

**Public Joint Stock Company
Territorial Generating Company №1
and its subsidiaries**

**International Financial Reporting Standards
Consolidated Financial Statements for NINE
MONTHS ended 30 September 2016
(not audited)**

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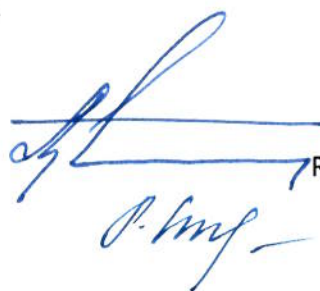
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PJSC TERRITORIAL GENERATING COMPANY №1 AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016
 (in thousands of Russian Roubles)

	Notes	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	132 940 818	132 033 165
Investment property		171 908	181 232
Intangible assets		686 392	700 553
Investments in associates and joint ventures	7	363 018	395 544
Deferred income tax assets		521 535	438 839
Other non-current assets	8	1 202 572	1 273 073
Total non-current assets		135 886 243	135 022 406
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	838 698	1 701 151
Short-term investments	10	30 073	42 073
Trade and other receivables	12	15 654 113	15 025 863
Current income tax prepayments		1 895 186	250 446
Inventories	13	2 843 380	2 636 994
Non-current assets held for sale	11	85 983	215 846
Total current assets		21 347 433	19 872 373
TOTAL ASSETS		157 233 676	154 894 779
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	14	38 543 414	38 543 414
Share premium	14	22 913 678	22 913 678
Merger reserve	14	(6 086 949)	(6 086 949)
Other reserves		(1 209 011)	(1 209 011)
Effect of remeasurements of post-employment benefits obligations		(11 672)	(11 672)
Retained earnings		48 605 217	43 014 555
Equity attributable to the Company's owners		102 754 677	97 164 015
Non-controlling interest		8 584 140	8 365 373
TOTAL EQUITY		111 338 817	105 529 388
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	15	12 441 373	16 807 500
Deferred income tax liabilities		11 038 052	10 825 246
Post-employment benefits obligations		958 732	958 732
Other non-current liabilities	16	128 443	185 623
Total non-current liabilities		24 566 600	28 777 101
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	17	12 886 335	13 030 655
Trade and other payables	18	7 559 949	6 438 527
Current income tax payable		13 200	32 835
Other taxes payable	19	868 775	1 086 273
Total current liabilities		21 328 259	20 588 290
TOTAL LIABILITIES		45 894 859	49 365 391
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		157 233 676	154 894 779

Approved for issue and signed on 17 November 2016.

General Director
 Chief Accountant



A. V. Barvinok
 R. V. Stanishevskaya

PJSC TERRITORIAL GENERATING COMPANY №1 AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR NINE MONTHS
ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016
(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

	Notes	Nine months ended 30 September 2016	Nine months ended 30 September 2015
Revenue			
Sales of electricity		32 027 611	28 013 879
Sales of heat		21 630 828	19 584 609
Other sales	20	758 059	450 451
Total revenue		54 416 498	48 048 939
Government grants	21	266 363	566 532
Operating expenses	22	(45 638 915)	(41 733 633)
Impairment loss recognised	6	-	(436 912)
Other operating income	23	373 415	479 549
Total operating expenses		(44 999 137)	(41 124 464)
Operating profit		9 417 361	6 924 475
Finance income	24	237 409	170 628
Finance costs	24	(1 681 057)	(2 024 644)
Finance costs, net		(1 443 648)	(1 854 016)
Profit before income tax		7 973 713	5 070 459
Income tax expense		(1 227 665)	(1 034 907)
Profit for the period		6 746 048	4 035 552
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income including tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		6 746 048	4 035 552
Profit is attributable to:			
Owners of the TGC-1		6 527 281	3 813 683
Non-controlling interests		218 767	221 869
Profit for the period		6 746 048	4 035 552
Total comprehensive income is attributable to:			
Owners of the TGC-1		6 527 281	3 813 683
Non-controlling interests		218 767	221 869
Total comprehensive income for the period		6 746 048	4 035 552

PJSC TERRITORIAL GENERATING COMPANY №1 AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016
(in thousands of Russian Rubles)

	Attributable to owners of the Company							Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share capital	Effect of remeasurements of post-employment benefits obligations	Share premium	Merger reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total		
Balance at 1 January 2015	38 543 414	22 913 678	(6 086 949)	(1 209 011)	128 851	37 821 995	92 111 978	8 605 089	100 717 067
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	6 061 340	6 061 340	(235 118)	5 826 222
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of post-employment benefits obligations	-	-	-	-	(170 052)	-	(170 052)	(5 533)	(175 585)
Income tax on other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	29 529	-	29 529	935	30 464
<i>Total other comprehensive income</i>	-	-	-	-	(140 523)	-	(140 523)	(4 598)	(145 121)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(140 523)	6 061 340	5 920 817	(239 716)	5 681 101
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(868 780)	(868 780)	-	(868 780)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	(868 780)	(868 780)	-	(868 780)
Balance at 31 December 2015	38 543 414	22 913 678	(6 086 949)	(1 209 011)	(11 672)	43 014 555	97 164 015	8 365 373	105 529 388
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	6 527 281	6 527 281	218 767	6 746 048
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of post-employment benefits obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax on other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total other comprehensive income</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	6 527 281	6 527 281	218 767	6 746 048
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(936 619)	(936 619)	-	(936 619)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	(936 619)	(936 619)	-	(936 619)
Balance at 30 June 2016	38 543 414	22 913 678	(6 086 949)	(1 209 011)	(11 672)	48 605 217	102 754 677	8 584 140	111 338 817

The accompanying notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PJSC TERRITORIAL GENERATING COMPANY №1 AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016
(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

	Notes	Nine months ended 30 September 2016	Nine months ended 30 September 2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		7 973 713	5 070 459
Adjustments to non-cash items		7 270 166	6 542 158
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		15 243 879	11 612 617
Capital changes		147 910	(306 604)
Cash generated from operations		15 391 789	11 306 013
Income taxes paid and interest paid		(5 219 895)	(4 704 387)
Net cash from operating activities		10 171 894	6 601 626
Net cash used in investing activities		(5 722 609)	(5 772 710)
Net cash used in financing activities		(5 311 738)	(2 481 338)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(862 453)	(1 652 422)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		1 701 151	2 265 399
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		838 698	612 977

Note 1. The Group and its operations

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for nine months ended 30 September 2016 for Public Joint-Stock Company (PJSC) Territorial Generating Company № 1 (here in after "TGC-1", or the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group").

