expenses	8	(265)	(687)
Results from operating activities		**22,745**	**16,624**
Finance income	10	3,052	3,497
Finance costs	10	(9,967)	(9,319)
Profit before income tax		**15,830**	**10,802**
Income tax expense	11	(3,805)	(3,333)
Profit for the year		**12,025**	**7,469**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation differences		109	(80)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**12,134**	**7,389**
Basic and diluted earnings per share	21	120.01 RUB	74.54 RUB

These consolidated financial statements were approved by management on 22 March 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

A.Y. Molchanov
Chief Executive Officer

D.V. Kutuzov
Chief Financial Officer

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 16 to 99.

mln RUB	**Note**	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	21,398	22,999
Intangible assets	14	4,121	4,016
Other investments	15	48	493
Deferred tax assets	16	3,951	3,099
Trade and other receivables	18	47	504
Total non-current assets		29,565	31,111
Current assets			
Other investments	15	699	865
Inventories	17	148,371	136,214
Contract assets, trade and other receivables	18	29,967	29,969
Cash and cash equivalents*	19	73,803	66,684
Total current assets		252,840	233,732
Total assets		282,405	264,843

* In Cash and cash equivalents is not included cash received to escrow accounts by the authorized bank from the accounts owners (the real estate buyers). This cash on escrow accounts was received as the settlement of the share participation agreements' price in the amount of RUB 11,995 million as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: RUB 175 million).

mln RUB	Note	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	20		
Share capital		35	35
Treasury shares		(2,073)	(2,073)
Share premium		26,408	26,408
Additional paid-in capital		16,859	16,859
Foreign currency translation reserve		437	328
Retained earnings		50,062	42,353
Total equity		91,728	83,910
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	22	91,586	79,937
Deferred tax liabilities	16	2,993	2,373
Trade and other payables	24	4,058	3,175
Provisions	23	701	476
Total non-current liabilities		99,338	85,961
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	22	11,042	9,682
Contract liabilities, trade and other payables	24	71,110	80,140
Provisions	23	9,187	5,150
Total current liabilities		91,339	94,972
Total liabilities		190,677	180,933
Total equity and liabilities		282,405	264,843

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 16 to 99.

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the year	12,025	7,469
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,920	1,898
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(211)	(187)
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	-	6
Gain on acquisitions subsidiaries	-	(81)
Equity-settled share-based payment	715	-
Portion of excess of fair value over purchase price of assets	5	28
Capitalised interest, including significant financing component in respect of prepayments from customers, recognized in cost of sales	2,706	2,487
Significant financing component in respect of prepayments from customers and benefit of escrow loans recognised in revenue	(2,207)	(1,840)
Net finance costs	6,915	5,822
Income tax expense	3,805	3,333
Operating profit before changes in working capital and provisions	25,673	18,935
Increase in inventories net of non-cash items	(8,176)	(645)
(Increase) / decrease in contract assets, trade and other receivables	(2,067)	3,620
(Decrease) / increase in contract liabilities, trade and other payables	(5,183)	2,808
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	363	(145)
Cash flows from operations before income taxes and interest paid	10,610	24,573
Income taxes paid	(3,962)	(5,365)
Interest paid	(6,412)	(6,495)
Cash flows from operating activities*	236	12,713
For reference:		
Cash flows from operating activities, including cash on escrow accounts	*12,056*	*12,888*

* In Cash flows from operations is not included cash received to escrow accounts by the authorized bank from the accounts owners (the real estate buyers). This cash on escrow accounts was received as the settlement of the share participation agreements' price during the year ended 31 December 2020 in the amount of RUB 11,820 million (year ended 31 December 2019: RUB 175 million).

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	398	419
Interest received	1,599	1,590
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,343)	(870)
Increase in restricted cash	(280)	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	(95)	(40)
Loans given	(1,603)	(1,797)
Loans repaid	2,302	2,599
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	(907)
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	1,016
Cash flows (utilised by) / from investing activities	(22)	2,010
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	191,216	81,972
Proceeds from bonds	-	13,000
Repayment of borrowings	(172,377)	(88,708)
Repayment of bonds	(6,009)	(1,000)
Payment of land lease liabilities	(932)	(1,054)
Dividends paid	(5,031)	(7,842)
Cash flows from / (utilised by) financing activities	6,867	(3,632)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,081	11,091
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	66,684	55,798
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	38	(205)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 19)	73,803	66,684

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 16 to 99.

mln RUB	**Attributable to shareholders of the Company**								
	Share capital	**Treasury shares**	**Share premium**	**Additional paid-in capital**	**Foreign currency translation reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Non-controlling interest**	**Total equity**
Balance at 1 January 2019	35	(2,073)	26,408	16,859	408	42,726	84,363	(10)	84,353
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	7,469	7,469	-	7,469
Other comprehensive loss									
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(80)	-	(80)	-	(80)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(80)	7,469	7,389	-	7,389
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity									
Adjustment to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(7,842)	(7,842)	-	(7,842)
Balance at 31 December 2019	35	(2,073)	26,408	16,859	328	42,353	83,910	-	83,910

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 16 to 99.

mln RUB	Attributable to shareholders of the Company								
	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Additional paid-in capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2020	35	(2,073)	26,408	16,859	328	42,353	83,910	-	83,910
Total comprehensive income									
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	12,025	12,025	-	12,025
Other comprehensive income									
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	-	-	-	-	109	-	109	-	109
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	109	12,025	12,134	-	12,134
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity									
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(5,031)	(5,031)	-	(5,031)
Equity-settled share-based payment						715	715		715
Balance at 31 December 2020	35	(2,073)	26,408	16,859	437	50,062	91,728	-	91,728

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 16 to 99.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements……..……………...………………………...……………..…………………...……..…...…......Page

1 Background

(a) Organisation and operations

PJSC LSR Group (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”) comprise Russian limited liability and joint stock companies as defined in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, and companies located in other countries. The Company’s shares are traded on the London Stock Exchange and Moscow Exchange.

The Company’s registered office is at 36B Kazanskaya Street, Floor 4, Office 32-N (18), Suite 404, Saint Petersburg, 190031, Russia.

The Group’s principal activities include real estate development, prefabricated panel construction, contracting, subcontracting and engineering services in civil and industrial construction, extraction of sand and clay, production of crushed granite, ready-mix concrete and mortars, reinforced concrete, bricks, aerated concrete, transportations and crane rental services. The Company primarily operates in the following geographic markets of Russia: Saint Petersburg, the Leningrad region, Moscow and Yekaterinburg.

The Group’s significant subsidiaries are detailed in note 30.

The Group is ultimately controlled by an individual, Andrey Molchanov. Related party transactions are detailed in note 29.

(b) Russian business environment

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus outbreak a pandemic. As measures to contain the spread of the COVID-19 many countries including the Russian Federation have imposed restrictions. Imposed lockdown and closing of many commercial establishments have led to business disruption, a subsequent sharp decline in oil demand and oil prices, stock indices, the Russian ruble exchange rate and increased general economic uncertainty.

The Group operates in the residential and non-residential real estate and construction industry, which was not significantly affected by the spread of coronavirus infection, in particular due to mortgage rates subsidy measures adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation. During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's sales remained at a stable level. Results of analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on the Group's financial position, level of liquidity and access to debt financing, including compliance with the covenants stipulated by the existing loan agreements, at the reporting date shows that the factors mentioned above did not significantly influence on the financial stability of the Group.

In carrying out the analysis of the impact of COVID-19, the Group's management also considered that PJSC LSR Group was included in the list of strategically important companies of the Russian Federation. Moreover, in July 2020 Fitch Ratings and Moody’s affirmed credit rating of PJSC LSR Group with a Stable outlook (as at 'B +' by Fitch Ratings and at 'B1' by Moody’s).

In order to ensure normal operations the Group's management implemented several measures, including:

- during the period of quarantine, a significant part of the administrative functions as well as employees of the sales and procurement departments were transferred to remote work;

- employees directly involved in construction have been trained to comply with strict precautions measures during work, including social distancing.

The Group’s operations are primarily located in the Russian Federation. Consequently, the Group is exposed to the economic and financial markets of the Russian Federation which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in the Russian Federation.

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

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board.

The Group additionally presents the consolidated financial statements in Russian language in accordance with the Federal law #208-fz “On consolidated financial reporting”.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of the Russian Federation is the Russian Rouble (“RUB”), which is the Company’s functional currency and the currency in which these consolidated financial statements are presented.

All financial information is presented in the Russian Rouble and has been rounded to the nearest million, except if otherwise indicated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, 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.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies are described in the following notes:

- Note 3 – useful lives of property, plant and equipment;
- Note 9 – share-based payment;
- Note 12 – revenue;
- Note 14 – impairment;
- Note 17 – inventories;
- Note 18 – allowances for trade receivables;
- Note 23 – provisions (for site finishing and environment restoration; warranty and litigation; for onerous contracts; for social infrastructure);
- Note 24 – trade payables (settlements for land plots);
- Note 28 – contingencies.

A number of the Group’s accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- *Level 1*: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- *Level 2*: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- *Level 3*: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (refer to note 4).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 6 – acquisition of subsidiary; and
- Note 25 (e) – financial instruments.

(e) Change in accounting policies

The Group has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group. In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The Group has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- The fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- The recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- If the business combination is achieved over time, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interest in the acquire; less
- The net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. 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.

(iii) Acquisitions from entities under common control

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the Group are accounted for at the date of transfer of shares to the Group. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at their carrying amounts in the financial statements of the entities transferred. If these companies previously have not prepared IFRS financial statements, assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with IFRS 1. Any difference between the book value of net assets acquired and consideration paid is recognised as a contribution from, or distribution to, shareholders.

(iv) Acquisitions and disposals of non-controlling interests

Any difference between the consideration paid to acquire a non-controlling interest, and the carrying amount of that non-controlling interest, is recognised as a contribution from or a distribution to shareholders.

Any difference between the consideration received upon disposal of a minority portion of the Group’s interest in a subsidiary, and the carrying amount of that portion of the Group’s interest in the subsidiary, including attributable goodwill, is recognised as a distribution to, or a contribution from, shareholders.

(v) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to RUB at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to RUB at the weighted average exchange rate for the year which approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised 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 (FCTR). When a foreign operation is disposed of, in part or in full, the relevant amount in the FCTR is transferred to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as part of profit or loss on disposal.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from a monetary item received from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI criterion), the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

The Group has fixed rate bank loans for which the banks have the option to revise the interest rate following the change of key rate set by the CBR. The Group have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Group considers these loans as in essence floating rate loans.

(iii) Modification of financial liabilities

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

If a modification (or exchange) does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability the Group applies accounting policy consistent with the requirements for adjusting the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when a modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset, i.e.

the Group recognises any adjustment to the amortised cost of the financial liability arising from such a modification (or exchange) in profit or loss at the date of the modification (or exchange).

Changes in cash flows on existing financial liabilities are not considered as modification, if they result from existing contractual terms, e.g. changes in fixed interest rates initiated by banks due to changes in the CBR key rate, if the loan contract entitles banks to do so and the Group have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Group treats the modification of an interest rate to a current market rate using the guidance on floating-rate financial instruments. This means that the effective interest rate is adjusted prospectively.

