ROSNEFT
OIL COMPANY

Consolidated financial statements
Rosneft Oil Company
for the year ended December 31, 2019

with independent auditor's report

Contents

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
of Rosneft Oil Company

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Rosneft Oil Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2019, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 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 (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 Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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.

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Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of 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. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of property, plant and equipment of Refining and distribution segment	
We considered this matter to be one of most significance in our audit due to the materiality of property, plant and equipment impairment amount for Refining and distribution segment ("R&D") to the consolidated financial statements, the high level of subjectivity in assumptions underlying the impairment analysis and the significant judgements and estimates made by management. In addition, the combination of the volatility in oil prices and the Russian rouble exchange rate, regulatory changes and restrictions as well as change in inflation and cost of debt in recent years, points to the instability of the economic conditions that could thus result in an impairment of such assets of the Company. Information on property, plant and equipment and the impairment tests performed is disclosed in Notes 13 and 23 to the consolidated financial statements.	We have compared the current value-in-use models for cash generating units ("CGUs") which include property, plant and equipment of "R&D" segment, and their key assumptions with those used in prior years. We compared the key assumptions used in the models to the published macroeconomic indicators and marker forecasts. In the assessment of pricing assumptions used in the models, we have considered the recent government initiatives with respect to taxation and pricing on the domestic petroleum products market. We tested the mathematical accuracy of the impairment models and analyzed the sensitivity of value-in-use to the changes in the key assumptions. We have also analyzed the composition of "R&D" CGUs for the purpose of impairment review and the impairment indicators analysis thereof. For where the indicators were present, we have tested, as discussed above, the calculation of recoverable amounts for the CGUs with the highest risk of impairment. We involved our business valuation specialists in the analysis of management's testing of impairment and calculation of recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment. We have also analyzed the disclosure of the information with respect to property, plant and equipment impairment of "R&D" segment in the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Investments in associates and joint ventures and other non-current non-financial assets	
We considered this matter to be one of most significance in our audit due to the materiality of the carrying values of such assets to the financial statements, their susceptibility to various external risks, including geopolitical risks, difficult economic situation in certain countries, where the Company's associates and joint ventures operate, the high level of subjectivity in assumptions underlying the impairment analysis and, also, the significant judgements and estimates made by management. Information about those assets is disclosed in Notes 27 and 28 to the consolidated financial statements.	We have obtained and analyzed the latest available financial information (financial statements) and assessed their financial position, the presence of impairment indicators and liquidity position. We have analyzed contracts, agreements and other documentation, which support the intention and ability of third parties to recover the amounts invested by the Company. We assessed the presence of legal or other restrictions for the recovery of invested amounts. As discussed below in the key audit matter *Estimation of oil and gas reserves and resources* we also compared, where applicable, the estimation of oil and gas reserves and resources and related forecasted cash flows of associates and joint ventures used in the impairment review of those assets with the external expert data. We analyzed the respective disclosures in consolidated financial statements.
Estimation of oil and gas reserves and resources	
We considered this matter to be one of most significance in our audit due to the fact that the estimate of hydrocarbon reserves and resources has a significant impact on the impairment test, depreciation, depletion and amortization and decommissioning provisions. The estimation of oil and natural gas reserves and resources is a significant area of judgement due to the technical uncertainty in assessing quantities and complex contractual arrangements dictating the group's share of reportable volumes. Reserves and resources are also a fundamental indicator of the future potential of the Company's performance. Information on the estimation of oil and gas reserves and resources is disclosed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements as part of significant accounting estimates.	We performed procedures to assess competence, capabilities and objectivity of the external expert engaged by the Company to estimate volumes of oil and gas reserves and resources. We assessed the assumptions used by the external expert and compared the assumptions to the macroeconomic indicators, hydrocarbon production, operating costs, capital expenditures forecasts and other performance indicators, approved by the Company's management. We compared the estimates of reserves and resources to the estimates included in the consideration of impairment, depreciation, depletion and amortization and decommissioning provisions.

Other matter

The information accompanying the consolidated financial statements which has been disclosed as Supplementary oil and gas disclosure on page 83 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not within the scope of IFRS. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the consolidated financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on it.

Other information included in the Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations and Annual report

Other information consists of the Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations for 2019 (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the 2019 Annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

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

Responsibilities of management and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors 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 Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company'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.

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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 Company'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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors 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 the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors 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.

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From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is D.E. Lobachev.

D.E. Lobachev
Partner
Ernst & Young LLC

February 19, 2020

Details of the audited entity

Name: Rosneft Oil Company
Record made in the State Register of Legal Entities on August 12, 2002, State Registration Number1027700043502.
Address: Russia 115035, Moscow, Sofiyskaya embankment, 26/1.

Details of the auditor

Name: Ernst & Young LLC
Record made in the State Register of Legal Entities on 5 December 2002, State Registration Number 1027739707203.
Address: Russia 115035, Moscow, Sadovnicheskaya naberezhnaya, 77, building 1.
Ernst & Young LLC is a member of Self-regulatory organization of auditors Association "Sodruzhestvo".
Ernst & Young LLC is included in the control copy of the register of auditors and audit organizations, main registration number 12006020327.

Rosneft Oil Company

Consolidated balance sheet

(in billions of Russian rubles)

	Notes	As of December 31, 2019	2018
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	**228**	832
Restricted cash	18	**10**	12
Other short-term financial assets	19	**501**	633
Accounts receivable	20	**750**	642
Inventories	21	**438**	393
Prepayments and other current assets	22	**469**	510
Total current assets		**2,396**	3,022
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	23	**8,713**	8,445
Right-of-use assets	24	**160**	–
Intangible assets	25	**69**	75
Other long-term financial assets	26	**229**	239
Investments in associates and joint ventures	27	**803**	735
Bank loans granted		**291**	239
Deferred tax assets	15	**33**	28
Goodwill	25	**85**	85
Other non-current non-financial assets	28	**171**	295
Total non-current assets		**10,554**	10,141
Total assets		**12,950**	13,163
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	29	**1,162**	1,130
Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities	30	**795**	978
Income tax liabilities		**23**	23
Other tax liabilities	31	**379**	327
Provisions	32	**55**	43
Prepayment on long-term oil and petroleum products supply agreements	33	**332**	354
Other current liabilities		**9**	19
Total current liabilities		**2,755**	2,874
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities	30	**3,033**	3,413
Deferred tax liabilities	15	**844**	837
Provisions	32	**343**	244
Prepayment on long-term oil and petroleum products supply agreements	33	**750**	1,072
Other non-current liabilities	34	**73**	46
Total non-current liabilities		**5,043**	5,612
Equity			
Share capital	36	**1**	1
Additional paid-in capital		**635**	633
Other funds and reserves		**(154)**	(191)
Retained earnings		**4,035**	3,610
Rosneft shareholders' equity		**4,517**	4,053
Non-controlling interests	16	**635**	624
Total equity		**5,152**	4,677
Total liabilities and equity		**12,950**	13,163

Chief Executive Officer ____________ I.I. Sechin February 19, 2020

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Rosneft Oil Company

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

(in billions of Russian rubles, except earnings per share data, and share amounts)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2019	2018*
Revenues and equity share in profits of associates and joint ventures			
Oil, gas, petroleum products and petrochemicals sales	8	**8,490**	8,076
Support services and other revenues		**86**	80
Equity share in profits of associates and joint ventures	27	**100**	82
Total revenues and equity share in profits of associates and joint ventures		**8,676**	8,238
Costs and expenses			
Production and operating expenses		**715**	626
Cost of purchased oil, gas, petroleum products, goods for retail and refining costs		**1,566**	1,115
General and administrative expenses		**200**	167
Transportation costs and other commercial expenses		**733**	638
Exploration expenses		**11**	11
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	23-25	**687**	635
Taxes other than income tax	9	**2,666**	2,701
Export customs duty	10	**793**	1,061
Total costs and expenses		**7,371**	6,954
Operating income		**1,305**	1,284
Finance income	11	**143**	122
Finance expenses	12	**(227)**	(290)
Other income	13	**11**	49
Other expenses	13	**(153)**	(294)
Foreign exchange differences		**64**	107
Realized foreign exchange differences on hedge instruments	6	**(146)**	(146)
Income before income tax		**997**	832
Income tax expense	15	**(192)**	(183)
Net income		**805**	649
Net income attributable to:			
- Rosneft shareholders		**708**	549
- non-controlling interests	16	**97**	100
Net income attributable to Rosneft per common share (in RUB) – basic and diluted	17	**66.81**	51.80
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (millions)		**10,598**	10,598

* Some amounts for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 have been reclassified for compliance with the current period presentation.

Rosneft Oil Company

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

(in billions of Russian rubles)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2019	2018
Net income		**805**	649
Other comprehensive income – to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**(88)**	4
Foreign exchange cash flow hedges	6	**146**	146
Income/(loss) from changes in fair value of debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**5**	(2)
Increase in allowance for expected credit losses on debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**1**	7
Equity share in other comprehensive (loss)/income of associates		**(4)**	1
Income tax related to other comprehensive income – to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	6	**(29)**	(30)
Total other comprehensive income – to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax		**31**	126
Other comprehensive income – not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Income from changes in fair value of equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**7**	6
Income tax related to other comprehensive income – not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(1)**	(1)
Total comprehensive income – not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax		**6**	5
Total comprehensive income, net of tax		**842**	780
Total comprehensive income, net of tax, attributable to:			
- Rosneft shareholders		**745**	680
- non-controlling interests		**97**	100

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity

(in billions of Russian rubles, except share amounts)

	Number of shares (millions)	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Other funds and reserves*	Retained earnings	Rosneft share-holders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2018	10,598	1	627	(322)	3,286	3,592	563	4,155
Net income	–	–	–	–	549	549	100	649
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	131	–	131	–	131
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	131	549	680	100	780
Dividends declared (Note 36)	–	–	–	–	(225)	(225)	(61)	(286)
Change of interest in subsidiaries	–	–	5	–	–	5	21	26
Other movements (Note 16)	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2
Balance at December 31, 2018	10,598	1	633	(191)	3,610	4,053	624	4,677
Net income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**708**	**708**	**97**	**805**
Other comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**37**	**–**	**37**	**–**	**37**
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**37**	**708**	**745**	**97**	**842**
Dividends declared (Note 36)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(283)**	**(283)**	**(99)**	**(382)**
Change of interest in subsidiaries	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**3**	**4**
Other movements (Note 16)	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**10**	**11**
Balance at December 31, 2019	**10,598**	**1**	**635**	**(154)**	**4,035**	**4,517**	**635**	**5,152**

* Other funds and reserves include a reserve for foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, a reserve for changes in fair value of equity and debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, a reserve for expected credit losses on such debt financial assets, a reserve for equity share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures, and a reserve for foreign exchange cash flow hedges.