The Company was incorporated and is domiciled in the Russian Federation. It is a public joint stock company and was established in accordance with Russian law.

TGC-1 was established on 25 March 2005 as part of the restructuring of Russia's electricity sector in accordance with Board of Directors Resolution No. 181 of RAO UES of Russia (here in after "RAO UES") on 26 November 2004. The structure and founding principles of TGC-1 were adopted by the RAO UES Board of Directors on 23 April 2004 (Resolution No. 168).

The Group consists of the Company and the following subsidiaries. All Group companies are incorporated in the Russian Federation.

Subsidiary	% of ownership as at 30 September		Immediate parent
	2016	2015	
PJSC Murmanskaya TPP	98.6791	90.3423	PJSC TGC-1
JSC St Petersburg Heating Grid	74.9997	74.9997	PJSC TGC-1

As the operator of 54 power plants, the Group is principally engaged in electricity, capacity and heat generation. The Group's generating assets are located in the North-West of Russia, in particular in St. Petersburg, the Leningrad region, the Murmansk region and in Karelia region.

The Company's registered office is located at 6 Bronevaya Str., litera B, St. Petersburg, Russia, 198188.

Note 2. Operating environment of the Group

The Russian Federation displays certain characteristics of an emerging market. Its economy is particularly sensitive to oil and gas prices. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop and are subject to frequent changes and varying interpretations. During 2015 the Russian economy was negatively impacted by a decline in oil prices and ongoing political tension in the region and international sanctions against certain Russian companies and individuals. As a result during 2015:

- the CBRF exchange rate fluctuated between RR 49.1777 and RR 72.8827 per USD;
- the RTS stock exchange index ranged between 724.73 and 1 082.21;
- access to international financial markets to raise funding was limited for certain entities; and
- capital outflows increased.

The financial markets continue to be volatile and are characterised by frequent significant price movements and increased trading spreads. Subsequent to 31 December 2015:

- the CBRF exchange rate fluctuated between RR 62.0480 per USD and RR 83.5913 per USD;
- In March 2016 Moody's has decided to withdraw national scale ratings of Russia because of legislation changes. Fitch also declared it could withdraw national scale ratings of local companies in order to avoid the contradiction between the Russian and international legislation. Standard & Poor's has not made a decision about its business in Russia. These events may have negative effect for Russian economy.
- the RTS stock exchange index ranged between 628.41 and 1017.88;
- bank lending activity decreased as banks are reassessing the business models of their borrowers and their ability to withstand the increased lending and exchange rates.

Note 2. Operating environment of the Group (continued)

These events may have a further significant impact on the Group's future operations and financial position, the effect of which is difficult to predict. The future economic and regulatory situation and its impact on the Group's operations may differ from management's current expectations.

Management has determined impairment provisions by considering the economic situation and outlook at the end of the reporting period. Provisions for trade receivables are determined using the "incurred loss" model required by the applicable accounting standards. These standards require recognition of impairment losses for receivables that arose from past events and prohibit recognition of impairment losses that could arise from future events, no matter how likely those future events are. Thus, final impairment losses from financial assets could differ significantly from the current level of provisions. These standards also require recognition of impairment losses for property, plant and equipment that arose from past events and prohibit recognition of impairment losses that could arise from future events, no matter how likely those future events are (Note 4).

Government relations and current regulation

As at 30 September 2016 the Group was controlled by the Gazprom Group (51.79% stake) via its subsidiary Gazprom Energoholding LLC (as at 31 December 2015 - 51.79% stake). The Group's other significant shareholder as at 30 September 2016 was Fortum Power and Heat Oy - 29.45% stake (as at 31 December 2015 - 29.45% stake). The Gazprom Group is controlled by the government of the Russian Federation, which was the Group's ultimate controlling party as at 30 September 2016 and 31 December 2015.

The Group's customer base also includes a large number of state-controlled entities. Furthermore, the government also controls a number of the Group's suppliers of fuel and other materials.

The Russian government directly affects the Group's operations through the Federal Tariff Service ("FTS"), which regulates its wholesale energy purchases, and by the St Petersburg Tariff Service, Leningrad Regional Tariff Service, Karelia Tariff Service and Murmansk Regional Tariff Service, which regulate its retail electricity, capacity and heat sales. The operations of all generating facilities are coordinated by OJSC System Operator of Unified Energy System, a state-controlled company.

Tariffs which the Group may charge for electricity, capacity and heat sales are governed by regulations specific to the electricity, capacity and heat industry and that apply to natural monopolies. Historically, such tariffs have been based on a "cost-plus" system, meaning the cost of service plus a margin.

Going concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realisation of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Management believes that the Group will have a sufficient liquidity to continue its operations in the foreseeable future.

As at 30 September 2016, the Group's current assets exceeded its current liabilities by RUB 19 174 thousand (as at 31 December 2015 current liabilities exceeded its current assets - by RUB 715 917 thousand).

Management believes that the Group will have a sufficient liquidity to continue its operations in the foreseeable future. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") under the historical cost convention as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments based on fair value. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated (Refer to Note 5).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries are those investees, including structured entities, that the Group controls because the Group (i) has power to direct relevant activities of the investees that significantly affect their returns, (ii) has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investees, and (iii) has the ability to use its power over the investees to affect the amount of investor's returns. The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the Group has power over another entity. For a right to be substantive, the holder must have practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities of the investee need to be made.

The Group may have power over an investee even when it holds less than majority of voting power in an investee.

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

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest.

The Group measures non-controlling interest that represents present ownership interest and entitles the holder to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation on a transaction by transaction basis, either at: (a) fair value, or (b) the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of net assets of the acquiree. Non-controlling interests that are not present ownership interests are measured at fair value.

Goodwill is measured by deducting the net assets of the acquiree from the aggregate of the consideration transferred for the acquiree, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree and fair value of an interest in the acquiree held immediately before the acquisition date. Any negative amount ("negative goodwill, bargain purchase") is recognised in profit or loss, after management reassesses whether it identified all the assets acquired and all liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed and reviews appropriateness of their measurement.

