O’KEY GROUP S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 and Independent Auditors’ Report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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To the Shareholders of
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25C, Boulevard Royal,
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Livange, 14 April 2023

REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGREE

Report on the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of O'KEY GROUP S.A. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession ("Law of 23 July 2016") and with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as adopted for Luxembourg by the "*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*" ("CSSF"). Our responsibilities under the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the «Responsibilities of "*Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé*" for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements» section of our report. We are also independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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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 the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Recognition of bonuses from suppliers Refer to Notes 4, 20 and 33 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group receives various types of bonuses from suppliers relating to purchase of goods for resale. The bonuses are provided in the form of volume discounts, slotting fees and other counter payments. Recognition of these bonuses leads to a significant reduction of the cost of goods sold and inventory value. While the major portion of the bonuses is recognized and settled within the year, a material amount of RUB 2,031,406 thousand remains outstanding within trade and other receivables as at the reporting date. Recognition of bonuses from suppliers that are not settled as at the reporting date was one of the matters of most significance in our audit because their impact on the Group's cost of goods sold, inventory and trade and other receivable balances is material, the number of underlying contracts with suppliers is large and their terms can be complex. Further, calculation of the period-end accrual for certain supplier bonuses and allocation of bonuses to inventory cost requires making estimates and applying judgments.	*Our audit procedures to address the key audit matter included the following:* • Understanding, evaluation of design and testing of relevant control activities that the Group has established in relation to recognition of bonuses from suppliers. • Understanding and evaluation of the accounting policy applied by the Group for accounting for bonuses from suppliers. • Reading significant contracts with suppliers and understanding of the terms that entitle the Group to bonuses from suppliers. • Performing a retrospective analysis of prior year bonuses receivable against subsequent settlements to assess accuracy of the Group's estimates in the current year. • Performing analytical procedures over the accuracy and existence of the bonuses recognized in the current year based on historical data. • Agreeing bonuses receivable as at the reporting date to external confirmations obtained from suppliers on a sample basis, or alternative procedures through tracing the amounts recognized against underlying agreements and other relevant documentation.

	• Performing analytical procedures to assess allocation of bonuses to the goods that remain in stock at the reporting date. • Confirming that the accounting policy for offsetting of bonuses receivable from suppliers against trade payables is in line with IFRS and that the factual offsetting is in line with the accounting policy. • Considering adequacy of disclosures of information about the bonuses from suppliers in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.
Non-current assets impairment assessment Refer to Notes 4, 14, 15 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group. As at 31 December 2022, the carrying value of the Group's non-current assets for which IAS 36 requires an assessment of whether there is any indication of impairment exceeds 55% of total assets. These non-current assets are primarily attributable to the Group's stores in operation and groups of assets held for future stores construction. As at the reporting date, the Group assessed whether there is any indication that the carrying value of the non-current assets may not be recoverable or the impairment recognized in prior periods may not exist or may have decreased and tested for impairment or reversal of impairment those cash-generating units (CGUs) represented by individual stores and groups of assets held for future stores construction where such indications were noted. As at 31 December 2022 the recoverable amount of the CGUs was determined based on value in use.	*Our audit procedures to address the key audit matter included the following:* • We obtained understanding and evaluated the design of the Group's relevant control activities around the impairment review. • We also considered the Group's approach to determination of CGUs and identification of indication that these CGUs represented by the Group's stores or groups of assets held for future stores construction may be impaired or impairment recognised in prior periods may not exist or may have decreased. • For those significant CGUs where indication of impairment was identified or where there was an indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased, we assessed whether the value in use approach applied by the Group to determine recoverable amount in each particular case is appropriate in the circumstances. We further obtained and analyzed underlying calculations prepared by the Group for the impairment tests.

Based on the results of the impairment tests performed as at 31 December 2022 and during the year ended 31 December 2022, the impairment loss of RUB 105 000 thousand were identified and recognized. This is one of the key audit matters due to the magnitude of the carrying value of the non-current assets that require the assessment of any indication of impairment, judgement exercised by the Group in determining whether or not there is a specific indication of impairment and judgements applied in the calculation of the recoverable amount of these assets. In addition, strong competition in the Russian retail market, political, economic tension, due to the Ukraine-Russian crisis underpin the uncertainty of accounting estimates and the risk of significant adjustments in future periods to the carrying value of the Group's non-current assets recognized in the consolidated financial statements.	Our audit procedures were carried out with the involvement of internal valuation experts and included: • Reviewing the adequacy and consistency of methods applied to measurement of value in use, and the calculations' mathematical accuracy. • Evaluating the reasonableness of the Group's key assumptions and forecasts in the prior period, in order to assess the accuracy of the Group's forecasts for future periods. • Verifying the appropriateness of budgets of the CGUs for projected periods used in the measurement of value in use through inquiries of the Group, corroborating the Group's explanations, examining supporting documentation and comparing inputs against available external industry data. • Analyzing and assessing in detail the key assumptions that significantly affect future cash flows of the CGUs and the discount rate applied by the Group to measure the recoverable amount, by comparing it to the weighted-average cost of capital determined for the Group with due regard to its inherent risks, as well as considering whether the Ukraine-Russian crisis had an impact on these key assumptions by analyzing the Group's performance and the Russian retail industry dynamics in the current year. • Re-performing sensitivity analysis of the results of the Group's assessment to reasonably possible changes to key assumptions. We have tested the presentation and disclosure of information about the impairment test as carried out by the Group in the consolidated financial statements for

	its consistency with requirements of IAS 36 and its adequacy in the context of the consolidated financial statements as a whole.
Recoverability of deferred tax assets recognized for the carryforward of unused tax losses Refer to Notes 4, 12 and 33 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group. As at 31 December 2022, the carrying value of the Group's deferred tax assets amounts to RUB 5,245,595 thousand, including RUB 3,414,362 thousand arising on the accumulated tax losses carried forward by LLC Fresh Market that develops the Group's chain of discounter stores under the DA! brand starting from 2015. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. The Group performed the assessment of and concluded on the recoverability of the deferred tax assets. This analysis was based on the long-term financial projections for LLC Fresh Market, which includes estimates of its future profits. This area was significant to our audit because of the history of tax losses generated by LLC Fresh Market, the complexity and subjectivity of the recoverability assessment and long-term budgeting process, which is based on assumptions that are inherently uncertain and affected by the expected pace of new openings of the discounters. In addition, we considered the overall impact of the Ukraine crisis on the Russian economy that	*The audit procedures we have performed to address the key audit matter consisted of the following:* • Understanding and evaluation of design of relevant control activities that the Group has in place in relation to recognition of current and deferred income taxes and long-term budget preparation. • Comparing the Group's forecasts in the long-term budget prepared in prior year to actual performance to assess adequacy of the Group's estimates in the current year. • Assessing accuracy of the deferred tax calculations. • Considering whether there are any limitations to the amount and timing of utilization of the unused tax loss as established by the Russian tax legislation. • Obtaining the long-term budget prepared by the Group for LLC Fresh Market and challenging the expected future profits and assumptions regarding future earnings as reflected therein, including by comparing to actual results to date and industry trends. • Considering to what extent the Ukrainian-Russian crisis impacted the performance of LLC Fresh Market in the current year by analyzing its revenue and consumer behavior, expenses and the pace of new stores openings, as well as its impact on the ability of the discounters segment to adhere to the long-term budget.

increases the degree of uncertainty of these assumptions.	• Analyzing the treatment of differences between accounting and tax books in the planning of future taxable profit. • Considering adequacy of disclosures on the deferred tax positions and assumptions used in assessing recoverability of the deferred tax assets from tax losses carry forward in the consolidated financial statements.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements as of 31.12.2021 have been audited by another réviseur d'entreprises agréé which has issued an unmodified opinion as at.11.04.2022.

Other information

The Board of directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information stated in the annual report including the directors' report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our report of "Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé" thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Responsibilities of the "Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé" for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of "*Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé*" that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of "Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé" 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 report of "Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé". However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to 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 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 commucation.*

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

MOORE Audit S.A.

Raphael Loschetter
Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé

'000 RUB	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment property	13	1,474,333	1,947,218
Property, plant and equipment	14	42,609,851	41,617,139
Construction in progress	14	1,326,017	1,772,089
Right-of-use assets	15	19,216,816	20,190,899
Intangible assets	16	1,205,515	1,330,376
Deferred tax assets	12	5,245,595	4,895,412
Other non-current assets	18	1,801,139	959,428
Total non-current assets		**72,879,266**	**72,712,561**
Current assets			
Inventories	19	23,916,987	19,877,175
Trade and other receivables	20	2,930,220	3,590,570
Prepaid income tax		59,282	59,055
Prepayments	17	1,177,461	1,159,164
Cash and cash equivalents	21	11,779,334	9,447,998
Non-current assets held for sale	13	305,000	-
Total current assets		**40,168,284**	**34,133,962**
Total assets		**113,047,550**	**106,846,523**

'000 RUB	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	22		
Share capital		119,440	119,440
Legal reserve		10,597	10,597
Additional paid-in capital		8,555,657	8,555,657
Retained earnings		3,325,409	3,393,474
Translation reserve		1,454,205	1,774,457
Total equity		**13,465,308**	**13,853,625**
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	24	35,525,212	31,644,919
Lease liabilities	25	16,924,142	19,077,160
Deferred tax liabilities	12	532,644	514,428
Total non-current liabilities		**52,981,998**	**51,236,507**
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	24	9,960,796	6,171,694
Interest accrued on loans and borrowings	24	215,737	149,445
Lease liabilities	25	5,620,662	4,985,877
Trade and other payables	26	30,636,945	29,954,756
Current income tax payable		166,104	494,619
Total current liabilities		**46,600,244**	**41,756,391**
Total liabilities		**99,582,242**	**92,992,898**
Total equity and liabilities		**113,047,550**	**106,846,523**