Rosneft Oil Company

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(in billions of Russian rubles)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2019	2018
Operating activities			
Net income		**805**	649
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	23-25	**687**	635
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	13	**16**	14
Dry hole costs		**3**	3
Offset of prepayments received on oil and petroleum products long term supply agreements	33	**(344)**	(283)
Offset of prepayments made on oil and petroleum products long term supply agreements		**138**	205
Foreign exchange gain on non-operating activities		**(91)**	(77)
Realized foreign exchange differences on hedge instruments	6	**146**	146
Offset of other financial liabilities		**(172)**	(164)
Equity share in profits of associates and joint ventures	27	**(100)**	(82)
Non-cash income from acquisitions, net	13	**–**	(26)
Loss from disposal of non-production assets	13	**–**	1
Changes in provisions for financial assets		**41**	6
Loss from changes in reserves and impairment of assets		**105**	238
Finance expenses	12	**227**	290
Finance income	11	**(143)**	(122)
Income tax expense	15	**192**	183
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable, gross		**(139)**	215
Increase in inventories		**(43)**	(68)
Decrease in restricted cash		**2**	5
Increase in prepayments and other current assets		**(58)**	(74)
Increase in long-term prepayments made on oil and petroleum products supply agreements		**(67)**	(72)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**14**	(29)
Increase in other tax liabilities		**49**	48
Decrease in other current liabilities		**(9)**	(8)
Increase in other non-current liabilities		**3**	8
Increase in current reserves		**2**	–
Interest paid on long-term prepayment received on oil and petroleum products supply agreements		**(8)**	(6)
Net increase in operating assets of subsidiary banks		**(61)**	(139)
Net increase in operating liabilities of subsidiary banks		**4**	144
Net cash provided by operating activities before income tax and interest		**1,199**	1,640
Income tax payments		**(216)**	(221)
Interest received		**77**	67
Dividends received		**50**	16
Net cash provided by operating activities		**1,110**	1,502

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

(in billions of Russian rubles)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2019	2018
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures		**(854)**	(936)
Acquisition of licenses and auction fee payments		**(11)**	(3)
Acquisition of short-term financial assets		**(93)**	(419)
Proceeds from sale of short-term financial assets		**240**	189
Proceeds from sale of long-term financial assets		**12**	466
Acquisition of long-term financial assets		**(18)**	(73)
Acquisition of interest and additional capital contribution to the associates and joint ventures		**(4)**	(2)
Acquisition of interest in subsidiaries, net of cash acquired, and joint arrangements	7	**(12)**	(35)
Proceeds from sale of investments in joint ventures		**–**	7
Proceeds from sale of interest in subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		**5**	–
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**6**	7
Net cash used in investing activities		**(729)**	(799)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from short-term loans and borrowings		**401**	429
Repayment of short-term loans and borrowings		**(689)**	(1,366)
Proceeds from long-term loans and borrowings		**393**	1,311
Repayment of long-term loans and borrowings		**(540)**	(289)
Proceeds from other financial liabilities		**185**	338
Repayment of other financial liabilities		**(57)**	(64)
Interest paid		**(280)**	(284)
Repurchase of bonds		**–**	(40)
Proceeds from sale of non-controlling share in subsidiary		**–**	23
Other financing received		**12**	4
Dividends paid to Rosneft shareholders	36	**(283)**	(225)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders		**(99)**	(65)
Net cash (used in) / provided by financing activities		**(957)**	(228)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(576)**	475
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	18	**832**	322
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents		**(28)**	35
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	18	**228**	832

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

1. General

Public Joint Stock Company ("PJSC") Rosneft Oil Company ("Rosneft") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") are principally engaged in exploration, development, production and sale of crude oil and gas and refining, transportation and sale of petroleum products in the Russian Federation and in certain international markets.

Rosneft State Enterprise was incorporated as an open joint stock company on December 7, 1995. All assets and liabilities previously managed by Rosneft State Enterprise were transferred to the Company at their book value effective on that date together with ownership rights to other privatized oil and gas companies belonging to the Government of the Russian Federation (the "State"). The transfer of assets and liabilities was made in accordance with Russian Government Resolution No. 971 dated September 29, 1995, *On the Transformation of Rosneft State Enterprise into Open Joint Stock Company "Oil Company Rosneft"*. These transfers involved the reorganization of assets under the common control of the State and, accordingly, were accounted for at their book value. In 2005, the State contributed the shares of Rosneft to the share capital of JSC ROSNEFTEGAS. As of December 31, 2005, 100% of the shares of Rosneft less one share were owned by JSC ROSNEFTEGAS and one share was owned by the Russian Federation Federal Agency for the Management of Federal Property. Subsequently, JSC ROSNEFTEGAS's ownership interest decreased through the additional issue of shares during Rosneft's Initial Public Offering ("IPO") in Russia, an issue of Global Depository Receipts ("GDR") for shares on the London Stock Exchange and the share swap completed during the merger of Rosneft and certain subsidiaries in 2006. In March 2013 in the course of the acquisition of TNK-BP Limited and TNK Industrial Holdings Limited, its subsidiary (collectively with their subsidiaries, "TNK-BP"), JSC ROSNEFTEGAS sold 5.66% of Rosneft shares to BP plc. ("BP"). In December 2016 JSC ROSNEFTEGAS signed an agreement to sell 19.5% of Rosneft shares to a consortium of foreign investors. As of December 31, 2019JSC ROSNEFTEGAS's ownership interest in Rosneft amounted to 50% plus one share.

Under Russian legislation, natural resources, including oil, gas, precious metals and minerals and other commercial minerals situated in the territory of the Russian Federation, are the property of the State until they are extracted. Law of the Russian Federation No. 2395-1, *On Subsurface Resources*, regulates relations arising in connection with the geological study, use and protection of subsurface resources in the territory of the Russian Federation. Pursuant to the law, subsurface resources may be developed only on the basis of a license. A license is issued by the regional governmental body and contains information on the site to be developed and the period of activity, as well as financial and other conditions. The Company holds licenses issued by competent authorities for the geological study, exploration and development of oil and gas blocks, fields, and shelf in areas where its subsidiaries are located.

The Company is subject to export quotas set by the Russian Federation State Pipeline Commission to allow equal access to the limited capacity of the oil pipeline system owned and operated by PJSC AK Transneft. The Company exports certain quantities of crude oil through bypassing the PJSC AK Transneft system thus achieving higher export capacity. The remaining production is processed at the Company's and third parties' refineries for further sale on domestic and international markets.

2. Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, including all International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and effective in the reporting period, and are fully compliant therewith.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (Note 37).

Rosneft and its subsidiaries maintain their books and records in accordance with statutory accounting and taxation principles and practices applicable in respective jurisdictions. These consolidated financial statements were derived from the Company's statutory books and records.

The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in billions of Russian rubles ("RUB"), unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company on February 19, 2020.

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 19, 2020, the date these consolidated financial statements were issued.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements differ from the financial statements issued for statutory purposes in accordance with Russian accounting principles (RAP) in that they reflect certain adjustments, not recorded in the Company's statutory books, which are appropriate for presenting the financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with IFRS. The principal adjustments relate to: (1) recognition of certain expenses; (2) valuation and depreciation of property, plant and equipment; (3) deferred income taxes; (4) impairment of assets; (5) accounting for the time value of money; (6) accounting for investments in oil and gas property and conveyances; (7) consolidation principles; (8) recognition and disclosure of guarantees, contingencies, commitments and certain other assets and liabilities; (9) business combinations and goodwill; (10) accounting for derivative instruments; (11) purchase price allocation to the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

The consolidated financial statements include assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent and its subsidiaries presented as those of a single economic entity. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The equity method is used to account for investments in associates in which the Company has the ability to exert significant influence over the associates' operating and financial policies. Investments in entities where the Company holds the majority of shares, but does not exercise control, are also accounted for using the equity method. Investments in other companies are accounted for at fair value or cost adjusted for impairment, if any. Determination of the level of control or influence in the entities where the Company holds a share is carried out taking into account the powers established by the agreement in respect of the investment and the existing rights that provide the Company with the opportunity to manage significant activities at the present time.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill

Acquisitions by the Company of controlling interests in third parties (or interest in their charter capital) are accounted for using the acquisition method.

The date of acquisition is the date when effective control over the acquiree passes to the Company.

The cost of an acquisition is measured as an aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or a liability should be recognized within profit or loss for the period if they do not represent measurement-period adjustments. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be re-measured.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount of non-controlling interest is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired and liabilities assumed, the difference is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method unless they are classified as non-current assets held for sale. Under this method, the carrying value of investments in associates is initially recognized at the acquisition cost.

The carrying value of investments in associates is increased or decreased by the Company's reported share in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investee after the acquisition date. The Company's share in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of an associate is recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of profit or loss or in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, respectively. Dividends paid by the associate are accounted for as a reduction of the carrying value of investments.

The Company's net investments in associates include the carrying value of the investments in these associates as well as other long-term investments that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investments in associates. For example, an item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is, in substance, an extension of the Company's investment in that associate. Such items may include entry bonuses, preference shares and long-term receivables or loans, but do not include trade receivables, trade payables or any long-term receivables for which adequate collateral exists, such as secured loans. If the share in losses exceeds the carrying value of the investments in associates and the value of other long-term investments related to investments in these associates, the Company ceases to recognize its share in losses when the carrying value reaches zero. Any additional losses are provided for and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Company has legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently makes profits, the Company resumes recognizing its share in these profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognized.

The carrying value of investments in associates is tested for impairment by reconciling its recoverable amount (the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs to sell) to its carrying value, whenever impairment indicators are identified.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Joint arrangements

The Company participates in joint arrangements either in the form of joint ventures or joint operations.

A joint venture implies that the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. A joint venture involves establishing a legal entity where the Company and other participants have respective equity interests. Equity interests in joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method, as described above in respect of associates.

The Company's share in net profit or loss and in other comprehensive income of joint ventures is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, respectively, from the date when joint control commences until the date when joint control ceases. A joint operation implies that the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. In relation to its interest in a joint operation the Company recognizes its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly, its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly, its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation, its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation, and expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash represents cash on hand, in the Company's bank accounts, in transit and interest bearing deposits which can be effectively withdrawn at any time without prior notice or any penalties reducing the principal amount of the deposit. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have original maturities of three months or less from their date of purchase. They are carried at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. Restricted cash is presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet if its amount is significant.

