

DME LIMITED and subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023
And Independent Auditor's Report

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

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DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that present fairly the financial position of DME Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as at 31 December 2023 and the consolidated results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for:


- Properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- Presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's consolidated financial position and financial performance; and
- Making an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is also responsible for:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective system of internal controls, throughout the Group;
- Maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the consolidated financial position of the Group, and which enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with IFRS;
- Maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with local legislation and accounting standards;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- Preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

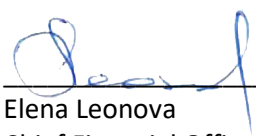
The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved by management on 27 April 2024.

On behalf of management:



Viktor Ponomarenko
Chief Executive Officer

27 April 2024



Elena Leonova
Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of DME Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of DME Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 25 of the consolidated financial statements, which describes that, continuation of a military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, imposition of additional wide-ranging sanctions on the Russian Federation, including those aimed at the Russian aviation industry, and certain measures taken by the Russian government, there has been a significant deterioration in the Group's operating conditions impacting the Group's business and its ability to meet obligations as they become due.

These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as going concern. Management's plans with regard to these matters are discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined a matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Revenue recognition The most significant revenue streams of the Group relate to aviation services and auxiliary aviation services rendered to airlines. The Group uses self-developed billing system for pricing its services and issuing invoices to customers. We consider this area to be a key audit matter because, due to the variety of services included in revenue streams and tariffs applied by the Group, any changes of contract terms with customers could have material effect on the consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.	Our principal audit procedures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding of all significant revenue streams, analysis of revenue trends, changes in tariffs and other key revenue drivers by comparing current revenue data with prior years, revenue performance subsequent to the reporting date;• Understanding the Group's key controls in respect of revenue recognition;• Understanding the Group's IT environment and billing system;• Analyzing key terms of agreements with customers and assessing adequacy of the Group's revenue recognition policy;• Assessing completeness of revenue by performing a reconciliation of a flights registration system to the billing system and the billing system to the general ledger;• Reconciliation of records with confirmation letters from customers; and• Confirming that disclosure of revenue recognition policies and other revenue related disclosures are adequate and comply with IFRSs.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Alexander Dorofeyev
Engagement partner


27 April 2024

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

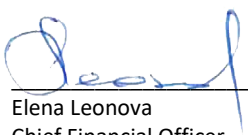
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

	Notes	2023	2022
Revenue	6	33,742	32,919
Operating expenses	7	(27,366)	(26,370)
Share in net profit of joint venture	24	1,045	212
Gain from disposal of fixed assets and investment property		1,182	39
Operating profit		8,603	6,800
Finance cost	8	(5,685)	(3,163)
Interest income		278	196
Foreign exchange (loss)/ gain, net		(9,294)	1,915
(Loss)/profit before income tax		(6,098)	5,748
Income tax (expense)/benefit	9	(676)	331
(Loss)/profit and comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(6,774)	6,079
(Loss)/profit and comprehensive (loss)/income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(6,799)	6,048
Non-controlling interests		25	31
		(6,774)	6,079

On behalf of management:


Viktor Ponomarenko
Chief Executive Officer

27 April 2024


Elena Leonova
Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

	Notes	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	96,704	99,049
Advances for acquisition of non-current assets	10	1,465	1,373
Investment property	11	241	618
Right-of-use assets		111	204
Intangible assets	12	1,089	1,083
Deferred tax asset	9	2,498	2,551
Other financial assets		34	451
Investment in joint venture	24	1,045	212
Finance lease receivable		154	179
Cash and cash equivalents	17	-	1,798
Total non-current assets		103,341	107,518
Current assets			
Inventory	14	2,617	2,467
Trade and other receivables	15	5,064	4,229
Prepayments and other current assets	16	3,278	2,937
Prepaid current income tax		426	127
Finance lease receivable		212	161
Other financial assets		591	789
Cash and cash equivalents	17	5,874	9,903
Total current assets		18,062	20,613
TOTAL ASSETS		121,403	128,131
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital			
Share capital	18	11,877	11,877
Retained earnings	18	19,517	29,663
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company		31,394	41,540
Non-controlling interests		(70)	(95)
Total equity		31,324	41,445
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	9	6,144	6,116
Lease liability		23	85
Debt securities and loans	19	67,613	42,516
Trade and other payables	20	122	52
Total non-current liabilities		73,902	48,769
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	3,774	3,696
Current income tax payable		314	288
Taxes other than income tax payable	21	4,559	4,488
Dividends payable	18	1,921	2,790
Lease liability		54	94
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	22	1,763	1,598
Debt securities and loans	19	3,792	24,963
Total current liabilities		16,177	37,917
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		121,403	128,131

On behalf of management:

Viktor Ponomarenko
Chief Executive Officer

27 April 2024

Elena Leonova
Chief Financial Officer


The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

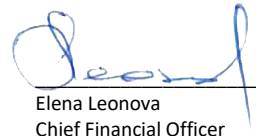
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before income tax	(6,098)	5,748
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,687	4,793
Change in allowance for impairment of accounts receivable and advances to suppliers	41	(341)
Change in obsolete inventory provision	16	8
Interest income	(278)	(196)
Finance cost	5,685	3,163
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net	9,294	(1,915)
Share of profit of joint venture	(1,045)	(212)
Gain from disposal of fixed assets and investment property (Note 11)	(1,182)	(39)
Other non-cash items	66	(34)
Net cash from operating activities before working capital changes	12,186	10,975
Increase in inventory	(166)	(185)
Increase in trade and other receivables	(443)	(320)
Increase in prepayments and other current assets	(341)	(671)
Increase in trade and other payables	415	24
(Decrease)/increase in taxes other than income tax payable	(54)	1,761
Increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities	159	8
Net cash from operating activities before income tax	11,756	11,592
Dividends from joint venture	212	-
Income tax paid	(742)	(445)
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,226	11,147
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(2,640)	(3,188)
Purchases of intangible assets	(394)	(401)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,431	110
Proceeds from settlement of other financial assets/ (other financial assets issued)	474	(877)
Interest received	357	194
Net cash used in investing activities	(772)	(4,162)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from debt securities and loans	16,899	22,818
Repayments of debt securities and loans	(23,196)	(18,700)
Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	(36)	(34)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(129)	(171)
Interest paid	(5,544)	(3,824)
Dividends paid (Note 18)	(4,965)	(2,821)
(Other distribution to)/contribution from shareholders	(200)	200
Net cash used in financing activities	(17,171)	(2,532)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(6,717)	4,453
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Note 17)	11,701	7,516
Foreign exchange loss/(gain) on cash and cash equivalents	890	(268)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 17)	5,874	11,701

On behalf of management:


Viktor Ponomarenko
Chief Executive Officer

27 April 2024


Elena Leonova
Chief Financial Officer


The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

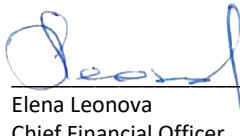
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2022	11,877	28,098	39,975	(126)	39,849
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	6,048	6,048	31	6,079
Contribution from shareholders	-	200	200	-	200
Dividends (Note 18)	-	(4,683)	(4,683)	-	(4,683)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	11,877	29,663	41,540	(95)	41,445
Balance as at 1 January 2023	11,877	29,663	41,540	(95)	41,445
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	(6,799)	(6,799)	25	(6,774)
Other distribution to shareholders	-	(200)	(200)	-	(200)
Dividends (Note 18)	-	(3,147)	(3,147)	-	(3,147)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	11,877	19,517	31,394	(70)	31,324

On behalf of management:


Viktor Ponomarenko
Chief Executive Officer

27 April 2024


Elena Leonova
Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

1. NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

DME Limited (previously FML Limited, hereinafter the “Company”), is a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Isle of Man in February 2001. Immediately following the formation of the Company an entity under common control transferred to the Company a number of entities operating as a group since 1996. The assets and liabilities of the entities were transferred to the Company at their previous carrying amounts. In 2012, the Company transferred its registered office and place of domicile to the Republic of Cyprus.

The principal activities of the Company, together with its subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) are the operation and development of Domodedovo airport, including servicing international and domestic passenger and cargo flights. The Group also sells fuel and pre-packaged meals as well as provides airport-related commercial services comprising leasing of retail space, leasing of other commercial properties and fueling services. The Group’s principal place of business is Domodedovo airport in the Moscow region, Russia.

The Group operates in three business segments: aviation services, auxiliary aviation services and commercial services.