Group performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial considering qualitative factors, quantitative factors and combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors. The Group concludes that the modification is substantial as a result of the following qualitative factors:

- change the currency of the financial liability;
- change in collateral or other credit enhancement;
- inclusion of conversion option;
- change in the subordination of the financial liability.

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

(iv) Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI.

The financial assets at amortised cost consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and corporate debt securities.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured as 12-month ECLs:

– debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
– other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Group has elected to measure loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

– the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

– the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Group considers this to be Baa3 or higher per Moody's.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Presentation of impairment

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses on other financial assets are presented under 'finance costs', and not presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to materiality considerations.

(vii) Write off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 3 years past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off.

(d) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Repurchase of share capital (treasury shares)

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from equity.

Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury share reserve. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit of the transaction is presented in additional paid-in capital.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(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 expenditures that are 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 its intended use, and 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.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(ii) Reclassification of owner occupied property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified as investment property. Any gain or loss on remeasurement is recognised in equity.

(iii) 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 the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

(iv) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

- Buildings 7 to 50 years;
- Machinery and equipment 5 to 29 years;
- Transportation equipment 5 to 20 years;
- Other fixed assets 3 to 20 years.

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

(f) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill that arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. For the measurement of goodwill at initial recognition refer to note 3(a)(i).

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity-accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment, and an impairment loss on such an investment is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the equity-accounted investee.

(ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) 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, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

(iv) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefit s embodied in the asset.

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

(g) Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Group leases municipal land plots for residential property construction.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently recognized in cost of sales based on the stage of completion.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The unified discount rate is applied in respect of the lease agreements portfolio with similar characteristics.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

– fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

– variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

– the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, 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.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In accordance with IFRS 16 variable payments which do not depend on index or rate, i.e. do not reflect changes in market rental rates, should not be included in calculation of lease liability. In respect of municipal (or federal) land leases where the lease payments are based on cadastral value of the land plot and do not change until the next potential revision of that value or payments (or both) by the authorities, the Group determined that these lease payments are not considered as either variable (that depend on an index or rate or reflect changes in market rental rates) or in-substance fixed, and therefore these payments are not be included in the measurement of the lease liability.

The Group presents right-of-use assets related to the lease of land plots for construction development in ‘inventories’ in the statement of financial position.

The Group presents lease liabilities in “contract liabilities, trade and other payables” in the statement of financial position.

(h) Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. In the case when investment property forms part of a larger property unit, it is distinguished on the basis of the area which it occupies in the total area of the property unit. Investment property is measured at fair value with any change therein recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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 cost for subsequent accounting.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the 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. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

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

(j) Contract assets and liabilities

The contract assets relate to the Group's right for consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date on participant agreements and construction contracts. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when an advance consideration becomes due based on participant agreement schedule. The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers under participant agreements.

The contract assets and contract liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position on the particular participant agreements basis.

Impairment losses related to contract assets are recognised by the Group based on "expected credit losses" model (see note 3 (c) (vi)).

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than investment properties, inventories 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. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. 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, or CGU"). Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, CGU's to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The Group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

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 the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior years 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.

Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in associate is not recognised separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire amount of the investment in an associate is tested for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate may be impaired.

(l) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets (or components of a disposal group) are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group first is allocated to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets and investment property, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss. Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment once classified as held for sale are not amortised or depreciated.

(m) Employee benefits

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans, including Russia's State pension fund, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when they are due.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans 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.

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards program. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

(n) 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 finance cost.

(i) Warranties

A provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical warranty data.

(ii) Site and environment restoration

In accordance with the Group's environmental policy and applicable statutory requirements, provision is made for the Group's obligation to incur additional costs including costs associated with clean up the surrounding area after sand extraction and finishing the construction of apartment building. The related expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(iii) Litigation provision

A provision is recognized, if the probability is high that the Group will lose lawsuit in which the Group is a defendant, and there will be a need (requirement) to settle the obligation.

(iv) Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

(v) Provision for social infrastructure

The Group records provision in respect of the Group's obligation to construct social infrastructure that is necessary for the apartment buildings' tenants.

Provision is initially recognised in the amount of expected costs to construct social infrastructure discounted for the year of the social infrastructure objects' construction. Subsequently the provision is decreased by the actually incurred costs.

The costs for the social infrastructure objects construction are initially recognized in inventories and subsequently are included into the cost of sales based on the stage of construction completion and selling progress.

(o) Revenues

(i) Goods sold

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, adjusted for variable considerations (e.g. discounts) and the significant financing component, which reflects the price that a customer would have paid for the promised goods when (or as) they are transferred to the customer. Revenue is recognised when the control is transferred to a customer.

Type of goods / services	Revenue recognition	Significant payment terms
Revenue under share participation agreements in development	Revenue is recognized in accordance with contracts' stage of completion	Payment is usually received before the construction's completion
Revenue under sales contracts in development	Revenue is recognized when control is transmitted to the customer (at the earliest from two events: act of acceptance signing or legal title registration)	Payment is normally received prior to the act of acceptance signing
Sale of finished goods	Revenue is recognized when control is transmitted to the customer	The bill is payable either before the dispatch or based on the period, stated in the contract
Construction and research services	Revenue is recognized in accordance with contracts' stage of completion	The services are paid based on the contracts' schedule
Tower crane services	Revenue is recognised over time	After the services are rendered (in the current month for the prior month)
Services	Revenue is recognized upon the stage of completion.	Based on the contract terms, normally - after the services has been rendered

The Group estimates significant financing component at contract inception using an interest rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer. Interest expense recognized as a result of adjusting for the effect of the significant financing component is regarded as borrowing costs, as prepayments received under share participation agreements are considered specific borrowings.

The significant financing component is capitalised in the cost of land plots, on which construction objects are being built.

The timing of the transfer of control – satisfaction of performance obligation varies depending on the individual terms of the contract.

The major part of the Group's revenue is contracted under share participation agreements.

The Group applies input method to measure progress towards satisfaction of performance obligations as costs incurred relative to the total expected inputs. Costs of land plots are excluded from both incurred and expected inputs and are recognized in cost of sales based on the same measure of progress as revenue.

The transaction price in sales to customers using the escrow accounts is determined taking into the account the economy from decrease in interest base rates on project financing depending on cash places by customers on escrow accounts. Any change in initial estimate of such savings is recognized at the time when such change takes place.

(ii) Services

Revenue from services, rendered by the Group's companies is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over time, applying the input method to measure progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation when it is possible under standard IFRS 15.

(iii) Construction contracts and designing

As soon as the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over time, applying the input method to measure progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation. Contract expenses are recognised as incurred unless they create an asset related to future contract activity.

An expected loss on a contract is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(p) Other expenses

(i) Social expenditure

To the extent that the Group's contributions to social programs benefit the community at large and are not restricted to the Group's employees, they are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

(q) Finance income and finance costs

The Group's finance income and finance costs include interest income, interest expense, dividend income, the net gain or loss on the disposal of investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI, the net gain or loss on financial assets at FVTPL, the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities, impairment losses (and reversals) on investments in debt securities carried at amortised cost or FVOCI, the fair value loss on contingent consideration classified as a financial liability.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established.

The ‘effective interest rate’ is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

– the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or

– the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

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

(r) Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of 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 goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. 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 liabilities and assets, 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.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. 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.

(s) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held.

(t) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. An operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the CEO to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

(u) New Standards and Interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2020 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

- ***Onerous contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)***

The amendments specify which costs an entity includes in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether the contract is onerous. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognised as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity, as appropriate. The comparatives are not restated. The Group has determined that all contracts existing at 31 December 2020 will be completed before the amendments become effective.

- ***Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)***

The amendments address issues that might affect financial reporting as a result of the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationships arising from the replacement of an interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate. The amendments provide practical relief from certain requirements in IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 relating to:

– changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities.

(i) Change in basis for determining cash flows

The amendments will require an entity to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability that is required by interest rate benchmark reform by updating the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability.

(ii) Disclosure

The amendments will require the Group to disclose additional information about the entity's exposure to risks arising from interest rate benchmark reform and related risk management activities.

(iii) Transition

The Group plans to apply the amendments from 1 January 2021. Application will not impact amounts reported for 2020 or prior periods.

- ***Other standards***

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

— Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).

— Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3).

— Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1).

— IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

4 Determination of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(a) Property, plant and equipment

The fair value of property, plant and equipment recognised as a result of a business combination is based on market values. The market value of property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between market participants in an orderly transaction. The fair value of items of plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings is based on the market approach and cost approaches using quoted market prices for similar items when available and replacement cost when appropriate.

When no quoted market prices are available, the fair value of property, plant and equipment is primarily determined using depreciated replacement cost. This method considers the cost to reproduce or replace the property, plant and equipment, adjusted for physical, functional or economical depreciation (via application of discounted cash flow method), and obsolescence.

(b) Intangible assets

The fair value of patents and trademarks acquired in a business combination is based on the discounted estimated royalty payments that have been avoided as a result of the patent or trademark being owned. The fair value of customer relationships acquired in a business combination is determined using the multi-year excess earnings method, whereby the subject asset is valued after deducting a fair return on all other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows.

The fair value of other intangible assets is based on the discounted cash flows expected to be derived from the use and eventual sale of the assets.

(c) Inventories

The fair value of inventories acquired in a business combination is determined based on its estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and sale, and a reasonable profit margin based on the effort required to complete and sell the inventories.

(d) Investments in equity and debt securities

The fair value of financial assets measured at amortised cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss and other comprehensive income is determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the reporting date. The fair value of financial assets measured at amortised cost is determined for disclosure purposes only. Investments in equity securities that are not quoted on a stock exchange are principally valued using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and comparisons to other transactions and instruments that are substantially the same.

(e) Contract assets, trade and other receivables

The fair value of contract assets, trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes.

(f) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. In respect of the liability component of convertible notes, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar liabilities that do not have a conversion option. For leases the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements.

5 Operating segments

The Group has two reportable segments as described below which are the Group's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services and are managed separately, because they require different technology and marketing strategies. The format of reporting segments is based on Group's management and internal reporting structure.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly other assets and revenue, interest-bearing loans, borrowings, and corporate assets, liabilities and expenses.

(a) Operating segments

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's segments:

Building Materials. The building materials business units are engaged in the production of brick, concrete and reinforced concrete items, ready-mix concrete, aerated concrete blocks, crushed stone production, land-based and marine-dredged sand extraction, providing of tower cranes services, fleet services. These business units are located in Saint Petersburg, Leningrad region and Moscow.

Real Estate Development and Construction. The Real Estate and Construction business units specialize in the development of elite, mass-market and business class residential real estate and commercial real estate, panel construction, providing of construction contracting services, transportation of construction materials. These business units are located in Saint Petersburg, Moscow and Ural region.