Financial assets

The Company recognizes financial assets in its balance sheet when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. When financial assets are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, which is usually the price of the transaction, i.e. the fair value of consideration paid or received.

When financial assets are recognized initially, they are classified as one of the following, as appropriate:

(1) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,

(2) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, or

(3) financial assets at amortised cost.

The Company classifies financial assets on the basis of both: the Company's business model for managing the financial assets, as well as the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However the Company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular instruments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

All derivative instruments are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value in either current financial assets, non-current financial assets, current liabilities related to derivative instruments, or non-current liabilities related to derivative instruments. The recognition and classification of a gain or loss that results from recognition of an adjustment of a derivative instrument at fair value depends on the purpose for issuing or holding the derivative instrument. Gains and losses from derivatives that are not accounted for as hedges under International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS") 9 *Financial Instruments* are recognized immediately in the profit or loss for the period.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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. Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair value of financial assets at fair value that are quoted in an active market is defined as bid prices for assets and ask prices for issued liabilities as of the measurement date.

If no active market exists for financial assets, the Company measures the fair value using the following methods:

- analysis of recent transactions with peer instruments between independent parties;
- current fair value of similar financial instruments;
- discounting future cash flows.

The discount rate reflects the minimum return on investment an investor is willing to accept before starting an alternative project, given its risk and the opportunity cost of forgoing other projects.

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and

(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Examples of financial assets that may fall into this category are loans given, accounts receivable, bonds and notes issued by 3rd parties, which are not quoted at active market – if they fulfill the requirements set above.

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and

(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

In particular, this category includes shares of other companies, which are not included in the category of measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Dividends and interest income are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on an accrual basis. The amount of accrued interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate.

Upon de-recognition of debt financial assets (bonds, notes etc.) classified as financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. In case of equity financial assets (shares, stocks etc.), classified as financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, such cumulative gain or loss shall never be subsequently transferred to profit or loss.

Interest income as a component of finance income is disclosed in the notes to financial statements separately for each category of financial assets.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company recognizes financial liabilities on its balance sheet when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. When financial liabilities are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, which is usually the price of the transaction, i.e. the fair value of consideration paid or received.

When financial liabilities are recognized initially, they are classified as one of the following:

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading unless such liabilities are linked to the delivery of unquoted equity instruments.

At the initial recognition, the Company may include in this category any financial liability, except for equity instruments that are not quoted in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. After initial recognition, however, the liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial liabilities not classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are designated as other financial liabilities. Other financial liabilities include, inter alia, trade and other accounts payable, and loans and borrowings payable.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost.

The Company writes off a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished – i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying value of a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the redemption value, including any transferred non-monetary assets and assumed liabilities, is recognized in profit or loss. Any previously recognized components of other comprehensive income pertaining to this financial liability are also included in the financial result and are recognized as gains and losses for the period.

Certain prior period indicators have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. In particular, due to significant increase in the operating activities of subsidiary banks of the Company and the need for reliable and consistent reporting in the consolidated financial statements, the presentation of cash flows from the operating activities of subsidiary banks was revised. Such activities are now included within operating activities of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. Further, the operating assets of the subsidiary banks, including short-term interbank deposits placed, were reclassified to Accounts Receivable, operating liabilities, including interbank loans, customer deposits, promissory notes and REPO obligations reclassified from Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities to Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net earnings attributable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the corresponding period. In the absence of any securities-to-shares conversion transactions, the amount of basic earnings per share stated in these consolidated financial statements is equal to the amount of diluted earnings per share.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are outstanding Treasury shares purchased from the shareholders. The Company acquires shares of Rosneft in accordance with the program of acquisition of shares in the open market (Note 36). Treasury shares are presented in the consolidated balance sheet as a deduction from equity at cost of repurchase.

Inventories

Inventories consisting primarily of crude oil, petroleum products, petrochemicals and materials and supplies are accounted for at the weighted average cost unless net realizable value is less than cost. Materials that are used in production are not written down below cost if the finished products into which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold above cost.

Repurchase and resale agreements

Securities sold under repurchase agreements ("REPO") and securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse REPO") generally do not constitute a sale of the underlying securities for accounting purposes, and so are treated as collateralized financing transactions. Interest paid or received on all REPO and reverse REPO transactions is recorded in Finance expense or Finance income, respectively, at the contractually specified rate using the effective interest method.

Exploration and production assets

Exploration and production assets include exploration and evaluation assets, mineral rights and oil and gas properties (development assets and production assets).

Exploration and evaluation costs

The Company recognizes exploration and evaluation costs using the successful efforts method as permitted by IFRS 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*. Under this method, costs related to exploration and evaluation (license acquisition costs, exploration and appraisal drilling) are temporarily capitalized in cost centers by field (well) until the drilling program results in the discovery of economically feasible oil and gas reserves.

The length of time necessary for this determination depends on the specific technical or economic difficulties in assessing the recoverability of the reserves. If a determination is made that the well did not encounter oil and gas in economically viable quantities, the well costs are expensed to Exploration expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation costs, except for costs associated with seismic, topographical, geological, and geophysical surveys, are initially capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. Exploration and evaluation assets are recognized at cost less impairment, if any, as property, plant and equipment until the existence (or absence) of commercial reserves has been established. The initial cost of exploration and evaluation assets acquired through a business combination is formed as a result of purchase price allocation. The cost allocation to mineral rights to proved properties and mineral rights to unproved properties is performed based on the respective oil and gas reserves information. Exploration and evaluation assets are subject to technical, commercial and management review as well as review for indicators of impairment at least once a year. This is to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When indicators of impairment are present, an impairment test is performed.

If, subsequently, commercial reserves are discovered, the carrying value, less losses from impairment of the respective exploration and evaluation assets, is classified as oil and gas properties (development assets). However, if no commercial reserves are discovered, such costs are expensed after exploration and evaluation activities have been completed.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Development and production

Oil and gas properties (development assets) are accounted for on a field-by-field basis and represent (1) capitalized costs to develop discovered commercial reserves and to put fields into production, and (2) exploration and evaluation costs incurred to discover commercial reserves reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets to oil and gas properties (development assets) following the discovery of commercial reserves.

The cost of oil and gas properties (development assets) also includes the expenditures to acquire such assets, directly identifiable overhead expenses, capitalized financing costs and related asset retirement (decommissioning) obligation costs. Oil and gas properties (development assets) are generally recognized as construction in progress.

Following the commencement of commercial production, oil and gas properties (development assets) are reclassified as oil and gas properties (production assets).

Other property, plant and equipment

Other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost as of the acquisition date, except for property, plant and equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2009, which is stated at deemed cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment. The cost of maintenance, repairs, and the replacement of minor items of property is charged to operating expenses. Renewals and betterments of assets are capitalized.

Upon the sale or retirement of property, plant and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts. Any resulting gains or losses are included in profit or loss.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization

Oil and gas properties are depleted using the unit-of-production method on a field-by-field basis starting from the commencement of commercial production.

In applying the unit-of-production method to mineral licenses, the depletion rate is based on total proved reserves. In applying the unit-of-production method to producing wells and the related oil and gas infrastructure, the depletion rate is based on proved developed reserves.

Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives from the time they are ready for use, except for catalysts which are amortized using the unit-of-production method.

Components of other property, plant and equipment and their respective estimated useful lives are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	**Useful life, not more than**
Buildings and structures	30-45 years
Plant and machinery	5-25 years
Vehicles and other property, plant and equipment	6-10 years
Service vessels	20 years
Offshore drilling assets	20 years

Land generally has an indefinite useful life and is therefore not depreciated.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Construction grants

The Company recognizes construction grants from local governments when there is a reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached and that the grant will be received. The construction grants are accounted for as a reduction of the cost of the asset for which the grant is received.

Impairment of non-current assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash-generating unit may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the Company considers internal and external sources of information. It considers at least the following:

External sources of information:

- during the period, an asset's market value has declined significantly more than would be expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use;
- significant changes with an adverse effect on the Company have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the Company operates or in the market to which an asset is dedicated;
- market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating an asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially;
- the carrying amount of the net assets of the Company is more than its market capitalization.

Internal sources of information:

- evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset;
- significant changes with an adverse effect on the Company have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used (e.g., the asset becoming idle, or the useful life of an asset is reassessed as finite rather than indefinite);
- information on dividends from a subsidiary, joint venture or associate;
- evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of an asset is, or will be, worse than expected. Such evidence includes the existence of:
    - cash flows on acquiring the asset, or subsequent cash needs for operating or maintaining it, that are significantly higher than those originally budgeted;
    - actual net cash flows or operating profit or loss flowing from the asset that are significantly worse than those budgeted;
    - a significant decline in budgeted net cash flows or operating profit, or a significant increase in budgeted losses, flowing from the asset;
    - operating losses or net cash outflows for the asset, when current period amounts are aggregated with budgeted amounts for the future.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-current assets (continued)

The following factors indicate that exploration and evaluation assets may be impaired:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area;
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of:

- the value in use of an asset (cash-generating unit); and
- the fair value of an asset (cash-generating unit) less costs to sell.

If the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets, its recoverable amount is determined for the asset's cash-generating unit.

The Company initially measures the value in use of a cash-generating unit. When the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is greater than its value in use, the Company measures the unit's fair value for the purpose of measuring the recoverable amount. When the fair value is less than the carrying value an impairment loss is recognized.

Value in use is determined by discounting the estimated value of the future cash inflows expected to be derived from the asset or cash-generating unit, including cash inflows from its sale. The value of the future cash inflows from a cash-generating unit is determined based on the forecast approved by management of the business unit to which the unit in question pertains.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date the Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortised cost, and at fair value through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract to which the impairment requirements apply. Requirements of IFRS 9 concerning impairment do not apply to equity instruments of any category as well as to the instruments at fair value though profit or loss.

The allowance for financial asset at amortised cost is recognized in profit or loss in correspondence with a balance sheet account reducing the carrying amount of the financial asset. The allowance for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income shall be recognized in other comprehensive income and shall not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Expected credit losses for significant counterparties, including banks, are determined based on credit rating of particular counterparty and relevant probability of default.

Total increase in the allowance for financial assets totaled RUB 60 billion in 2019; total decrease of this allowance for the same year totaled RUB 16 billion; above mentioned movements are recognized within the Statement of profit or loss of the Company.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Capitalized interest

Interest expense on borrowed funds used for capital construction projects and the acquisition of property, plant and equipment is capitalized provided that the interest expense could have been avoided if the Company had not made capital investments. Interest is capitalized only during the period when construction activities are actually in progress and until the resulting properties are put into operation.