The Company’s ownership interest in the most significant controlled subsidiaries is as follows:

Company name	Place of incorporation	Principal activity	Percentage held as of	
			31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Domodedovo Passenger Terminal	Russia	Passenger terminal complex	100%	100%
Domodedovo Cargo	Russia	Cargo terminal complex	100%	100%
Domodedovo Catering Service	Russia	In-flight catering facility	100%	100%
Domodedovo Asset Management	Russia	Rent and parking operator	100%	100%
Domodedovo Fuel Services	Russia	Fuel storage and supply facility	100%	100%
Domodedovo Security	Russia	Aviation security	100%	100%
		General agent for		
Domodedovo Commercial Services	Russia	Group companies	100%	100%
Domodedovo Airfield	Russia	Take-off and landing services	100%	100%
Development & Construction				
Management	Russia	Capital development	100%	100%
Domodedovo Airport Handling	Russia	Ground handling	100%	100%
Domodedovo Information				
Technologies Services	Russia	IT services	100%	100%
Domodedovo Fuel Facilities	Russia	Jet fuel sales and supply facility	100%	100%
Hacienda Investments Limited	Cyprus	Group property management	100%	100%
Verulia Investments Limited	Cyprus	Investing and financing activities	100%	100%
Airport Management Company Limited	Russia	Group management company	100%	100%
		Staff professional trainings and		
Domodedovo Training	Russia	development	100%	100%
Domodedovo Non-aviation Sales	Russia	Rent and advertising services	100%	100%
DME Airport Designated Activity Company	Ireland	Investing and financing activities	-	-

The Group does not have any equity in DME Airport Designated Activity Company. It is a special purpose entity that was established with a sole purpose of serving as a vehicle for the Group to issue loan participation notes (“LPNs”) on the Irish Stock Exchange and does not perform any other activities. The LPNs are guaranteed by several companies of the Group in the event of default. Accordingly, the Group concluded that it exercises control over the entity.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

DME Stichting Administratiekantoor ("DME Administrative Foundation"), a foundation organized and existing under the laws of the Netherlands, together with Atlant Foundation, a private foundation established and governed under the laws of Malta, collectively own 100% of the issued share capital of DME Limited. The ultimate controlling party of the Group is Mr. Dmitry Kamenshchik.

Details of the Group's material joint venture at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of joint venture	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held by the Group	
			31 December 2023	31 December 2022
DOMODEDOVO FUEL AERO LLC	Jet fuel sales and supply facility	Russia	50%	50%

Joint venture is accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements as set out in the Group's accounting policies in Note 3. Summarized financial information of DOMODEDOVO FUEL AERO LLC is set in Note 24.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 were authorized for issue by management on 27 April 2024.

2. PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of compliance – These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis of preparation – These consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of standalone financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. The entities of the Group maintain their accounting records in accordance with laws, accounting and reporting regulations of the jurisdictions in which they are incorporated and registered. The accompanying consolidated financial statements differ from the financial statements issued for statutory purposes in that they reflect certain adjustments, not recorded in the statutory books, which are appropriate to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Group in accordance with IFRS.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of Russian Rubles (hereinafter "RUB million"), unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, except for financial instruments recognized at fair value and certain items of property, plant and equipment which were stated at deemed cost as at 1 January 2008 as part of the Group's adoption of IFRS. The deemed cost was equal to fair value as determined by an independent appraiser.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 2 “Inventories” or value in use in IAS 36 “Impairment of assets”.

Going concern – These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis of accounting, which implies the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

Management concluded that given the current operating environment described in Note 25, the Group’s ability to pay interest on its debt and comply with debt covenants may be negatively affected due to further fluctuations in interest rates and the Russian Ruble exchange rates. These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast a significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is taking steps to mitigate the negative impact of these conditions, which include:

- Taking actions to improve revenue generation capacity of the business;
- Optimizing the Group’s debt structure;
- Strengthening credit control and monitoring of cash collections;
- Continuing to negotiate better payment terms with key suppliers.

Management believe they are taking appropriate measures to support the Group’s business in the current circumstances and that therefore it is appropriate to prepare these consolidated financial statements on the assumption that the Group will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future, which implies the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) prepared through 31 December of each year.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

Control is achieved when the Company:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control is obtained until the date that control ceased. Intragroup balances and any unrealized gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intragroup transactions, are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries represents the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent and is identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Total comprehensive income / (loss) is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets, and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

Functional and presentation currency – The primary economic environment of the Group is the Russian Federation. Therefore, the Russian Ruble ("RUB") is the functional currency of the Company and all subsidiaries of the Group as well as the Group's presentation currency.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

In preparing the financial statements of the individual companies, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are initially recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the reporting date exchange rate.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to the Russian Ruble at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from such retranslation are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Below are exchange rates as at year end which were used by the Group for the purpose of these consolidated financial statements:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Russian Ruble/USD	89.6883	70.3375
Russian Ruble/EUR	99.1919	75.6553

Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue consists from the following major segments: aviation services, auxiliary aviation services and commercial services. The Group recognizes revenue when or as a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. In general, control is transferred to the contractual counterparty and subsequently the Group's performance obligations are met at the point in time of receipt of the services by the counterparty. The Group provides most services within one working day. Revenue is measured at the amount of transaction price received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of sales related taxes, estimated rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Airport and other related charges

Revenue from airport and other related charges mainly includes fees collected for aircraft take-off and landing, runway lighting, aircraft parking, and passenger-related charges for the use of terminal. The Group typically satisfies its performance obligation as the service is provided. Revenue from airport and other related charges is recognized at the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional.

Rental income

Rental income is generated principally from leasing trading space and office facilities located inside the airport terminal and adjacent buildings. Rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis during the term of rent agreements.

In accordance with the rent agreements, which are classified as operating lease, rental revenue can be calculated based on the fixed monthly rental rates or the passenger traffic volume for the period.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

Ground handling

Ground handling includes a wide range of services related to aircraft maintenance before take-off and after landing, including pre-flight aircraft preparation, towing, and cleaning, required technical maintenance before and after flights, luggage handling, passenger check-in, boarding and transportation to and from aircraft. The Group typically satisfies its performance obligation as the service is provided, therefore revenue from ground handling services is recognized at the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional.

Jet fueling and storage services

Jet fueling and storage services include revenue from into-plane fueling services and revenue from the storage of third-parties' jet fuel. The Group typically satisfies its performance obligation as the service is provided. Revenue from these services is recognized at the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional. Storage charge rates are regulated for foreign airline customers and periodically reviewed by the Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation.

Aviation security

Aviation security services include services such as the inspection/screening of passengers, crews, baggage, cargo and in-flight supplies, aircraft security (including guarding the aircraft at the airport), pre-flight inspection and access control and security of areas with restricted access. The Group typically satisfies its performance obligation as the service is provided. Revenue from aviation security services is recognized at the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional.

Parking fees and other revenue

Parking fees consist of fees collected at the passenger terminal's car park. The Group considers the performance obligation is satisfied by the provision of the car parking space for each day the car is parked, therefore the revenue from such services is recognized for each day the car is parked. Other revenue consists of various other aviation and auxiliary services and is recognized at the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional.

Jet fuel sales

Jet fuel sales comprise the sales of jet petroleum, lubricants and other specialized liquids. The Group considers the performance obligation is satisfied when control of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer, therefore revenue from the sale is recognized at the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional.

Catering

Catering includes sales of pre-packaged in-flight meals. The Group considers the performance obligation is satisfied when control of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer, therefore revenue from catering is recognized when the meal packages are delivered to the aircraft, at which point the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customers.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rate.

Leases

The Group as a lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognizes a right-of-use assets and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. This expense is presented within operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included as 'rent' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Note 7).

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

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

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and split into short-term and long-term portions accordingly.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used);
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

The Group as a lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group regularly reviews the estimated unguaranteed residual value and applies the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, recognizing an allowance for expected credit losses on the lease receivables.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale, and amortized over the useful life of the asset. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred income tax are recognized in the consolidated profit or loss except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date. Provisions in respect of uncertain tax positions which relate to income tax are included in current income tax at an amount expected to be payable including penalties, if any.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts of tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

At the end of each reporting period, an entity reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The entity recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Employee benefits

Remuneration to employees in respect of services rendered during the reporting period is recognized as an expense in that reporting period.

The Group contributes to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, a defined contribution plan. The Group's only obligation is to pay contributions to the Fund as they fall due. As such, the Group has no legal obligation to pay and does not guarantee any future benefits to its Russian employees. The Group's contributions to the Social Fund of Russia are recorded as an expense over the reporting period based on the related employee service rendered. In 2023 contributions for each employee vary from 7.6% to 30%, depending on the annual gross remuneration of each employee (2022: from 10% to 22%).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

Property, plant and equipment

At the date of transition to IFRS (1 January 2008) the Group's property, plant and equipment were recognized in the consolidated financial statements at deemed cost.