'000 RUB	**Note**	**2022**	**2021**
Revenue	6	202,170,726	187,097,352
Cost of goods sold		(155,362,939)	(144,978,269)
Gross profit		**46,807,787**	**42,119,083**
General, selling and administrative expenses	8	(40,389,935)	(35,718,427)
Other operating income and expenses, net	9	(666,903)	(1,409,812)
Operating profit		**5,750,949**	**4,990,844**
Finance income	10	438,380	68,430
Finance costs	10	(6,080,150)	(4,866,815)
Foreign exchange gain	11	312,806	205,888
Profit before income tax		**421,985**	**398,347**
Income tax (expense)	12	(180,455)	(190,518)
Profit for the year		**241,530**	**207,829**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation to presentation currency		(320,252)	13,305
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Derecognition of hedge/change in fair value of hedge		-	193,820
Income tax on items within other comprehensive income	12	-	(38,764)
Other comprehensive income		170,999	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of income tax		**(149,253)**	**168,361**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**92,277**	**376,190**
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in RUB per share)	23	0.9	0.8

'000 RUB	Share capital	Legal reserve	Additional paid-in capital	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021	**119,440**	**10,597**	**8,555,657**	**(155,056)**	**3,185,645**	**1,761,152**	**13,477,435**
Comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	207,829	-	**207,829**
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	13,305	13,305
Derecognition of hedge	-	-	-	193,820	-	-	193,820
Income tax on items within other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(38,764)	-	-	(38,764)
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**155,056**	**-**	**13,305**	**168,361**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**155,056**	**207,829**	**13,305**	**376,190**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**119,440**	**10,597**	**8,555,657**	**-**	**3,393,474**	**1,774,457**	**13,853,625**

'000 RUB	Note	Share capital	Legal reserve	Additional paid-in capital	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022		**119,440**	**10,597**	**8,555,657**	**-**	**3,393,474**	**1,774,457**	**13,853,625**
Comprehensive income and (loss) for the year								
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	241,530	-	**241,530**
Other comprehensive income and (loss)								
Foreign currency translation differences		-	-	-	-	-	(320,252)	(320,252)
Other comprehensive income			-	-	-	170,999	-	170,999
Total other comprehensive income and (loss)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	170,999	(320,252)	**(149,253)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**412,529**	**(320,252)**	**92,277**
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity								
Dividends declared	22	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(480,594)	-	(480,594)
Total transactions with owners recorded directly in equity		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(480,594)**	**-**	**(480,594)**
Balance at 31 December 2022		**119,440**	**10,597**	**8,555,657**	**-**	**3,325,409**	**1,454,205**	**13,465,308**

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 7 to 65

'000 RUB	Note	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		231,986,614	215,729,790
Other cash receipts		663,715	728,693
Interest received		442,130	63,156
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(215,153,159)	(197,644,782)
Taxes other than on income		(763,441)	(637,466)
Other cash payments		(51,033)	(50,286)
VAT paid		(3,509,800)	(3,976,782)
Income tax paid		(657,281)	(398,860)
Net cash from operating activities		**12,957,745**	**13,813,463**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (excluding VAT)		(6,290,524)	(4,909,241)
Purchase of intangible assets (excluding VAT)		(331,473)	(561,541)
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries		-	180,000
Proceeds from sale of investment property (excluding VAT)		148,966	1,135,430
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment (excluding VAT)		5,438	228,414
Net cash used in investing activities		**(6,467,593)**	**(3,926,938)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		17,772,121	13,133,144
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(9,958,485)	(11,550,024)
Interest paid on loans and borrowings		(3,966,907)	(2,930,762)
Repayment of principal amount of lease liabilities		(5,094,982)	(4,660,511)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(2,075,250)	(1,917,591)
Dividends paid	22	(480,594)	-
Other financial payments and proceeds		(80,560)	(211,319)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(3,884,657)**	**(8,137,063)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2,605,495**	**1,749,462**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	21	9,447,998	7,713,568
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(274,159)	(15,032)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	21	**11,779,334**	**9,447,998**

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 7 to 65

1 Background

(a) The Group and its operations

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared for O'KEY GROUP S.A. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group").

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

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

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company's major indirect shareholders are Mr. Troitskii, Mr. Volchek.

As at 31 December 2022 global depository receipts ("GDRs") represented 50.22% of the Company's shares, 38.172% of the Company's shares in the form of GDRs were listed on the London Stock Exchange (as at 31 December 2021 GDRs represented 41.89% of the Company's shares, 38.172% of the Company's shares were admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange in the form of GDRs). On 15 February 2022, some ordinary shares were converted into GDRs and as a result, GDRs share reached 50.22% in the Company's shares, 38.172% of the Company's shares were admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange in the form of GDRs. In March 2022, the London Stock Exchange temporally suspended the admission to trading of the Group's GDRs, which has not been resumed as of the date of these consolidated financial statements. Starting 14 December 2020, the Company's GDRs are also traded on Moscow Exchange. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements the Group's GDRs and bonds remain admitted to trading on Moscow Exchange.

The Company's registered office is 25C Boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg.

The Group's principal business activity is operation of retail chains in Russia under the brand names "O'KEY" (hypermarkets) and "Da!" (discounter stores). At 31 December 2022, the Group operated 273 stores including 194 discounter stores (31 December 2021: 230 stores including 152 discounter stores) in major Russian cities, including but not limited to Moscow and towns in Moscow region, St. Petersburg, Murmansk, Nizhniy Novgorod, Rostov-on-Don, Krasnodar, Lipetsk, Ekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Ufa, Astrakhan and Surgut.

(b) Business environment

The Group's operations are primarily located in the Russian Federation which displays characteristics of an emerging market. Its economy is particularly sensitive to oil and gas prices. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop and are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in the Russian Federation. The Russian economy continued to be negatively impacted by ongoing political tension in the region and international sanctions against certain Russian companies and individuals.

In 2022 ongoing political tension in the region escalated as a result of further developments of the situation with Ukraine which have negatively impacted commodity and financial markets, and increased volatility, particularly with regard to foreign exchange rates. Since February 2022, several packages of sanctions have been imposed by USA, UK, and EU countries against several Russian sectors of economy, enterprises and individuals. Additionally, a number of multinational brands and foreign companies had to suspend their operations in Russia and/or with Russian counterparties. However, no sanctions have been imposed against the Company, nor any of its subsidiaries, nor its major indirect shareholders.

The Bank of Russia key rate also was volatile during the reporting period. As a part of comprehensive measures to ensure the stability of credit institutions, the Bank of Russia raised the key rate to 20% p.a. in February 2022. Nevertheless, as the macroeconomic environment started to stabilise, the Bank

of Russia has been gradually lowering the key rate. In December 2022, the key rate was lowered further to 7.5% p.a. compared to 8.5% in December 2021.

In March and April 2022, the Group temporarily kept its promotional activity in the hypermarkets limited on the back of the current economic environment. The Group also temporarily increased stock purchase volumes to secure sufficient stock levels, ensure full on-shelf availability of essential goods and goods under the brands which availability in the Russian market was not guaranteed. After March 2022, the Group revised its portfolio of suppliers and made necessary adjustments to its supply chain and logistics in order to secure the uninterrupted supply of products on offer. Moreover, the Group has historically been focused on domestic supply with around 80% of assortment sourced locally. Moreover, the grocery retail is one of the most sustainable sectors of the economy and will always be in demand by customers.

Despite the volatility on the capital market, the Group's financial position and ability to attract financing remained solid in the reporting period, as the grocery retail sector remains highly resilient and demanded by consumers. In June 2022, Expert RA credit rating agency affirmed the credit rating of O'Key LLC, the main operating subsidiary of the Company, at "ruA-", outlook Stable. The rating reflects the Group's solid and stable operational and financial position in the market, low exposure to market risks, and high standards of corporate governance, risk management, strategic control and transparency. According to Expert RA, the qualitative assessment of the Group's liquidity is high, which is attributable to low leverage and diversified financing structure.

It is not possible to determine how long the increased volatility in the financial market will last or at what level it will eventually level out. It is not possible for the management to predict with any degree of certainty an impact of this uncertainty on the Group's operations. Whilst these uncertainties may affect the future dividend income of the shareholders in the medium term, they do not affect the Group's ability to continue its operations in the foreseeable future.

COVID-19. In the reporting period, the Group continued to undertake necessary measures to maintain safe and smooth operations of its stores and supply chain during the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. While the business conditions in the context of the pandemic were stable and no significant governmental restrictions were in place, there is still a significant uncertainty regarding future developments of the COVID-19 situation, in particular, its duration and the risk that the Russian authorities would impose additional restrictions in subsequent periods, including due to emerging new variants of the virus. As such, the future effects of the current situation are difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

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

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 April 2023.

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

3 Functional and presentation currency

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

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

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

At 31 December 2022 the principal rates of exchange used for translating foreign currency balances were USD 1 = RUB 70.3375; EUR 1 = RUB 75.6553 (31 December 2021: USD 1 = RUB 74.2926; EUR 1 = RUB 84.0695).