Capitalized borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Leasing agreements

In respect of the contracts (or separate components of a contract), which convey to the Company the right to control the use of an identified asset (as it is determined in IFRS 16 *Lease*) for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date. Non-lease components of the contract are accounted for in accordance with other relevant IFRS.

In accordance with requirements of IFRS 16 *Lease* para 3-8, the Company does not apply the Standard to leases to explore for or use minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources and to leases of wells, to short-term leases (taking into consideration economically feasible prolongations), as well as to leases for which the underlying asset is of low value (less kRUB 300).

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both: periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate, as interest rate implicit in the lease, as a rule, can not be readily determined. As the finance function lays predominantly within the parent company, incremental borrowing rates are calculated centrally, except for the banks of the Group and cases of direct financing of the subsidiaries.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost, which comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee, an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Lease payments are evenly distributed between finance expenses and a decrease of a lease liability so that a constant periodic rate of interest is produced on the remaining balance of the lease liability. Finance expenses are recognized in Consolidated statement of profit or loss.

In respect of subsequent accounting of a leased property the same accounting policies are applied as for the owned assets, e.g. depreciation charge policy.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations

The Company has asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations associated with its core business activities. The nature of the assets and potential obligations are as follows:

The Company's exploration, development and production activities involve the use of wells, related equipment and operating sites, oil gathering and treatment facilities, tank farms and in-field pipelines. Generally, licenses and other regulatory acts require that such assets be decommissioned upon the completion of production. According to these requirements, the Company is obliged to decommission wells, dismantle equipment, restore the sites and perform other related activities. The Company's estimates of these obligations are based on current regulatory or license requirements, as well as actual dismantling and other related costs. These liabilities are measured by the Company using the present value of the estimated future costs of decommissioning of these assets. The discount rate is reviewed at each reporting date and reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

In accordance with IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") Interpretation 1 *Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities*, the provision is reviewed at each balance sheet date as follows:

- upon changes in the estimates of future cash flows (e.g., the costs of and timeframe for abandoning one well) or the discount rate, changes in the amount of the liability are included in the cost of the item of property, plant, and equipment, whereby such cost may not be negative and may not exceed the recoverable value of the item of property, plant, and equipment;
- any changes in the liability due to its nearing maturity (change in the discount) are recognized in Finance expenses.

The Company's refining and distribution activities involve refining operations, marine and other distribution terminals, and retail sales. The Company's refining operations consist of major petrochemical operations and industrial complexes. Legal or contractual asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations related to petrochemical, oil refining and distribution activities are not recognized due to the limited history of such activities in these segments, the lack of clear legal requirements as to the recognition of obligations, as well as the fact that decommissioning periods for such assets are not determinable.

Because of the reasons described above, the fair value of an asset retirement (decommissioning) obligation in the refining and distribution segment cannot be reasonably estimated.

Due to continuous changes in the Russian regulatory and legal environment, there could be future changes to the requirements and contingencies associated with the retirement of long-lived assets.

Income tax

Since 2012 Russian tax legislation has allowed income taxes to be calculated on a consolidated basis. The main subsidiaries of the Company were therefore combined into a consolidated group of taxpayers (Note 40). For subsidiaries which are not included in the consolidated group of taxpayers, income tax is calculated on an individual subsidiary basis. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements in the amount determined by the Company in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Income tax (continued)

A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill;
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which:
    - is not a business combination; and
    - affects neither accounting profit, nor taxable profit;
- investments in subsidiaries when the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A prior period tax loss planned to be used to reduce the current or future amount of income tax is recognized as a deferred tax asset.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination; and
- at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, to the extent that the following two conditions are met:

- the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

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

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the taxation authority of the same jurisdiction and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date.

The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as Non-current Deferred tax assets and Non-current Deferred tax liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Recognition of revenues

Revenues are recognized when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset, which usually occurs when the title is passed, provided that the contract price is fixed or determinable and collectability of the amount of the consideration is probable. Specifically, domestic sales of crude oil and gas, as well as petroleum products and materials are usually recognized when title passes. For export sales, title generally passes at the border of the Russian Federation. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts, volume rebates and reimbursable taxes.

Sales of support services are recognized as services are performed provided that the service price can be determined and no significant uncertainties regarding the receipt of revenues exist.

Transportation expenses

Transportation expenses recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represent all expenses incurred by the Company to transport crude oil for refining and to end customers, and to deliver petroleum products from refineries to end customers (these may include pipeline tariffs and any additional railroad transportation costs, handling costs, port fees, sea freight and other costs).

Refinery maintenance costs

The Company recognizes the costs of overhauls and preventive maintenance performed with respect to oil refining assets as expenses when incurred.

Environmental liabilities

Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations, and do not have a future economic benefit, are expensed. Liabilities for these expenditures are recorded when environmental assessments or clean-ups are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated.

Accounting for contingencies

Certain conditions may exist as of the date of these consolidated financial statements which may further result in a loss to the Company, but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company's management makes an assessment of such contingent liabilities which is based on assumptions and is a matter of opinion. In assessing loss contingencies relating to legal or tax proceedings that involve the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company, after consultation with legal or tax advisors, evaluates the perceived merits of any legal or tax proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

Provisions and contingent liabilities do not constitute finally asserted legal obligations of PJSC "Rosneft Oil Company".

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a loss will be incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability is accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable, but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Accounting for contingencies (continued)

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve financial guarantees, in which case the nature of the guarantee would be disclosed. However, in some instances in which disclosure is not otherwise required, the Company may disclose contingent liabilities or other uncertainties of an unusual nature which, in the judgment of management after consultation with its legal or tax counsel, may be of interest to shareholders or others.

Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities

Refundable taxes (excise and value-added tax ("VAT")) are deducted from revenues. Other taxes and duties are not deducted from revenues and are recognized as expenses in Taxes other than income tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

VAT and excise receivable and payable are recognized as Prepayments and other current assets and Other tax liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet, respectively.

Excises non-refundable by customers

Excises non-refundable by customers are presented within Taxes other than income tax in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss. The expenses mentioned above are decreased by reverse excise on petroleum crudes.

Tax on additional income (AIT)

AIT is recognized as an expense within Taxes other than income tax in Consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Russian rubles, which is the functional currency of Rosneft Oil Company and all of its subsidiaries operating in the Russian Federation. The functional currency of the foreign subsidiaries is generally the U.S. dollar.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of these transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates are recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities designated as foreign currency cash flow hedging instruments are recognized within other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the period when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Functional and presentation currency (continued)

The Company's subsidiaries

The results and financial position of all of the Company's subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates that have a functional currency which is different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at that reporting date;
- income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and each statement of other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income.

Prepayment on oil and petroleum products supply agreements

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into long-term oil supply contracts. The contract terms may require the buyer to make a prepayment.

The Company considers long-term oil supply contracts to be regular-way sale contracts entered into and continued to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of non-financial items in accordance with the Company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements. Regular-way sale contracts are exempted from the scope of IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

Conditions for meeting the definition of a regular-way sale are not met if either of the following applies:

- the ability to settle net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, is not explicit in the terms of the contract, but the Company has a practice of settling similar contracts net in cash or via another financial instrument or by exchanging financial instruments (whether with the counterparty, by entering into offsetting contracts or by selling the contract before its exercise or lapse);
- for similar contracts, the Company has a practice of taking delivery of the underlying goods and selling them within a short period after delivery for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or from a dealer's margin.

Prepayments received for the delivery of goods or respective deferred revenue are accounted for as non-financial liabilities because the outflow of economic benefits associated with them is the delivery of goods and services rather than a contractual obligation to pay cash or another financial asset.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of the new standards and interpretations as well as amendments to existing standards effective as of January 1, 2019.

The following standards were applied for the first time in 2019:

- *IFRS 16 Leases*. The new standard, issued in 2016, replaces the previous leases standard, IAS 17 *Leases*, and the related interpretations; IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases thus establishing a single lessee accounting model.

  The Company elected to apply the modified retrospective approach which provides for recognition of the cumulative effect of initial application at the date of the initial application i.e. January 1, 2019.

  At the date of initial application the Company used the transition practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as finance or operating leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that have a lease term of 12 months or less (including all economically reasonable prolongation options) and do not contain a purchase option, and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (below RUR 300 thousand). The Company did not use hindsight at initial application of the Standard.

  One-off increase in non-current assets and financial liabilities due to recognition of leases previously classified as an operating lease applying IAS 17 totaled RUB 103 billion as of January 1, 2019.

  This amount can be reconciled to the undiscounted future minimum lease payments under the operating lease agreements disclosed in the annual consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2018 as follows:

Future minimum lease payments under operating lease agreements as of December 31, 2018	**312**
Effect of discounting using incremental borrowing rate as of the date of initial application	(178)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	**134**
Decreased by the present value of the following:	
- payments for the rent of land related to exploration and evaluation and for rent of wells	(16)
- payments upon contracts with a lease term of 12 months or less (including all economically reasonable prolongation options)	(12)
- payments for leases of low-value items	(3)
Total	**103**

  Treatment for leases previously classified as finance leases at the date of initial recognition is disclosed in Note 24 “Leases”.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

- *IFRIC 23 Interpretation entitled Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments.* The IFRIC clarifies that for the purposes of calculating current and deferred tax, companies should use a tax treatment of uncertainties, which will probably be accepted by the tax authorities. The interpretation did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- *Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments named Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation.* The amendments relate to financial assets with an option of early prepayment, the conditions of which allow early prepayment in a variable amount, which in turn may exceed as well as may be lower than remaining outstanding cash flows. The amendments allow to measure such prepaid financial assets with so-called negative compensation at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income if a specified condition is met – instead of at fair value through profit or loss. The amendments did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements due to the absence of such instruments.

- *Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits named Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement.* The amendments specify how companies determine pension expenses when changes to a defined benefit pension plan occur. The amendments did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make a number of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The actual results, however, could differ from those estimates.