There are varying levels of integration between the "*Building Materials*" and "*Real Estate Development and Construction"* reportable segments. This integration includes transfers of raw materials and services, respectively. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as described in notes 2 and 3.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before income tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's CEO. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

The operations of the Group are conducted and managed primarily in North-West region, Moscow and Ural, where the production facilities and sales offices of the Group are located. The Group has also operations in Ukraine, the volume of which is not significant to total operations of the Group. Accordingly, no geographical segmental information is presented.

The Group has aerated concrete production facilities in Ukraine. Net assets of Ukrainian subsidiary amounts to 2.12% of total net asset of the Group (31 December 2019: 1.43%) and adjusted EBITDA equals to 4.81% of adjusted EBITDA of the Group (year ended 31 December 2019: 3.85%). The political and economic situation in Ukraine has been subject to significant turbulence in recent years. After economic crisis in 2014-2015, the Ukrainian economy recovered considerably in the last couple of years, with a slowed down inflation, stable Hryvnia exchange rate, growing GDP and general revival in business activity.

In 2019, a new law on currency and currency transactions came into force. The new law abolished a number of restrictions, defined new principles of currency operations, currency regulation and supervision, and resulted in significant liberalisation of foreign currency transactions and capital movements. In particular, the requirement of mandatory sale of foreign currency proceeds on the interbank market was cancelled, while the settlement period for export-import transactions in foreign currency was increased considerably. Also, all restrictions on payment of dividends abroad were lifted.

Whilst management believes it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Group's Ukrainian subsidiary's business in the current circumstances, a continuation of the current unstable business environment could negatively affect the subsidiary's results and financial position in a manner not currently determinable. These consolidated financial statements reflect management's current assessment of the impact of the Ukrainian business environment on the operations and the financial position of the subsidiary. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

(b) Major customers

Revenues from the largest customer of the Group represents approximately RUB 1,316 million (year ended 31 December 2019: RUB 5,209 million).

Revenue from the next four significant customers of the Group amounts approximately to RUB 2,113 million (year ended 31 December 2019: RUB 4,230 million).

(i) Operating segments

For the year ended 31 December 2020 **mln RUB**	**Building Materials**	**Real Estate Development and Construction**	**Other entities**	**Total**
Revenue from external customers	17,427	96,016	461	113,904
Inter-segment revenue	396	67	-	463
Total segment revenue	17,823	96,083	461	114,367
Segment result	2,333	23,649	-	25,982
Depreciation/amortisation	1,107	599	214	1,920
Capital expenditure	1,074	301	1,081	2,456

For the year ended 31 December 2019 **mln RUB**	**Building Materials**	**Real Estate Development and Construction**	**Other entities**	**Total**
Revenue from external customers	17,231	81,405	5,801	104,437
Inter-segment revenue	362	92	-	454
Total segment revenue	17,593	81,497	5,801	104,891
Segment result	1,960	15,984	-	17,944
Depreciation/amortisation	1,096	624	178	1,898
Capital expenditure	573	194	76	843

As at 31 December 2020 **mln RUB**	**Building Materials**	**Real Estate Development and Construction**	**Other entities**	**Total**
Segment assets, excluding net financial position*	20,238	249,117	-	269,355
Segment liabilities, excluding net financial position*	5,801	104,082	-	109,883
Net financial position*	5,909	64,067	32,652	102,628

As at 31 December 2019 **mln RUB**	**Building Materials**	**Real Estate Development and Construction**	**Other entities**	**Total**
Segment assets, excluding net financial position*	20,208	232,011	-	252,219
Segment liabilities, excluding net financial position*	5,952	110,906	-	116,858
Net financial position*	5,280	53,606	30,733	89,619

** NFP (Net financial position). Net financial position is debt of the Group allocated to Operating Segments. Net financial position is calculated as loans and borrowings, including lease payables, minus Loans given to Group companies.*

Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit, assets and liabilities and other material items

Revenue

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Total revenue for reportable segments	114,367	104,891
Other revenue	811	1,496
Transportation revenue	3,337	4,505
Elimination of intersegment revenue	(463)	(454)
Consolidated revenue	118,052	110,438

Profit for the year

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Total segment result	25,982	17,944
Other result	248	537
Unallocated expenses and income, net	(3,485)	(1,857)
Finance income	3,052	3,497
Finance costs	(9,967)	(9,319)
Income tax expense	(3,805)	(3,333)
Consolidated profit for the year	12,025	7,469

Assets

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Segment assets, excluding net financial position	269,355	252,219
Elimination of intersegment assets	(2,690)	(2,123)
Unallocated assets	15,740	14,747
Total assets	282,405	264,843

Liabilities

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Segment liabilities, excluding net financial position	109,883	116,858
Elimination of intersegment liabilities	(26,705)	(29,763)
Consolidated loans and borrowings	102,628	89,619
Unallocated liabilities	4,871	4,219
Total liabilities	190,677	180,933

Other material items

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Capital expenditure	2,456	843
Elimination of intersegment purchases	-	(7)
Consolidated capital expenditure	2,456	836

6 Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

(a) Acquisition of subsidiaries

During the year ended 31 December 2020 the Group has not acquired any subsidiaries.

In October 2019 one of the Group subsidiaries acquired from the third party 100.00% of shares of OOO “LSR. Gazobeton” (before the acquisition it was known as LLC “H+H”), entity that produces aerated concrete in Leningrad region. The entity was included in segment “Building materials”. The primary reason of business combination was to strengthen the market position and to extend market share in Saint-Petersburg and Leningrad region.

The bargain purchase gain arose because of the Group’s negotiation powers: firstly, the former owner was seeking to leave the market, and secondly, the seller was seeking to raise cash through a quick sales process.

The acquisition had the following effect on the Group’s assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition:

Recognised fair values on acquisition	**mln RUB**
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	1,057
Deferred tax assets	3
Current assets	
Inventory	61
Trade and other receivables	47
Cash and cash equivalents	210
Non-current liabilities	
Deferred tax liabilities	(107)
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	(73)
Net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired	1,198
Negative goodwill on acquisition	(81)
Consideration paid	1,117
Consideration paid satisfied in cash	(1,117)
Cash acquired	210
Net cash outflow	(907)

The fair value of net assets at the acquisition date was determined by independent appraisal.

The major assumptions used by the appraisal were as follows:

- Cash flows were projected based on budgeted operating results for 2019 and five years business plans;
- The 14.25% post-tax discount rate was applied for Property plant and Equipment impairment test;
- The increase in usage of production capacity to 2024 from 60% to 80% as the results of both improved market conditions and internal marketing efforts;

There were no significant adjustments made in the financial statements to the amounts provided in the appraisal's report.

(b) Disposal of subsidiaries

During the year ended 31 December 2020 the Group has not disposed any subsidiaries.

During the year ended 31 December 2019 the Group has disposed off some subsidiaries, as management has decided to focus on projects with the highest return on invested capital.

In May 2019 the Group sold 100.00% shares to a related party and lost control over subsidiaries in segment "Real Estate Development and Construction".

The disposal of the subsidiaries has the following effect on the Group's assets and liabilities at the date of disposal.

Carrying amounts at the date of disposal	**mln RUB**
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	465
Goodwill	50
Deferred tax assets	23
Current assets	
Inventories	2,980
Trade and other receivables	147
Cash and cash equivalents	165
Current liabilities	
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(1,731)
Trade and other payables	(1,179)
Net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities to be disposed (including goodwill)	920
Consideration	920
Cash and cash equivalents to be disposed	(165)
Net consideration inflow	755

In July 2019 the Group sold 100.00% shares OOO “LSR. Zelezobeton” to a third party and lost control over the subsidiary, as management has decided to focus on projects with highest return on invested capital. OOO “LSR. Zelezobeton” is engaged in production of reinforced concrete in Saint Petersburg.

The disposal of the subsidiary has the following effect on the Group's assets and liabilities at the date of disposal:

Carrying amounts at the date of disposal	**mln RUB**
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	273
Deferred tax assets	9
Current assets	
Inventories	76
Trade and other receivables	37
Cash and cash equivalents	-
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	(128)
Net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities to be disposed	267
Excess of book values of net assets sold over consideration received	(6)
Consideration	261
Cash and cash equivalents to be disposed	-
Net consideration inflow	261

7 Administrative expenses

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Wages and salaries	6,655	5,459
Services	1,093	1,178
Overhead expenses on finished projects	916	1,001
Taxes other than profit tax	633	520
Social expenditure	496	534
Depreciation and amortisation	228	182
Materials	123	109
Insurance	18	14
Other administrative expenses	602	574
	10,764	9,571

8 Other income and expenses

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Other income:		
Gain on disposal of other assets	415	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	211	187
Negative goodwill recognized as gain	-	81
Other income	170	547
Total other income	796	815
Other expenses:		
Loss on disposal of other assets	-	(28)
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	-	(6)
Other expenses	(265)	(653)
Total other expenses	(265)	(687)
Net other income	531	128

9 Total personnel costs and share-based payment

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Wages and salaries:		
Cost of sales	5,831	5,696
Administrative expenses	6,655	5,459
Distribution expenses	264	241
	12,750	11,396

Administrative expenses for the year ended 31 December 2020 include equity-settled share-based payment of RUB 715 million (the year ended 31 December 2019: nil).

In 2018 the Group has in general approved a long-term motivation program for its key employees. The program's period covers 2019-2023 financial years.

However, during the 2019 and 2020 financial years, the Group has been in process of establishing and approving the specific terms for the program.

The program entitles key management and senior personnel to a certain number of the Group's shares, which depends on the participants' annual salary and position within the Group.

The shares would be granted in case of successful program completion in 2024, upon achievement of certain financial and non-financial Group level KPIs.

10 Finance income and finance costs

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Recognised in profit or loss		
Finance income		
Interest income	2,687	3,267
Foreign exchange gain	209	11
Unwind of discount	130	143
Gain from write-off financial liabilities / recovery of financial assets	26	76
	3,052	3,497
Finance costs		
Interest expense	(6,316)	(6,471)
Change in allowance recognised for doubtful debts	(1,709)	(639)
Interest expense (significant financing component)	(1,698)	(2,064)
Foreign exchange loss	(179)	(142)
Unwind of discount	(1)	(2)
Other finance costs	(64)	(1)
	(9,967)	(9,319)
Net finance costs recognised in profit or loss	(6,915)	(5,822)
Recognised in other comprehensive income		
Finance income / (costs)		
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	109	(80)
Finance income / (costs) recognised in other comprehensive income, net of tax	109	(80)

In addition to borrowing costs recognised as an expense during the year ended 31 December 2020, interest in the amount of RUB 947 million (31 December 2019: RUB 1,363 million) has been capitalized using a capitalization rate of 7.53% (31 December 2019: 8.81%) as part of the objects under construction.

In addition to interest expense (significant financing component), recognized as finance costs during the year ended 31 December 2020, interest expense in the amount of RUB 417 million (31 December 2019: RUB 696 million) has been capitalized as part of the objects under construction.

In addition to unwind of discount on long-term payables for land plots and lease rights, recognized as finance costs during the year ended 31 December 2020, unwind of discount in the amount of RUB 753 million (31 December 2019: RUB 1,257 million) has been capitalized as part of the objects under construction.