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the Group subsequent to the date of transition to IFRS are recorded at purchase or construction cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. The costs of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment, including repairs and maintenance expenditure, are expensed as incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Assets under construction

Assets under construction ("Construction In-Progress" or "CIP") are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes capital expenditures directly related to the construction of property, plant and equipment including an appropriate allocation of directly attributable variable overheads including capitalized borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as for other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Advance payments for assets under construction are shown separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and presented as non-current assets.

Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are initially measured at cost. Subsequent measurement is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any) under IAS 36 "Impairment of assets". Investment properties are amortized using straight-line method over their useful lives which are from 35 to 50 years.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

Subsequent costs

The Group recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The assets being replaced are written off immediately. All other costs are recognized in the consolidated profit or loss as an expense as incurred.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in consolidated profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than land and CIP) less their estimated residual values over their economic useful lives, using the straight-line method. Owned land plots are not depreciated.

The estimated useful economic lives for property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	<u>Number of years</u>
Buildings	10-50
Plant and equipment	5-20
Other	2-20

The assets' useful lives and methods are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate at each financial year-end.

Gain or loss on disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives:

	<u>Number of years</u>
Software	3-5
Licenses and other	1-10

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Internally-generated intangible assets – research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognized if, and only if, all of the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset;
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Impairment of non-current assets

The Group assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated profit or loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)**
(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, restricted cash, loans and receivables, finance lease receivables and other financial assets. All financial assets are measured subsequently at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). As of the reporting date the Group had financial assets measured at amortized cost only.

Amortized cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Impairment of financial assets

From 1 January 2020, the Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, restricted cash and other financial assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial asset.

The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses.

The Group assess expected credit loss of trade and other receivables on a collective basis where they possess shared credit risk characteristics and therefore group them based on the sector industry global default rates, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

The Group assess expected credit loss of cash and cash equivalents based on the available credit ratings of financial institutions it uses for banking.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

For all other financial assets, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss for assets carried at amortized cost decreased and the decrease was related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss was reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment was reversed did not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances with banks, short-term interest-bearing deposits and short-term bank overdrafts with original maturities of not more than three months.

Restricted cash

Cash and cash equivalents that can only be used for a specific purpose or where access is restricted.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets were carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses were recognized in the consolidated profit or loss when the loans and receivables were derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Interest income was recognized by applying the effective interest rate except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories: accounts payable and other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

As of the reporting date the Group had financial liabilities measured at amortized cost only.

Accounts payable and other financial liabilities

Accounts payable and other financial liabilities are initially recognized at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received, taking into account transaction costs. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. As normally the expected term of accounts payable is short, the value is stated at the nominal amount without discounting, which corresponds with fair value.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method (see above).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense is not offset in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The cost of inventory is based on the weighted average cost principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Value added tax

Output value added tax ("VAT") related to revenue is payable to tax authorities upon delivery of the goods or services to customers, as well as upon collection of prepayments from customers. Input VAT is generally recoverable against output VAT upon receipt of the VAT invoice. Input VAT on capital expenditures can be reclaimed on receipt of VAT invoices for the particular stage of work performed or, if the construction project cannot be broken down into stages, on receipt of VAT invoices upon completion of the contracted work. The tax authorities permit the settlement of VAT on a net basis (except for input VAT related to export services provided which is reclaimable upon confirmation of export). VAT related to sales and purchases is recognized 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 impairment of receivables, impairment loss is recorded for the gross amount of the debtor, including VAT. The related VAT deferred liability is maintained until the debtor is written off for tax purposes.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when, and only when, the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is significant, the amount of a provision is the present value of the cash flows required to settle the obligation.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and are recorded at the par value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Where shares are issued above par value, the proceeds in excess of par value are recorded in the share premium account.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity at the reporting date only if they are declared before or on the reporting date by the shareholders at a general meeting. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the reporting date or proposed or declared after the reporting date but before the financial statements are authorized for issue.

Contractual commitments

Contractual commitments comprise legally binding trading or purchase agreements with stated amount, price and date or dates in the future. The Group discloses significant contractual commitments in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements unless they arise as a result of a business combination. Contingences attributed to specific events are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss over the periods in which the Group recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants received to compensate certain expenses presented on the net basis within operating expenses in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The benefit of a government loan at a below market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

Under the equity method, an investment in a joint venture is recognized initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

An investment in a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

If there is objective evidence that the Group's net investment in a joint venture is impaired, the requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognize any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

Reclassifications – Statement of Cash Flows

The Group has reviewed the appropriateness of its presentation of restricted cash balances held with FBME bank (Note 17) in view of the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, conclusions reached by IFRS Interpretations Committee in considering its agenda item 'Demand Deposits with Restrictions on Use arising from a Contract with a Third Party (IAS 7)' and developing practice. It now includes the restricted cash balance as a component of 'cash and cash equivalents' in its statement of cash flows. The balance of cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2022 has been adjusted accordingly to conform with the presentation adopted in these interim consolidated financial statements.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

4. NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

IFRS and IFRIC interpretations adopted in the current year

In the current year, the Group has adopted all new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the IASB and the IFRIC of the IASB that are mandatory for adoption in the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 as described below.

Standards and Interpretations

- IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (including the June 2020 and December 2021 Amendments to IFRS 17);
- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements*— Disclosure of Accounting Policies;
- Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes*—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction;
- Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes* – International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules;
- Amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* – *Definition of Accounting Estimates*.

These changes and improvements to the standards have not resulted in any significant changes to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the following standards have been published, but which are not yet mandatory for adoption and which the Group has not early adopted:

Standards and Interpretations	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 – “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 – “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16 – “Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – “Supplier Finance Arrangements”	1 January 2024
IFRS 18 – “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	1 January 2027

The management does not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in future periods.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

5. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Impairment of financial assets – Management assess expected credit loss on cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and receivables, finance lease receivables and other financial assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument. The management makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for impairment of trade and other receivables and recognizes the loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating this amount, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators, customer creditworthiness and changes in customer payment patterns and other forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses. As of 31 December 2023 and 2022 the total accumulated expected credit loss of receivables was recognized in the amount of RUB 1,704 million and RUB 1,737 million, respectively (Note 15). A significant portion of the expected credit loss for trade receivables as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 relates to two airlines that ceased their operations (Note 26).

Expected credit losses associated with restricted cash held with a Cyprus branch of Federal Bank of the Middle East Ltd. are disclosed in Note 17.

If the financial condition of the Group's customers and other debtors were to deteriorate, actual write-offs might be higher than expected.

Depreciable lives of property, plant and equipment – The Group assesses the remaining useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment at least at each financial year-end. The key judgements inherent to the assessment of the remaining useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are comprised of the following:

- The expected usage of the asset whereby the usage is assessed by considering the expected capacity or output of the asset.
- The expected physical wear and tear, which will depend on the usage of the asset and the repair and maintenance programs in place for the asset.
- The technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements or a change in the market demand for the output of the asset.
- Legal or similar restrictions on the use of the asset.

If expectations differ from the previous estimates, the changes are recognized in the current reporting period as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors" and could have a significant impact on the carrying values of property, plant and equipment and the related depreciation charges.

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Impairment of property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets – The Group reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The Group determines the recoverable amount as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. If the carrying amount is not recoverable, the Group records an impairment charge for the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit). The Group determines value-in-use by discounting the estimated future cash flows 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. This process requires the use of estimates and assumptions, which are subject to a high degree of judgment. There were no impairment indicators as of 31 December 2023.

Recoverability of deferred tax assets – The Group completes a detailed analysis of its deferred income tax valuation allowances on an annual basis or more frequently if information comes to its attention that would indicate that a revision to its estimates is necessary. In evaluating the Group's ability to realize its deferred tax assets, management considers all available positive and negative evidence on an entity by entity basis, including past operating results and forecasts of future taxable income. In determining future taxable income, management makes assumptions to forecast operating income in each of the Group's entities, the reversal of temporary differences, and the implementation of any feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment regarding the forecasts of the future taxable income in each entity and are consistent with the forecasts used to manage the Group's business.

As at 31 December 2023 the carrying value of deferred tax assets was RUB 2,503 million (2022: RUB 2,551 million) – Note 9.

Taxation provisions – In evaluating the Group's uncertain tax items, management considers all available positive and negative information, including the latest interpretation of tax legislation regarding arrangements entered into by the Group, tax courts outcomes and assessment of future legislation developing. These assumptions require significant judgment regarding the approach to the interpretation of tax legislation.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker of the Group ("CODM") for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is focused on the nature of services provided.