The most significant accounting estimates and assumptions used by the Company's management in preparing the consolidated financial statements include:

- estimation of oil and gas reserves;
- estimation of rights to, recoverability and useful lives of non-current assets;
- impairment of goodwill, fixed assets and right-of-use assets (Note 25 "Intangible assets and goodwill", Note 23 "Property, plant and equipment and construction in progress" and Note 24 "Lease agreements");
- estimated credit losses for accounts receivable (Note 20 "Accounts receivable" etc.);
- assessment of asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations (Note 3 "Significant accounting policies", section: "Asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations", and Note 32 "Provisions");
- assessment of legal and tax contingencies, recognition and disclosure of contingent liabilities (Note 40 "Contingencies");
- assessment of deferred income tax assets and liabilities (Note 3 "Significant accounting policies", section: "Income tax", and Note 15 "Income tax");
- assessment of environmental remediation obligations (Note 32 "Provisions" and Note 40 "Contingencies");
- fair value measurements (Note 37 "Fair value of financial instruments");
- purchase price allocation to the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed (Note 7 "Acquisition of subsidiaries and shares in joint operations");
- treatment of certain taxes as income taxes, production taxes or other taxes, e.g. treatment of the tax on additional income (Note 3 "Significant accounting policies").

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Significant estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts are those used in determining the economic recoverability of reserves.

Such estimates and assumptions may change over time when new information becomes available, e.g.:

- more detailed information on reserves was obtained (either as a result of more detailed engineering calculations or additional exploration drilling activities);
- supplemental activities to enhance oil recovery were conducted;
- changes were made in economic estimates and assumptions (e.g. a change in pricing factors).

5. New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*. IFRS 17 establishes a single framework for the accounting for insurance contracts and contains requirements for related disclosures. The new standard replaces IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. The Company does not expect the standard to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In March 2018, the IASB issued a revised version of Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. In particular, the revised version introduces new definitions of assets and liabilities, as well as amended definitions of income and expenses. The new version is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 2020. The Company does not expect the revised version of *Conceptual Framework* to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. The amendments enhance definition of a business set out by the standard. The amendments are effective for acquisitions to occur on or after January 1, 2020; earlier application is permitted. Since the amendments apply prospectively to transactions or other events after the date of first application the Company will not be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. The amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 introduce new definition of material. The amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2020; earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In September 2019, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial instruments: Disclosures* and IFRS 9 *Financial instruments* named *Interest Rate Benchmark Refor*m. The amendments provide relief from certain requirements of hedge accounting, as their fulfillment can lead to discontinuation of hedge accounting due to uncertainty caused by the reform. The amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2020; earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* named *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*. The amendments clarify requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2022; earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements, as the Company already applies criteria set by the amendments.

The Company does not plan for early adoption in respect of above-mentioned new standards and amendments to existing standards to which this option is available.

6. Capital and financial risk management

Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize the cost of capital in order to enhance value to shareholders. Total capital employed and financial liabilities less liquid financial assets are non-IFRS measures.

The Company's management performs a regular assessment of the financial liabilities less liquid financial assets to capital employed ratio to ensure it meets the Company's requirements to fulfil the Company's commitments and to retain strong financial stability.

The Company's employed capital is calculated as the sum of equity attributable to equity holders of Rosneft: share capital, reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests; financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, other financial liabilities, as reported in the consolidated balance sheet, less liquid financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents, other short-term financial assets and certain long-term deposits. The Company's financial liabilities less liquid financial assets to capital employed ratio was as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Financial liabilities less liquid financial assets to capital employed ratio, %	**37.0%**	37.9%

Financial risk management

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to the following financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has introduced a risk management system and developed a number of procedures to measure, assess and monitor risks and select the relevant risk management techniques.

The Company has developed, documented and approved the relevant policies pertaining to market, credit and liquidity risks and the use of derivative financial instruments.

Foreign currency risk

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the U.S. dollar and euro. Foreign exchange risk arises from assets, liabilities, commercial transactions and financing denominated in foreign currencies.

The carrying values of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are presented in the table below:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	As of December 31,		As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
US$	**1,351**	864	**(1,688)**	(1,969)
EUR	**138**	684	**(330)**	(340)
Total	**1,489**	1,548	**(2,018)**	(2,309)

6. Capital and financial risk management (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

The Company seeks to identify and manage foreign exchange rate risk in a comprehensive manner, including an integrated analysis of natural economic hedges, in order to benefit from the correlation between income and expenses. The Company chooses the currency in which to hold cash, such as the Russian ruble, U.S. dollar or other currency for short-term risk management purposes.

The long-term risk management strategy of the Company may involve the use of derivative or non-derivative financial instruments in order to minimize foreign exchange rate risk exposure.

Cash flow hedging of the Company's future exports

The Company designated certain U.S. dollar-denominated borrowings as a hedge of the expected highly probable U.S. dollar-denominated export revenue stream in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

A portion of future monthly export revenues expected to be received in U.S. dollars was designated as a hedged item. The nominal amounts of the hedged item and the hedging instruments were equal. To the extent that a change in the foreign currency rate impacts the fair value of the hedging instrument, the effects are recognized in other comprehensive income or loss and then reclassified to profit or loss in the period in which the hedged item affects the profit or loss.

The Company's foreign currency risk management strategy is to hedge future export revenue in the amount of the net monetary position in U.S. dollars. The Company aligns the hedged nominal amount to the net monetary position in U.S. dollars on a periodical basis. As of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 hedge instruments are not designated.

The impact of foreign exchange cash flow hedges recognized in other comprehensive income is set out below:

	2019			2018		
	Before income tax	**Income tax**	**Net of tax**	**Before income tax**	**Income tax**	**Net of tax**
Total recognized in other comprehensive (loss)/income as of the beginning of the year	**(144)**	**29**	**(115)**	(290)	58	(232)
Foreign exchange effects recognized during the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Foreign exchange effects reclassified to profit or loss	**146**	**(29)**	**117**	146	(29)	117
Total recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**146**	**(29)**	**117**	146	(29)	117
Total recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss) as of the end of the year	**2**	**–**	**2**	(144)	29	(115)

The schedule of the expected reclassification of the accumulated foreign exchange effects from other comprehensive income to profit or loss, as of December 31, 2019, is presented below:

Year	**2020**	**2021**	**Total**
Reclassification	2	–	**2**
Income tax	–	–	**–**
Total, net of tax	**2**	**–**	**2**

6. Capital and financial risk management (continued)

Analysis of sensitivity of financial instruments to foreign exchange risk

The level of currency risk is assessed on a monthly basis using mathematical modeling methods (Monte Carlo method), as well as sensitivity analysis and is maintained within the limits adopted in line with the Company's policy. The table below summarizes the impact on the Company's income before income tax and equity of the depreciation/(appreciation) of the U.S. dollar and euro against the Russian ruble.

	U.S. dollar effect		Euro effect	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Currency rate change in %	**7.74%**	13.97%	**7.48%**	13.64%
Gain/(loss)	**34/(34)**	85/(85)	**(6)/6**	42/(42)
Equity	**(56)/56**	(112)/112	**(1)/1**	(3)/3

Interest rate risk

Loans and borrowings raised at variable interest rates expose the Company to interest rate risk arising from the possible movement of variable elements of the overall interest rate.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company's variable rate liabilities totaled RUB 2,222 billion (net of interest payable). The Company analyzes its interest rate exposure, including by performing scenario analysis to measure the impact of an interest rate shift on annual income before income tax.

The table below summarizes the impact of a potential increase or decrease in interest rates on the Company's profit before tax, as applied to the variable element of interest rates on loans and borrowings. The increase/decrease is based on the management estimates of potential interest rate movements.

	Increase/decrease in interest rate	Effect on income before income tax
	basis points	RUB billion
2019	**+4**	**(1)**
	-4	**1**
2018	+5	(1)
	-5	1

The sensitivity analysis is limited to variable rate loans and borrowings and is conducted with all other variables held constant. The analysis is prepared with the assumption that the amount of variable rate liability outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the whole year. The interest rate on variable rate loans and borrowings will effectively change throughout the year in response to fluctuations in market interest rates.

The impact measured through the sensitivity analysis does not take into account other potential changes in economic conditions that may accompany the relevant changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk

The Company controls its own exposure to credit risk. All external customers and their financial guarantors, other than related parties, undergo a creditworthiness check (including sellers of goods and services who act on a prepayment basis). The Company performs an ongoing assessment and monitoring of the financial position and the risk of default. As of December 31, 2019, management assessed the impact of credit risk (if materialized) on the Company's net profit as low. The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying value of financial assets recognized on the consolidated balance sheet, taking into consideration the information disclosed in Note 40 "Contingencies. Guarantees and indemnities issued".

6. Capital and financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

In addition, as part of its cash management and credit risk function, the Company regularly evaluates the creditworthiness of financial and banking institutions where it deposits cash and performs trade finance operations. The Company primarily has banking relationships with the Russian subsidiaries of large international banking institutions and certain large Russian banks.

Liquidity risk

The Company has mature liquidity risk management processes covering short-term, mid-term and long-term funding. Liquidity risk is controlled through maintaining sufficient reserves and the adequate amount of committed credit facilities and loan funds. Management regularly monitors projected and actual cash flow information, analyzes the repayment schedules of the existing financial assets and liabilities, including upcoming un-accrued interest payments, and performs annual detailed budgeting procedures.

The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are presented below:

Year ended December 31, 2019	**On demand**	**< 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities	**–**	**952**	**2,724**	**802**	**4,478**
Lease liabilities	**–**	**32**	**68**	**188**	**288**
Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors	**–**	**544**	**–**	**–**	**544**
Salary and other benefits payable	**–**	**102**	**–**	**–**	**102**
Current operating liabilities of subsidiary banks	**91**	**352**	**38**	**–**	**481**
Dividends payable	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**1**
Other accounts payable	**–**	**19**	**–**	**–**	**19**
Derivative financial liabilities	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**1**

Year ended December 31, 2018	**On demand**	**< 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities	–	1,169	3,379	752	5,300
Finance lease liabilities	–	9	19	18	46
Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors	–	452	–	–	452
Salary and other benefits payable	–	88	–	–	88
Current operating liabilities of subsidiary banks	77	376	17	–	470
Dividends payable	–	1	–	–	1
Other accounts payable	–	63	–	–	63
Derivative financial liabilities	–	33	–	–	33

7. Acquisitions of subsidiaries and shares in joint operations

Acquisitions of 2019

Acquisition of an additional interest in LLC "Sibintek"

In December 2019 the Company acquired 49.5132% shares in LLC "Sibintek" ("Sibintek"). The consideration amounted to RUB 842 million. Increasing its share up to 98.5% allows the Company to obtain control over "Sibintek" in accordance with IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*. Sibintek is a provider of IT services.

As of December 31, 2019 the Company has not yet completed the assessment of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed will be completed within 12 months from the acquisition date.