The consideration transferred for the acquiree is measured at the fair value of the assets given up, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, including fair value of assets or liabilities from contingent consideration arrangements but excludes acquisition related costs such as advisory, legal, valuation and similar professional services. Transaction costs related to the acquisition and incurred for issuing equity instruments are deducted from equity; transaction costs incurred for issuing debt as part of the business combination are deducted from the carrying amount of the debt and all other transaction costs associated with the acquisition are expensed.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered. The Company and all of its subsidiaries use uniform accounting policies consistent with the Group's policies.

Non-controlling interest is that part of the net results and of the equity of a subsidiary attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Company. Non-controlling interest forms a separate component of the Group's equity.

Presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of Russian Roubles (RUB thousand), unless otherwise stated.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of each of the Group's consolidated entities is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, and the Group's presentation currency, is the national currency of the Russian Federation, Russian Roubles (RUB).

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into each entity's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation ("CBRF") at the respective end of the reporting period.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of the transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into each entity's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the CBRF are recognised in profit or loss as finance income or costs. Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, including equity investments, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Effects of exchange rate changes on non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Revenue is translated into each entity's functional currency using the official exchange rate of the CBRF at the respective date of transaction.

At 30 September 2016, the official rate of exchange, as determined by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, between the Russian Rouble and the US Dollar (USD) was USD 1 = RUB 63,1581 (31 December 2015: USD 1 = RUB 72.8827), and between the Russian Rouble and the Euro (EUR): EUR 1 = RUB 70,8823 (31 December 2015: EUR 1 = RUB 79.6972).

Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence (directly or indirectly), but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20 and 50 percent of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. Dividends received from associates reduce the carrying value of the investment in associates. Other post-acquisition changes in Group's share of net assets of an associate are recognised as follows: (i) the Group's share of profits or losses of associates is recorded in the consolidated profit or loss for the year as share of result of associates, (ii) the Group's share of other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented separately, (iii) all other changes in the Group's share of the carrying value of net assets of associates are recognised in profit or loss within the share of result of associates.

However, when the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Disposals of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity, are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are recycled to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

Financial instruments - key measurement terms

Depending on their classification financial instruments are carried at fair value or amortised cost as described below.

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. The best evidence of fair value is price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisors, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs.

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any write-down for incurred impairment losses. Accrued interest includes amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of related items in the statement of financial position.

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest repricing date, except for the premium or discount which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortised over the whole expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets have the following categories: (a) loans and receivables; (b) available-for-sale financial assets; (c) financial assets held to maturity and (d) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss have two sub-categories: (i) assets designated as such upon initial recognition, and (ii) those classified as held for trading.

The Group does not have the following categories of financial assets: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets held to maturity and available-for-sale financial assets.

Financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified if the Group has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

Loans and receivables are unquoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments other than those that the Group intends to sell in the near term. The Group's loans and receivables comprise of 'trade and other receivables' and 'short-term investments' in the statement of financial position.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities have the following measurement categories: (a) held for trading which also includes financial derivatives and (b) other financial liabilities. Liabilities held for trading are carried at fair value with changes in value recognised in profit or loss for the year (as finance income or finance costs) in the period in which they arise. Other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost. The Group's other financial liabilities comprise of 'trade and other payables' and 'borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

The Group does not have financial liabilities relate to category held for trading which also includes financial derivatives.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

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

After initial recognition, loans issued and accounts receivable are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR"), less impairment losses. The EIR amortization is included in Finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss in finance costs.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, restated to the equivalent purchasing power of the Russian Rouble at 31 December 2002 for assets acquired prior to 1 January 2003, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. Property, plant and equipment includes assets under construction for future use as property, plant and equipment. Cost includes borrowing costs incurred on specific or general funds borrowed to finance construction of qualifying assets.

At the time of the Group's establishment in 2005 property, plant and equipment were recorded at the carrying values determined in accordance with the IFRS at the date of their transfer to the Group by its predecessor entity RAO UES.

At each reporting date management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less selling costs and its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the difference is recognised as an expense (impairment loss) in the profit or losses. An impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior periods is reversed if there has been a positive change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss for the year within other operating income or costs.

Costs of minor repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. The cost of replacing major parts or components of property, plant and equipment items are capitalised and the replaced part is retired. Gains and losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are included in profit or losses.

Social assets are not included in property, plant and equipment as they are not expected to result in future economic benefits to the Group. Costs associated with fulfilling the Group's social responsibilities are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset when it is available for use. Depreciation commences on the date of acquisition, or for internally constructed assets, from the time the asset is completed and ready for use.

The estimated useful lives, in years, of assets by type of facility are as follows:

Type of facility	Useful lives, years
Production buildings	40-50
Hydrotechnical buildings	50-60
Generating equipment	20-30
Heating networks	25-35
Other	10-25

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

Investment property

Investment property is property held by the Group to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both and which is not occupied by the Group. Investment property includes assets under construction for future use as investment property.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified to property, plant and equipment.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Land held under operating leases is classified and accounted for by the Group as investment property when the rest of the definition of investment property is met.

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

Gains or losses on disposal of investment property are calculated as proceeds less the carrying amount.

Operating lease

Where the Group is a lessee in a lease which does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership from the lessor to the Group, the total lease payments are charged to profit or losses on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. The lease term is the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has contracted to lease the asset together with any further terms for which the lessee has the option to continue to lease the asset, with or without further payment, when at the inception of the lease it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option.

Operating leases include long-term leases of land with rental payments contingent on cadastral values regularly reviewed by the government.

When assets are leased out under an operating lease, the lease payments receivable are recognised as rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance lease liabilities

Where the Group is a lessee in a lease which transferred substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Group, the assets leased are capitalised in property, plant and equipment at the commencement of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in borrowings. The interest cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period using the effective interest method. The assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over their useful life or the shorter lease term, if the Group is not reasonably certain that it will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Intangible assets

The Group's intangible assets have definite useful lives and primarily include capitalised computer software and licences.

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring them into use. Amortisation is included in operating expenses (Note 22).

Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives:

	Useful lives in years
Software licences	2-15
Capitalised internal software development costs	2-15
Other licences	4-10

If impaired, the carrying amount of intangible assets is written down to the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Income taxes

Income taxes have been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the year, except if it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognised, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the tax authorities on taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. Taxes other than on income are recorded within operating expenses.

The Group's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at every reporting date. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than on income are recognised based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with the initial recognition exemption, deferred taxes are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination if the transaction, when initially recorded, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilised. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductions can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted only within the individual entities of the Group.

Deferred tax is not provided for the undistributed earnings of the subsidiaries, as the Group controls the subsidiaries' dividend policy and requires profits to be reinvested. Only insignificant dividends are expected to be declared from future profits of the subsidiaries. Neither these future profits nor the related taxes are recognised in these consolidated financial statements.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventory is determined on a weighted average basis. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling expenses.

Trade and other receivables

Accounts receivable are recorded inclusive of VAT. Trade and other receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred as a result of one or more events ("loss events") that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset and which have an impact on the amount or timing of the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

If the Group determines that no objective evidence exists that impairment was incurred for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics, and collectively assesses them for impairment. The primary factors that the Group considers in determining whether a financial asset is impaired are its overdue status and liquidity of related collateral, if any. The following other principal criteria are also used to determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred:

- any portion or instalment is overdue and the late payment cannot be attributed to a delay caused by the settlement systems;
- the counterparty is experiencing a significant financial difficulty as evidenced by its financial data that the Group has obtained;
- the counterparty is considering bankruptcy or a financial reorganisation;
- there is an adverse change in the payment status of the counterparty as a result of changes in national or local economic conditions that impact the counterparty; or
- the value of collateral, if any, has significantly decreased as a result of deteriorating market conditions.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. A prepayment is classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after more than one year, or when the prepayment relates to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition. Prepayments to acquire assets are transferred to the carrying amount of the asset once the Group has obtained control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group. Other prepayments offset when the goods or services relating to the prepayments are received. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the carrying value of the prepayment is written down accordingly and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups (which may include both non-current and current assets) are classified in the consolidated statement of financial position as "non-current assets held for sale" if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction (including loss of control of a subsidiary holding the assets) within twelve months after the reporting period. Assets are reclassified when all of the following conditions are met: (a) the assets are available for immediate sale in their present condition; (b) the Group's management approved and initiated an active programme to locate a buyer; (c) the assets are actively marketed for sale at a reasonable price; (d) the sale is expected within one year; and (e) it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sell will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale in the current period's consolidated statement of financial position are not reclassified or re-presented in the comparative consolidated statement of financial position to reflect the classification at the end of the current period.

A disposal group is a group of assets (current or non-current) to be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction. Goodwill is included if the disposal group includes an operation within a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated on acquisition.

Non-current assets are assets that include amounts expected to be recovered or collected more than twelve months after the reporting period. If reclassification is required, both the current and non-current portions of an asset are reclassified.

Held for sale disposal groups as a whole are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Held for sale property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets are not depreciated.

Reclassified non-current financial instruments, deferred taxes and investment properties held at fair value are not subject to write down to the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Liabilities directly associated with the disposal group that will be transferred in the disposal transaction are reclassified and presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded in equity as a share premium.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Merger reserve

Any difference between the carrying value of the net assets merged into the Group as a result of a transaction under common control, and the nominal value of any shares issued is recorded in equity, as a merger reserve. Merger reserve is not distributable to shareholders and not taxable for income tax purposes.

Other reserves

Difference between the carrying value of the net assets merged into the Group in 2011 as a result of contribution in JSC «St Petersburg Heating Grid's» share capital, and the nominal value of the shares issued is recorded in equity, as other reserves.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity at the reporting date only if they are declared and approved before or on the reporting date. Dividends are disclosed in subsequent events note when they are proposed before the reporting date or proposed or declared after the reporting date but before the consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue.

Value added tax

Output value added tax (VAT) related to sales is payable to the tax authorities on the earlier of (a) collection of the receivables from customers or (b) delivery of the goods or services to customers. Input VAT is generally recoverable against output VAT upon receipt of the VAT invoice. The tax authorities permit the settlement of VAT on a net basis. VAT related to sales and purchases is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position on a gross basis and disclosed separately as an asset and liability. Where provision has been made for the impairment of receivables, an impairment loss is recorded for the gross amount of the debtor, including VAT.

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to the compensation of income in relation to companies providing heating services per tariffs that don't cover expenses for the costs are deferred and recognised as deferred income in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables and accounts payable for capital construction are accrued when the counterparty performs its contractual obligations under the contract and are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to prepare for its intended use or sale (a qualifying asset) are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

The Group capitalises borrowing costs that would have been avoided if it had not made capital expenditures on qualifying assets. Capitalised borrowing costs are calculated at the Group's average funding cost (the weighted average interest cost is applied to the expenditures on the qualifying assets), except to the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining acquiring a qualifying asset.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Borrowing costs (continued)

Where this occurs, the actual borrowing costs incurred less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings are capitalised. The commencement date for capitalisation is when the Group (i) incurs expenditures for the qualifying asset; (ii) it incurs borrowing costs; and (iii) it undertakes activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Capitalisation ceases upon completion of all the activities necessary for preparing the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale.

Provisions for liabilities and charges

Provisions for liabilities and charges are non-financial liabilities of uncertain timing and amount. They are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised on the delivery of electricity, capacity and heat. Revenues from sales of non-utility goods are recognised at the point of transfer of risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

Correspondingly, when in accordance with the utilities market regulation in the Russian Federation, utilities companies are required to conclude transactions for the sale and repurchase of electricity (for bilateral contracts concluded or for electricity consumed in the production process) or when these transactions are performed for the purpose of the price risk hedging, these transactions are recorded on a net basis. Capacity sales are recognised when the capacity obligations have been fulfilled.

Revenues from sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to stage of completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided. Revenue amounts are presented net of VAT. Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Mutual cancellations

A portion of sales and purchases are settled by mutual cancellations or non-cash settlements. These transactions are generally in the form of cancellation of mutual balances.