The Group's reportable segments are as follows:

Aviation services segment – includes aviation services, such as use of terminal, take-off and landing, and aviation security.

Auxiliary aviation services segment – includes certain passenger-related services, ground handling, fueling services, in-flight catering and cargo handling.

Commercial services segment – includes retail concessions and advertising, car parking.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 3.

The performance of each reportable segment is assessed by the CODM by reference to segment operating profit. Segment operating profit is calculated after headquarters expenses have been allocated between the reportable segments and after elimination intra segment profits and losses.

The key financial information for the Group's segments for the year ended 31 December 2023 is presented below:

	Aviation services	Auxiliary aviation services	Commercial services	Inter-segment eliminations	Group
Ground handling	-	10,397	-	-	10,397
Airport and other related charges	7,587	-	-	-	7,587
Rental income	65	39	4,159	-	4,263
Jet fueling and storage services	-	3,414	-	-	3,414
Catering	-	3,101	-	-	3,101
Aviation security	2,029	-	-	-	2,029
Jet fuel sales	-	1,460	-	-	1,460
Parking fees	-	-	873	-	873
Other revenue	54	296	268	-	618
Third-party revenue	9,735	18,707	5,300	-	33,742
Intersegment revenue	3,474	749	1,937	(6,160)	-
Total revenue	13,209	19,456	7,237	(6,160)	33,742
Operating (loss)/profit	(1,406)	7,066	2,943	-	8,603
Other segment information					
Depreciation and amortization	(3,454)	(1,455)	(778)	-	(5,687)

The reconciliation of the segments' operating profit to the Group's profit for the year is as follows:

Operating profit	8,603
Finance cost	(5,685)
Interest income	278
Foreign exchange loss, net	(9,294)
Loss before income tax	(6,098)
Income tax expense	(676)
Loss for the year	(6,774)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

The key financial information for the Group's segments for the year ended 31 December 2022 is presented below:

	Aviation services	Auxiliary aviation services	Commercial services	Inter-segment eliminations	Group
Ground handling	-	8,764	-	-	8,764
Airport and other related charges	6,907	-	-	-	6,907
Rental income	50	27	3,264	-	3,341
Jet fueling and storage services	-	2,560	-	-	2,560
Catering	-	2,688	-	-	2,688
Aviation security	1,967	-	-	-	1,967
Jet fuel sales	-	5,294	-	-	5,294
Parking fees	-	-	718	-	718
Other revenue	128	208	344	-	680
Third-party revenue	9,052	19,541	4,326	-	32,919
Intersegment revenue	2,819	437	1,677	(4,933)	-
Total revenue	11,871	19,978	6,003	(4,933)	32,919
Operating profit	(591)	5,047	2,344	-	6,800
Other segment information					
Depreciation and amortization	(2,687)	(1,352)	(754)	-	(4,793)

The reconciliation of the segments' operating profit to the Group's profit for the year is as follows:

Operating profit	6,800
Finance cost	(3,163)
Interest income	196
Foreign exchange gain, net	1,915
Profit before income tax	5,748
Income tax benefit	331
Profit for the year	6,079

The following is the analysis of the Group's largest customers (comprising 10% or more of total revenue):

	2023		2022	
	Amount	% of total revenue	Amount	% of total revenue
S7 Group	8,935	26%	9,041	27%
Aviation services segment	2,804		3,057	
Auxiliary aviation services segment	5,380		5,520	
Commercial services segment	751		464	
Ural Airlines	3,942	12%	3,206	10%
Aviation services segment	1,443		1,269	
Auxiliary aviation services segment	2,471		1,913	
Commercial services segment	28		24	

Substantially all assets, management and administrative facilities of the Group are located in the Russian Federation and are not reported to the CODM. Furthermore, all revenue is earned within the Russian Federation. Accordingly, revenue by geographic location and asset information is not presented as part of segment disclosure.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

7. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2023	2022
Payroll and related charges:		
Wages and salaries	11,091	9,571
Social insurance taxes	2,983	2,551
Depreciation and amortization	5,687	4,793
Materials	2,684	2,415
Cost of jet fuel	1,356	4,092
Public utilities	737	654
Cleaning and waste management	397	471
Maintenance	339	724
Rent	303	391
Transport	299	333
Consulting, audit and other services	254	395
Taxes other than income tax	137	227
Intermediary services	129	74
Medical services	124	122
Insurance expenses	84	32
Communication services expense	78	73
Certification and licensing	73	51
Bank charges and fees	52	48
Change in allowance for impairment of receivables and advances to suppliers (Notes 10,15,16)	41	(341)
Advertising expenses	23	23
Change in obsolete inventory provision	16	8
Staff development and training	13	78
Charitable donations	3	15
Other	463	(430)
Total operating expenses	27,366	26,370

Other expenses include direct expenses arising from investment property in the amount of RUB 23 million and 38 million for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Rent expenses include variable lease payments that are not dependent on index or rate.

8. FINANCE COST

	2023	2022
Interest expense on the LPNs (Note 19)	2,084	2,288
Interest expense on RUB debt securities (Note 19)	1,905	1,067
Interest expense on bank loans (Note 19)	2,125	418
Interest expense on lease liability (Note 19)	17	29
Total interest expense	6,131	3,802
Less: capitalized interest (Note 10)	(446)	(639)
Total finance cost	5,685	3,163

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

9. INCOME TAX

	2023	2022
Current income tax expense	(592)	(602)
Release of provision for uncertain tax positions	-	249
Release of withholding tax	-	725
Adjustments recognized in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(3)	(77)
Total current income (expense)/benefit	(595)	295
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(81)	36
Total deferred income tax (expense)/benefit	(81)	36
Total income tax (expense)/benefit	(676)	331

In 2022 the Group's subsidiaries were released from obligation to pay dividends to DME Limited, due to the expiration of the claim period set forth in the law. As a result, the Group recognized RUB 725 million of income tax benefit.

Majority of the Group's operating activities are conducted in the Russian Federation. Therefore, the reconciliation of the Group's profit before income tax to income tax charge is presented using the statutory income tax rate effective in Russia:

	2023	2022
Profit/(loss) before income tax	(6,098)	5,748
Theoretical tax charge at Russian statutory rate of 20%	(1,220)	1,150
Tax effect of items which are not deductible or assessable for taxation purposes:		
Release of withholding tax	-	(725)
Tax rate differences relating to other jurisdictions	(35)	(283)
(Non-taxable)/non-deductible foreign exchange differences	2,042	(74)
Tax incentives	(74)	(22)
Adjustments recognized in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	3	77
Release of provision for uncertain tax positions	-	(249)
Other non-taxable items	(40)	(205)
Income tax	676	(331)

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Total accumulated temporary differences that arise between the statutory tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position give rise to the following deferred tax effects:

	31 December 2023	Charged to profit or loss	31 December 2022
Tax losses carried forward	1,442	(26)	1,468
Property, plant and equipment	257	26	231
Trade and other receivables	83	(19)	102
Prepayments and other current assets	287	(18)	305
Trade and other payables	202	20	182
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	188	(56)	244
Other	39	20	19
Deferred tax asset	2,498	(53)	2,551
Property, plant and equipment	(5,915)	167	(6,082)
Intangible assets	(5)	14	(19)
Other	(224)	(209)	(15)
Deferred tax liability	(6,144)	(28)	(6,116)
	31 December 2022	Charged to profit or loss	31 December 2021
Tax losses carried forward	1,468	(55)	1,523
Property, plant and equipment	231	56	175
Trade and other receivables	102	(72)	174
Prepayments and other current assets	305	10	295
Trade and other payables	182	31	151
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	244	36	208
Other	19	(54)	73
Deferred tax asset	2,551	(48)	2,599
Property, plant and equipment	(6,082)	21	(6,103)
Intangible assets	(19)	42	(61)
Other	(15)	21	(36)
Deferred tax liability	(6,116)	84	(6,200)

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized amounted to RUB 1,775 million as at 31 December 2023 and 2022. The Group did not recognize a deferred tax liability related to the remaining undistributed earnings of its subsidiaries as it has not made any decisions regarding future distributions of retained earnings within the Group. Undistributed earnings, in relation to which deferred tax liability was not accrued, amounted to RUB 31,823 million and RUB 29,821 million as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Other	CIP	Total
Cost					
1 January 2022	94,458	14,068	1,608	24,905	135,039
Additions	414	68	95	2,141	2,718
Transfers	241	85	83	(409)	-
Disposals	(4)	(279)	(35)	(63)	(381)
31 December 2022	95,109	13,942	1,751	26,574	137,376
Additions	720	369	252	1,468	2,809
Transfers	14,229	5,301	81	(19,611)	-
Disposals	(10)	(504)	(35)	(43)	(592)
Reclassified from investment property	148	-	-	-	148
31 December 2023	110,196	19,108	2,049	8,388	139,741
Accumulated depreciation					
1 January 2022	(21,791)	(11,325)	(1,403)	-	(34,519)
Depreciation charge	(3,121)	(892)	(106)	-	(4,119)
Disposals	2	274	35	-	311
31 December 2022	(24,910)	(11,943)	(1,474)	-	(38,327)
Depreciation charge	(4,007)	(1,078)	(125)	-	(5,210)
Disposals	15	495	35	-	545
Reclassified from investment property	(45)	-	-	-	(45)
31 December 2023	(28,947)	(12,526)	(1,564)	-	(43,037)
Net book value					
31 December 2022	70,199	1,999	277	26,574	99,049
31 December 2023	81,249	6,582	485	8,388	96,704

“Buildings” consist primarily of passenger and cargo terminals, catering facility, car park and auxiliary buildings. In June 2023, passenger terminal section T-2 was put into operation.