The following table summarizes the Company's preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	2
Accounts receivable	1
Inventories	5
Prepayments and other current assets	2
Total current assets	**10**
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	5
Intangible assets	5
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2
Total non-current assets	**12**
Total assets	**22**
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15
Other tax liabilities	2
Total current liabilities	**17**
Non-current liabilities	
Deferred tax liabilities	1
Total non-current liabilities	**1**
Total liabilities	**18**
Identifiable net assets at fair value	**4**
Fair value of cash consideration transferred	1
Investment in associate	3
Consideration transferred to be included for the purpose of goodwill	**4**
Excluding identifiable net assets	(4)
Goodwill	**–**

Cash flows arising on the acquisition:

Cash acquired as a result of the acquisition	2
Cash paid	1
Net cash inflow	**1**

7. Acquisitions of subsidiaries and shares in joint operations (continued)

Acquisitions of 2019 (continued)

Had the LLC "Sibintek" acquisition taken place at the beginning of the reporting period (January 1, 2019), revenues and net income of the combined entity would have been RUB 8,678 billion and RUB 807 billion, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2019.

As of January 13, 2020 the Company acquired the additional 1.5% of Sibintek shares for the amount of RUB 25.5 mln increasing the Company's participation in Sibintek up to 100%.

Acquisition of 100% shares in the entities of "Petersburg Fuel Company" group

In July 2019 Company completed the acquisition of 100% shares in "Petersburg Fuel Company" group ("PTK"). Fair value of consideration amounted to RUB 13 billion, including contingent consideration. The acquisition of PTK is in line with the Company's strategy aimed at developing the retail business and expanding its presence in key regions of the country.

As of December 31, 2019 the Company has not yet completed the assessment of the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed will be completed within 12 months from the acquisition date.

Company's preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is summarized in the table below:

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Accounts receivable and other assets	1
Total current asstes	**1**
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	17
Total non-current assets	**17**
Total assets	**18**
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1
Loans and borrowings and other liabilities	1
Total current liabilities	**2**
Non-current liabilities	
Loans and borrowings and other liabilities	1
Deferred tax liabilities	2
Total non-current liabilities	**3**
Total liabilities	**5**
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	**13**
Total consideration transferred	**13**

Had the "PTK" acquisition taken place at the beginning of the reporting period (January 1, 2019), revenues and net income of the combined entity for the year ended December 31, 2019 would have been RUB 8,680 billion and RUB 806 billion, respectively.

7. Acquisitions of subsidiaries and shares in joint operations (continued)

Acquisitions of 2018

Acquisition of interests in joint ventures with ExxonMobil

During the second quarter of 2018, following ExxonMobil withdrawal from several joint projects, the Company completed acquisition of interests in the joint ventures with ExxonMobil and obtained control.

The following table summarizes the Company's final allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	1
Restricted cash	4
Other current assets	2
Total current assets	**7**
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	2
Total non-current assets	**2**
Total assets	**9**
Identifiable net assets excluding intercompany liabilities and claims existing prior to the acquisition	**9**
Fair value of cash consideration transferred	–
Fair value of the Company's investments in joint ventures	6
Changes in the Company's liabilities as a result of acquisition of control	(11)
Total gain on bargain purchase	14

The gain on re-measurement of the Company's investments previously held in the joint ventures to the fair value at acquisition date amounted to RUB 5 billion and is included in Other income.

8. Segment information

The Company determines its operating segments based on the nature of their operations. The performance of these operating segments is assessed by management on a regular basis. The Exploration and production segment is engaged in field exploration and the production of crude oil and natural gas. The Refining and distribution segment is engaged in processing crude oil and other hydrocarbons into petroleum products, as well as in the purchase, sale and transportation of crude oil and petroleum products. Corporate and other unallocated activities are not part of any operating segment and include corporate activity, activities involved in field development, the maintenance of infrastructure and the functioning of the first two segments, as well as banking and finance services, and other activities. Substantially all of the Company's operations and assets are located in the Russian Federation.

Segment performance is evaluated based on both revenues and operating income, which are measured on the same basis as in the consolidated financial statements, but with intersegment transactions revalued at market prices.

8. Segment information (continued)

The performance of the operating segments in 2019 is shown below:

	Exploration and production	Refining and distribution	Corporate and other unallocated activities	Adjustments	Consolidated
Total revenues and equity share in profits of associates and joint ventures	**4,781**	**8,641**	**172**	**(4,918)**	**8,676**
Including: equity share in profits of associates and joint ventures	*64*	*32*	*4*	–	*100*
Costs and expenses					
Costs and expenses other than depreciation, depletion and amortization	**2,912**	**8,460**	**230**	**(4,918)**	**6,684**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**560**	**113**	**14**	–	**687**
Total costs and expenses	**3,472**	**8,573**	**244**	**(4,918)**	**7,371**
Operating income	**1,309**	**68**	**(72)**	–	**1,305**
Finance income	–	–	**143**	–	**143**
Finance expenses	–	–	**(227)**	–	**(227)**
Total finance expenses	–	–	**(84)**	–	**(84)**
Other income	–	–	**11**	–	**11**
Other expenses	–	–	**(153)**	–	**(153)**
Foreign exchange differences	–	–	**64**	–	**64**
Realized foreign exchange differences on hedge instruments	–	–	**(146)**	–	**(146)**
Income before income tax	**1,309**	**68**	**(380)**	–	**997**
Income tax expense	**(249)**	**(7)**	**64**	–	**(192)**
Net income	**1,060**	**61**	**(316)**	–	**805**

8. Segment information (continued)

The performance of the operating segments in 2018 is shown below:

	Exploration and production	Refining and distribution	Corporate and other unallocated activities	Adjustments	Consolidated
Total revenues and equity share in profits of associates and joint ventures	4,679	8,255	136	(4,832)	8,238
Including: equity share in profits of associates and joint ventures	*76*	*5*	*1*	–	*82*
Costs and expenses					
Costs and expenses other than depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,863	8,092	196	(4,832)	6,319
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	504	123	8	–	635
Total costs and expenses	3,367	8,215	204	(4,832)	6,954
Operating income	1,312	40	(68)	–	1,284
Finance income	–	–	122	–	122
Finance expenses	–	–	(290)	–	(290)
Total finance expenses	–	–	(168)	–	(168)
Other income	–	–	49	–	49
Other expenses	–	–	(294)	–	(294)
Foreign exchange differences	–	–	107	–	107
Realized foreign exchange differences on hedge instruments	–	–	(146)	–	(146)
Income before income tax	1,312	40	(520)	–	832
Income tax expense	(246)	(8)	71	–	(183)
Net income	1,066	32	(449)	–	649

Oil, gas, petroleum products and petrochemicals sales comprise the following (based on the country indicated in the bill of lading):

	2019	2018
International sales of crude oil, petroleum products and petrochemicals – non-CIS	**6,126**	5,791
International sales of crude oil and petroleum products – CIS, other than Russia	**335**	357
Domestic sales of crude oil, petroleum products and petrochemicals	**1,770**	1,694
Sales of gas	**259**	234
Total oil, gas, petroleum products and petrochemicals sales	**8,490**	8,076

The Company is not dependent on any of its major customers or any one particular customer, as there is a liquid market for crude oil and petroleum products.

9. Taxes other than income tax

Taxes other than income tax for the years ended December 31 comprise the following:

	2019	2018
Mineral extraction tax	**2,185**	2,258
Excise tax	**260**	327
Property tax	**40**	42
Insurance contributions	**75**	67
Tax on additional income from production of hydrocarbons	**96**	–
Other	**10**	7
Total taxes	**2,666**	2,701

In accordance with the Federal Law No. 199-FZ *On Amending Parts One and Two of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation* enacted on July 19, 2018 the tax on additional income (hereinafter AIT) from production of hydrocarbons was introduced for a number of oil fields starting from January 1, 2019. The AIT tax rate is 50% charged on the income from the hydrocarbons sales calculated as the difference between the estimated sales revenues and certain costs associated with the production, preparation and transportation of hydrocarbons. At the same time the MET for these oil fields is charged at a reduced rate. Several Company's oil fields have implemented the new tax regime starting from January 1, 2019.

10. Export customs duty

Export customs duty for the years ended December 31 comprises the following:

	2019	2018
Export customs duty on oil sales	**583**	777
Export customs duty on petroleum products and petrochemicals sales	**210**	284
Total export customs duty	**793**	1,061

11. Finance income

Finance income for the years ended December 31 comprises the following:

	2019	2018
Interest income on		
Financial assets measured:		
- at amortized cost	**59**	46
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	**24**	14
- at fair value through profit or loss	**7**	9
Long-term advances issued (Note 28)	**21**	41
Total interest income	**111**	110
Decrease in allowance for expected credit losses on debt financial assets at amortized cost	**1**	1
Change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**21**	2
Net gain from operations with derivative financial instruments	**4**	1
Gain from disposal of financial assets	**1**	3
Other finance income	**5**	5
Total finance income	**143**	122

12. Finance expenses

Finance expenses for the years ended December 31 comprise the following:

	2019	2018
Interest expenses on		
Loans and borrowings	**(111)**	(133)
Interest on the lease liability	**(6)**	(2)
Prepayment on long-term oil and petroleum products supply agreements (Note 33)	**(70)**	(91)
Other interest expenses	**(15)**	(8)
Total interest expenses	**(202)**	(234)
Increase in provision due to the unwinding of a discount	**(19)**	(19)
Increase in allowance for expected credit losses on debt financial assets:		
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(2)**	(4)
- at amortised cost	**(3)**	(3)
Change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**–**	(12)
Net loss from operations with derivative financial instruments	**–**	(17)
Other finance expenses	**(1)**	(1)
Total finance expenses	**(227)**	(290)

13. Other income and expenses

Other income for the years ended December 31 comprises the following:

	2019	2018
Compensation payment for licenses from joint venture parties	**–**	1
Insurance recoveries	**2**	3
Gain on re-measurement of fair value of the Company's investments in joint ventures	**–**	6
Gain on bargain purchase	**–**	20
Gain on out-of-court settlement	**–**	13
Other	**9**	6
Total other income	**11**	49

Other expenses for the years ended December 31 comprise the following:

	2019	2018
Sale and disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**(16)**	(14)
Impairment of assets	**(74)**	(219)
Disposal of non-production assets	**–**	(1)
Provision for legal claims	**–**	(13)
Social payments, charity, financial aid	**(21)**	(23)
Other	**(42)**	(24)
Total other expenses	**(153)**	(294)

13. Other income and expenses (continued)

Impairment of assets

In March 2019, the Government of the Russian Federation and oil companies prolonged the agreement on the stabilization and development of the domestic petroleum products market. The agreement pegged small wholesale petroleum products prices to the set of indicative prices provided for in the agreement. Furthermore, the agreement limited the petroleum products retail prices growth rate to the forecasted average annualized inflation level. Taking this into consideration during the preparation of the Interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company estimated the value-in-use of the distribution assets of the Refining and Distribution segment in a conservative scenario and, RUB 80 billion of impairment loss was recognized in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2019. Key assumptions applied were as follows: petroleum products gross distribution margin - RUB 2.3 thousand to RUB 2.9 thousand per tonne; forecasted sales volumes, - based on the relevant business plan parameters; and the 9.1% p.a. discount rate, derived from the Company's weighted average cost of capital adjusted to determine the pre-tax discount rate.