4 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

4 Use of estimates and judgments (Continued)

Management also exercises certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Tax legislation. The Group is subject to taxation in several jurisdictions. The major part of the tax burden refers to the Russian tax legislation, which is subject to varying interpretations when being applied to the transactions and activities of the Group. Significant judgement is required in determining whether the tax positions and interpretations the Group has taken can be sustained. Refer to Note 30.

Bonuses from suppliers. The Group receives various bonuses from suppliers which represent a significant reduction in cost of goods sold and inventory cost. The calculation of these amounts is in part dependent on an estimation of whether the amounts due under agreements with suppliers have been earned at the reporting date based on inventory purchased and other conditions. In particular, estimates and judgements are applied in determining the period-end accrual for the supplier bonuses that are conditional on the volume of promotional or marketing activities provided. The allocation of the bonuses to inventory cost also has some element of judgement in relation to the attribution of the bonuses earned to the cost of specific goods received from suppliers based on the proportion of goods purchased.

Determination of recoverable amount of non-current assets. For those non-current assets where impairment indicators exist as at reporting date, the Group estimates the recoverable amount being the higher of their value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. For details of impairment assessment performed as at 31 December 2022 refer to Notes 14-16.

Recoverability of deferred tax asset. Significant judgment is required in assessment of recoverability of deferred tax asset on tax losses of LLC Fresh Market, the Group's entity that develops a discounter chain and does not yet generate profit. The Group performs analysis of future taxable profit to cover the accumulated tax losses on the basis of the long-term budget for the entity. Recognition of the deferred tax asset is contingent on the ability of the Group management to adhere to the long-term budget. Refer to Note 12.

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

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

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

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

4 Use of estimates and judgments (Continued)

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

For lease agreements of trade and other premises with various extension and termination options, where the lease period is based on the Group's business plan with the respective planning horizon, the Group also performs its 'reasonably certain' reassessment and determines that it is reasonably certain that the extension options will be exercised or termination options will not be exercised closer to the end of the lease term, usually six months before the end of the lease. Six-month period is considered to be sufficient to make a decision to vacate the property or continue with the lease. The financial effect of revising the lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising extension and termination options was included in the 'Modifications and reassessments' captions in Notes 15 and 25.

An increase in the lease term by 1 year for the leases assuming extension options at the reporting date would have increased the balances of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by RUB 3,862,759 thousand and RUB 3,863,779 thousand, respectively (31 December 2021: by RUB 3,356,000 thousand and RUB 3,849,350 thousand, respectively).

A decrease of the lease term by 1 year for the leases assuming extension options at the reporting date would have decreased the balances of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by RUB 3,689,575 thousand and RUB 4,252,993 thousand, respectively (31 December 2021: by RUB 3,396,092 thousand and RUB 3,946,326 thousand, respectively).

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

Discount rates used for determination of lease liabilities. The Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as a base for calculation of the discount rate because the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. In 2022, the Group's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities denominated in Russian Roubles ranged from 10 to 20%, and for contracts denominated in other currencies from 5 to 6% (2021: from 6 to 9% and from 2 to 5%, respectively).

An increase in the discount rate by 100 basis points at the reporting date would have decreased the balances of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by RUB 578,512 thousand and RUB 606,158 thousand, respectively (31 December 2021: by RUB 683,997 thousand and RUB 672,583 thousand, respectively).

A decrease of the discount rate by 100 basis points at the reporting date would have increased the balances of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by RUB 623,506 thousand and RUB 653,263 thousand, respectively (31 December 2021: by RUB 900,502 thousand and RUB 866,895 thousand, respectively).

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

5 New or revised standards and interpretations adopted by the Group

The following amendments to standards became effective from 1 January 2022, but did not have any material impact on the Group:

The Group applied "Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract" (amendments to IAS 37) from 1 January 2022. This resulted in a change in accounting policy to measure onerous contracts. Previously, the Group only considered the additional costs of fulfilling the contract when determining whether the contract is onerous. The revised policy provides for the inclusion of both additional costs and the allocation of other direct costs.

The Group has analyzed all contracts existing as at 1 January 2022 and determined that none of them will be identified as onerous when applying the revised accounting policy, the change will not affect the initial equity balances as at 1 January 2022.

6 Segment information

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

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

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

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

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

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

All business components within each reportable segment demonstrate similar characteristics:

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

6 Segment information (Continued)

The CODM assesses the performance of the operating segments based on revenue and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation adjusted for certain one-off items outlined below ("EBITDA"). The "EBITDA" term is not defined in IFRS. Other information provided to the CODM is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies used for the segment reporting are the same as the accounting policies applied for the consolidated financial statements (Note 33).

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

6 Segment information (Continued)

The segment information for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is as follows:

'000 RUB	**O'Key**		**Da!**		**Total**	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
External revenue						
- Sales of trading stock	141,192,389	144,630,730	53,296,838	34,788,867	194,489,227	179,419,597
- Sales of self-produced catering products	5,711,789	5,752,677	-	-	5,711,789	5,752,677
Revenue from contracts with customers	**146,904,178**	**150,383,407**	**53,296,838**	**34,788,867**	**200,201,016**	**185,172,274**
Rental income	1,919,460	1,877,061	50,250	48,017	1,969,710	1,925,078
Total revenue	**148,823,638**	**152,260,468**	**53,347,088**	**34,836,884**	**202,170,726**	**187,097,352**
Inter-segment revenue	415,786	319,596	1,697,088	1,925,606	2,112,874	2,245,202
EBITDA	**13,377,419**	**13,839,469**	**3,642,982**	**1,664,997**	**17,020,401**	**15,504,466**

6 Segment information (Continued)

A reconciliation of EBITDA to profit for the year is as follows:

'000 RUB	Note	2022	2021
EBITDA		**17,020,401**	**15,504,466**
Revaluation of investment property	9, 13	(135,000)	(97,796)
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets and net impairment of non-current assets	9	(215,749)	(996,429)
Loss from write-off of receivables and impairment of receivables	9	(197,916)	(317,855)
Depreciation and amortisation	8	(10,661,819)	(8,904,143)
Finance income	10	438,380	68,430
Finance costs	10	(6,080,150)	(4,866,815)
Foreign exchange gain	11	312,806	205,888
Other one-off items		(58,968)	(197,399)
Profit before income tax		421,985	398,347
Income tax (expense)	12	(180,455)	(190,518)
Profit for the year		**241,530**	**207,829**

7 Principal subsidiaries

Details of the Company's significant subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, all 100% owned are as follows:

Subsidiary	Country	Nature of operations
LLC O'KEY	Russian Federation	Retail
LLC Fresh Market	Russian Federation	Retail and real estate
JSC Dorinda	Russian Federation	Real estate
LLC O'KEY management	Russian Federation	Managing company
LLC O'KEY Logistics	Russian Federation	Import operations
O'KEY Investments Ltd	Cyprus	Financing

8 General, selling and administrative expenses

'000 RUB	Note	2022	2021
Personnel costs		16,850,253	15,387,753
Depreciation and amortisation	14-16	10,661,819	8,904,143
Communication and utilities		4,586,749	4,036,544
Advertising and marketing		2,295,894	1,992,459
Repairs and maintenance costs		1,582,106	1,398,746
Insurance and bank commissions		1,259,641	1,094,159
Security expenses		784,885	730,438
Legal and professional expenses		651,024	708,968
Operating taxes		765,669	651,760
Materials and supplies		460,448	408,653
Variable lease expenses and expenses relating to short-term and low value leases		448,245	353,397
Other costs		43,202	51,407
Total general, selling and administrative expenses		**40,389,935**	**35,718,427**

Total employee benefits expense for the year ended 31 December 2022 included in the cost of goods sold and general, selling and administrative expenses is RUB 20,719,462 thousand (2021: 18,405,339 thousand).

During the year ended 31 December 2022 the Group employed 21 thousand employees on average (2021: 20 thousand employees on average). Approximately 95% of the employees (2021: 95% of the employees) are store and warehouse employees and the remaining part is office employees.

Fees billed to the Group by the independent auditors for statutory and consolidated audits and other advisors are as follows:

'000 RUB	2022	2021
Fees for statutory audit of annual and consolidated accounts	21,768	18,796
Fees charged for other assurance services (other advisors)	9,011	5,249
Fees charged for tax advisory services (other advisors)	9,622	2,025
Total auditors' remuneration	**40,401**	**26,070**

9 Other operating income and expenses, net

'000 RUB	Note	2022	2021
Gain from modification of leases	15, 25	6,720	82,725
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets		(110,658)	(244,010)
Reversal of impairment of non-current assets	14,15	-	293,164
Impairment of non-current assets	14	(105,000)	(1,045,583)
Reversal of impairment /Impairment of receivables		2,729	(58,304)
Loss from write-off of receivables		(200,645)	(259,551)
Loss from revaluation of investment property	13	(135,000)	(97,796)
Loss from disposal of right-of-use assets		(91)	-
Sundry income and expense, net		(124,958)	(80,457)
Total other operating income and expenses, net		**(666,903)**	**(1,409,812)**

10 Finance income and finance costs

'000 RUB	2022	2021
Recognised in profit or loss		
Interest income on bank deposits	438,380	68,430
Total finance income	**438,380**	**68,430**
Interest expense on loans and borrowings	(4,006,800)	(2,990,720)
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 25)	(2,073,350)	(1,875,913)
Reclassification from hedging reserve	-	(182)
Total finance costs	**(6,080,150)**	**(4,866,815)**
Net finance costs recognised in profit or loss	**(5,641,770)**	**(4,798,385)**

During 2022 the Group has capitalised borrowing costs in the amount of RUB 61,051 thousand (2021: RUB 81,673 thousand) arising on financing directly attributable to the construction of the Group's new stores. The capitalisation rate was 9.9% (2021: 7.7%).