“Plant and equipment” mainly consists of baggage-processing systems, aircraft servicing equipment, tow tractors, passenger shuttles, parking equipment, machines for disposition of de-icing liquids, introsopes and other operating equipment.

“Other” consists mainly of administrative equipment and vehicles.

“Construction in-progress” consists mainly of capital expenditures related to the reconstruction and extension of cargo terminal.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 the Group capitalized borrowing costs in the amount of RUB 446 million and RUB 639 million, respectively.

The weighted average capitalization rate on borrowed funds was 8.4% and 6.3% per annum for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022 no property, plant and equipment was pledged as collateral for the Group's borrowings.

Advances for acquisition of non-current assets

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022 advances for acquisition of non-current assets in the amounts of RUB 1,465 million and RUB 1,373 million, respectively, consisted of amounts paid for construction of the passenger terminal's extension and implementation of additional functionalities. The amount of impairment of advances for acquisition of non-current assets amounted to RUB 22 million as of 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: RUB 23 million).

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The Group's investment property consists of administrative buildings, which are leased to several airlines.

	2023	2022
Cost at the beginning of the year	1,115	1,115
Reclassified as property, plant and equipment	(148)	-
Disposal of investment property	(390)	-
Cost at the end of the year	577	1,115
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	(497)	(463)
Disposal of investment property	138	-
Reclassified as property, plant and equipment	45	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(22)	(34)
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the year	(336)	(497)
Net book value at the end of the year	241	618

In 2023 the Group sold a property which was previously leased out and operated as a hotel and had a net book value of RUB 252 million. The consideration received amounted to RUB 1,772 million. The net gain including VAT of RUB 1,520 million was recognized as part of the Group's operating profit.

Fair value of the investment property as at 31 December 2023 was RUB 1,528 million (RUB 3,782 million as at 31 December 2022) and has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on this date by an internal professional appraiser with appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the valuation of properties in the relevant locations. The valuation was arrived at by reference to the future cash flows, based on the market evidence for similar properties, discounted at an estimated relevant rate (Level 3 category for determining fair value).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software	Licenses and other	Software in development	Total
Cost				
1 January 2022	3,689	1,278	132	5,099
Additions	364	8	9	381
Transfers	6	57	(63)	-
Disposals	(117)	(25)	(1)	(143)
31 December 2022	3,942	1,318	77	5,337
Additions	350	2	41	393
Transfers	9	3	(12)	-
Disposals	(23)	(305)	-	(328)
31 December 2023	4,278	1,018	106	5,402
Accumulated amortization				
1 January 2022	(2,871)	(915)	-	(3,786)
Amortization charge	(279)	(286)	-	(565)
Disposals	77	20	-	97
31 December 2022	(3,073)	(1,181)	-	(4,254)
Amortization charge	(294)	(82)	-	(376)
Disposals	22	295	-	317
31 December 2023	(3,345)	(968)	-	(4,313)
Net book value				
31 December 2022	869	137	77	1,083
31 December 2023	933	50	106	1,089

Software mainly comprises internally generated code with a net book value of RUB 831 million and RUB 750 million as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

13. LEASES

The Group as a lessee

In May 1998 the Group entered into lease arrangement with FGUP “Administration of the Airport Domodedovo” (a state-owned enterprise) for the use of the airport’s runways, aprons, taxiways and related equipment for a term of 75 years (the “75-year Lease”). The Group also leases the land on which the airfield is located from the Federal Air Transportation Agency. The term of the lease of land is 49 years from the inception of lease agreement in May 1998.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

The most recent revision of the 75-year Lease took place in 2019 and is effective from 1 January 2019. The Group is now required to make monthly payments for the right to use the assets during the remaining term of the agreement based on specific methodology issued by the Russian Government in December 2017. Under this methodology the total amount of annual payments depends on average passengers and cargo volumes for the last three years adjusted for multiplier specified in this additional agreement and investments deflator confirmed by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, subject to a minimum annual payment of RUB 1.5 million.

The Group also leases buildings, certain items of movable property and land, and is subject to lease payments which could be modified by the lessor from time to time and which are treated as variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate under IFRS 16. Total lease expense in respect of such leases is reported in Note 7 as 'Rent'.

14. INVENTORY

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Spare parts	1,028	853
Supplies	887	888
Raw materials	455	453
Jet fuel	46	149
Other inventory	201	124
Total inventory	2,617	2,467

15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Outstanding balance, gross	Allowance for expected credit losses	Outstanding balance, net
31 December 2023			
Trade receivables	5,151	(1,605)	3,546
Other receivables	1,617	(99)	1,518
Total current trade and other receivables	6,768	(1,704)	5,064
31 December 2022			
Trade receivables	5,168	(1,628)	3,540
Other receivables	798	(109)	689
Total current trade and other receivables	5,966	(1,737)	4,229

The average credit period for the Group's receivables (other than sales carried out on a prepayment basis) is 50 days (2022: 44 days).

Included in the Group's total trade and other receivables are debtors with carrying amounts of RUB 1,813 million and RUB 1,448 million as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively, which are past due at the respective reporting date and which the Group considers to be recoverable (i.e. not impaired). The Group does not hold any collateral over these outstanding balances.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Analysis of trade and other receivables by number of days overdue is as follows:

31 December 2023	Not passed due	Trade and other receivables – past due			Credit - impaired	Total
		Less than 90 days	90-180 days	More than 180 days		
Trade and other receivables	3,293	396	303	1,137	1,639	6,768
Allowance for expected credit losses	(42)	(8)	(6)	(9)	(1,639)	(1,704)
						5,064

31 December 2022	Not passed due	Trade and other receivables – past due			Credit - impaired	Total
		Less than 90 days	90-180 days	More than 180 days		
Trade and other receivables	2,817	307	120	1,033	1,689	5,966
Allowance for expected credit losses	(36)	(6)	(3)	(3)	(1,689)	(1,737)
						4,229

The movement in the impairment allowance on trade and other receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,737)	(2,098)
Additional allowance recognized in the current year	(51)	(13)
Release of allowance	12	352
Use of allowance	72	22
Balance at the end of the year	(1,704)	(1,737)

In determining the recoverability of trade and other receivables the Group considers any change in the credit quality of trade and other receivables from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. Details about concentration of credit risk and related risk management activities are provided in Note 26.

16. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Taxes receivable other than income tax	2,688	2,337
Advances to suppliers, net of impairment	511	528
Other current assets	79	72
Total prepayments and other current assets	3,278	2,937

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

The movement in the allowance for impairment is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	(103)	(107)
Additional allowance recognized in the current year	(6)	(2)
Release of allowance	2	6
Use of allowance	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(107)	(103)

In determining the recoverability of advances to suppliers the Group considers any change in the credit quality of advances to suppliers from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. Details about concentration of credit risk and related risk management activities are provided in Note 26.

17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
USD-denominated current account balances with banks	701	3,086
RUB-denominated cash on hand and balances with banks	2,807	6,808
EUR-denominated current account balances with banks	17	9
EUR-denominated restricted cash in FBME	2,349	1,798
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,874	11,701

In accordance with a court decision in Cyprus in June 2023 an official liquidator was appointed and the liquidation process for the FBME's branch in Cyprus has commenced. The Group expects that once the liquidation is finalized the bank's funds will be released, and the Group will recover most of its cash balances with FBME within twelve months from the 31 December 2023. Owing to these developments, the Group classified restricted cash held in FBME as a short-term asset at 31 December 2023.