11 Income tax expense

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Current tax expense		
Current year	3,874	5,653
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(69)	(2,320)
Income tax expense	3,805	3,333

The majority of the Group activities are taxed in Russia at a corporate income tax rate of 20.00% (2019: 20.00%).

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2020 mln RUB	%	2019 mln RUB	%
Profit for the year	12,025	76	7,469	70
Income tax expense	3,805	24	3,333	30
Profit before income tax	15,830	100	10,802	100
Income tax at applicable tax rate	3,166	(20)	2,160	(20)
Non-taxable income	(45)	0	(62)	1
Non-deductible expenses	684	(4)	1,235	(11)
Total income tax expense for the year	3,805	(24)	3,333	(30)

12 Revenue

The following table provides a breakdown of the Group’s revenue based on timing of satisfaction of its performance obligations – over time or at the point in time.

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Revenue recognized over time under share participation agreements (refer to note 3 (o) (i))	80,747	66,432
Revenue recognized over time under long-term construction contracts (refer to note 3 (o) (ii) and (iii))	690	5,607
Revenue recognized over time under automated services contracts, (refer to note 3 (o) (ii))	723	786
Total revenue recognised over time	82,160	72,825
Total revenue recognized at a point in time	35,892	37,613
Total revenue	118,052	110,438

Revenue segregated by product type is presented below:

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Sand	1,219	1,521
Crushed Granite	3,168	3,274
Fleet services	230	-
Ready-mix Concrete	3,183	4,190
Brick	3,079	2,984
Aerated Concrete	5,652	3,941
Reinforced Concrete	-	362
Tower crane services	896	959
Sales of Residential Property and Construction services provision	96,016	81,405
Project management	66	5,534
Other	4,543	6,268
Total consolidated revenue	118,052	110,438

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Receivables, which are included in “trade receivables”	8,136	8,739
Contract assets	5,904	4,057
Contract liabilities	(44,953)	(49,226)

The contract assets relate to the Group’s right for consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date on share participation agreements and construction contracts. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers under participant agreements. For breakdown of contract liabilities by type of contracts, see note 24.

Significant changes in the liabilities balances during the year are as follows:

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Increase due to cash received, excluding amount recognized as revenue during the year	24,471	26,945

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	29,139	28,049

The remaining aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations under share participation agreements that are unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied as of the end of the reporting period and are expected to be recognized within the next two to three years equals to RUB 58,178 million.

The Group applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less.

13 Property, plant and equipment

mln RUB	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Other fixed assets	Assets under construction	Total
Cost/Deemed cost						
At 1 January 2019	23,768	16,570	3,573	1,007	750	45,668
Acquisitions through business combinations	573	470	9	4	1	1,057
Additions	107	356	99	58	216	836
Disposals	(123)	(346)	(118)	(28)	(6)	(621)
Business disposals	(737)	(477)	(29)	(15)	(32)	(1,290)
Reclassifications to inventories	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)
Transfers and reclassifications	47	156	1	(8)	(196)	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(20)	36	4	1	6	27
At 31 December 2019	23,610	16,765	3,539	1,019	739	45,672
At 1 January 2020	23,610	16,765	3,539	1,019	739	45,672
Additions	290	447	1,142	64	513	2,456
Disposals	(303)	(509)	(242)	(41)	(12)	(1,107)
Reclassifications to inventories	(2,482)	-	-	-	(1)	(2,483)
Transfers and reclassifications	534	146	5	-	(685)	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	1	(1)	101	-	3	104
At 31 December 2020	21,650	16,848	4,545	1,042	557	44,642
Depreciation and impairment losses						
At 1 January 2019	(5,967)	(12,097)	(2,939)	(798)	-	(21,801)
Depreciation charge	(725)	(916)	(170)	(72)	-	(1,883)
Disposals	50	306	110	25	-	491
Business disposals	86	422	29	15	-	552
Transfers and reclassifications	(9)	5	-	4	-	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(10)	(20)	(2)	-	-	(32)
At 31 December 2019	(6,575)	(12,300)	(2,972)	(826)	-	(22,673)

mln RUB	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Other fixed assets	Assets under construction	Total
At 1 January 2020	(6,575)	(12,300)	(2,972)	(826)	-	(22,673)
Depreciation charge	(742)	(881)	(198)	(76)	-	(1,897)
Disposals	147	481	240	39	-	907
Reclassifications to inventories	422	-	-	-	-	422
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	1	(4)	-	-	(3)
At 31 December 2020	(6,748)	(12,699)	(2,934)	(863)	-	(23,244)
Net book value						
At 1 January 2019	17,801	4,473	634	209	750	23,867
At 31 December 2019	17,035	4,465	567	193	739	22,999
At 31 December 2020	14,902	4,149	1,611	179	557	21,398

During the year ended 31 December 2020 depreciation expense of RUB 1,603 million has been charged in cost of goods sold (2019: RUB 1,645 million), RUB 71 million in distribution expenses (2019: RUB 58 million) and RUB 223 million in administrative expenses (2019: RUB 179 million).

(a) Impairment

Property, plant and equipment were tested for impairment; the basis for impairment is disclosed in note 14.

(b) Security

Properties with a carrying amount of RUB 4,875 million are subject to a registered debenture to secure bank loans (31 December 2019: RUB 5,787 million) (refer to note 22).

Properties with a carrying amount of RUB 33 million are pledged to secure payments under the purchase contracts with payments by instalments (31 December 2019: RUB 43 million).

(c) Leased plant and machinery

The Group leases production equipment under a number of lease agreements. At the end of each of the leases the Group has the option to purchase the equipment at a beneficial price. At 31 December 2020 the net book value of leased plant and machinery was RUB 6 million (31 December 2019: RUB 7 million).

14 Intangible assets

mln RUB	**Goodwill**	**Other**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2019	3,572	820	4,392
Additions	-	40	40
Disposals	-	(58)	(58)
Business disposals	(50)	-	(50)
Balance at 31 December 2019	3,522	802	4,324
Balance at 1 January 2020	3,522	802	4,324
Additions	-	127	127
Balance at 31 December 2020	3,522	929	4,451
Amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 January 2019	(187)	(113)	(300)
Amortisation charge	-	(17)	(17)
Disposals	-	9	9
Balance at 31 December 2019	(187)	(121)	(308)
Balance at 1 January 2020	(187)	(121)	(308)
Amortisation charge	-	(22)	(22)
Balance at 31 December 2020	(187)	(143)	(330)
Net book value			
At 1 January 2019	3,385	707	4,092
At 31 December 2019	3,335	681	4,016
At 31 December 2020	3,335	786	4,121

Other intangible assets mainly include licences for extraction of sand and crushed granite in Leningrad region.

(a) Impairment testing of goodwill, other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's entities or business units when appropriate. For the purpose of impairment testing these units represent the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each entity or business unit (BU) and the related impairment losses recognised are as follows:

		31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
Entity / Business Unit mln RUB	**Operating Segment**	**Allocated goodwill**	**Impairment losses**	**Net book value**	**Allocated goodwill**	**Impairment losses**	**Net book value**
BU LSR. Wall Materials (Aerated Concrete)	Building Materials	819	(164)	655	819	(164)	655
JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION "REVIVAL OF SAINT-PETERSBURG"	Real Estate and Construction	23	(23)	-	23	(23)	-
LSR.Construction-Urals Ltd	Real Estate and Construction	736	-	736	736	-	736
AO "Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik "LSR.Nedvizimost-Ural"	Real Estate and Construction	1,277	-	1,277	1,277	-	1,277
BU LSR.Basic Materials	Building Materials	155	-	155	155	-	155
BU LSR. Wall Materials (Brick)	Building Materials	512	-	512	512	-	512
		3,522	(187)	3,335	3,522	(187)	3,335

Impairment review was conducted by the Group as at 31 December 2020.

The following key assumptions were used in determining the recoverable amounts of the respective companies as at 31 December 2020 and have not significantly changed compared to those that were used as at 31 December 2019.

The cash flow projections and budgeted results were updated to take into consideration current economic circumstances.

Segment "Building Materials":

- Cash flows were projected based on budgeted operating results for 2021 and three-six years business plans;
- Cash flows for further years were extrapolated assuming 2.00% further growth in production;
- Pre-tax discount rate of 14.50% was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the plants. The discount rate was estimated based on the Group weighted average cost of capital, which was based on a possible range of debt leveraging of 48.54% at a market interest rate of 12.76% p.a. and an industry average beta-coefficient.

Segment "Real Estate and Construction":

- Cash flows were projected based on budgeted operating results for 2021 and five years business plans;
- Plan for 2021 is prepared based on the actual contract portfolio and the actual prices;
- Cash flows for further years were assuming 2.00% further growth in production;
- Pre-tax discount rate of 19.55% was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the plants. The discount rate was estimated based on the Group weighted average cost of capital, which was based on a possible range of debt leveraging of 50.07% at a market interest rate of 10.56% p.a. and an industry average beta-coefficient.

The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the construction, development and construction materials production industry and are based on both external sources and internal sources.

No impairment loss was recognised in respect of goodwill allocated to the entities and business units above and other non-financial assets, as the impairment test demonstrates that for these entities and business units' values in use are significantly higher than carrying amounts in aggregate and individually.

15 Other investments

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Non-current		
Investments at amortised cost:		
Stated at cost	25	27
Originated loans	23	466
	48	493
Current		
Originated loans	699	865
	699	865

The Group's exposure to credit, currency and interest rate risks related to other investments is disclosed in note 25.

16 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(a) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**	**31 December2020**	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Property, plant and equipment	(395)	(256)	725	825	330	569
Intangible assets	(4)	(3)	35	36	31	33
Inventories	(17,521)	(15,354)	957	942	(16,564)	(14,412)
Contract assets, trade and other receivables	(870)	(445)	416	452	(454)	7
Contract liabilities, trade and other payables	(588)	(179)	19,332	15,750	18,744	15,571
Tax loss carry-forwards	(3,045)	(2,494)	-	-	(3,045)	(2,494)
Tax (assets)/liabilities	(22,423)	(18,731)	21,465	18,005	(958)	(726)
Set off of tax	18,472	15,632	(18,472)	(15,632)	-	-
Net tax (assets)/liabilities	(3,951)	(3,099)	2,993	2,373	(958)	(726)

Deferred tax assets on tax losses carry-forwards recognised as at 31 December 2020 represent tax effect of accumulated unused tax losses recoverable by the future taxable profit. In assessing recoverability of deferred tax assets on tax losses carry-forward the Group applied the same input data and assumptions as it used for impairment testing of goodwill and property, plant and equipment (refer to note 14). The major part of those tax losses relates to operating segments “Building Materials” and “Other”.