11 Foreign exchange gain

The Group's risk management policy is to receive loans and borrowings in the same currency in which revenues are generated (RUB). As at 31 December 2022, there are no USD-denominated loans and borrowings (31 December 2021: the share of the Group's USD-denominated loans and borrowings approximated 3% of total loans and borrowings). The Group's exposure to currency risk is disclosed in Note 28.

'000 RUB	2022	2021
Foreign exchange loss on financial items	(4,277,117)	(461,167)
Foreign exchange gain on financial items	4,815,285	600,713
Net foreign exchange gain on financial items	**538,168**	**139,546**
Foreign exchange (loss) gain on operating items	(225,362)	66,342
Total foreign exchange gain	**312,806**	**205,888**

In 2022 substantial amount of the net foreign exchange gain relates to USD-denominated intercompany loans between Group entities with different functional currencies which are eliminated on consolidation. The residual net foreign exchange gain is attributable to lease contracts in foreign currencies while foreign exchange losses arose mainly from import operations.

In 2021 substantial amount of the net foreign exchange gain relates to lease contracts in foreign currencies. Another major part of the net foreign exchange gain arose on import operations. The residual impact is attributable to USD-denominated intercompany loans between Group entities with different functional currencies which are eliminated on consolidation.

12 Income tax

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

'000 RUB	2022	2021
Current tax expense	(512,422)	(460,295)
Deferred tax benefit	331,967	269,777
Total income tax (expense)	**(180,455)**	**(190,518)**

Reconciliation between the tax expense and profit or loss multiplied by applicable tax rate

The income tax rate applicable to the majority of the Group's 2022 and 2021 income is 20%, the income tax rate established by the Russian tax legislation. A reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation benefit/charge is provided below.

12 Income tax (Continued)

'000 RUB	2022	2021
Profit before income tax	**421,985**	**398,347**
Theoretical income tax at applicable tax rate of 20%	(84,397)	(79,669)
Effect of income taxed at different rates	76,856	(17,561)
Tax effect of items which are not deductible for taxation purposes:		
- Inventory shrinkage expenses	(47,481)	(64,151)
- Other non-deductible expenses	(70,257)	(84,771)
Adjustments to current income tax	(55,176)	55,634
Income tax (expense) for the year	**(180,455)**	**(190,518)**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(a) Deferred taxes in respect of subsidiaries

The Group has not recorded a deferred tax liability in respect of temporary differences of RUB 27,729,964 thousand (31 December 2021: RUB 28,053,090 thousand) associated with investments in subsidiaries as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of those temporary differences and does not intend to reverse them in the foreseeable future. If the temporary difference reversed in form of distributions remitted to the Company, then an enacted tax rate of 5-15% would apply.

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

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

Starting from 1 January 2017 the amendments to the Russian tax legislation became effective in respect of tax loss carry forwards. The amendments affect tax losses incurred and accumulated since 2007 that have not been utilised. The 10-year expiry period for tax loss carry-forwards that was in effect prior to 2017 no longer applies, and the accumulated tax losses can now be carried forward for utilisation in future periods without any time limitation, with exception of limitation on utilisation of tax loss carry forwards that applies during the period from 2017 to 2024. The amount of losses that can be utilised each year during this period is limited to 50% of annual taxable profit.

The Group determined that future taxable profits will be available at LLC Fresh Market in the foreseeable future against which its accumulated losses can be utilised. In making this assessment the Group considered that according to the discounter chain's long-term budget the deferred tax asset of RUB 3,414,362 thousand on accumulated losses generated by LLC Fresh Market as at 31 December 2022 will be utilised in full by 2028. In 2022 no corrections to the Group's long-term plan for number of opening of new stores were made. The Group is following its long-term budget approved in prior years with insignificant changes on revenue and expenses planned for 2023 in order to reflect changes noted in 2022 with no impact on total net profit in monetary terms.

Recognition of the deferred tax asset is contingent on the ability of the Group management to adhere to the key assumptions made in the long-term budget. These key assumptions in the discounter chain's long-term budget covering 2023-2028 include annual expansion by approximately 45-50 new

discounter stores per year; annual growth in revenue comparable with past dynamics of the discounter chain; and gradual decrease of share of semi-fixed costs due to economies of scale.

In addressing the sensitivity of the timing of full utilisation of the deferred tax asset attributable to LLC Fresh Market, the Group estimated that if the pace of openings of new discounter stores in each of the years from 2023 to 2028 is lower by 20% as compared to the chain expansion rate reflected in the segment's long-term budget, with all other assumptions held constant, the timing of full utilisation of the deferred tax asset would shift from 2028 to 2029. The Group believes that any such shift does not affect the probability that the deferred tax asset would be fully utilised, since the tax losses can be carried forward indefinitely and have no expiry date under the Russian tax legislation.

12 Income tax (Continued)

(c) Movement in temporary differences during the year

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

'000 RUB	1 January 2022	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	31 December 2022
Tax effect of deductible/ (taxable) temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards				
Investment property	152,953	27,000	-	179,953
Property, plant and equipment	(1,464,399)	160,630	-	(1,303,769)
Construction in progress	(73,423)	(138,082)	-	(211,505)
Right-of-use assets	(2,909,161)	298,242	-	(2,610,919)
Intangible assets	(96,079)	(10,020)	-	(106,099)
Other non-current assets	145,591	(187,748)	-	(42,157)
Inventories	267,631	(9,586)	-	258,045
Trade and other receivables and payables	139,571	300,553		440,124
Long-term investments	5,785	-	-	5,785
Lease liabilities	4,812,607	(123,477)	-	4,689,130
Tax loss carry-forwards	3,399,908	14,455	-	3,414,363
Net deferred tax assets	**4,380,984**	**331,967**	**-**	**4,712,951**
Recognised deferred tax assets	4,895,412	-	-	5,245,595
Recognised deferred tax liabilities	(514,428)	-	-	(532,644)

12 Income tax (Continued)

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

'000 RUB	1 January 2021	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	31 December 2021
Tax effect of deductible/ (taxable) temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards				
Investment property	133,394	19,559	-	152,953
Property, plant and equipment	(1,520,221)	55,822	-	(1,464,399)
Construction in progress	(258,363)	184,940	-	(73,423)
Right-of-use assets	(2,961,959)	52,798	-	(2,909,161)
Intangible assets	(91,784)	(4,295)	-	(96,079)
Other non-current assets	217,576	(71,985)	-	145,591
Inventories	321,283	(53,652)	-	267,631
Trade and other receivables and payables	194,409	(16,074)	(38,764)	139,571
Long-term investments	5,785	-	-	5,785
Lease liabilities	4,927,822	(115,215)	-	4,812,607
Tax loss carry-forwards	3,182,029	217,879	-	3,399,908
Net deferred tax assets	**4,149,971**	**269,777**	**(38,764)**	**4,380,984**
Recognised deferred tax assets	4,709,712	-	-	4,895,412
Recognised deferred tax liabilities	(559,741)	-	-	(514,428)

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

13 Investment property

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

'000 RUB	Note	
Investment properties at fair value as at 1 January 2021		**1,897,449**
Transfer from property, plant and equipment and construction in progress and right-of-use assets	14,15	1,338,629
Expenditure on subsequent improvements		7,844
Fair value gains less losses	9	(97,796)
Disposals		(1,198,908)
Investment properties at fair value as at 31 December 2021		**1,947,218**
Investment properties at fair value as at 1 January 2022		**1,947,218**
Fair value gains less losses	9	(135,000)
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale		(305,000)
Other changes		(32,885)
Investment properties at fair value as at 31 December 2022		**1,474,333**

The trade premises of the Group included in investment property are subject to operating leases. As at 31 December 2022 the Group's investment property comprises three buildings and four land plots (31 December 2021: three buildings and six land plots).

In the reporting period the Group entered into active negotiations with a third party in respect of a sale of two of the Group's investment properties represented by a land plots and concluded that as at 31 December 2022, it was highly probable that the sale would be shortly completed. The underlying two land plots were therefore remeasured at its current fair value less costs to sell with reference to its expected selling price and reclassified to non-current assets held for sale.

(b) Measurement of fair value

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

The carrying values of investment properties at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 agree to the valuations reported by the external valuators with the use of a combination of the market approach with reference to comparable prices for orderly transactions with similar properties and the income approach with reference to estimates of future cash flows, supported by the terms of any existing lease and other contracts and by external evidence such as current market rents for similar properties in the same location and condition, and using discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the uncertainty in the amount and timing of the cash flows.

13 Investment property (Continued)

(b) Measurement of fair value (continued)

The principal assumptions underlying the estimation of the fair value with reference to the income approach are those relating to: the annual net rent rate of RUB 912-1,829 per sq. m. (31 December 2021: RUB 898 –11,872 per sq. m.); expected occupancy of 82 – 100% in the subsequent years (31 December 2021: 88,0 – 100%); and appropriate discount rate of 10,15% – 13,5% (31 December 2021: 12,4% – 16,4%).