Sales and purchases that are expected to be settled by mutual settlements or non-cash settlements are recognised based on management's estimate of the fair value to be received or given up in non-cash settlements.

Non-cash transactions have been excluded from the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow. Investing and financing activities and the total of operating activities represent actual cash flows.

Pension and post-employment benefits

In the normal course of business the Group contributes to the Russian Federation defined contribution state pension scheme defined by the Russian Federation on behalf of its employees. Mandatory contributions (social insurance contributions) to the governmental pension scheme are expensed when incurred.

The Group also operates defined benefit plans. For some of these plans the Group has a contract with a non-governmental pension fund, whilst the other plans are operated by the Group without engaging pension funds.

Cash paid by the Group to the solidarity account with the non-governmental pension fund is refundable to the Group until it is allocated to individual pensioners' bank accounts, and, on that basis, is accounted for by the Group as an asset (accounts receivable from the pension fund).

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Defined benefit plans determine the amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans operated by the Group is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. All defined benefit plans are considered to be fully unfunded. The defined benefit obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits associated with the operations of the plan will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related post-employment benefits.

Remeasurement of defined benefit liability is the actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions and recognised in other comprehensive income at a time.

The cost of services of past periods is a change in the present value of defined benefit obligation as a result of adjustments of plan that recognises in the period of changes in plan's conditions.

Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, contributions to the Russian Federation state pension and social insurance funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits (such as health services and kindergarten services) are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group.

Environmental liabilities

Liabilities for environmental remediation are recorded where there is a present obligation, the payment is probable and reliable estimates can be made.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are determined by dividing the profit attributable to the Company's ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Segment reporting

Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Group's chief operating decision maker. Segments whose revenue, result or assets are ten percent or more of all the segments are reported separately. Operating segments are defined as types of operations that generate revenue and incur expenses that are covered by separate financial information regularly submitted to the decision-making body which is represented by the Company's Management Board. The primary activity of the Group is production of electric and heat power and capacity.

The Group generates its revenues from the generation of electricity, capacity and heat in the Russian Federation, so the Group holds assets in the same geographical area, i.e. the Russian Federation. The technology of electricity, capacity and heat production does not allow for the segregation of the electricity, capacity and heat segments.

Note 4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

Provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment

At each reporting date the carrying amounts of the Group's property, plant and equipment and assets under construction are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the assets' recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and assets under construction is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. When such recoverable amount has declined below the carrying value, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. The amount of the reduction is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which the reduction is identified. If conditions change and management determines that the value of property, plant and equipment and assets under construction has increased, the impairment provision will be fully or partially reversed.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The estimation of the useful life based on an item of property, plant and equipment is a matter of management's judgment based upon experience with similar assets. In determining the useful life of an asset, management considers the expected usage, estimated technical obsolescence, physical wear and tear and the physical environment in which the asset is operated. Changes in any of these conditions or estimates may result in adjustments for future depreciation rates.

Recoverability of accounts receivable

Provision for impairment of accounts receivable is based on the Group's assessment of whether the collectability of specific customer accounts deteriorated compared to previous period estimates. If there has been a deterioration in a major customer's creditworthiness or actual defaults are higher than the estimates, the actual results could differ from these estimates.

Deferred income tax asset recognition

The recognised deferred tax asset represents income taxes recoverable through future deductions from taxable profits and is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred income tax assets are recorded to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable.

Note 5. Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations

Certain new standards and interpretations became effective for the Group for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016 or later. The following standards were adopted in Russia:

IFRS 14, Regulatory deferral accounts (issued in January 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

IFRS 14 permits first-time adopters to continue to recognise amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognise such amounts, the standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. An entity that already presents IFRS financial statements is not eligible to apply the standard.

Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations - Amendments to IFRS 11 (issued on 6 May 2014 and effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

This amendment adds new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation - Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 (issued on 12 May 2014 and effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

In this amendment, the IASB has clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendment is not expected to have any impact on the Group's financial statements.

Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements - Amendments to IAS 27 (issued on 12 August 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016).

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its separate financial statements.

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business. A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are held by a subsidiary. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 (issued on 25 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

The amendments impact 4 standards. IFRS 5 was amended to clarify that change in the manner of disposal (reclassification from "held for sale" to "held for distribution" or vice versa) does not constitute a change to a plan of sale or distribution, and does not have to be accounted for as such.

Note 5. Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 (issued on 25 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) (continued).

The amendment to IFRS 7 adds guidance to help management determine whether the terms of an arrangement to service a financial asset which has been transferred constitute continuing involvement, for the purposes of disclosures required by IFRS 7. The amendment also clarifies that the offsetting disclosures of IFRS 7 are not specifically required for all interim periods, unless required by IAS 34. The amendment to IAS 19 clarifies that for post-employment benefit obligations, the decisions regarding discount rate, existence of deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, or which government bonds to use as a basis, should be based on the currency that the liabilities are denominated in, and not the country where they arise. IAS 34 will require a cross reference from the interim financial statements to the location of "information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report". The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

Disclosure Initiative Amendments to IAS 1 (issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods on or after 1 January 2016).

The Standard was amended to clarify the concept of materiality and explains that an entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an IFRS if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material, even if the IFRS contains a list of specific requirements or describes them as minimum requirements. The Standard also provides new guidance on subtotals in financial statements, in particular, such subtotals (a) should be comprised of line items made up of amounts recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS; (b) be presented and labelled in a manner that makes the line items that constitute the subtotal clear and understandable; (c) be consistent from period to period; and (d) not be displayed with more prominence than the subtotals and totals required by IFRS standards.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (issued on 28 May 2014 and effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).

The new standard introduces the core principle that revenue must be recognised when the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at the transaction price. Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognised, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must generally be allocated to the separate elements. When the consideration varies for any reason, minimum amounts must be recognised if they are not at significant risk of reversal. Costs incurred to secure contracts with customers have to be capitalised and amortised over the period when the benefits of the contract are consumed. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the new standard on its financial statements.