During 2019 the Company continued to monitor the domestic petroleum products market. In June 2019 the agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and oil companies on the stabilization and development of the domestic petroleum products market expired. At the same time, on July 1, 2019 certain changes were applied to the reverse excise compensation mechanism calculation which had a positive impact on the compensation to the oil companies. These changes together with the established practice of the reverse excise compensation mechanism application facilitated the containment of the domestic wholesale prices and hence the higher than previously forecasted distribution margins, except for the distribution margins achieved by the entities located in Far East Federal District. Accordingly, the Company estimated the value in use of the distribution assets of the segment and partially reversed the impairment loss in the amount of RUB 48 billion in these consolidated financial statements.

Key assumptions applied to the calculation of value in use

Discounted cash flows are most sensitive to changes in the following factors:

- *Oil prices.* For the purposes of the impairment testing the Urals oil price was forecasted as follows: RUB 3.7 thousand per barrel for 2020-2022 and RUB 3.6 per barrel from 2023 onwards.
- *Petroleum products gross distribution margin.* The following average gross distribution margin for petroleum products was used in performed impairment test: from RUB 3.5 thousand to RUB 3.6 thousand per tonne in 2020 and onwards.
- *Sales volumes.* Forecasted sales volumes based on the business plan.
- *The discount rate.* The discount rate was derived from the Company's weighted average cost of capital adjusted todetermine the pre-tax discount rate of 8.3% p.a.

Provided all other assumptions stay constant, the decrease of the gross distribution margin will result in further impairment.

14. Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses for the years ended December 31 comprise the following:

	2019	2018
Salary	**294**	271
Statutory insurance contributions	**76**	68
Expenses on non-statutory defined contribution plan	**12**	12
Other employee benefits	**20**	15
Total personnel expenses	**402**	366

Personnel expenses are included in Production and operating expenses, General and administrative expenses and Other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

15. Income tax

Income tax expenses for the years ended December 31 comprise the following:

	2019	2018
Current income tax expense	**184**	175
Deferred tax expense due to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	**8**	8
Total income tax expense	**192**	183

Rosneft is appointed as the responsible taxpayer of the consolidated group of taxpayers (hereinafter “CGT”). As of December 31, 2019, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, CGT includes Rosneft and its 63 subsidiaries.

In 2019 and 2018, the Company’s subsidiaries domiciled in the Russian Federation applied the standard Russian income tax rate of 20%, except for those where regional tax relief is applied. The income tax rates applicable for subsidiaries incorporated in foreign jurisdictions are based on local regulations and vary from 0% to 34%.

15. Income tax (continued)

Temporary differences between these consolidated financial statements and tax records gave rise to the following deferred income tax assets and liabilities:

	Consolidated balance sheet as of December 31,		Consolidated statement of profit or loss for the years, ended December 31,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Short-term accounts receivable	**10**	9	**1**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**18**	14	**4**	–
Short-term accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**18**	15	**3**	2
Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities	**1**	4	**(3)**	(16)
Lease liabilities	**29**	5	**24**	5
Provisions	**12**	13	**(1)**	4
Tax loss carry forward	**68**	51	**17**	(7)
Other	**27**	23	**4**	11
Less: offset with deferred tax liabilities	***(150)***	*(106)*	**–**	–
Deferred tax assets	**33**	28	**49**	(1)
Inventories	**(10)**	(13)	**3**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**(644)**	(629)	**(21)**	(3)
Right-of-use assets	**(32)**	(8)	**(24)**	(8)
Mineral rights	**(258)**	(264)	**6**	3
Intangible assets	**(5)**	(9)	**4**	(4)
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**(8)**	(8)	**–**	–
Other	**(37)**	(12)	**(25)**	5
Less: offset with deferred tax assets	***150***	*106*	**–**	–
Deferred tax liabilities	**(844)**	(837)	**(57)**	(7)
Deferred income tax (expense)/benefit			**(8)**	(8)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(811)**	(809)		
Recognized in the consolidated balance sheet as following				
Deferred tax assets	**33**	28		
Deferred tax liabilities	**(844)**	(837)		
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(811)**	(809)		

The reconciliation of net deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	2019	**2018**
As of January 1	**(809)**	(788)
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9	**–**	5
Deferred tax expense recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	**(8)**	(8)
Acquisition of subsidiaries and shares in joint operations (Note 7)	**(3)**	(9)
Deferred tax income/(expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	**9**	(9)
As of December 31	**(811)**	(809)

15. Income tax (continued)

The reconciliation between actual income tax expense and theoretical income tax expense calculated as accounting profit multiplied by the 20% tax rate for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

	2019	2018
Income before income tax	**997**	832
Income tax at statutory rate of 20%	**199**	166
Increase/(decrease) resulting from:		
Effect of change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	**(1)**	13
Effect of income tax rates in other jurisdictions	**(3)**	–
Effect of special tax treatments	**5**	3
Effect of income tax reliefs	**(15)**	(24)
Effect of equity share in profits of associates and joint ventures	**(18)**	(14)
Effect of tax on intercompany dividends	**3**	6
Effect of tax on controlled investments in foreign subsidiaries	**–**	(3)
Effect from goodwill impairment	**–**	36
Effect from acquisition of interests in joint ventures	**–**	(8)
Effect from sale of shares in subsidiaries	**–**	1
Effect of prior period adjustments	**1**	(10)
Effect of non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses	**21**	17
Income tax	**192**	183

Unrecognized deferred tax assets in the consolidated balance sheet for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to RUB 74 billion and RUB 72 billion, respectively, related to unused tax losses. In respect of recognized deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward management considers it probable that future taxable profits will be available for the Company against which these tax losses can be utilized.

The total amount of temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized, amounted to RUB 958 billion as of December 31, 2019.

According to Russian tax legislation undistributed profit of foreign subsidiaries recognized as controlled foreign companies may form an additional tax base for Rosneft (and for certain Russian subsidiaries holding investments in foreign entities). In particular, undistributed 2019 profits of controlled foreign companies are included in the Company's tax base as of December 31, 2019 and recorded in the tax declaration. The consequences of taxation of controlled foreign companies are considered in the determination of current and deferred tax liabilities.

16. Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests include:

	As of December 31, 2019		2019	As of December 31, 2018		2018
	Non-controlling interest (%)	Non-controlling interest as of the end of the year	Non-controlling interest in net income	Non-controlling interest (%)	Non-controlling interest as of the end of the year	Non-controlling interest in net income
PJSC Bashneft Oil Company	**39.67**	**248**	**19**	39.67	240	30
LLC Taas-Yuriakh Neftegazodobycha	**49.90**	**121**	**30**	49.90	119	24
JSC Vankorneft	**49.90**	**120**	**29**	49.90	143	38
JSC Verkhnechonskneftegaz	**20.04**	**49**	**9**	20.05	48	10
LLC Kharampurneftegas	**49.00**	**35**	**1**	49.00	24	–
LLC Sorovskneft	**39.67**	**24**	**3**	39.67	21	1
PJSC Ufaorgsintez	**42.66**	**18**	**–**	42.66	18	–
LLC Bashneft-Dobycha	**39.67**	**8**	**1**	39.67	7	1
Non-controlling interests in other entities	**various**	**12**	**5**	various	4	(4)
Total non-controlling interests		**635**	**97**		624	100

Other changes in non-controlling interests recognized in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity relate mainly to contributions to assets of subsidiaries with non-controlling interests.

The summarized financial informationof subsidiaries (before intercompany eliminations) that have material non-controlling interests is provided below. intercompany eliminations.

Summarized statement of profit or loss for 2019	**PJSC Bashneft Oil Company**	**JSC Vankorneft**	**LLC Taas-Yuriakh Neftegazodobycha**
Revenues	**768**	**383**	**135**
Costs and other income and expenses	**(711)**	**(315)**	**(60)**
Income before income tax	**57**	**68**	**75**
Income tax expense	**(12)**	**(11)**	**(13)**
Net income	**45**	**57**	**62**
incl. attributable to non-controlling interests	***19***	***29***	***30***

Summarized statement of profit or loss for 2018	**PJSC Bashneft Oil Company**	**JSC Vankorneft**	**LLC Taas-Yuriakh Neftegazodobycha**
Revenues	803	426	99
Costs and other income and expenses	(707)	(335)	(41)
Income before income tax	96	91	58
Income tax expense	(19)	(15)	(10)
Net income	77	76	48
incl. attributable to non-controlling interests	*30*	*38*	*24*

16. Non-controlling interests (continued)

Summarized balance sheet as at December 31, 2019	PJSC Bashneft Oil Company	JSC Vankorneft	LLC Taas-Yuriakh Neftegazodobycha
Current assets	**916**	**70**	**41**
Non-current assets	**730**	**256**	**223**
Total assets	**1,646**	**326**	**264**
Current liabilities	**713**	**41**	**9**
Non-current liabilities	**219**	**35**	**29**
Equity	**714**	**250**	**226**
Total equity and liabilities	**1,646**	**326**	**264**
incl. non-controlling interests	***248***	***120***	***121***
Dividends declared to non-controlling interests	**11**	**52**	**28**

Summarized balance sheet as at December 31, 2018	PJSC Bashneft Oil Company	JSC Vankorneft	LLC Taas-Yuriakh Neftegazodobycha
Current assets	849	70	33
Non-current assets	768	302	223
Total assets	1,617	372	256
Current liabilities	698	43	8
Non-current liabilities	222	32	27
Equity	697	297	221
Total equity and liabilities	1,617	372	256
incl. non-controlling interests	*240*	*143*	*119*
Dividends declared to non-controlling interests	11	35	9

17. Earnings per share

For the years ended December 31 basic and diluted earnings per share comprise the following:

	2019	2018
Net income attributable to shareholders of Rosneft	**708**	549
Weighted average number of issued common shares outstanding (millions)	**10,598**	10,598
Total basic and diluted earnings per share (RUB)	**66.81**	51.80

18. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash on hand and in bank accounts in RUB	**14**	30
Cash on hand and in bank accounts in foreign currencies	**92**	572
Deposits	**109**	221
Other	**13**	9
Total cash and cash equivalents	**228**	832

18. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Cash accounts denominated in foreign currencies primarily comprise cash in U.S. dollars and euro.