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

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

14 Property, plant and equipment and construction in progress

'000 RUB	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment, auxiliary facilities and other fixed assets	Total property, plant and equipment	Construction in progress	Total property, plant and equipment and construction in progress
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2021	**4,135,395**	**41,148,072**	**9,157,029**	**17,120,544**	**71,561,040**	**3,034,268**	**74,595,308**
Additions	480,093	706,457	-	1,097,733	**2,284,283**	3,393,564	**5,677,847**
Transfers	-	470,374	1,473,980	851,649	**2,796,003**	(2,796,003)	**-**
Transfer to investment property (Note 13)	(583,790)	-	-	(16,753)	**(600,543)**	(516,557)	**(1,117,100)**
Disposals	(296,659)	(29,930)	(44,292)	(780,078)	**(1,150,959)**	(140,411)	**(1,291,370)**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**3,735,039**	**42,294,973**	**10,586,717**	**18,273,095**	**74,889,824**	**2,974,861**	**77,864,685**

'000 RUB	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment, auxiliary facilities and other fixed assets	Total property, plant and equipment	Construction in progress	Total property, plant and equipment and construction in progress
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2022	**3,735,039**	**42,294,973**	**10,586,717**	**18,273,095**	**74,889,824**	**2,974,861**	**77,864,685**
Additions	-	5,768	10,346	2,761,363	**2,777,477**	3,041,853	**5,819,330**
Transfers	-	433,262	2,355,033	557,341	**3,345,636**	(3,345,636)	**-**
Disposals	-	(546)	(115,203)	(929,780)	**(1,045,529)**	(37,290)	**(1,082,819)**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**3,735,039**	**42,733,457**	**12,836,893**	**20,662,019**	**79,967,408**	**2,633,789**	**82,601,197**

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

'000 RUB	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment, auxiliary facilities and other fixed assets	Total property, plant and equipment	Construction in progress	Total property, plant and equipment and construction in progress
Depreciation and impairment losses							
Balance at 1 January 2021	**(15,871)**	**(12,035,209)**	**(4,817,797)**	**(13,439,705)**	**(30,308,582)**	**(249,673)**	**(30,558,255)**
Depreciation for the year	-	(1,355,776)	(1,157,987)	(1,457,892)	**(3,971,655)**	-	**(3,971,655)**
Transfers to investment property (Note 13)	15,871	-	-	11,709	**27,580**	-	**27,580**
Reversal of impairment through profit or loss	-	150,000	49,299	-	**199,299**	-	**199,299**
Impairment losses	(92,484)	-	-	-	**(92,484)**	(953,099)	**(1,045,583)**
Disposals	92,484	3,550	22,746	754,377	**873,157**	-	**873,157**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**-**	**(13,237,435)**	**(5,903,739)**	**(14,131,511)**	**(33,272,685)**	**(1,202,772)**	**(34,475,457)**
Balance at 1 January 2022	**-**	**(13,237,435)**	**(5,903,739)**	**(14,131,511)**	**(33,272,685)**	**(1,202,772)**	**(34,475,457)**
Depreciation for the year	-	(1,397,560)	(1,924,340)	(1,748,345)	**(5,070,245)**		**(5,070,245)**
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	(105,000)	**(105,000)**
Disposals	-	257	103,920	881,197	**985,373**	-	**985,373**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**-**	**(14,634,738)**	**(7,724,160)**	**(14,998,659)**	**(37,357,557)**	**(1,307,772)**	**(38,665,329)**
Net book value							
At 1 January 2021	**4,119,524**	**29,112,863**	**4,339,232**	**3,680,839**	**41,252,458**	**2,784,595**	**44,037,053**
At 31 December 2021	**3,735,039**	**29,057,538**	**4,682,978**	**4,141,584**	**41,617,139**	**1,772,089**	**43,389,228**
At 31 December 2022	**3,735,039**	**28,098,719**	**5,112,734**	**5,663,360**	**42,609,851**	**1,326,017**	**43,935,868**

Depreciation expense of RUB 5,070,245 thousand has been charged to selling, general and administrative expenses (2021: RUB 3,971,655 thousand).

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

Impairment assessment

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

For the CGUs subject to impairment testing, recoverable amount was determined based on value-in-use.

Value in use calculations were prepared using cash flow projections based on financial budgets and forecasts approved by management covering a one-year period. Cash flows beyond the one-year period are extrapolated using an expected growth rate for each particular CGU which depends on its maturity and other relevant factors. The discount rates are post-tax and reflect management's estimate of the risks specific to the Group.

As the result of the impairment test performed as at 31 December 2022, the Group recognised an impairment loss in the amount of RUB 105,000 thousand in respect of certain construction in progress belonging to O'Key segment (31 December 2021: impairment loss of RUB 953,099 thousand in respect of construction in progress belonging to O'Key segment)

The total recoverable amount of the impaired assets determined based on the value in use approach as at 31 December 2022 amounted to RUB 585,474 thousand.

The post-tax discount rate used in the assessment under the value in use approach as at 31 December 2022 was 12.3% (31 December 2021: 11.9%). If the revised estimated post-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows of the CGUs had been 100 basis points higher than management's estimates, the Group would need to reduce the carrying value of property, plant and equipment by RUB 40,000 thousand (2021: if the estimated post-tax discount rate had been 200 basis points higher than management's estimates, the Group would need to reduce the carrying value of property, plant and equipment by RUB 133,000 thousand).

Pledged assets

At 31 December 2022, trade stores with carrying value of RUB 7,788,521 thousand have been pledged to third parties as collateral for bank borrowings (31 December 2021: trade stores were pledged with carrying value of RUB 8,020,647 thousand).

15 Right-of-use assets

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

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

'000 RUB	Trade premises	Land	Other	Total
Balance at 1 January 2021	**14,335,276**	**4,388,776**	**1,877,939**	**20,601,991**
Additions	1,126,071	-	137,217	**1,263,288**
Modifications and reassessments	2,987,565	(154,938)	268,302	**3,100,929**
Depreciation	(3,533,798)	(202,601)	(725,315)	**(4,461,714)**
Reversal of impairment through profit or loss	-	93,865	-	**93,865**
Transfers to investment property (Note 13)	-	(249,109)	-	**(249,109)**
Disposals	-	(158,351)	-	**(158,351)**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**14,915,114**	**3,717,642**	**1,558,143**	**20,190,899**
Balance at 1 January 2022	**14,915,114**	**3,717,642**	**1,558,143**	**20,190,899**
Additions	2,199,768	-	133,059	**2,332,827**
Modifications and reassessments	1,906,936	(176,191)	(60,020)	**1,670,725**
Depreciation	(4,092,331)	(168,111)	(717,193)	**(4,977,635)**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**14,929,487**	**3,373,340**	**913,989**	**19,216,816**

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

15 Right-of-use assets (Continued)

Modifications and reassessments for the year ended 31 December 2022 were driven by the 'reasonably certain' reassessment of the lease term for some of the Group's leases of trade premises in discounter segment, with extension and termination options, six months before the end of the lease, as well as by the modification of a number of other leases, that changed either the consideration for the lease, contractual lease term, or both.

Depreciation expense of RUB 4,970,334 thousand (2021: RUB 4,287,507 thousand) has been charged to general, selling and administrative expenses. During 2022 the Group has capitalised depreciation of right of use assets in the amount of RUB 7,301 thousand (2021: RUB 174,207 thousand).

Right-of-use assets are assessed for indication of potential impairment as at each reporting date. For those assets where impairment indicators exist, the Group estimates recoverable amount being the higher of their value in use and fair value less costs of disposal, on either individual asset or CGU level.

No indicators of impairment were identified for the Group's right-of-use assets that are attributable to individual leased assets and do not relate to stores in operation as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

For those right-of-use assets that relate to the Group's stores and are therefore assessed for impairment on the store level together with the other non-current assets attributable to the stores, impairment assessment has been performed as disclosed in Note 14. No impairment attributable to the right-of-use assets was identified as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

No reversal of impairment as at 31 December 2022 was made. As the result of the impairment test performed as at 31 December 2021, the Group recognised an impairment reversal in the amount of RUB 93,865 thousand, in respect of right of use asset related to the leased land plot for trade premise, which belongs to O'Key segment.

16 Intangible assets

'000 RUB	Software	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2021	**1,966,667**	**267,105**	**2,233,772**
Additions	639,930	68,999	708,929
Disposals	(642,539)	(19,672)	(662,211)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**1,964,058**	**316,432**	**2,280,490**
Balance at 1 January 2022	**1,964,058**	**316,432**	**2,280,490**
Additions	836 228	103,282	939,510
Disposals	(826,268)	(110,254)	(936,522)
Balance at 31 December 2022	**1,974,018**	**309,460**	**2,283,478**
Amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 January 2021	**(837,381)**	**(126,587)**	**(963,968)**
Amortisation for the year	(618,459)	(26,522)	(644,981)
Disposals	642,510	16,325	658,835
Balance at 31 December 2021	**(813,330)**	**(136,784)**	**(950,114)**
Balance at 1 January 2022	**(813,330)**	**(136,784)**	**(950,114)**
Amortisation for the year	(584,211)	(37,029)	(621,240)
Disposals	481,320	12,071	493,391
Balance at 31 December 2022	**(916,221)**	**(161,742)**	**(1,077,963)**
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2021	**1,129,286**	**140,518**	**1,269,804**
At 31 December 2021	**1,150,728**	**179,648**	**1,330,376**
At 31 December 2022	**1,057,797**	**147,718**	**1,205,515**

Amortisation of RUB 621,240 thousand has been charged to selling, general and administrative expenses (2021: RUB 644,981 thousand).