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement" (amended in July 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). Key features of the new standard are:

- Financial assets are required to be classified into three measurement categories: those to be measured subsequently at amortised cost, those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).
- Classification for debt instruments is driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). If a debt instrument is held to collect, it may be carried at amortised cost if it also meets the SPPI requirement.
- Debt instruments that meet the SPPI requirement that are held in a portfolio where an entity both holds to collect assets' cash flows and sells assets may be classified as FVOCI. Financial assets that do not contain cash flows that are SPPI must be measured at FVPL (for example, derivatives). Embedded derivatives are no longer separated from financial assets but will be included in assessing the SPPI condition.
- Investments in equity instruments are always measured at fair value. However, management can make an irrevocable election to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, provided the instrument is not held for trading. If the equity instrument is held for trading, changes in fair value are presented in profit or loss.

Note 5. Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations (continued)

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement" (amended in July 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018) (continued)

- Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The key change is that an entity will be required to present the effects of changes in own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss in other comprehensive income.
- IFRS 9 introduces a new model for the recognition of impairment losses - the expected credit losses (ECL) model. There is a 'three stage' approach which is based on the change in credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition.
- In practice, the new rules mean that entities will have to record an immediate loss equal to the 12-month ECL on initial recognition of financial assets that are not credit impaired (or lifetime ECL for trade receivables). Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk, impairment is measured using lifetime ECL rather than 12-month ECL. The model includes operational simplifications for lease and trade receivables.
- Hedge accounting requirements were amended to align accounting more closely with risk management. The standard provides entities with an accounting policy choice between applying the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and continuing to apply IAS 39 to all hedges because the standard currently does not address accounting for macro hedging.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the new standard on its financial statements.

Unless otherwise described above, the new standards and interpretations are not expected to affect significantly the Group's financial statements.

PJSC TERRITORIAL GENERATING COMPANY №1 AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016
(in thousands of Russian Roubles)

Note 6. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Cost	Production buildings	Hydrotechnical buildings	Generating equipment	Heating networks	Electricity transmission equipment	Other	Construction in progress	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2015	26 219 763	15 811 362	51 967 059	46 704 320	16 963 634	32 036 783	17 985 696	207 688 617
Additions	598	-	76	212 665	464	69 071	6 039 117	6 321 991
Transfers	2 155 060	7 639	1 892 467	4 256 425	755 754	3 734 544	(12 801 889)	-
Disposals	(68 837)	-	(76 062)	(794 363)	(26 632)	(117 478)	(150 487)	(1 233 859)
Balance as at 30 September 2016	28 306 584	15 819 001	53 783 540	50 379 047	17 693 220	35 722 920	11 072 437	212 776 749
Accumulated depreciation (including impairment)								
Balance as at 31 December 2015	(8 968 562)	(8 036 173)	(19 449 075)	(22 163 393)	(3 996 146)	(12 857 892)	(184 211)	(75 655 452)
Charge	(461 651)	(190 087)	(1 371 948)	(1 103 251)	(486 788)	(1 631 697)	-	(5 245 422)
Disposals	68 139	-	75 663	794 363	14 095	111 535	1 148	1 064 943
Balance as at 30 September 2016	(9 362 074)	(8 226 260)	(20 745 360)	(22 472 281)	(4 468 839)	(14 378 054)	(183 063)	(79 835 931)
Net book value as at 31 December 2015	17 251 201	7 775 189	32 517 984	24 540 927	12 967 488	19 178 891	17 801 485	132 033 165
Net book value as at 30 September 2016	18 944 510	7 592 741	33 038 180	27 906 766	13 224 381	21 344 866	10 889 374	132 940 818

PJSC TERRITORIAL GENERATING COMPANY №1 AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
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Note 6. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Cost	Production buildings	Hydrotechnical buildings	Generating equipment	Heating networks	Electricity transmission equipment	Other	Construction in progress	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2014	25 782 995	15 555 897	51 100 007	46 252 383	16 183 089	30 433 363	13 126 656	198 434 390
Effect of reclassifications	(1 809)	95 148	22 871	(161 054)	90 756	(45 912)	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2014	25 781 186	15 651 045	51 122 878	46 091 329	16 273 845	30 387 451	13 126 656	198 434 390
Additions	200	-	2 348	284 179	-	58 177	6 383 895	6 728 799
Transfers	306 936	90 990	643 302	34 599	326 659	378 739	(1 781 225)	-
Disposals	(16 779)	-	(68 191)	(80 325)	(7 516)	(99 013)	(29 980)	(301 804)
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale	(122 367)	(351)	(43 237)	(29 443)	(25 145)	(49 533)	-	(270 076)
Balance as at 30 September 2015	25 949 176	15 741 684	51 657 100	46 300 339	16 567 843	30 675 821	17 699 346	204 591 309
Accumulated depreciation (including impairment)								
Balance as at 31 December 2014	(9 481 650)	(8 332 407)	(17 594 271)	(19 368 645)	(3 596 620)	(11 401 171)	(183 063)	(69 957 827)
Effect of reclassifications	10 645	(55 612)	(3 601)	100 041	(32 431)	(19 042)	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2014	(9 471 005)	(8 388 019)	(17 597 872)	(19 268 604)	(3 629 051)	(11 420 213)	(183 063)	(69 957 827)
Charge	(438 981)	(175 190)	(1 657 284)	(1 111 960)	(456 803)	(1 459 164)	-	(5 299 382)
Disposals	6 546	-	68 178	79 915	1 337	92 372	-	248 348
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale	112 543	351	41 413	21 591	24 484	42 737	-	243 119
Impairment loss recognised	(48 092)	-	(17 888)	(303 192)	(2 191)	(64 401)	(1 148)	(436 912)
Balance as at 30 September 2015	(9 838 989)	(8 562 858)	(19 163 453)	(20 582 250)	(4 062 224)	(12 808 669)	(184 211)	(75 202 654)
Net book value as at 31 December 2014 (including effect of reclassification)	16 310 181	7 263 026	33 525 006	26 822 725	12 644 794	18 967 238	12 943 593	128 476 563
Net book value as at 30 September 2015	16 110 187	7 178 826	32 493 647	25 718 089	12 505 619	17 867 152	17 515 135	129 388 655

Note 6. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Construction in progress represents the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment that has not yet been made available for use in production, including generating stations under construction.

Other property, plant and equipment include electricity transmission equipment, motor vehicles, computer equipment, office fixtures and other equipment.