(b) Movement in temporary differences during the year

mln RUB	1 January 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Acquired/ disposed	Effect of movements in exchange rate	31 December 2020
Property, plant and equipment	569	(239)	-	-	330
Intangible assets	33	(2)	-	-	31
Inventories	(14,412)	(2,152)	-	-	(16,564)
Contract assets, trade and other receivables	7	(461)	-	-	(454)
Contract liabilities, trade and other payables	15,571	3,173	-	-	18,744
Tax loss carry-forwards	(2,494)	(388)	(163)	-	(3,045)
	(726)	(69)	(163)	-	(958)

mln RUB	1 January 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Acquired/ disposed	Effect of movements in exchange rate	31 December 2019
Property, plant and equipment	423	32	111	3	569
Intangible assets	28	5	-	-	33
Inventories	(15,980)	1,568	-	-	(14,412)
Contract assets, trade and other receivables	142	(137)	2	-	7
Contract liabilities, trade and other payables	19,100	(3,529)	-	-	15,571
Tax loss carry-forwards	(2,258)	(259)	23	-	(2,494)
	1,455	(2,320)	136	3	(726)

(c) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

There are no unrecognised deferred tax assets to the reporting dates.

17 Inventories

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Work in progress, construction of buildings	85,671	84,622
Finished goods, construction of buildings	28,836	26,574
Lease rights	19,356	14,674
Social infrastructure	9,231	5,126
Raw materials and consumables	2,890	2,441
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,119	2,157
Work in progress	1,038	1,130
	149,141	136,724
Less: allowance for obsolete inventory	(770)	(510)
	148,371	136,214

Work in progress, construction of buildings represents the expenditure incurred during the construction of buildings before they are put into operation. The expenditure is financed by liabilities under share participation agreements (refer to note 24), loans and borrowings (refer to note 22), and profits of the developer.

Work in progress, construction of buildings with a carrying amount of RUB 65,665 million are expected to be completed in more than 12 months from the reporting date (31 December 2019: RUB 61,537 million).

Lease rights represent assets under land lease contracts and the amount paid to obtain the right of development of land plot which are capitalized into the cost of object upon completion of development. Lease rights are recognized at the present value of future cash outflows (refer to note 24). During the year ended 31 December 2020, depreciation of lease rights under IFRS 16 in the amount of RUB 184 million was recognized in cost of sales.

Significant financing component, related to the real estate contracts under share participation agreements, with a carrying amount of RUB 1,053 million was capitalized as a part of work in progress, construction of buildings (31 December 2019: RUB 1,343 million).

Inventories with a carrying amount of RUB 215 million are subject to a registered debenture to secure bank loans (31 December 2019: RUB 1,530 million) (refer to note 22).

Social infrastructure represents the amount of expected costs for the social infrastructure objects’ construction.

The following is movement in the allowance for obsolete inventory:

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Balance at 1 January	510	687
Change in the allowance for obsolete inventory	260	(177)
Balance at 31 December	770	510

As at 31 December 2020 the net realizable value testing resulted in an amount which was less than the carrying amount by RUB 770 million (31 December 2019: RUB 510 million) and the respective allowance was recognized in cost of sales. As at 31 December 2020 major part of the allowance of RUB 510 million (31 December 2019: RUB 461 million) relates to finished goods and goods for resale.

The impairment allowance was made based on the following key assumptions:

- Cash inflows were projected as total of contracted revenue and forecasted revenue determined based on current prices or prices of objects considered analogues;
- Cash outflows include costs accumulated to date and budgeted costs to finish the construction.

18 Contract assets, trade and other receivables

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Non-current		
Accounts receivable - trade	43	504
Other receivables	4	-
	47	504
Current		
Prepayments to suppliers	14,135	15,456
Assets under share participation agreements	5,830	3,077
Receivables under share participation agreements	5,108	5,655
Accounts receivable – trade	2,985	2,580
VAT receivable	255	221
Notes receivable	217	228
Income tax receivable	180	142
Deferred expenses	80	63
Assets under construction contracts	74	980
Employee receivables	3	1
Current receivables on disposals of subsidiaries / shares	-	66
Other receivables	2,336	2,377
	31,203	30,846
Provision for doubtful debtors	(1,236)	(877)
	29,967	29,969

The Group’s exposure to credit and currency risks and impairment losses related to trade and other receivables (excluding construction work in progress) are disclosed in note 25.

19 Cash and cash equivalents

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Petty cash	3	2
Current accounts	70,065	62,616
Call deposits	3,735	4,066
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of cash flows	73,803	66,684
Cash on escrow accounts	11,995	175
Cash and cash equivalents including cash on escrow accounts	85,798	66,859

Cash on escrow accounts

The cash on escrow accounts, which are not reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group, represent funds, received by authorized bank from the real estate buyers as the settlement of the share participation agreements' price.

In accordance with the changes in the Federal Law №214-FZ that has come in effect as at 1 July 2019, the financing received by the developer from the customers under share participation agreements is received to the authorized bank accounts. The developer has no longer access to these funds but can obtain bank loans that are secured by those funds at the lower interest rates. The access to these funds is obtained only upon the corresponding constructions' completion. The developer reflects those funds "off balance" and discloses for information purposes only within cash on escrow accounts.

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 25.

The Group's ability to use funds on current accounts is not restricted by the covenant disclosed in note 22.

20 Equity

(a) Share capital

Number of shares unless otherwise stated	**Ordinary shares**	
	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**
Par value	RUB 0.25	RUB 0.25
On issue at beginning of the year	100,200,773	100,200,773
On issue at end of the year, fully paid	100,200,773	100,200,773

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends which can be declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

(b) Treasury shares

The treasury shares comprises the cost of the Company's shares held by the Company. At the reporting date the Company held 2,829,442 of its own shares (31 December 2019: 2,829,442).

(c) Dividends

In accordance with Russian legislation the Company's distributable reserves are limited to the balance of retained earnings as recorded in the Company's statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with Russian Accounting Standards. As at 31 December 2020 the Company had unaudited retained earnings, including the profit for the current year, of RUB 14,842 million (as at 31 December 2019: RUB 16,188 million).

In April 2020 the Company declared dividends in the amount of RUB 3,091 million at value RUB 30.00 per ordinary share for financial year ended 31 December 2019. The dividends were paid in full in June 2020.

In September 2020 the Company declared dividends from retained earnings as at 30 June 2020, in the amount of RUB 2,061 at value RUB 20.00 per ordinary share. The dividends were paid in full in October 2020.

21 Earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per share is based on profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, refer to note 20 (a). The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

	2020	**2019**
Issued shares at 1 January	100,200,773	100,200,773
Effect of own shares (held) / sold	-	-
Weighted average number of shares for the year ended 31 December	100,200,773	100,200,773

22 Loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's loans and borrowings. For more information about the Group's exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risk, refer to note 25.

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Non-current		
Secured bank loans	9,380	16,487
Project bank loans	1,096	-
Unsecured bank loans	63,948	40,449
Unsecured bond issues	17,162	23,000
Lease liabilities	-	1
	91,586	79,937
Current		
Secured bank loans	-	5,680
Project bank loans	148	-
Unsecured bank loans	7,000	-
Unsecured bond issues	3,892	4,000
Unsecured other loans	1	-
Lease liabilities	1	2
	11,042	9,682

Terms and debt repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

mln RUB	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	31 December 2020 Face value	31 December 2020 Carrying amount	31 December 2019 Face value	31 December 2019 Carrying amount
Secured facility	RUB	6.10% - 7.21%	2022	9,380	9,380	22,167	22,167
Project facility	RUB	0.01%-0.17%*	2021 - 2023	1,327	1,244	-	-
Unsecured facility	RUB	0.20% - 18.00%	2021 - 2024	92,003	92,003	67,449	67,449
Lease liabilities	RUB	16.02%	2021	1	1	3	3
				102,711	102,628	89,619	89,619

* During 2020 the Group raised new loan facilities to finance the construction of residential buildings at an interest rate, depending on the amount of cash received to escrow accounts from the real estate buyers.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

mln RUB	1 January 2020	Changes from financing activities: Received	Changes from financing activities: Paid	Other movements	31 December 2020
Bank and other loans	62,616	191,216	(172,377)	118	81,573
Bond issued	27,000	-	(5,946)	-	21,054
	89,616	191,216	(178,323)	118	102,627

mln RUB	1 January 2019	Changes from financing activities: Received	Changes from financing activities: Paid	Other movements	31 December 2019
Bank and other loans	71,083	81,972	(88,708)	(1,731)	62,616
Bond issued	15,000	13,000	(1,000)	-	27,000
	86,083	94,972	(89,708)	(1,731)	89,616

Other movements represent bank and other loans of disposed and acquired subsidiaries and exchange differences.

Covenants and other matters

The Credit Agreements require the Group to comply with certain general, informational and financial covenants, including:

– a limitation on the Group's ability to incur additional debt beyond certain financial ratios;

– maintaining by the Group's of some of financial coefficients on a fixed level;

– subject to certain exceptions, a prohibition restricting the Group ability to issue significant borrowings, provide guarantees or indemnities to the third party;

– an obligation to provide to the Banks with such financial and other information, the Banks may reasonably require in relation to the loan contracts, including the Group's annual audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Credit arrangements for unsecured bank loans of RUB 11,948 million (31 December 2019: RUB 18,148 million) require Group to keep the ratio of bank account opened in the bank-lender to loan principal at no less than one.

The Group complies with covenants described above.

Bank loans are secured by the following:

– Property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of RUB 4,875 million is pledged as collateral to secure bank loans (31 December 2019: RUB 5,787 million) – refer to note 13(b).

– Inventories with a carrying amount of RUB 215 million are pledged as collateral to secure bank loans (31 December 2019: RUB 1,530 million) – refer to note 17.

The lease liabilities are secured by the leased assets (refer to note 13(c)).

Bank loans are secured by the pledge of the following shares in subsidiary company as at 31 December 2020:

– 100.00% of LSR. Wall Materials Ltd.

23 Provisions

mln RUB	**Site finishing**	**Environment restoration**	**Litigation provision**	**Provision for social infra-structure**	**Total**
Current					
Balance at 1 January 2020	186	20	57	4,887	5,150
Provisions made during the year	457	-	168	3,661	4,286
Provisions used during the year	(90)	-	(68)	(315)	(473)
Unused provisions	(108)	(3)	(5)	-	(116)
Unwind of discount	-	-	-	340	340
Balance at 31 December 2020	445	17	152	8,573	9,187
Non-current					
Balance at 1 January 2020	-	91	-	385	476
Provisions made during the year	-	54	-	213	267
Unused provisions	-	(42)	-	-	(42)
Balance at 31 December 2020	-	103	-	598	701

mln RUB	Site finishing	Environment restoration	Warranty provision	Litigation provision	Provision for social infra-structure	Total
Current						
Balance at 1 January 2019	348	24	8	38	3,540	3,958
Provisions made during the year	1,153	-	-	135	2,158	3,446
Provisions used during the year	(1,263)	(4)	-	(10)	(688)	(1,965)
Unused provisions	(52)	-	-	(106)	-	(158)
Unwind of discount	-	-	-	-	262	262
Reclassification to non-current provisions	-	-	-	-	(385)	(385)
Disposals of subsidiaries	-	-	(7)	-	-	(7)
Exchange differences	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Balance at 31 December 2019	186	20	-	57	4,887	5,150
Non-current						
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	81	-	-	-	81
Provisions made during the year	-	10	-	-	-	10
Provisions reclassified based on terms during the year	-	-	-	-	385	385
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	91	-	-	385	476

(a) Site finishing

The Group records provisions in respect of the Group's obligation to incur additional costs including costs associated with cleaning up the surrounding area after finishing the construction of apartment buildings in Saint Petersburg, Moscow and Yekaterinburg.