No indicators of impairment were identified for the Group's intangible assets as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

17 Prepayments

'000 RUB	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Prepayments for goods	514,967	379,413
Prepayments for variable lease payments – third parties	118,645	44,890
Prepayments for services	299,642	441,122
VAT on prepayments	44,462	174,532
Other prepayments	199,745	119,207
Total prepayments	**1,177,461**	**1,159,164**

18 Other non-current assets

'000 RUB	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Financial assets within other non-current assets		
Long-term refundable deposits to lessors	570,419	336,248
Total financial assets within other non-current assets	**570,419**	**336,248**
Other non-current assets		
Prepayments for non-current assets	1,230,720	623,180
Total other non-current assets	**1,801,139**	**959,428**

19 Inventories

'000 RUB	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Goods for resale	22,846,326	19,369,928
Raw materials and consumables	1,736,759	1,133,862
Write-down to net realisable value	(666,098)	(626,615)
Total inventories	**23,916,987**	**19,877,175**

The Group tested the inventories for obsolescence and wrote down the inventories to their net realisable value, which resulted in a decrease of the carrying value of inventories by RUB 666,098 thousand as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: RUB 626,615 thousand). The write down to net realisable value was determined by applying percentages of discount on sales and write-offs of slow-moving goods to the appropriate aging of the goods. The percentages of discount were based on the management's best estimate following the experience of the discount sales.

20 Trade and other receivables

'000 RUB	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Financial assets within trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	332,773	311,490
Bonuses receivable from suppliers	2,031,406	2,169,396
Other financial receivables	210,178	256,338
Total financial assets within trade and other receivables	**2,574,357**	**2,737,224**
Other receivables		
VAT receivable	338,689	818,993
Prepaid taxes other than income tax	17,174	34,353
Total trade and other receivables	**2,930,220**	**3,590,570**

The Group's exposure to credit and currency risks and credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 related to trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 28.

21 Cash and cash equivalents

'000 RUB	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash on hand	302,561	230,731
Bank current accounts	3,010,675	2,913,701
Term deposits	8,043,004	5,980,805
Cash in transit	423,094	322,761
Total cash and cash equivalents	**11,779,334**	**9,447,998**

Term deposits had original maturities of less than three months.

The Group's exposure to currency risk related to cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in Note 28.

22 Equity

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Company's authorised, issued and fully paid share capital of RUB 119,440 thousand, the RUB equivalent of EUR 2,691 thousand, is represented by 269,074,000 ordinary shares with a par value of 0.01 EUR each. Each share is entitled to one vote, except as may be otherwise provided by the Articles of incorporation or by applicable law.

In accordance with Luxembourg Company Law, the Company is required to transfer a minimum of 5% of its net profits for each financial year to a legal reserve. This requirement ceases to be necessary once the balance of the legal reserve reaches 10% of the issued share capital. The legal reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the legal reserve was formed in full.

Additional paid-in capital represents the excess of contributions received over par value of shares issued. There were no movements in additional paid-in capital during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

In July 2022, the Company approved an interim dividend on all shares in issue of EUR 8,500 thousand (0.03159 Euro per share), the equivalent of RUB 480,594 thousand at the official exchange rate as of the date of the approval. The corresponding payments were made to the shareholders in August 2022 in full. Dividends declared were recognised as distribution to owners in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. No dividends were declared and paid in 2021.

23 Earnings per share

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

Earnings per share is calculated as follows:

'000 RUB	**2022**	**2021**
Profit for the year	241,530	207,829
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	269,074	269,074
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (in RUB per share)	**0.9**	**0.8**

24 Loans and borrowings

		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
'000 RUB	**Currency**	**Maturity**	**Carrying value**	**Maturity**	**Carrying value**
Non-current loans and borrowings					
Secured bank loans	RUB	2024-2027	10,652,941	2025-2027	11,694,919
Unsecured bank facilities	RUB	2024-2026	13,500,000	2023-2025	9,950,000
Unsecured bonds	RUB	2024-2026	11,372,271	2023-2024	10,000,000
Total non-current loans and borrowings			**35,525,212**		**31,644,919**
Current loans and borrowings					
Secured bank loans	RUB	2023	729,412	2022	1,158,824
Unsecured bank facilities	RUB	2023	3,033,333	2022	1,033,333
Unsecured bonds	RUB	2023	6,195,201	2022	2,837,671
Unsecured loans from third parties	RUB	2023	2,850	2022	2,850
Unsecured loans from related parties (Note 31)	USD		-	On demand	1,139,016
Total current loans and borrowings			**9,960,796**		**6,171,694**
Unsecured bonds interest	RUB		209,488		144,483
Secured bank loans	RUB		2,034		2,398
Unsecured loans interest	RUB		4,215		2,564
Interest accrued on loans and borrowings			**215,737**		**149,445**
Total current loans and borrowings, including interest accrued			**10,176,533**		**6,321,139**
Total loans and borrowings			**45,701,745**		**37,966,058**

Information about property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for the Group's loans and borrowings is disclosed in Note 14.

As at 31 December 2022 the Group had RUB 16,466,667 thousand (31 December 2021: RUB 18,550,000 thousand) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities available in RUB on fixed and floating rate basis until March 2023-August 2027 in respect of which all conditions have been met. Proceeds from these facilities may be used to finance operating and investing activities, if necessary.

In 2022 the Group repaid bonds issued during 2019-2020 and due in 2023-2025 in the amount of RUB 3,750,293 thousand.

In 2021 the Group repaid bonds issued during 2016-2017 and due in 2021 in the amount of RUB 1,175,155 thousand.

24 Loans and borrowings (Continued)

The following issues of unsecured bonds were also placed by the Group on Moscow exchange in 2019-2022:

- an issue made in April 2019 in the amount of RUB 5,000,000 thousand bearing coupon rate of 9.35% p.a. and maturing in April 2029 with an option for the bondholders to claim early repayment in April 2022. In October and November 2021 bonds were partially repaid in the amount of RUB 2,162,329 thousand. In April 2022 bonds were partially repaid in the amount of RUB 2,445,494 thousand. An option for the bondholders to claim early was prolonged till April 2025 bearing coupon rate of 9.9% p.a;
- an issue made in December 2019 in the amount of RUB 5,000,000 thousand bearing coupon rate of 7.85% p.a. and maturing in November 2024;
- an issue made in November 2020 in the amount of RUB 5,000,000 thousand bearing coupon rate of 7.50% p.a. and maturing in October 2030 with an option for the bondholders to claim early repayment in November 2023. In December 2022 bonds were partially repaid in the amount of RUB 1,304,799 thousand;
- an issue made in November 2022 in the amount of RUB 8,500,000 thousand bearing coupon rate of 11.5% p.a. and maturing in November 2032 with an option for the bondholders to claim early repayment in May 2026.

Compliance with loan covenants

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

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 and during the years then ended the Group complied with all its loan covenants.

25 Lease liabilities

'000 RUB	2022	2021
Balance at 1 January	**24,063,037**	**24,639,106**
Additions	2,170,785	1,225,111
Modifications and reassessments	1,631,120	3,018,204
Repayment	(7,170,232)	(6,578,102)
Interest expense	2,075,250	1,917,591
Foreign exchange gain	(225,247)	(158,873)
Disposals	91	-
Balance at 31 December	**22,544,804**	**24,063,037**
Non-current lease liabilities	**16,924,142**	**19,077,160**
Current lease liabilities	**5,620,662**	**4,985,877**

Interest expense in the amount of RUB 2,073,350 thousand (2021: RUB 1,875,913 thousand) has been charged to finance costs.

Total cash outflow for leases in 2022 amounted to RUB 7,612,899 thousand (2021: RUB 7,014,011 thousand).

25 Lease liabilities (Continued)

Some property leases contain variable payment terms that are linked to sales generated by a store. Variable payment terms are used for a variety of reasons, including minimising the fixed costs base for newly established stores. Variable lease payments that depend on sales are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities included in selling, general and administrative expenses for 2022 was RUB 420,488 thousand (2021: RUB 337,885 thousand).

Expenses relating to short-term leases and to leases of low-value assets that are not included in lease liabilities, both included in selling, general and administrative expenses, amounted to RUB 577 thousand (2021: RUB 1,371 thousand) and RUB 27,180 thousand (2021: RUB 14,140 thousand), respectively.

26 Trade and other payables

'000 RUB	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade payables	26,771,109	27,109,929
Other financial payables	184,761	190,008
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**26,955,870**	**27,299,937**
Payables to staff	1,397,271	1,387,210
Taxes payable other than income tax	1,683,457	785,391
Advances received from lessees	520,096	407,139
Contract liability related to gift cards	80,251	75,079
Total trade and other payables	**30,636,945**	**29,954,756**

The Group's contract liabilities relate to contracts with customers for periods of less than one year. RUB 75,079 thousand of revenue was recognised in the current reporting period related to the contract liabilities as at 31 December 2021, all of which related to gift cards.

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 28.