The Group reassesses an impairment allowance it holds against these balances at each reporting date based on changes in the management's estimate of the likely amounts to be recovered. The total amount of lifetime expected credit losses recognized as at 31 December 2023 was RUB 783 million (as at 31 December 2022 – RUB 599 million). The change in the balance of expected credit losses during the period is primarily attributable to currency revaluation.

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for consolidated financial statement of cash flows for period ended 31 December 2023 is shown below:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Cash and cash equivalents – included in non-current assets	-	1,798
Cash and cash equivalents – included in current assets	5,874	9,903
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,874	11,701

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for consolidated financial statement of cash flows for period ended 31 December 2022 is shown below:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash and cash equivalents - included in non-current assets	1,798	1,995
Cash and cash equivalents - included in current assets	9,903	5,521
Total cash and cash equivalents	11,701	7,516

18. EQUITY

Share capital and dividends

Authorized and issued capital as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 comprises 304,831,519 ordinary shares with par value EUR 1, of which 274,348,367 represent Class A shares and 30,483,152 represent Class B shares. Class A and Class B shares have equal voting rights on liquidation of DME Limited, while Class A shares confer on their holder the exclusive right to receive distributions by way of dividend or return of capital.

There have been no changes in the share capital of the Company during the period.

During the year ended 31 December 2023 dividends of USD 15.6 million and EUR 23.8 million (RUB 3,147 million at the Central Bank of Russia exchange rate as at the declaration date) were declared, out of which RUB 2,645 million were paid to the shareholders of the Group.

Additionally, the Group paid EUR 27.8 million (total of RUB 2,320 million at the Central Bank of Russia exchange rate as at the payment date) of dividends declared prior to 1 January 2023.

During the year ended 31 December 2022 dividends of USD 10.6 million and EUR 62 million (RUB 4,683 million at the Central Bank of Russia exchange rate as at the declaration date) were declared, out of which RUB 1,281 million were paid to the shareholders of the Group.

Additionally, the Group paid USD 4.1 million and EUR 16.7 million (total of RUB 1,529 million at the Central Bank of Russia exchange rate as at the payment date) and RUB 11 million of dividends declared prior to 1 January 2022.

As of 31 December 2023 the remaining balance of dividends payable is RUB 1,921 million (as of 31 December 2022: RUB 2,790 million).

Retained earnings – In accordance with statutory legislation, dividends may only be declared to the shareholders of the Group from accumulated undistributed and unreserved earnings as shown in the Group's individual companies' statutory financial statements. As at 31 December 2023 and 2022 such accumulated earnings and deficit amounted to RUB 2,372 million and RUB 12,110 million, respectively.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

19. DEBT SECURITIES AND LOANS

	Effective interest rate as of 31 December 2023, %	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Seven-year USD loan participation notes issued in 2021 (the "2028 LPNs")	5.52%	38,515	30,138
Three-year RUB debt securities issued in 2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾	13.41%	14,518	14,995
Loan from bank D ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	19.76%	9,158	-
Loan from bank E ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	19.78%	7,924	-
Loan from bank B	6.82%	794	1,203
Loan from bank D ^(iv)	23.2%	496	-
Five-year USD loan participation notes issued in 2018 (the "2023 LPNs")	5.46%	-	13,296
Loan from bank A	11.56%	-	7,847
Total		71,405	67,479
Less: due within twelve months, including accrued interest		(3,792)	(24,963)
Long-term portion of debt securities and loans		67,613	42,516

- (i) In December 2023, the Group repurchased RUB 500 million of the three-year RUB debt securities issued in 2022. The outstanding amount is presented net of the securities that have been repurchased.
- (ii) In February 2023, the Group entered into a loan facility agreement for a total amount of RUB 8,500 million provided by commercial bank D to refinance the "2023 LPNs". The floating annual interest rate is key interest rate set by the Central Bank of Russia plus 3.64%. Accrued interests have to be paid semi-annually. The loan matures in April 2026.
- (iii) In June 2023, the Group entered into a loan facility agreement for a total amount of RUB 8,000 million provided by commercial bank E to refinance the loan from bank A. The floating annual interest rate is key interest rate set by the Central Bank of Russia plus 3%. Accrued interests have to be paid quarterly. The loan matures in November 2027.
- (iv) In December 2023, the Group entered into revolving credit facility agreement amounted to RUB 2,000 million provided by commercial bank D to refinance RUB debt securities and loan from bank B. As at 31 December 2023 the unused credit facility amounted to RUB 1,500 million. The floating annual interest rate is key interest rate set by the Central Bank of Russia plus 4.5%. Accrued interests have to be paid semi-annually. The loan matures in December 2024.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	31 December 2022	Financing cash flows (i)	Non-cash flow changes			31 December 2023
			Exchange rate changes	Accrual of finance cost	Other changes (ii)	
Debt securities and loans	67,479	(11,877)	9,689	6,114	-	71,405
Dividends payable other distribution to shareholders	2,790	(5,165)	949	-	3,347	1,921
Lease liability	179	(129)	10	17	-	77
	70,448	(17,171)	10,648	6,131	3,347	73,403

- (i) The cash flows from bank loans and debt securities represents the net amount of proceeds from borrowings and repayments of borrowings and of the 2023 LPNs in the consolidated statement of cash flows.
- (ii) Dividends declaration and other accruals.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Covenants

In accordance with the terms of the 2028 LPNs, three-year RUB debt securities issued in 2023, loan facility agreements with banks B, D and E the Group is subject to certain non-financial and financial covenants, which are calculated on the basis of consolidated financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries, prepared in accordance with IFRS. Such financial covenants mainly consist of limitations on the Consolidated Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA ratio, Consolidated Equity to Consolidated Total Assets ratio, Obligor Cover ratios and on the certain amount of dividends paid.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group exceeded the amount of dividends paid under the terms of the loan facility agreement with bank E. Prior to the reporting date the Group received waiver from the bank E confirming that the bank will not exercise its right to demand early repayment of the loan.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group exceeded the Consolidated Equity to Consolidated Total Assets ratio under the terms of the loan facility agreement with bank B. Subsequent to the reporting date, the Group received a waiver from the bank confirming that the bank will not exercise its right to demand early repayment of the loan. In April 2024, the Group has fully repaid the Loan from bank B. There is no event of cross-default.

As of 31 December 2023, the Group exceeded the Consolidated Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA covenant under the terms of the 2028 LPNs which lead to additional financial restrictions being placed on the Group, including its ability to attract new borrowings, except for refinancing purposes. No early repayment right is obtained by the lender.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group was in compliance with other covenants.

20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Amounts payable for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	122	52
Total non-current trade and other payables	122	52
Amounts payable for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	185	449
Rent deposits received	1,357	1,256
Trade payables	859	1,086
Total current financial liabilities	2,401	2,791
Advances received	1,373	905
Total current non-financial liabilities	1,373	905
Total current trade and other payables	3,774	3,696

21. TAXES OTHER THAN INCOME TAX PAYABLE

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Value added tax	2,990	2,508
Social insurance tax	1,407	1,944
Property tax	6	6
Other taxes	156	30
Total taxes other than income tax payable	4,559	4,488

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

22. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Accrued employee expenses	1,589	1,388
Other liabilities	174	210
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,763	1,598

Accrued employee expenses as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 comprised accrued salaries and bonuses of RUB 868 million and RUB 690 million, respectively, and an accrual for unused vacation of RUB 722 million and RUB 698 million, respectively.

23. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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.

The total amount of transactions, which have been entered into with related parties during the year, as well as balances with these related parties as of the end of the year are disclosed in the tables below. Dividends paid and payable to the benefit of ultimate controlling party are disclosed in Note 18.

Related party transactions

During the year, in the normal course of its business the Group entities entered into the following trading transactions with related parties who are not members of the Group:

	Sales of goods		Purchase of goods	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Entities under common control	193	119	83	224
Joint venture	1,862	469	-	-
Total	2,055	588	83	224

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting date:

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Entities under common control	3,611	3,904	13	207
Joint venture	376	455	1	-
Total	3,987	4,359	14	207

No expected credit losses were recognized in respect to the amounts owed by related parties.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Other financial assets issued to related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting date:

	2023	2022
Other financial assets issued to related parties	611	1,109
Total	611	1,109

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management comprised 6 persons as at 31 December 2023 and as at 31 December 2022. Total gross compensation to those individuals was comprised of short-term employee benefits included in payroll and related charges in the consolidated profit or loss amounted to RUB 145 million (including social insurance tax of RUB 20 million) and RUB 107 million (including social insurance tax of RUB 15 million) for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, respectively.