(b) Environment restoration

The Group records provisions in respect of the Group's obligation to clean up the surrounding area after quarrying sand in forested areas. The damage caused during quarrying is cleaned up after quarrying is completed. The amount of provision is estimated based on the available information. The Group expects the resulting outflow of economic benefits over the next five years.

(c) Warranty provision

The provision for warranties relates mainly to the residential units sold as at the date of reporting. The provision is based on estimates made from historical warranty data associated with similar products and services and is required under the German legislation.

(d) Litigation provision

The Group recognises provision on legal obligations that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(e) Provision for social infrastructure

The Group records provisions in respect of the Group’s obligation to construct social infrastructure that is necessary for the apartment buildings’ tenants.

Provision for social infrastructure is discounted as at 31 December 2020 at rate 5.87% (31 December 2019: 11.20%).

24 Contract liabilities, trade and other payables

mln RUB	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Non-current payables		
Accounts payable – trade	2,954	1,373
Liabilities under lease contracts	1,104	1,802
	4,058	3,175
Current payables		
Contract liabilities under share participation agreements recognized over time	42,734	47,160
Accounts payable – trade	20,569	25,461
Employee-related liabilities	1,781	1,167
Advances from customers under other contracts	1,354	2,064
Taxes and other payables to the budget	1,079	1,380
Liabilities under construction contracts	865	2
Liabilities under lease contracts	711	988
Income tax payable	490	529
Interest payable	249	285
Other payables	1,278	1,104
	71,110	80,140

Trade payables include payables for land plots and lease rights to be repaid in instalments. Payables for land plots are discounted at rates 11.20% and 10.80%, payables for lease rights are discounted at rate 10.70%.

Non-current accounts payable – trade include additional payables for acquired land plots of RUB 1,094 million. Payables are discounted at rates 9.52% and 8.62%.

The amount of additional payables is estimated based on the projected premises' square meter selling prices and construction volumes.

The estimate of payments for land plots acquisition is largely sensitive to the change in expected market prices of premises in the buildings under construction.

The carrying amount of account payable for land plots as at 31 December 2020 is estimated based on increase of expected price per square meter by 1.90% annually. The increase of expected price of premises constructed on such land plots by 5.00% per square meter annually would have led to the increase of accounts payable for land plots acquisition by RUB 343 million. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular sales volumes, remain constant.

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 25.

25 Financial risk management

(a) Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- market risk;
- operational risk.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group’s risk management framework. The Board has established an Audit Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group’s risk management policies. The Audit Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

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 and systems 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 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 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 receivables from customers and cash and cash equivalents.

About 96% of the Group’s cash and cash equivalents are hold in the top rated banks, which are included in the list of Russia’s key financial institutions. The most significant cash balances are deposited in JSC Russian Agricultural Bank and PJSC Sberbank.

Credit Rating JSC Russian Agricultural Bank by Fitch is: Long Term Foreign Currency Issuer Default Ratings (IDR) BBB-, Local Currency Long Term IDR BBB-. Credit Rating PJSC Sberbank is: Long Term Foreign Currency IDR BBB, Local Currency Long Term IDR BBB.

(i) Contract assets, trade and other receivables

Trade receivables from the largest five debtors of the Group represents approximately RUB 439 million (31 December 2019: RUB 1,808 million) of the Group’s total Trade receivables. Geographically there is concentration of credit risk as the most significant part of Group’s operations is located in Russia.

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer, which represents the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the Managing Directors; these limits are reviewed quarterly. Customers that fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group on a prepayment basis.

Most of the Group's customers in the "Building Materials" operating segment have been transacting with the Group for over four years, and losses have occurred infrequently. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Group does not have a unified policy for management of credit risk in place. Due to significant differences in operations at different business units specific credit policies are developed at the level of operational companies. Each of the operating companies has established procedures in place to review and collect outstanding receivables. New customers, as well as customers with significant outstanding and overdue balances are reviewed on a regular basis and resulting actions are put in place. All companies involved in the extraction and production of building materials have in place credit control procedures which require them to cancel despatching goods in case of the absence of a signed contract, previous fail to pay or previous violations of contract conditions. Also certain limits for the accounts receivable are established for particular customers.

"Real Estate Development and Construction" operating segment the Group is not exposed to significant credit risk as most customers are individuals and legal title on premises sold under share participation agreements is transferred to the customers upon full payment.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of contract assets, trade and other receivables and investments. This allowance represents a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures.

(ii) Investments

The Group does not invest any of its assets in traded securities. The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in credit notes of trade counterparties (customers and suppliers of the Group) that have an appropriate reputation in the market. Management does not consider that any of the counterparties may not perform their obligations.

(iii) Guarantees

As at 31 December 2020 the Group has not guarantees made to third parties (31 December 2019: RUB 922 million).

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

mln RUB	**Carrying amount**	
	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**
Financial assets at amortised cost	25	27
Loans and receivables	10,318	13,406
Cash and cash equivalents	73,803	66,684
	84,146	80,117

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

mln RUB	**Carrying amount**	
	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**
Domestic	2,985	3,017
Euro-zone countries	2	2
Other CIS countries	14	31
	3,001	3,050

The Group’s most significant trade debtor Joint Stock Company “Sinara-Development” accounts for RUB 197 million of the trade receivables carrying amount at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019 Limited Liability Company “Transport concession company” RUB 1,027 million).

The total amount of impaired trade receivables at the reporting date was RUB 27 million (31 December 2019: RUB 34 million).

The ageing of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

mln RUB	Gross 31 December 2020	Impairment 31 December 2020	Gross 31 December 2019	Impairment 31 December 2019
Not past due	2,672	-	2,621	-
Past due 0-30 days	176	-	262	-
Past due 31-60 days	63	(4)	91	(19)
Past due 61-90 days	15	(3)	43	(2)
Past due more than 90 days	102	(20)	67	(13)
	3,028	(27)	3,084	(34)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

mln RUB	2020	2019
Balance at 1 January	(34)	(52)
Impairment reversal	7	18
Balance at 31 December	(27)	(34)

The impairment loss at 31 December 2020 relates to several customers that have indicated that they are not expecting to be able to pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to economic circumstances. The Group believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible, based on historic payment behaviour and internal analysis on the underlying customers' credit ratings.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets for customers as at 31 December 2020.

mln RUB	Equivalent to external credit rating (Agency Moody's)	Gross carrying amount	Impairment loss allowance	Credit-impaired
Grades 1–6: *Low risk*	Baa3- to Aaa	61	-	No
Grades 7–9: *Fair risk*	Ba3 to Ba1	10,257	-	No
Grade 12: *Loss*	D	1,147	(1,147)	Yes
		11,465	(1,147)	

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets for customers as at 31 December 2019.

mln RUB	**Equivalent to external credit rating (Agency Moody's)**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Impairment loss allowance**	**Credit-impaired**
Grades 1–6: *Low risk*	Baa3- to Aaa	1,983	-	No
Grades 7–9: *Fair risk*	Ba3 to Ba1	11,423	-	No
Grade 12: *Loss*	D	289	(289)	Yes
		13,695	(289)	

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of contract assets, advances paid and other receivables during the year was as follows:

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Balance at 1 January	(843)	(404)
Impairment loss	(366)	(439)
Balance at 31 December	(1,209)	(843)

(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.

The Group uses cash flow budgets which are prepared for each year and quarter to forecast potential liquidity deficit and identify sources of covering that deficit. As at 31 December 2020 the Group's undrawn credit facilities amount is RUB 50,084 million (31 December 2019: RUB 83,266 million).

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements. It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

31 December 2020	**Average interest rate**					
mln RUB	**Contractual**	**Effective**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Secured bank loans:						
RUB*	6.10% - 7.21%	6.25%	-	9,380	-	9,380
Project bank loans						
RUB*	0.01% - 0.17%	0.13%	148	1,096	-	1,244
Unsecured bank loans:						
RUB*	4.25% - 9.35%	6.48%	7,000	49,748	-	56,748
RUB	CBR rate + 1.25% - CBR rate + 1.95%	5.74%	-	14,200	-	14,200
Unsecured bond issues:						
RUB*	8.40% - 10.75%	8.81%	3,892	17,162	-	21,054
Unsecured other loans:						
RUB*	0.20% - 18.00%	7.56%	1	-	-	1
Lease liabilities						
RUB*	16.02%	16.02%	1	-	-	1
Trade and other payables		-	22,807	3,862	196	26,865
Future interest**		-	6,812	6,755	67	13,634
			40,661	102,203	263	143,127

*Fixed rate

** Future interest contains not charged, expected interest. Future interest does not reflect current payables of the Group. Future interest is calculated based on current credit facilities, which the Group had on 31 December 2020.

31 December 2019	**Average interest rate**					
mln RUB	**Contractual**	**Effective**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Secured bank loans:						
RUB*	8.13% - 10.00%	8.61%	5,680	16,487	-	22,167
Unsecured bank loans:						
RUB*	6.50% - 9.35%	8.38%	-	31,449	-	31,449
RUB	CBR rate + 0.75% -CBR rate + 1.50%	7.18%	-	9,000	-	9,000
Unsecured bond issues:						
RUB*	8.40% - 10.75%	9.12%	4,000	23,000	-	27,000
Lease liabilities						
RUB*	16.02%	16.02%	2	1	-	3
Trade and other payables		-	27,838	2,844	331	31,013
Future interest**		-	8,148	9,196	141	17,485
Guarantees***		-	922	-	-	922
			46,590	91,977	472	139,039

*Fixed rate

** Future interest contains not charged, expected interest. Future interest does not reflect current payables of the Group. Future interest is calculated based on current credit facilities, which the Group had on 31 December 2019.

*** Guarantees contain guarantees made to third parties. Guarantees do not reflect current payables of the Group.

(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.

(i) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities, primarily the Russian Rouble (RUB), but also EUR and Ukrainian Hryvna (UAH). The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated in EUR and USD.

Interest on borrowings is denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by the underlying operations of the Group, primarily RUB. This provides an economic hedge and no derivatives are entered into.

Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to currency risk was based on the following principal amounts:

31 December 2020 **mln RUB**	**EUR-denominated**	**USD-denominated**
Contract assets, trade and other receivables	4	8
Originated loans	91	-
Contract liabilities, trade and other payables	(40)	(33)
Net exposure	55	(25)

31 December 2019 **mln RUB**	**EUR-denominated**	**USD-denominated**
Contract assets, trade and other receivables	148	-
Contract liabilities, trade and other payables	(17)	(18)
Net exposure	131	(18)

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	31 December 2020 **RUB**	**31 December 2019** **RUB**
1 USD equals	73.8757	61.9057
1 EUR equals	90.6824	69.3406
1 UAH equals	2.6174	2.6121

Sensitivity analysis

A 10.00% strengthening of RUB against the above currencies would have decreased profit by RUB 3 million. A 10.00% weakening of the RUB against the above currencies would have the equal but opposite effect on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Changes in interest rates impact primarily loans and borrowings by changing either their fair value (fixed rate debt) or their future cash flows (variable rate debt). Management does not have a formal policy of determining how much of the Group's exposure should be to fixed or variable rates. However, at the time of raising new loans or borrowings management uses its judgment to decide whether it believes that a fixed or variable rate would be more favourable to the Group over the expected period until maturity.

Profile

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

mln RUB	**Carrying amount**	
	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	747	1,358
Financial liabilities	(88,428)	(80,619)
	(87,681)	(79,261)
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	(14,200)	(9,000)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and the Group does not designate derivatives (interest rate swaps) as hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and the statement of comprehensive income by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

mln RUB	**Profit or loss**	
	100 bp increase	**100 bp decrease**
Year ended 31 December 2020		
Variable rate instruments	(142)	142
Cash flow sensitivity	(142)	142

(e) Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair value of unquoted equity investments is discussed in note 4. In other cases management believes that the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amounts except for loans.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

31 December 2020	**Note**		**Fair value**		
mln RUB		**Carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortised cost	15	25	-	25	25
Loans and receivables		10,318	-	10,318	10,318
Cash and cash equivalents	19	73,803	73,803	-	73,803
		84,146	73,803	10,343	84,146
Financial liabilities					
Secured bank loans	22	(9,380)	-	(9,203)	(9,203)
Project bank loans	22	(1,244)	-	(1,262)	(1,262)
Unsecured bank loans	22	(70,948)	-	(69,382)	(69,382)
Unsecured bond issues	22	(21,054)	(21,963)	-	(21,963)
Unsecured other loans	22	(1)	-	(1)	(1)
Trade and other payables	24	(26,865)	-	(26,865)	(26,865)
Lease liabilities	22	(1)	-	(1)	(1)
		(129,493)	(21,963)	(106,714)	(128,677)

31 December 2019	**Note**			**Fair value**	
mln RUB		**Carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortised cost	15	27	-	27	27
Loans and receivables		13,406	-	13,406	13,406
Cash and cash equivalents	19	66,684	66,684	-	66,684
		80,117	66,684	13,433	80,117
Financial liabilities					
Secured bank loans	22	(22,167)	-	(22,296)	(22,296)
Unsecured bank loans	22	(40,449)	-	(40,216)	(40,216)
Unsecured bond issues	22	(27,000)	(27,603)	-	(27,603)
Trade and other payables	24	(31,013)	-	(31,013)	(31,013)
Lease liabilities	22	(3)	-	(3)	(3)
		(120,632)	(27,603)	(93,528)	(121,131)

The interest rates used to discount estimated cash flows, where applicable, are based on incremental borrowing rates, available for the Group as at:

	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**
Loans and borrowings	7.30%	8.25%
Leases	16.02%	16.02%

(f) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group’s processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Group’s operations.

The Group’s objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group’s reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Group standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of the transactions;

- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of the transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for the annual assessments of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- development of contingency plans;
- training and professional development;
- ethical and business standards;
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Compliance with Group standards is supported by a programme of annual reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit, to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Audit Committee and senior management of the Group.

(g) Capital management

The Group has no formal policy for capital management but management seeks to maintain a sufficient capital base for meeting the Group's operational and strategic needs, and to maintain confidence of market participants. This is achieved with efficient cash management, constant monitoring of Group's revenues and profit, and long-term investment plans mainly financed by the Group's operating cash flows. With these measures the Group aims for steady profits growth.

The Group's liabilities to adjusted capital ratio at the end of the reporting year were as follows:

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Total liabilities	190,677	180,933
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(73,803)	(66,684)
Net liabilities	116,874	114,249
Total equity	91,728	83,910
Net liabilities to capital ratio	1.27	1.36

26 Leases liabilities

mln RUB	**Leases liabilities**
Leases liabilities as at 31 December 2019	2,790
Current	988
Non-current	1,802
Additions and lease modifications	(34)
Interest accrued	193
Lease payments, including interest	(1,134)
Total lease liabilities as at 31 December 2020	1,815
Current	711
Non-current	1,104
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	(483)
Lease payments under short-term leases not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	(234)

The Group leases a number of land plots. The leases typically vary from an initial year of four to forty nine years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. The lease payments are mostly expressed as a percentage of cadastral value of the related land plot or are based on rental rates, determined by authorities, which are not necessarily based on market.

27 Commitments

At 31 December 2020 the Group was committed to purchase property, plant and equipment for approximately RUB 408 million net of VAT (31 December 2019: RUB 23 million).

28 Contingencies

(a) Insurance

The insurance industry in the Russian Federation is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Group does not have full coverage for its plant facilities, business interruption, or third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on Group property or relating to Group operations. Until the Group obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s operations and financial position.

(b) Litigation

Existing litigations include a number of small claims relating to purchases from domestic customers. Based on experience in resolving such claims, management believes that they will be settled without significant cost to the Group. Accordingly, no provision has been made for such amounts.

(c) Taxation contingencies

The taxation system in the Russian Federation continues to evolve and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are sometimes contradictory and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities.

Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which have the authority to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. A tax year generally remains open for review by the tax authorities during the three subsequent calendar years. Recent events within the Russian Federation suggest that the tax authorities are taking a more assertive and substance-based position in their interpretation and enforcement of tax legislation.

All these circumstances may create tax risks in the Russian Federation that are substantially more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Russian tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the tax authorities and courts, especially due to reform of the supreme courts that are resolving tax disputes, could differ and the effect on these consolidated financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

The Group companies entered into transactions involving other Group companies at prices which management believed were consistent with applicable tax law. However, based on the uncertainty of legislation, the tax authorities could take a different position and attempt to assess additional tax and interest. The potential amount of such assessment cannot be reasonably estimated based on the uncertainty of transfer pricing rules, but could be significant. Management has not made any provision because it believes there will be no outflow of funds relating to any such assessment.

(d) Environmental liabilities

The Group is engaged in dredging sand in the 5 areas. The Group is engaged in crushed granite production in the 6 areas and extraction of clay in 3 areas.

According to existing legislation and the terms of licenses obtained by the Group, there is a liability for the Group to restore these sites when quarrying is complete. In case the planned restoration costs can be identified before the quarrying is completed and the licence is used, the reserve for restoration is recognized.

It is planned that quarrying clay in 1 area will be completed in 2022, and in 2024 in the other area, quarrying of the remaining 12 areas will be completed after 2025.

29 Related party transactions

(a) Control relationships

The Company is ultimately controlled by Andrey Molchanov.

(b) Transactions with management and close family members

The management and their close family members control 5.18% of the voting shares of the Group. (31 December 2019: 5.30%).

(i) Management remuneration

Key management received the following remuneration during the year, which is included in personnel costs:

mln RUB	**2020**	**2019**
Salaries and bonuses	1,238	1,291

In addition the equity-settled share-based payment recognised as an expense (refer to note 9).

(c) Transactions with other related parties

The Group's other related party transactions are disclosed below:

(i) Revenue

mln RUB	**Transaction value year ended**		**Outstanding balance**	
	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Sale of goods and services provided to:				
Beneficial owner and companies controlled or significantly influenced by or on behalf of the Group's ultimate beneficial owner or persons acting on their behalf	49	76	15	6
Companies significantly influenced by the Group key management	1	-	-	-
	50	76	15	6

All outstanding balances with related parties are to be settled in cash within the 12-month of the balance sheet date. None of the balances is secured.

There were no other expenses to companies controlled or significantly influenced by or on behalf of the Group's ultimate beneficial owners for the year ended 31 December 2020 (other expenses for the year ended 31 December 2019: RUB 15 million). Outstanding balance – nil (31 December 2019: nil).

(ii) Expenses and capital expenditures

mln RUB	**Transaction value year ended**		**Outstanding balance**	
	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Purchase of goods and services from:				
Beneficial owner and companies controlled or significantly influenced by or on behalf of the Group's ultimate beneficial owner or persons acting on their behalf	10	140	-	-
Companies significantly influenced by the Group key management	-	-	-	-
	10	140	-	-

All outstanding balances with related parties are to be settled in cash within the 12-month of the balance sheet date.

(iii) Loans

mln RUB	**Transaction value year ended**		**Outstanding balance**	
	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Loans given (included into other investments – originated loans category– refer to note 15):				
Beneficial owner and companies controlled or significantly influenced by or on behalf of the Group's ultimate beneficial owner or persons acting on their behalf	1,556	1,342	506	307
	1,556	1,342	506	307

The interest rate on loans given during the year ended 31 December 2020 is 2/3 CBR rate (year ended 31 December 2019: 5%).

mln RUB	**Transaction value year ended**		**Outstanding balance**	
	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Interest receivable (included into other receivables):				
Beneficial owner and companies controlled or significantly influenced by or on behalf of the Group's ultimate beneficial owner or persons acting on their behalf	21	76	1	19
Companies significantly influenced by the Group key management	-	-	-	-
	21	76	1	19

(iv) Transactions with shares / promissory notes

mln RUB	**Transaction value year ended**		**Outstanding balance**	
	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Purchase of shares / promissory notes from				
Beneficial owner and companies controlled or significantly influenced by or on behalf of, the Group's ultimate beneficial owner or persons acting on their behalf	997	-	215	215
	997	-	215	215

mln RUB	**Transaction value year ended**		**Outstanding balance**	
	31 December 2020	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Sale of shares / promissory notes to				
Beneficial owner and companies controlled or significantly influenced by or on behalf of, the Group's ultimate beneficial owner or persons acting on their behalf	-	920	-	-
	-	920	-	-

30 Subsidiaries

Entity	Country of incorporation	Ownership/ voting interest 31 December 2020	Ownership/ voting interest 31 December 2019
JOINT-STOCK COMPANY “CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION “REVIVAL OF SAINT-PETERSBURG”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “LSR.Nedvizimost-SZ”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “LSR.Stroitelstvo-SZ”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
AO “LSR.Krany-SZ”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
AO “LSR.Nedvizimost-M”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
LSR. Wall Materials Ltd	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “Leningradka 58”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
Limited Liability Company Smolniy District	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
JSC “A Plus Estate”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
AO “Stroicorporatciya”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
AO MTO “ARHPROEKT”	Russia	100.00%	25.00%*
OOO “Velikan - XXI vek”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
Lsr Group Ltd	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
LSR.Construction-Urals Ltd	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
AO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR.Nedvizimost-Ural”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
LLC “AEROC”	Ukraine	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “LSR-Stroy”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
AO “LSR. Bazovye”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “Landshaft”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “Zagorodnaya, 9”	Russia	99.99%	99.99%
“LSR. Object-M” Ltd	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “LSR. Beton”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR”	Russia	100.00%	-
OOO “Kallelovo”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Luchi” (OOO “LSR. Stroitelnye resheniya”)	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Razvitie”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Ural”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
OOO “LSR. Gazobeton”**	Russia	-	100.00%
OOO “Chekalovskoe”	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
AEROC Investment Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100.00%	100.00%
COMCELE LIMITED	Cyprus	100.00%	-
POSSIMO ASSOCIATES INC.	British Virgin Islands	100.00%	-
OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Prostranstvo”	Russia	100.00%	-

Entity	Country of incorporation	Ownership/ voting interest 31 December 2020	Ownership/ voting interest 31 December 2019
OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. LO”	Russia	100.00%	-
OOO “Nerudnye materialy”	Russia	100.00%	-
OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Klyuchi”	Russia	100.00%	-
OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Perspektiva”	Russia	100.00%	-
OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Proekt”	Russia	100.00%	-
“Gorki Lake” Ltd	Russia	100.00%	-
Avtovskaya 31, JSC	Russia	100.00%	-
“New markets - reseach & consulting” LLC	Russia	100.00%	-

* The Group retained de facto control.