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

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

'000 RUB	Note	Loans and borrowings	Lease liabilities	Dividends payable	Total
Balance at 1 January 2022		**37,966,058**	**24,063,037**	**-**	**62,029,095**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		17,772,121	-	-	17,772,121
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(9,958,485)	-	-	(9,958,485)
Interest paid on loans and borrowings		(3,966,907)	-	-	(3,966,907)
Repayment of principal amount of lease liabilities		-	(5,094,982)	-	(5,094,982)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		-	(2,075,250)	-	(2,075,250)
Dividends paid		-	-	(480,594)	(480,594)
Other financial payments		(80,560)	-	-	(80,560)
Total cash flows from financing activities		**3,766,169**	**(7,170,232)**	**(480,594)**	**(3,884,657)**
Non-cash changes					
Additions to lease liabilities	25	-	2,170,785	-	2,170,785
Modifications and reassessments of lease liabilities	25	-	1,631,120	-	1,631,120
Accrued interest	10,25	4,067,851	2,075,250	-	6,143,101
Disposals	25	-	91	-	91
Difference between the par value of the placed bond and the actual cost of the bond redemption (income)		(19,572)	-	-	(19,572)
Dividends declared	22	-	-	480,594	480,594
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		(78,761)	(225,247)	-	(304,008)
Total non-cash changes		**3,969,518**	**5,651,999**	**480,594**	**10,102,111**
Balance at 31 December 2022		**45,701,745**	**22,544,804**	**-**	**68,246,549**

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

'000 RUB	Note	Loans and borrowings	Lease liabilities	Interest rate swap liability	Total
Balance at 1 January 2021		**36,431,557**	**24,639,106**	**193,821**	**61,264,484**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		13,133,144	-	-	13,133,144
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(11,550,024)	-	-	(11,550,024)
Interest paid on loans and borrowings		(2,930,762)	-	-	(2,930,762)
Repayment of principal amount of lease liabilities		-	(4,660,511)	-	(4,660,511)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		-	(1,917,591)	-	(1,917,591)
Other financial payments		(211,319)	-	-	(211,319)
Total cash flows from financing activities		**(1,558,961)**	**(6,578,102)**	**-**	**(8,137,063)**
Non-cash changes					
Additions to lease liabilities	25	-	1,225,111	-	1,225,111
Modifications and reassessments of lease liabilities	25	-	3,018,204	-	3,018,204
Accrued interest	10,25	3,072,393	1,917,591	-	4,989,984
Derecognition of hedge		-	-	(193,821)	(193,821)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		21,069	(158,873)	-	(137,804)
Total non-cash changes		**3,093,462**	**6,002,033**	**(193,821)**	**8,901,674**
Balance at 31 December 2021		**37,966,058**	**24,063,037**	**-**	**62,029,095**

28 Financial risk management

(a) Overview

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

Risk management framework

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

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

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

(b) Credit risk

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

(i) Exposure to credit risk

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

	Note	Carrying amount	
'000 RUB		**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Long-term refundable deposits to lessors	18	570,419	336,248
Trade and other receivables	20	2,574,357	2,737,224
Cash and cash equivalents	21	11,476,773	9,217,267
Total		**14,621,549**	**12,290,739**

28 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

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

(ii) Trade and other receivables

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

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

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

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

The credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2022 determined with the use of provision matrix is summarised in the table below.

'000 RUB	Gross amount	ECL	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	339,854	(7,081)	332,773
Bonuses receivable from suppliers	2,045,886	(14,480)	2,031,406
Other financial receivables	223,556	(13,378)	210,178
Total	**2,609,296**	**(34,939)**	**2,574,357**

28 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2021 determined with the use of provision matrix is summarised in the table below.

'000 RUB	Gross amount	ECL	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	332,703	(21,213)	311,490
Bonuses receivable from suppliers	2,185,494	(16,098)	2,169,396
Other financial receivables	285,470	(29,132)	256,338
Total	**2,803,667**	**(66,443)**	**2,737,224**

When preparing the provision matrix for the balances receivable as at 31 December 2021, the Group considered the extent to which the COVID-19 outbreak in the reporting period has affected the industry in which the Group operates and its debtors and concluded that there was no notable deterioration of the debtors' credit profile that would require a significant adjustment to the calculated expected credit loss rates with regard to forward-looking information.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

The Group assesses credit risk for cash and cash equivalents based on external ratings that are available publicly. Cash and cash equivalents are mainly held with banks which are rated from Baa3 to Ca based on Moody's rating.

The Group operates in retail industry which assumes that cash from the customers flows to the Group normally at the point of sale at the moment when the revenue is recognized. Therefore, cash flow risk is considered as remote.

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

- Maintaining financial independence: a share of one creditor in debt portfolio should not exceed 30%;
- Maintaining financial stability: the Net Debt / EBITDA ratio should not exceed 5.0 (at some agreements 5.5), where Net Debt is the total of long-term and short-term loans and borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents as presented in the consolidated financial statements;
- Monitoring of compliance with debt covenants;
- Planning: timely preparation of operating, investing and financing cash flow forecasts on rolling basis.

28 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below shows liabilities at 31 December 2022 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, including gross loan commitments. Such undiscounted cash flows may differ from the amount included in the consolidated statement of financial position because the consolidated statement of financial position amounts are based on discounted cash flows. Where the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

31 December 2022

'000 RUB	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual cash flows**	**Demand and less than 6 months**	**From 6 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost						
Secured bank loans	11,384,387	14,479,556	533,576	1,257,448	12,688,532	
Unsecured bonds	17,776,960	21,540,117	2,008,245	5,700,389	13,831,483	
Unsecured bank facilities	16,537,548	20,482,625	764,537	3,780,026	15,938,062	
Unsecured loans from third parties	2,850	2,894	44	2,850	-	-
Lease liabilities	22,544,804	33,037,739	3,747,596	3,559,353	14,094,751	11,636,039
Trade and other payables	26,955,870	26,955,870	26,955,870	-	-	-
Total future payments, including future principal and interest payments	**95,202,419**	**116,498,801**	**34,009,868**	**14,300,066**	**56,552,828**	**11,636,039**

28 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RUB 6,431,960 thousand (31 December 2021: RUB 7,622,429 thousand). An excess of current liabilities over current assets is usual for the retail industry. The Group uses excess of trade and other payables over inventory to finance its operating and investing activities. The Group has reviewed its cash flow forecasts in the context of current and projected market conditions, as well as available undrawn credit facilities disclosed in Note 24, and is confident that it will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

31 December 2021

'000 RUB	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Demand and less than 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities at amortised cost						
Secured bank loans	12,856,141	16,689,291	1,029,019	1,120,722	12,677,323	1,862,227
Unsecured bonds	12,982,154	14,587,568	3,449,979	386,904	10,750,685	-
Unsecured bank facilities	10,985,897	12,689,941	673,762	1,162,315	10,853,864	-
Unsecured loans from related parties	1,139,016	1,146,213	1,146,213	-	-	-
Unsecured loans from third parties	2,850	2,891	41	2,850	-	-
Lease liabilities	24,063,037	34,892,651	3,425,963	3,408,019	14,897,149	13,161,520
Trade and other payables	27,299,937	27,299,937	27, 299,937	-	-	-
Total future payments, including future principal and interest payments	**89,329,032**	**107,308,492**	**37,024,914**	**6,080,810**	**49,179,021**	**15,023,747**

(d) Market risk

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

(i) Currency risk

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

28 Financial risk management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

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

Exposure to currency risk

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

'000 RUB	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Trade and other receivables	1,754	1,320
Cash and cash equivalents	28,950	29,101
Lease liabilities	-	(324,892)
Trade and other payables	(279,002)	(389,016)
Total	**(248,298)**	**(683,487)**

The Group's exposure to currency risk in relation to the EUR was as follows based on notional amounts:

'000 RUB	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Trade and other receivables	1	1,636
Cash and cash equivalents	2	288
Lease liabilities	(1,459,682)	(2,142,710)
Trade and other payables	(102,224)	(233,153)
Total	**(1,561,903)**	**(2,373,939)**

Sensitivity analysis

A 20% weakening/strengthening of the RUB against the USD at 31 December 2022 would have decreased/increased equity and profit or loss by RUB 49,660 thousand (31 December 2021: 20% weakening/strengthening of the RUB against the USD would have decreased/increased equity and profit or loss by RUB 136,697 thousand).

A 20% weakening/strengthening of the RUB against the EUR at 31 December 2022 would have decreased/increased equity and profit or loss by RUB 312,381 thousand (31 December 2021: 20% weakening/strengthening of the RUB against the EUR would have decreased/increased equity and profit or loss by RUB 474,788 thousand).

(d) Market risk (continued)

This analysis was performed only for the foreign currency denominated monetary balances in the consolidated statement of financial position related to the Group's entities whose functional currency is the RUB and is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

Profile

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

'000 RUB	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Fixed rate instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,053,679	8,894,506
Loans and borrowings	(38,849,812)	(37,966,058)
Lease liabilities	(22,544,804)	(24,063,037)
Variable rate instruments		
Loans and borrowings	(6,851,933)	-

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

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

	Profit or loss		Equity	
'000 RUB	500 bp increase	500 bp decrease	500 bp increase	500 bp decrease
31 December 2019				
Variable rate instruments	(342,597)	342,597	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**342,597**	**(342,597)**	**-**	**-**

(e) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

28 Financial risk management (Continued)

(e) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

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

'000 RUB	Trade and other receivables	Trade and other payables
31 December 2022		
Gross amounts before offsetting	4,528,600	28,910,113
Amounts offset	(1,954,243)	(1,954,243)
Net amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	**2,574,357**	**26,955,870**
Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria	(1,148,843)	(1,148,843)
Net amount	**1,425,514**	**25,807,027**

'000 RUB	Trade and other receivables	Trade and other payables
31 December 2021		
Gross amounts before offsetting	4,319,091	28,881,804
Amounts offset	(1,581,867)	(1,581,867)
Net amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	**2,737,224**	**27,299,937**
Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria	(1,728,810)	(1,728,810)
Net amount	**1,008,414**	**25,571,127**

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

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

(f) Capital management

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements, except for statutory requirement in relation to minimum level of share capital and requirement in respect of positive net assets of LLC "O'KEY" for external loan agreement; the Group follows all requirements.