The outstanding balances due to key management personnel amounted to RUB 25 million and RUB 17 million as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, respectively, and comprised accrued salaries, bonuses, accrual for unused vacation and other short-term benefits.

24. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

The summarized financial information below represents amounts in joint ventures financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Standards:

	DOMODEDOVO FUEL AERO LLC	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Current assets	3,084	1,284
Current liabilities	(994)	(860)
Revenue	20,008	5,970
Operating profit	2,625	520
Profit for the year	2,090	424

Reconciliation of the above summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the joint venture recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

	DOMODEDOVO FUEL AERO LLC	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Net assets of joint venture	2,090	424
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the joint venture	1,045	212
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the joint venture at the beginning of the year	212	-
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the joint venture	1,045	212
Dividends received from the joint ventures during the year	(212)	-
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the joint venture at the end of the year	1,045	212

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

25. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND OPERATING RISKS

The Group's contracted capital commitments, related to construction of passenger terminal, transport maintenance building and modernization of existing assets as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, consisted of the following:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Reconstruction and expansion of passenger terminal	1,445	2,029
Reconstruction of fuel storage facilities	78	101
Reconstruction of office buildings	97	115
Construction of transport maintenance building	-	125
Other	238	219
Total capital commitments	1,858	2,589

Operating environment – Emerging markets such as Russia are subject to different risks than more developed markets, including economic, political and social, and legal and legislative risks. Laws and regulations affecting businesses in Russia continue to change rapidly, tax and regulatory frameworks are subject to varying interpretations. The future economic direction of Russia is heavily influenced by geopolitical factors, political environment in the country, the fiscal and monetary policies adopted by the government, together with developments in the legal and regulatory environment. Because Russia produces and exports large volumes of oil and gas, its economy is particularly sensitive to the price of oil and gas on the world market.

Starting from 2014, sanctions have been imposed in several packages by the US, UK, EU and other countries on certain Russian officials, businessmen and companies. On 24 February 2022, a decision to carry out a special military operation in Ukraine was announced. In response to these events, the US, UK, EU and other countries have significantly extended sanctions on the Russian Federation, public authorities, officials, businessmen and companies. This resulted in reduced access of the Russian businesses to international capital, import and export markets, increased volatility on the local capital market, decline in Russia's GDP during 2022, higher inflation and other negative economic consequences. In its latest move to address accelerating inflation the Central Bank of the Russian Federation increased the key interest rate from 7.5% to 16% during the second half of 2023.

These restrictions may have a negative impact on the ability of the Group's most significant customers to meet its obligations, operate aircraft and carry out maintenance. The international flights of Russian airlines to EU, US and other countries, which imposed sanctions, were mostly canceled, flights to a number of airports in the South of Russia were also suspended, the volume of flights and its logistic were changed. Circumstances described above led to a decline in the total passenger flow at the Domodedovo airport by approximately 6% compared to 2022, the same trend is expected to be in 2024. The impact of these and further developments on future operations and financial position of the Group might be significant.

Taxation – Russian legislation on taxation for business purposes continues to change rapidly. Management's interpretation of such legislation as applied to the activity of the Group may be challenged by the relevant regional and federal authorities. Recent events suggest that the tax authorities are taking a more assertive position in their interpretation of the legislation and assessments and as a result, it is possible that transactions and activities that have not been challenged in the past may be challenged. Fiscal periods generally remain open to tax audit by the authorities in respect of taxes for three calendar years preceding the year of tax audit. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) *(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)*

Russian transfer pricing legislation was amended starting from 1 January 2012 to introduce additional reporting and documentation requirements. The new legislation allows the tax authorities to impose additional tax liabilities in respect of certain transactions, including but not limited to transactions with related parties, if they consider transaction to be priced not at arm's length. As the practice of implementation of the new transfer pricing rules has not yet developed and wording of some clauses may have more than one interpretation, the impact of challenge of the Group's transfer pricing positions by the tax authorities cannot be reliably estimated.

Starting 2015, the Russian "de-offshorization law" came into force introducing several new rules and concepts and amending others, which may have an impact on the Group's tax obligations, including taxation of profit of controlled foreign companies, the concept of beneficial ownership and the broader rules for determining the tax residency of legal entities.

According to these changes, the undistributed profits of the Group foreign subsidiaries, considered as controlled foreign companies, may result in an increase of the tax base of the controlling entities, and the benefits of enjoying reduced tax rates to the income paid to foreign entities under double tax treaties ("DTTs") may come under additional scrutiny.

Current withholding tax and DTTs administration practice in Russia require foreign tax residents to demonstrate and substantiate with documents their beneficial ownership rights to the Russian-sourced income received in order to obtain a tax exemption or apply a reduced withholding tax rate under an applicable double tax treaty. The criteria to establish beneficial ownership rights are evolving with the development of court practice in Russia. Although the practice is still in its early stage of development, it is clear that in many cases foreign tax residents receiving income from Russian sources are disallowed DTTs benefits due to inability to confirm their beneficial ownership rights to the income received. The Group relies on the application of DTTs in its cross-border activities and treats its foreign tax resident companies as beneficial owners of the income received. As determination of the beneficial owner requires significant judgement and is frequently challenged by the tax authorities, the Group faces a risk of not being qualified to apply the DTTs. If crystalized, this risk would result in significantly increased withholding tax liabilities in Russia.

Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of tax legislation. Where uncertainty exists, the Group has accrued tax liabilities as management's best estimate of the probable outflow of resources which will be required to settle such liabilities. However, the relevant authorities may have differing interpretations, and the effects on the interim condensed consolidated financial information could be significant. Management's estimate of the possible exposure in relation the imposition of additional income tax and other taxes (e.g. VAT), including penalties and other charges, that is more than remote, but for which no liability is required to be recognized under IFRS is not disclosed as in the management's view such disclosure may prejudice the Group's position in any possible future dispute with the tax authorities.

Environmental matters – The enforcement of environmental regulation in the Russian Federation is continually evolving. The Group periodically evaluates its obligations under environmental regulations. Potential liabilities, which might arise as a result of changes in existing regulations, civil litigation or legislation, cannot be estimated but could be material. In the current enforcement climate under existing legislation, management believes that the Group has met the government's federal and regional requirements concerning environmental matters. Therefore, there are no significant liabilities for environmental damage or remediation.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Legal proceedings – During the year, the Group was involved in a number of court proceedings (both as a plaintiff and a defendant) arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, there are no current legal proceedings or other claims outstanding, which management believes could have a material effect on the result of operations or financial position of the Group, other than those for which provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

Insurance – The Group's insurance program is designed to cover a majority of risks inherent in airport operation without any substantial gaps in coverage. The main operational risks of the Group are covered by property damage policy and airport civil liability policy while other insurance contracts are designed to cover minor losses or to provide additional benefits for employees and to meet current legislation requirements without any major influence to airport business.

Property and civil liability of the Group are insured by well-known Russian insurance companies. The full coverage insurance value of property is RUB 11,988 million. Third party liability of DME Limited and its subsidiaries is insured for the amount of USD 500 million.

26. RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The Group's senior management oversees the risk management process and ensures that appropriate policies and procedures are designed and implemented, and that financial risks are timely identified, measured and managed in accordance with approved policies. Such policies are summarized below.

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to the equity holder through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Group consists of borrowings, including debt securities, loans and overdrafts, lease liability and equity, consisting of share capital and retained earnings.

Management of the Group regularly reviews its gearing ratio, calculated as proportion of net debt to equity, to ensure that it is in line with the Group's adopted policy on debt management. During 2023 the Group complied with all external capital requirements.

Major categories of financial instruments

The Group's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, finance lease receivable, other financial instruments and restricted cash. All financial assets are carried at amortized cost.

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,874	11,701
Trade and other receivables	5,064	4,229
Finance lease receivable	366	340
Other financial assets	625	1,240
Total financial assets at amortized cost	11,929	17,510

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

The Group's principal financial liabilities are debt securities and loans, trade and other payables, and lease liability. All financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost.

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Debt securities and loans	71,405	67,479
Trade and other payables	2,523	2,843
Lease liability	77	179
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	74,005	70,501

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to settle all liabilities as they fall due. The Group's liquidity position is carefully monitored and managed by the treasury function. Management controls current liquidity based on expected cash flows and revenue receipts through establishing and maintaining a cash fund sufficient to cover its contractual obligations for the period of three to six upcoming months. Such funds are normally kept as highly liquid short-term bank deposits or on current bank accounts, and are available on demand. In addition, the Group's policy is to continually maintain a diversified portfolio of open credit lines with reputable banks, which serve to secure for the Group a stable ad hoc borrowing capability.