As at 30 September 2016 the advances given to contractors, which amounted to RUB 840 460 thousand, net of VAT (as at 31 December 2015: RUB 371 419 thousand), are recognised within the construction in progress balance. The respective input VAT is recognised within accounts receivable and prepayments (Note 12).

As at 30 September 2016 and as at 31 December 2015 the Group had no property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral according to loan agreements.

The total amount of capitalised interests that were calculated using 10.3% capitalization rate for nine months ended 30 September 2016 is RUB 465 796 thousand (10.3% capitalization rate for nine months ended 30 September 2015: RUB 397 387 thousand). The payment of capitalised interests is recorded in Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow in respect of operating activities.

Other property, plant and equipment include assets held under finance leases with a carrying value of RUB 32 805 thousand (as at 31 December 2015: RUB 44 134 thousand).

Note 7. Investments in Associates

LLC «TGC Service» and «JSC Hibinskaya Heating Company» are the associates for the Group. LLC «TGC Service» specializes in repairing of the capital and service equipment of the power enterprises and also provides maintenance, support, diagnostics and technical reequipment of power industry objects. JSC Hibinskaya Heating Company» specializes in production, transportation and sales of heat energy.

Information about Group's investments in associates is presented below:

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Investments in LLC TGC Service	21 504	20 812
Investments in JSC HHC	341 514	374 732
Total investments	363 018	395 544

As at 30 September 2016 and 31 December 2015 the ownership interest in JSC HHC was 50%. Management of the Group believes that there is a significant influence over JSC HHC as taking into account its current Board of Directors composition there is no joint control over the entity. Therefore, the investment in JSC HHC was accounted as investment in associate

Note 8. Other Non-Current Assets

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
VAT in advances under capital construction	105 732	-
Long-term receivables (non-interest bearing)	283 452	454 274
Loan issued	813 388	818 799
Total other non-current assets	1 202 572	1 273 073

Note 9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Cash in bank and in hand in RUB	40 676	1 184 089
Foreign currency accounts in EUR	798 022	477 062
Deposit in RUB	-	40 000
Total cash and cash equivalents	838 698	1 701 151

Note 10. Short-term Investments

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Investments in Dubrovskaya LLC	-	12 000
Loan issued	30 073	30 073
Total short-term investments	30 073	42 073

Note 11. Non-current Assets Held for Sale

As at 30 September 2016 the property, plant and equipment with a total net book value amounting to RUB 85 983 thousand were classified as assets held for sale (31 December 2015: RUB 215 846 thousand). Movements of non-current assets held for sale for current and prior periods were as follows:

30 September 2016	Sale	Classification as assets held for sale	31 December 2015
85 983	129 863	-	215 846

30 September 2015	Sale	Classification as assets held for sale	31 December 2014
112 940	668	26 957	86 651

Note 12. Trade and other receivables

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Trade receivables, net of provision for impairment of RUB 5 191 656 (31 December 2015: RUB 5 247 430 thousand)	13 569 869	14 110 257
Other receivables, net of provision for impairment of RUB 60 282 (31 December 2015: RUB 73 940 thousand)	630 691	431 305
Total financial receivables	14 200 560	14 541 562
VAT receivables	139 612	140 006
Advances to suppliers	1 307 106	337 838
Other taxes receivable	6 835	6 457
Total trade and other receivables	15 654 113	15 025 863

Note 13. Inventories

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Fuel	1 968 003	1 974 000
Spare parts	284 936	161 458
Raw materials and other supplies	590 441	501 536
Total inventories	2 843 380	2 636 994

Note 14. Share capital

Share capital

The Group's share capital as at 30 September 2016 and as at 31 December 2015 was RUB 38 543 414 thousand comprising 3 854 341 416 571 ordinary shares with a par value of RUB 0.01. All shares authorised are issued and fully paid.

Share premium

Share premium represents the excess of contributions received over the nominal value of shares issued.

Merger reserve

As at 30 September 2016 and as at 31 December 2015 the merger reserve amounted to RUB 6 086 949 thousand.

Dividends

All dividends are declared and paid in Russian Roubles. In accordance with Russian legislation, the Group distributes profits as dividends or transfers them to reserves (fund accounts) on the basis of financial statements prepared under Russian Accounting Rules. The Company's statutory accounting reports form the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations. Russian legislation identifies net profit as the basis for distribution.

Note 15. Long-term Borrowings

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Bank borrowings and bonds issued	12 441 373	16 807 500
Total long-term borrowings	12 441 373	16 807 500

Note 15. Long-term Borrowings (continued)

	Currency	Contractual interest rate	Maturity	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Long-term bonds (03)	RUB	14.4%	2021	2 079 700	2 006 360
Long-term bonds (04)	RUB	14.4%	2022	2 030 780	2 091 180
Gazprom	RUB	8%	2016	10 000 000	10 000 000
Bank Rossiya		11.4-12.5%	2019	1 800 000	5 800 000
Sberbank RF	RUB	11.4%	2016	-	310 636
NORDIC Investment Bank	EUR	EURIBOR + 3%	2019	1 161 148	1 480 980
ROSBANK		11.5%	2017	999 690	1 000 821
ROSBANK	RUB	MosPrime 1M +1.5%	2017	226 115	503 685
VTB	RUB	11.05-14.45%	2016-2018	3 483	3 036 725
VBRR	RUB	10.15-12.5%	2019	-	900 000
Bank FK Otkrytie	RUB	12.4-12.55%	2017	-	1 292 979
Gazprombank	RUB	10.1-12.3%	2018	6 585 431	-
				24 886 347	28 423 366
Less: current portion					
Long-term bonds (03)	RUB	14.4%	2021	(79 700)	(6 360)
Long-term bonds (04)	RUB	14.4%	2022	(30 780)	(91 180)
Gazprom	RUB	8%	2016	(10 000 000)	(10 000 000)
Sberbank RF	RUB	11.4%	2016	-	(310 636)
ROSBANK	RUB	11.5%	2017	(954 190)	(59 821)
ROSBANK	RUB	MosPrime 1M +1.5%	2017	(226 115)	(685)
VTB	RUB	11.05-14.45%	2016-2018	(3 483)	(209 602)
NORDIC Investment Bank	EUR	EURIBOR + 3%	2019	(343 275)	(377 480)
Bank FK Otkrytie	RUB	12.4-12.55%	2017	-	(560 102)
Bank Rossiya	RUB	11.4-12.5%	2019	(800 000)	-
Gazprombank	RUB	10.1-12.3%	2018	(7 431)	-
Total long-term bank borrowings and bonds issued				12 441 373	16 807 500

Compliance with covenants

Under long-term borrowings facility agreements, the Group is required to comply with certain financial and non-financial covenants. The most significant and most important of these being:

- to maintain particular ratios, i.e. the EBITDA to Finance Charges, the total debt to equity and the Current Ratio;
- to maintain certain liquidity and debt-to-assets ratio.