29 Capital commitments

The Group has capital commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment, mostly relating to construction of stores, and intangible assets amounting to RUB 1,363,338 thousand as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: RUB 586,007 thousand). The Group has already allocated the necessary resources in respect of these commitments. The Group believes that future net income and funding will be sufficient to cover these and any similar commitments.

30 Contingencies

(a) Legal proceedings

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

(b) Tax contingencies

Russian tax legislation which was enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, is subject to varying interpretations when being applied to the transactions and activities of the Group. Consequently, tax positions taken by management and the formal documentation supporting the tax positions may be challenged by tax authorities. Russian tax administration is gradually strengthening, including the fact that there is a higher risk of review of tax transactions without a clear business purpose or with tax incompliant counterparties. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for three calendar years preceding the year when decisions about the review was made. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

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

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

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

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

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

30 Contingencies (Continued)

(b) Tax contingencies (continued)

In addition to the above matters, management estimates that as at 31 December 2022, the Group has other possible obligations of approximately 1.1 % of revenue (31 December 2021: 1.3 % of revenue) from exposure to other than remote tax risks arising from certain transactions. These exposures are estimates that result from uncertainties in interpretation of applicable legislation and related documentation requirements. Management will vigorously defend the Group's positions and interpretations that were applied in determining taxes recognised in these consolidated financial statements if these are challenged by the authorities.

31 Related party transactions

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control or if one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form. Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not, and transactions between related parties may not be effected on the same terms, conditions and amounts as transactions between unrelated parties.

Related parties of the Group fall into the following categories:

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

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

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

'000 RUB	**2022**	**2021**
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salaries and short-term bonuses	395,924	449,958
Social security contributions	24,781	16,386
Other short-term payments	58,968	20,000
Long-term employee benefits:		
Long-term service bonus	-	170,497
Total	**479,672**	**656,841**

In addition, members of the Company's Board of Directors received remuneration in the amount of RUB 67,051 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: RUB 62,264 thousand) which is included in legal and professional expenses.

31 Related party transactions (Continued)

(b) Transactions with other related parties

(i) Revenue

	Income		Receivables	
'000 RUB	**2022**	**2021**	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Sale of services	1,760	1,751	473	2,871
Total	**1,760**	**1,751**	**473**	**2,871**

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

(ii) Expenses

'000 RUB	Expenses	
	2022	**2021**
Variable lease expenses and expenses relating to short-term and low value leases	33,265	91,219
Interest expense on lease liabilities	127,593	61,423
Interest expense on loans and borrowings	56,100	84,239
Other services received	11,375	56,875
Total	**228,333**	**293,756**

(iii) Leases with other related parties

Lease liabilities under related party arrangements were as follows:

'000 RUB	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Lease liabilities due to other related parties, including:	1,651,238	514,100
Current lease liabilities	444,160	468,815
Non-current lease liabilities	1,207,078	45,285

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

(iv) Loans and borrowings

'000 RUB	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Loans and borrowings	-	1,139,016

The loans from other related parties are denominated in USD, bear interest at 12% per annum have been fully paid on 31 August 2022. In 2022 accrued and fully paid interest amounted to RUB 56,100 thousand.

32 Fair value disclosures

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

(i) Level 1 are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

(ii) Level 2 measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); and

(iii) Level 3 measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

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

(a) Recurring fair value measurements

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

Investment property. Fair value of the investment property is updated by the Group annually on 31 December applying the income approach and market approach. Refer to Note 13.

(b) Non-recurring fair value measurements

As at 31 December 2022, recoverable amount of some of the Group's non-current assets tested for impairment was determined on the basis of the fair value less costs of disposals approach. Refer to Note 14.

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

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

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

There were no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy or changes in valuation techniques for fair value measurements during 2022 and 2021.

33 Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

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

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

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

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

(b) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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

(ii) Foreign operations

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Foreign currency (continued)

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

(c) Financial instruments

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

Non-derivative financial instruments represented by cash and cash equivalents, loans given, trade and other receivables and lease receivables are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC), resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

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

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

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

Business model is determined for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) based on all relevant evidence about the activities that the Group undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment. Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model include the purpose and composition of a portfolio, past experience on how the cash flows for the respective assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed, how the assets' performance is assessed and how managers are compensated.

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed.

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

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

The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC. The Group measures ECL and recognises net impairment losses on financial assets at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL.

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

(iv) Financial assets – write-off

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

(v) Financial assets – derecognition

The Group derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expire or (b) the Group has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement whilst (i) also transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but not retaining control.

Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose additional restrictions on the sale.

(vi) Financial liabilities – measurement categories

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Financial liabilities – derecognition

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

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

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

(viii) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(ix) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(x) Trade and other receivables

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(xi) Trade and other payables

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

(xii) Loans and borrowings

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

(xiii) Capitalisation of borrowing costs

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

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

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

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

(d) Transactions with owners

(i) Ordinary shares/share capital

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

(ii) Distributions to owners/contributions from owners

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

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

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

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

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

- Buildings — 30 years;
- Machinery and equipment, auxiliary facilities — 2-20 years;
- Leasehold improvements — the lowest of the useful life or the term of underlying lease;
- Other fixed assets — 2-10 years.

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Investment property

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Intangible assets

(i) Intangible assets

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iii) Amortisation

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

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

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

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Leases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Leases (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(i) Inventories

Cost of goods for resale includes costs of purchase (comprising of the purchase price, including import duties and other non-recoverable taxes, transport and handling costs, and any other directly attributable costs, less relevant supplier discounts, bonuses and similar items), as well as other costs such as internal handling, packaging and transport to the extent that it directly relates to bringing the goods to the location and condition ready for sale.

Where the goods for resale assume conversion, which is the case for the Group's self-produced catering products, their cost also includes items specifically attributable to units of production (for example, direct labour, direct expenses and sub-contracted work), as well as a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads incurred in the converting them into products ready for sale.

The cost of inventories is based on the moving weighted average principle.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(k) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

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

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

(ii) Long-term employee benefits

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

(l) Provisions

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

(m) Revenue

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

Revenue is recognised net of VAT, returns and discounts.

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is represented by sales of trading stock, including retail sales of goods and sales of self-produced catering products. The major source of sales of trading stock is retail revenue.

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

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(m) Revenue (continued)

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

In the reporting period, the Group's hypermarkets business maintained a loyalty program where retail customers were able to accumulate award points on purchases of certain goods which entitled them to a discount on future purchases in the hypermarkets. Also, from time to time, the Group holds promotional campaigns where the Group provides discount coupons to the customers that purchase goods with total value above a pre-determined amount. The discount coupons entitle the customers to a free purchase or a discount on selected goods immediately after the campaign ends. Such award points and coupons represent a material right to the customers and give rise to a separate performance obligation to deliver the customers additional or discounted goods. The total transaction price is allocated on the portfolio basis to the initial and the additional performance obligations on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. The estimated stand-alone selling price of the award points is determined with reference to the extent to which future performance is not expected to be required because the customer does not redeem the points awarded.

(ii) Rental income

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

(n) Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold includes the cost of goods for resale and self-produced catering products sold to customers.

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

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

(o) Finance income and costs

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

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(p) Income tax

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of tax loss carried forward and temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. This exemption is not applied to initial recognition of lease assets and liabilities under IFRS 16. A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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

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

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

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

33 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(q) Earnings per share

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

(r) Segment reporting

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

(s) Value added tax

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

(t) Presentation of the consolidated statement of cash flows

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

(u) New accounting pronouncements

Certain new standards and amendments to standards have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 or later, and which the Group has not early adopted:

- COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment to IFRS 16 issued on 28 May 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020.
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption to exclude transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences – e.g. leases and decommissioning liabilities. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognised from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. For all other transactions, the amendments apply to transactions that occur after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

The Group accounts for deferred tax on leases and decommissioning liabilities applying the 'integrally linked' approach, resulting in a similar outcome to the amendments, except that the

deferred tax impacts are presented net in the statement of financial position. Under the amendments, the Group will recognise a separate deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability. As at 31 December 2022, the taxable temporary difference in relation to the right-of-use asset is RUB (2,610,919) thousand (Note 12) and the deductible temporary difference in relation to the lease liability is RUB 4,689,130 thousand (Note 12), resulting in a net deferred tax asset of RUB 2,078,211 thousand. Under the amendments, the Group will present a separate deferred tax liability of RUB 2,610,919 thousand and a deferred tax asset of RUB 4,689,130 thousand. There will be no impact on retained earnings on adoption of the amendments.

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1).
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2).
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16).

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the new standards and amendments to standards on its consolidated financial statements.

34 Events subsequent to the reporting date

In March 2023 the Astana International Exchange ("AIX") has approved the listing of global depositary receipts ("GDRs") of the Group. Since 20 March 2023 O'KEY Group's GDR's started trading on the AIX. The Group intends to keep both its primary listing on the London Stock Exchange, which it has had since November 2010, and its secondary listing on the Moscow Exchange, where its GDRs have traded since December 2020. The Group does not plan to issue new shares in connection with its AIX listing.