The Group has both interest bearing and non-interest bearing financial liabilities. The interest bearing liabilities consist of lease liability, loans and overdrafts, the debt securities. The non-interest bearing liabilities include trade and other payables, accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

	Effective interest rate, %	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months- 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 December 2023							
Non-interest bearing liabilities	-	877	238	1,393	116	6	2,630
Debt securities and loans	5.52%-23.20%	824	1,323	8,062	81,942	-	92,151
Lease liability	9.9%-14.70%	7	14	43	8	67	139
Total		1,708	1,575	9,498	82,066	73	94,920
31 December 2022							
Non-interest bearing liabilities	-	1,523	165	1,280	44	8	3,020
Debt securities and loans	4.11%-13.41%	-	14,664	12,103	26,182	29,629	82,578
Lease liability	9.9%-14.70%	27	12	78	71	68	256
Total		1,550	14,841	13,461	26,297	29,705	85,854

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

The following tables detail the Group's expected maturity for its financial assets, except for cash and cash equivalents. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets, including interest that will be earned on those.

	Effective interest rate, %	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months- 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 December 2023							
Accounts receivable		1,705	107	3,252	-	-	5,064
Other financial assets	0.5%-11%	25	-	568	63	-	656
Finance lease receivable	45%	22	44	200	312	-	578
Total		1,752	151	4,020	375	-	6,298
31 December 2022							
Accounts receivable		1,611	175	2,443	-	-	4,229
Other financial assets	1.5%-11%	25	-	768	485	-	1,278
Finance lease receivable	45%	17	34	152	440	-	643
Total		1,653	209	3,363	925	-	6,150

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the financial results of the Group will be adversely impacted by changes in exchange rates to which the Group is exposed. The Group has export revenue and purchases third-party services, which are denominated in foreign currencies. Certain receivable and payable balances, related primarily to settlements with customers and suppliers and most of borrowings of the Group are denominated in currencies other than the Russian Ruble, the functional currency of the Company and most of the subsidiaries of the Group.

Currency risk is regularly assessed and managed by Financial Assets Management department. The Group's foreign currency position for net current assets is evaluated daily. The consolidated foreign currency position of all of the Group's assets and liabilities is assessed quarterly. The Group mitigates potential negative impact of exchange rate movements primarily through aiming to maintain a balanced structure of foreign currency assets and liabilities. Available cash and cash equivalents are the key instrument used by management to correct an imbalanced foreign currency position. Management also continually monitors market trends in order to appropriately adjust the Group's contractual payment terms to take advantage of favorable changes in exchange rates.

For the year ended 31 December 2023 the Russian Ruble depreciated against the US Dollar by 28% and depreciated the EURO by 31%, respectively (appreciated against the US Dollar, EURO by 5%, 10% for the year ended 31 December 2022). The Group does not have or use any arrangements (i.e. derivatives) to manage foreign currency risk exposure.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities as at the reporting date are as follows:

	Denominated in USD		Denominated in EUR	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	701	3,086	2,366	1,807
Trade and other receivables	942	717	482	55
Other financial instruments	574	433	-	765
Finance lease receivable	-	-	366	341
Total assets	2,217	4,236	3,214	2,968
Liabilities				
Debt securities and loans	38,515	43,434	794	1,203
Trade and other payables	1,323	1,176	64	36
Total liabilities	39,838	44,610	858	1,239

The table below details the Group's sensitivity to weakening of the Russian Ruble against the respective foreign currencies by 10%, all other variables being held constant. The analysis was applied to monetary items at the reporting dates denominated in respective currencies.

	USD – impact		EUR – impact	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Loss/ (gain)	3,762	4,037	(236)	(170)

The strengthening of the Russian Ruble in relation to the same currencies by the same percentage will produce an equal and opposite effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group to that shown above.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that movement in interest rates for borrowed funds will have an adverse effect on the Group's financial performance.

Management carefully monitors changes in interest rates and takes steps to mitigate interest rate risk through careful evaluation of contractual terms for new borrowings, as well as continued improvement of its existing debt portfolio. In assessing the quality of its debt portfolio the Group aims to maintain mainly fixed interest rate instruments, and to ensure that contractual terms for the borrowings provide for minimal or no early repayment fees, an option to negotiate a decrease in interest rates and an inability of a credit institution to unilaterally increase interest rates without prior notification and granting an early repayment option at no additional charge.

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group does not hedge its credit risk.

The Group's exposure to credit risk arises primarily with respect to amounts held with the banks, lease receivables, loans issued and receivables in connection with aviation, auxiliary and commercial activities. Credit exposure is managed by establishing credit terms for the most significant customers that are reviewed and approved by management. Credit sales are offered only to foreign customers and most significant customers located within the Commonwealth of Independent States ("CIS") and the Russian Federation with proven credit history. Sales to other customers are made on a prepayment basis. The credit quality of the bank balances and loans issued is assessed by reference to external credit rating if available or to the working history of the counterparty with the Group.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, lease receivables, restricted cash and other financial assets, net of allowance for expected credit losses, represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk (Notes 13, 15-17). If the financial condition of the Group's customers and other debtors were to deteriorate due to events, described in Note 25, actual write-offs might be higher than expected.

As of 31 December 2023, 78% of the total net amount of trade and other receivables related to the eight largest counterparties of the Group (31 December 2022: 68%):

31 December 2023			
	Outstanding balance, gross	Allowance for expected credit losses	Outstanding balance, net
Quantico Limited	1,480	-	1,480
Transaero	880	(880)	-
S7 Group	733	(14)	719
Plemzavod Yamskoy	671	-	671
Vim-avia	504	(504)	-
DOMODEDOVO FUEL AERO	376	-	376
Emirates	362	-	362
Forum-Invest	336	-	336
Total	5,342	(1,398)	3,944

31 December 2022			
	Outstanding balance, gross	Allowance for expected credit losses	Outstanding balance, net
S7 Group	878	(17)	861
Transaero	880	(880)	-
Quantico Limited	830	-	830
Plemzavod Yamskoy	561	-	561
Vim-avia	504	(504)	-
Forum-Invest	272	-	272
Emirates	208	-	208
DOMODEDOVO DEVELOPMENT	135	-	135
Total	4,268	(1,401)	2,867

DME LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED) (Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

As of 31 December 2023, 59,7% (31 December 2022:84,5%) of the total amount of cash balances (except of restricted cash held in FBME) were placed with the largest banks:

	Credit rating	Rating Agency	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Bank E	ruAAA	RAexpert	2,459	6,404
Bank G	ruAAA	RAexpert	1,038	894
Bank B	A-	S&P	13	427
Bank F	A+	Fitch	-	2,169
Total			3,510	9,894

Fair value of financial instruments

According to the accounting policy the Group uses the following hierarchy to determine and disclose fair value of financial instruments:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

With the exception of listed debt securities of the Group for which fair value is determined with reference to the market prices (Level 1), all other financial assets and financial liabilities classified within Level 3 category of the above hierarchy. Except as detailed in the following table management of the Group believes that the carrying value of financial instruments approximates their fair value.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Group using available market information, where it exists, and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to determine the estimated fair value. Management has used all available market information in estimating the fair value of financial instruments.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value
Financial assets				
Other financial instruments	434	627	1,101	1,240
Total	434	627	1,101	1,240
Financial liabilities				
Debt securities and loans (Note 19)	65,208	71,405	66,251	67,479
Total	65,208	71,405	66,251	67,479

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in millions of Russian Rubles)

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Dividends – During the period from January to date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, dividends of EUR 5.7 million (RUB 574 million at the Central Bank of Russia exchange rate as at the payment date) were paid to the shareholders of the Group.

Additionally, the Group paid EUR 4.3 million (total of RUB 465 million at the Central Bank of Russia exchange rate as at the payment date) of dividends declared prior to 1 January 2023.

New tranche under revolving credit facility agreement with bank D – In January, April 2024, the Group additionally borrowed RUB 1,500 million under revolving credit facility agreement with bank D.

Loan from bank B – In April 2024, the Group has fully repaid the Loan from bank B.

Repurchase of RUB debt securities – In January, April 2024 the Group additionally repurchased three-year RUB debt securities issued in 2022 amounting of RUB 1,000 million.

Replacement bonds – In accordance with the Russian President decree from 5 July 2022 №430 *On repatriation of foreign currency and Russian Federation currency by the residents as a foreign economic activity participants*, the Group announced its decision to proceed with the issue of new bonds to be registered and listed in Russia as a replacement of 2028 LPNs.