If any of these covenants are breached, the repayment can be altered by the respective lender, up to immediate repayment.

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Note 16. Other Non-Current Liabilities

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Long-term accounts payable	128 443	185 623
Total other non-current liabilities	128 443	185 623

Other non-current liabilities are mainly presented by payables for installation of heating meters, paid by equal interests during four years.

Note 17. Short-Term Borrowings

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Bank borrowings and bonds issued	12 886 335	13 030 655
Total short-term borrowings	12 886 335	13 030 655

Name of lender	Currency	Contractual interest rate	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Gazprombank	RUB	12.3-13,1%	439 360	1 133 899
VTB	RUB	12%	2 001	280 890
Current portion of long-term borrowings:				
Long-term bonds (03)	RUB	14.4%	79 700	6 360
Long-term bonds (04)	RUB	14.4%	30 780	91 180
Gazprom	RUB	8%	10 000 000	10 000 000
Sberbank RF	RUB	11.4%	-	310 636
ROSBANK	RUB	11.5%	954 190	59 821
ROSBANK	RUB	MosPrime 1M +1.5%	226 115	685
NORDIC Investment Bank	EUR	EURIBOR+3%	343 275	377 480
VTB	RUB	11.05-14.45%	3 483	209 602
Bank FK Otkrytie	RUB	12.4-12.55%	-	560 102
Bank Rossiya	RUB	11.9-13.25%	800 000	-
Gazprombank	RUB	10.1-12.3%	7 431	-
Total bank borrowings and bonds issued			12 886 335	13 030 655

Note 18. Trade and other payables

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
Trade accounts payable	2 620 690	2 562 375
Accounts payable for capital construction	2 004 255	2 178 181
Accrued liabilities and other payables	1 362 697	222 384
Total financial payables	5 987 642	4 962 940
Advances from customers	1 176 590	1 010 445
Current employee benefits	395 717	465 142
Total trade and other payables	7 559 949	6 438 527

Note 19. Other Taxes Payable

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
VAT payable	355 434	615 557
Property tax	276 493	220 549
Employee taxes	175 438	186 698
Personal Income Tax	51 613	57 511
Water usage tax	4	2
Other taxes	9 793	5 956
Total taxes payable	868 775	1 086 273

As at 30 September 2016 and as at 31 December 2015 the Group had no past due tax liabilities.

Note 20. Other Sales

	Nine months ended 30 September 2016	Nine months ended 30 September 2015
Connection of customers to heating network	509 282	176 301
Maintenance of electrical facilities	68 717	55 915
Water usage	24 188	21 863
Revenue from transit of rail cars	15 767	33 846
Handling of heating oil	12 356	20 235
Installation of heating meters	9 623	41 255
Other	118 126	101 036
Total other sales	758 059	450 451

Note 21. Government Grants

In nine months 2016 Group received a grant from regional budget for the compensation of income in relation to providing heating services (sales to consumers of heat) per tariffs that don't cover expenses for a total amount of RUB 266 363 thousand (in nine months 2015 - RUB 566 532 thousand).

Note 22. Operating Expenses

	Nine months ended 30 September 2016	Nine months ended 30 September 2015
Fuel	19 841 097	17 839 431
Employee benefits	5 504 378	5 437 730
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5 245 422	5 299 382
Electricity, capacity and heat purchases	4 260 608	4 229 337
Repairs and maintenance	2 385 903	2 207 378
Water usage expenses	1 862 056	1 753 893
Heat distribution	1 402 637	1 211 319
Taxes other than income tax	1 063 744	888 433
Fees of electricity market operators	608 107	636 724
Other materials	550 562	512 340
Security expenses	398 233	355 259
Operating lease expenses	323 584	243 244
IT services	237 064	227 169
Insurance cost	211 498	217 181
Acceptance of payments	185 088	172 500
Telecommunication expenses	171 032	167 973
Consulting, legal and audit expenses	93 191	96 431
Amortisation of intangible assets	81 992	75 248
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	36 993	(281 939)
Amortisation of investment property	9 768	4 532
Provision/(release) for impairment of accounts receivable	127 054	(531 329)
Other operating expenses	1 038 904	971 397
Total operating expenses	45 638 915	41 733 633

Note 23. Other Operating Income

	Nine months ended 30 September 2016	Nine months ended 30 September 2015
Fines and penalties	167 796	210 416
Gain on sale of other assets	3 825	98 684
Operating lease income	142 333	127 744
Insurance	95 749	49 452
Other operating income	(36 288)	(6 747)
Total other operating income	373 415	479 549

Note 24. Finance Income and Finance Costs

	Nine months ended 30 September 2016	Nine months ended 30 September 2015
Interest income	164 692	126 992
Exchange differences (net)	56 327	-
Effect of discounting of financial instruments	16 390	43 636
Finance income	237 409	170 628
Interest expense	(1 665 519)	(1 857 737)
Exchange differences (net)	-	(165 364)
Effect of discounting of financial instruments	(15 538)	(1 543)
Finance costs	(1 681 057)	(2 024 644)

Note 25. Events after the Reporting Period

Borrowings

During the period between reporting date and signing date, the Group received short-term borrowings of RUB 531 000 thousand, short-term loan of RUB 10 000 000 thousand and long-term borrowings of RUB 5 495 503 thousand.

During the period between reporting date and signing date, the Group repaid borrowings of RUB 3 407 201 thousand and loan of RUB 10 000 000 thousand.

Grants

In November 2016 the Group received a grant from the budget for the compensation of income in relation to providing heating services per tariffs that don't cover expenses for a total amount of RUB 3 529 thousand.