** Subsidiaries merged to the Group companies during the year ended 31 December 2020.

31 Events subsequent to the reporting date

(a) Financing events

In January 2021 one of the Group subsidiary repaid loan agreement to Joint stock company Russian Agricultural Bank in the amount of RUB 533 million.

In January 2021 one of the Group subsidiary entered into a loan agreement with Public Joint stock company "Sovcombank". The total amount of revolving credit line granted is limited to RUB 2,500 million. The loan is to be repaid no later than 20 January 2026.

In February 2021 some of the Group subsidiaries entered into a number of loan agreements with Joint stock company Russian Agricultural Bank. The total amount of no revolving credit lines granted is limited to RUB 8,284 million, including RUB 1,025 million to be repaid no later than 14 June 2024, RUB 3,480 million to be repaid no later than 24 November 2022, and RUB 3,780 million to be repaid no later than 24 February 2023.

In March 2021 one of the Group subsidiary entered into a loan agreement with Public Joint stock company "Bank Otkritie Financial Corporation". The total amount of loan granted is limited to RUB 1,078 million. The loan is to be repaid no later than 1 June 2024.

In March 2021 the Group has completed the issue of five-years bonds. The total amount of the issue is RUB 5,000 million. The final coupon rate has been set at 8.00%.

(b) Operating events

There are no events subsequent to the reporting date which are required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

32 Supplementary disclosures

The following Group entities are included in Segments and Business unit disclosures:

Segment	Business unit	Product	Entity
Building Materials	LSR. Basic Materials	Sand	OOO “Landshaft” OOO “Kallelovo” OOO “Nerudnye materialy” AO “LSR. Bazovye” Sand
		Crushed Granite	AO “LSR. Bazovye” Crushed Granite
		Fleet services	AO “LSR. Bazovye” Fleet services
	LSR. Ready-mix Concrete	Ready-mix Concrete	OOO “LSR. Beton”
	LSR. Wall Materials	Brick	LSR. Wall Materials Ltd OOO “Chekalovskoe”
		Aerated Concrete	LLC “AEROC” OOO “LSR. Gazobeton” LSR Stenovye (Aerated Concrete)
	LSR. Cranes	Cranes	AO “LSR.Krany-SZ”
Real Estate Development and Construction	LSR. Real Estate and Construction - North-West	Real Estate and Construction - North-West	JOINT-STOCK COMPANY “CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION “REVIVAL OF SAINT-PETERSBURG” Limited Liability Company Smolniy District AO “Stroicorporatciya” OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR” OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR” OOO “LSR.Nedvizimost-SZ” OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. LO” OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Proekt” Avtovskaya 31, JSC OOO “LSR.Stroitelstvo-SZ”
	LSR. Real Estate - Moscow	Real Estate - Moscow	AO “LSR.Nedvizimost-M” “LSR. Object-M” Ltd OOO “Leningradka 58” OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Luchi” (OOO “LSR. Stroitelnye resheniya”) OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Razvitie” OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Prostranstvo” “Gorki Lake” Ltd

Segment	**Business unit**	**Product**	**Entity**
			JSC “A Plus Estate” (Ilmensky,4) “New markets - reseach & consulting” LLC OOO “Velikan - XXI vek”
	LSR. Real Estate and Construction - Ural	Real Estate and Construction - Ural	AO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR.Nedvizimost-Ural” OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Ural” OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Klyuchi” OOO “Spetsializirovanny zastroishchik “LSR. Perspektiva” LSR.Construction-Urals Ltd
Other	Other	Other entities	PJSC LSR Group OOO “LSR-Stroy” Lsr Group Ltd AO MTO “ARHPROEKT” JSC “A Plus Estate” AEROC Investment Deutschland GmbH COMCELE LIMITED POSSIMO ASSOCIATES INC. OOO “Zagorodnaya, 9”

Key financial performance indicators business segment / business unit were as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2020 mln RUB	Revenue from external customers	Inter-group revenue	Total revenue	Results from operating activities (excl. management fee)	Depreciation/ Amortisation	Capitalized Interest recognized in cost of sales	Write off of change in fair value of the disposed asset	Adjusted EBITDA*
Sand	1,219	190	**1,409**	347	39	-	-	**386**
Crushed Granite	3,168	447	**3,615**	(20)	129	-	-	**109**
Fleet services	230	-	**230**	(239)	7	-	-	**(232)**
Eliminations	-	(1)	**(1)**	-	-	-	-	**-**
LSR. Basic Materials	4,617	636	**5,253**	88	175	-	-	**263**
LSR. Ready-mix Concrete	3,183	163	**3,346**	329	8	-	-	**337**
Brick	3,079	1	**3,080**	222	493	-	-	**715**
Aerated Concrete	5,652	-	**5,652**	1,599	312	-	-	**1,911**
Eliminations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
LSR. Wall Materials	8,731	1	**8,732**	1,821	805	-	-	**2,626**
LSR. Cranes	896	110	**1,006**	84	119	-	-	**203**
Eliminations	-	(514)	**(514)**	11	-	-	-	**11**
Building Materials	**17,427**	**396**	**17,823**	**2,333**	**1,107**	**-**	**-**	**3,440**
LSR. Real Estate and Construction - North-West	55,318	67	**55,385**	17,303	425	579	(5)	**18,312**
LSR. Real Estate - Moscow	31,593	-	**31,593**	4,542	38	2,115	-	**6,695**
LSR. Real Estate and Construction - Ural	9,036	-	**9,036**	1,747	136	12	-	**1,895**
Eliminations	69	-	**69**	57	-	-	-	**57**
Real Estate Development and Construction	**96,016**	**67**	**96,083**	**23,649**	**599**	**2,706**	**(5)**	**26,959**
Project management	66	54	**120**	(197)	4	-	-	**(193)**
Other entities	395	-	**395**	-	210	-	-	**210**
Unallocated income and expenses	811	-	**811**	(3,288)	-	-	-	**(3,288)**
Transportation revenue	3,337	-	**3,337**	-	-	-	-	**-**
Eliminations	-	(517)	**(517)**	248	-	-	-	**248**
Consolidated	**118,052**	**-**	**118,052**	**22,745**	**1,920**	**2,706**	**(5)**	**27,376**

** Adjusted EBITDA = Results from operating activities + Depreciation/amortisation – (Increase in fair value of Investment property – Decrease in fair value of Investment property) – (Increase in results from operating activities due to write off of change in fair value of the disposed asset – Decrease in results from operating activities due to write off of change in fair value of the disposed asset) + Impairment losses recognised during the reporting period + Capitalized interest recognized in cost of sales.*

For the year ended 31 December 2019 mln RUB	**Revenue from external customers**	**Inter-group revenue**	**Total revenue**	**Results from operating activities (excl. management fee)**	**Depreciation/ Amortisation**	**Capitalized Interest recognized in cost of sales**	**Write off of change in fair value of the disposed asset**	**Adjusted EBITDA***
Sand	1,521	246	**1,767**	332	41	-	-	**373**
Crushed Granite	3,274	556	**3,830**	286	141	-	-	**427**
Eliminations	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**
LSR. Basic Materials	4,795	802	**5,597**	618	182	-	-	**800**
LSR. Ready-mix Concrete	4,190	177	**4,367**	493	11	-	-	**504**
Brick	2,984	2	**2,986**	(5)	554	-	-	**549**
Aerated Concrete	3,941	1	**3,942**	746	216	-	-	**962**
Eliminations	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**
LSR. Wall Materials	6,925	3	**6,928**	741	770	-	-	**1,511**
LSR. Reinforced Concrete - North-West	362	119	**481**	53	8	-	-	**61**
LSR. Cranes	959	68	**1,027**	62	125	-	-	**187**
Eliminations	-	(807)	**(807)**	(7)	-	-	-	**(7)**
Building Materials	**17,231**	**362**	**17,593**	**1,960**	**1,096**	**-**	**-**	**3,056**
LSR. Real Estate and Construction - North-West	41,694	92	**41,786**	11,449	443	157	(28)	**12,077**
LSR. Real Estate and Construction - Moscow	31,927	-	**31,927**	2,800	38	2,290	-	**5,128**
LSR. Real Estate and Construction - Ural	7,714	-	**7,714**	1,660	143	40	-	**1,843**
Eliminations	70	-	**70**	75	-	-	-	**75**
Real Estate Development and Construction	**81,405**	**92**	**81,497**	**15,984**	**624**	**2,487**	**(28)**	**19,123**
Project management	5,534	29	**5,563**	667	1	-	-	**668**
Other entities	267	-	**267**	-	177	-	-	**177**
Unallocated income and expenses	1,496	-	**1,496**	(2,524)	-	-	-	**(2,524)**
Transportation revenue	4,505	-	**4,505**	-	-	-	-	**-**
Eliminations	-	(483)	**(483)**	537	-	-	-	**537**
Consolidated	**110,438**	**-**	**110,438**	**16,624**	**1,898**	**2,487**	**(28)**	**21,037**

* Adjusted EBITDA = Results from operating activities + Depreciation/amortisation – (Increase in fair value of Investment property – Decrease in fair value of Investment property) – (Increase in results from operating activities due to write off of change in fair value of the disposed asset – Decrease in results from operating activities due to write off of change in fair value of the disposed asset) + Impairment losses recognised during the reporting period + Capitalized interest recognized in cost of sales.

Net financial position**

mln RUB	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
LSR. Basic Materials	(749)	-
LSR. Ready-mix Concrete	280	290
LSR. Wall Materials	(5,668)	(5,728)
LSR. Cranes	228	158
Building Materials	(5,909)	(5,280)
LSR. Real Estate and Construction - North-West	(3,883)	(2,442)
LSR. Real Estate - Moscow	(58,892)	(51,164)
LSR. Real Estate and Construction - Ural	(1,292)	-
Real Estate Development and Construction	(64,067)	(53,606)
Other entities	(32,652)	(30,733)
Consolidated	**(102,628)**	**(89,619)**

***NFP (Net financial position). Net financial position is debt of the Group allocated to Business Units. Calculated as loans and borrowings, including lease payables, minus Loans given to Group companies.*