Deposits are interest bearing and denominated in RUB and U.S. dollars.

Restricted cash includes the obligatory reserve of subsidiary banks with the CBR in the amount of RUB 7 billion and RUB 6 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

19. Other short-term financial assets

Other short-term financial assets comprise the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Bonds	**158**	162
Promissory notes	**151**	151
Shares	**46**	42
Loans granted under reverse repurchase agreements	**55**	56
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Bonds	**1**	1
Loans issued	**7**	–
Loans issued to associates and joint ventures	**19**	2
Deposits and certificates of deposit	**60**	218
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Deposits	**1**	1
Bonds	**1**	–
Derivative financial instruments	**2**	–
Total other short-term financial assets	**501**	633

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018 bonds and notes at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise the following:

	2019			2018		
Type of security	**Balance**	**Interest rate p.a.**	**Date of maturity**	**Balance**	**Interest rate p.a.**	**Date of maturity**
State and municipal bonds	**21**	2.5-12.66%	May 2020 – March 2033	18	2.5-14.15%	May 2019 – March 2033
Corporate bonds	**137**	3.15-14.25%	February 2020 – October 2029	144	2.95-14.25%	January 2019 – September 2032
Promissory notes	**151**	3.8-9.0%	January 2020 – December 2023	151	3.8-9.0%	January 2019 – December 2023
Total	**309**			313		

Investments in shares within other short-term financial assets are not held for trading and were designated to the FVOCI category at initial application of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, or at their initial recognition (in respect of shares acquired after January 1, 2018).

As of December 31, 2019, deposits and certificates of deposit are denominated mainly in U.S. dollars and earn interest from 1.85% to 5.25% p.a.

19. Other short-term financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at amortized cost are presented net of allowance for expected credit losses in the amount of RUB 3 billion as of December 31, 2019. The allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in the amount of RUB 8 billion as of December 31, 2019 is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses on other short-term financial assets:

	As of January 1, 2019	Increase in allowance	Decrease in allowance	Reclassifica-tion	As of December 31, 2019
Loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses:					
- on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**7**	1	–	–	**8**
- on financial assets at amortized cost	**1**	–	–	–	**1**
Loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses:					
- on financial assets at amortized cost	**2**	–	–	–	**2**

As of December 31, 2019 the Company has no financial assets, which were credit-impaired at initial recognition.

20. Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable include the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2018
Trade receivables	**678**	523
Bank loans to customers	**130**	124
Other accounts receivable	**37**	51
Total	**845**	698
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(95)**	(56)
Total accounts receivable, net of allowance	**750**	642

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018 accounts receivable were not pledged as collateral for loans and borrowings provided to the Company, except as discussed in Note 30.

20. Accounts receivable (continued)

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses on accounts receivable:

	As of January 1, 2019	Increase in allowance	Decrease in allowance	As of December 31, 2019
Allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses on trade receivables	**37**	20	(10)	**47**
Allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables	**–**	27	–	**27**
Allowance for expected credit losses on other accounts receivable	**19**	10	(8)	**21**
Total	**56**	57	(18)	**95**

Due to overall high credit quality and short-term nature of trade receivables, the allowance for expected credit losses for significant counterparties is determined based on 12-month expected credit losses. The Company has no trade receivables that were credit impaired upon initial recognition.

Allowance at the amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses was recognized during the reporting period due to occurrence of credit impairment of an asset, which was not credit impaired upon initial recognition.

21. Inventories

Inventories comprise the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Crude oil and gas	**135**	91
Petroleum products and petrochemicals	**186**	205
Materials and supplies	**117**	97
Total inventories	**438**	393

Petroleum products and petrochemicals include those designated both for sale and for own use.

For the years ended December 31:

	2019	**2018**
Cost of inventories recognized as an expense during the period	**1,669**	1,306

The cost of inventories recognized as expense during the period is included in Production and operating expenses, Cost of purchased oil, gas, petroleum products and refining costs and General and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

22. Prepayments and other current assets

Prepayments and other current assets comprise the following:

	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Value added tax and excise receivable	**183**	221
Prepayments to suppliers:	**209**	217
- Current portion of long-term prepayments issued	***64***	*148*
Settlements with customs	**34**	41
Profit and other tax payments	**35**	20
Other	**8**	11
Total prepayments and other current assets	**469**	510

Settlements with customs primarily represent export duties related to the export of crude oil and petroleum products (Note 10).

23. Property, plant and equipment

	Exploration and production	Refining and distribution	Corporate and other unallocated activities	Total
Cost as of January 1, 2018	8,719	2,172	139	11,030
Depreciation, depletion and impairment losses as of January 1, 2018	(2,628)	(478)	(44)	(3,150)
Net book value as of January 1, 2018	6,091	1,694	95	7,880
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment as of January 1, 2018	9	7	27	43
Total as of January 1, 2018	6,100	1,701	122	7,923
Cost				
Acquisitions of subsidiaries and shares in joint operations (Note 7)	2	–	2	4
Additions	995	130	5	1,130
Including capitalized expenses on loans and borrowings	*143*	*48*	–	*191*
Disposals and other movements	(61)	14	(8)	(55)
Foreign exchange differences	129	31	3	163
Cost of asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations	(27)	–	–	(27)
As of December 31, 2018	9,757	2,347	141	12,245
Depreciation, depletion and impairment losses				
Depreciation and depletion charge	(519)	(113)	(8)	(640)
Disposals and other movements	40	(14)	3	29
Impairment of assets	(17)	(12)	–	(29)
Foreign exchange differences	(59)	(3)	(1)	(63)
As of December 31, 2018	(3,183)	(620)	(50)	(3,853)
Net book value as of December 31, 2018	6,574	1,727	91	8,392
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2018	9	15	29	53
Total as of December 31, 2018	6,583	1,742	120	8,445

23. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Exploration and production	Refining and distribution	Corporate and other unallocated activities	Total
Cost as of January 1, 2019	**9,709**	**2,334**	**154**	**12,197**
Depreciation, depletion and impairment losses as of January 1, 2019	**(3,176)**	**(598)**	**(54)**	**(3,828)**
Net book value as of January 1, 2019	**6,533**	**1,736**	**100**	**8,369**
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment as of January 1, 2019	**9**	**15**	**29**	**53**
Total as of January 1, 2019	**6,542**	**1,751**	**129**	**8,422**
Cost				
Acquisitions of subsidiaries and shares in joint operations (Note 7)	**–**	**17**	**5**	**22**
Additions	**874**	**112**	**8**	**994**
Including capitalized expenses on loans and borrowings	***130***	***45***	**–**	***175***
Disposals and other movements	**(43)**	**(6)**	**(14)**	**(63)**
Foreign exchange differences	**(94)**	**(29)**	**(2)**	**(125)**
Cost of asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations	**94**	**–**	**–**	**94**
As of December 31, 2019	**10,540**	**2,428**	**151**	**13,119**
Depreciation, depletion and impairment losses				
Depreciation and depletion charge	**(556)**	**(95)**	**(9)**	**(660)**
Disposals and other movements	**19**	**6**	**6**	**31**
Impairment of assets	**(2)**	**(61)**	**–**	**(63)**
Foreign exchange differences	**43**	**5**	**2**	**50**
As of December 31, 2019	**(3,672)**	**(743)**	**(55)**	**(4,470)**
Net book value as of December 31, 2019	**6,868**	**1,685**	**96**	**8,649**
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2019	**17**	**13**	**34**	**64**
Total as of December 31, 2019	**6,885**	**1,698**	**130**	**8,713**

The cost of construction in progress included in property, plant and equipment was RUB 2,640 billion and RUB 2,351 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Cost, Depreciation, depletion and impairment losses, Net book value as of January 1, 2019 include the effects of the initial application of IFRS 16 *Leases* (Note 24).

As of January 1, 2019, certain items of property, plant and equipment were reallocated between segments Exploration and production, Refining and distribution and Corporate and other activities due to clarification of the nature of their use.

23. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The depreciation charge includes depreciation which was capitalized as part of the construction cost of property, plant and equipment and the cost of inventory in the amount of RUB 14 billion and RUB 18 billion for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company capitalized RUB 175 billion (including RUB 158 billion in capitalized interest expense) and RUB 191 billion (including RUB 147 billion in capitalized interest expense) of expenses on loans and borrowings in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

During 2019 and 2018 the Company received government grants for capital expenditures in the amount of RUB 8 billion and RUB 10 billion, respectively. Grants are accounted for as a reduction of additions in the Exploration and production segment.

The weighted average rates used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are 8.55% and 11.63% p.a. in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets included in the Exploration and production segment, including mineral rights to unproved properties, comprise the following:

	2019	**2018**
Cost as of January 1	**397**	386
Impairment losses as of January 1	**(17)**	–
Net book value as of January 1	**380**	386
Cost		
Capitalized expenditures	**53**	42
Reclassified to development assets	**(14)**	(43)
Expensed	**(4)**	(1)
Foreign exchange differences	**(12)**	13
As of December 31	**420**	397
Impairment losses		
Accrual of impairment reserve	**(1)**	(17)
Foreign exchange differences	**3**	–
As of December 31	**(15)**	(17)
Net book value as of December 31	**405**	380

Provision for asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations

The cost of asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations was RUB 161 billion and RUB 80 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and included in Property, plant and equipment.

24. Lease agreements

Set out below is the movement in the right-of-use assets for 2019:

	Exploration and production	Refining and distribution	Corporate and other unallocated activities	Total
Cost as of January 1, 2019	**67**	**82**	**37**	**186**
Depreciation and impairment losses as of January 1, 2019	**(27)**	**(14)**	**(1)**	**(42)**
Net book value as of January 1, 2019	**40**	**68**	**36**	**144**
Prepayments for lease agreements as of January 1, 2019	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total as of January 1, 2019	**40**	**68**	**36**	**144**
Cost				
Acquisitions of subsidiaries and shares in joint operations (Note 7)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Additions	**15**	**5**	**28**	**48**
Revaluation of right of use assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Disposals and other movements	**(2)**	**(2)**	**(1)**	**(5)**
Foreign exchange differences	**(1)**	**–**	**–**	**(1)**
Cost of asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
As of December 31, 2019	**79**	**85**	**64**	**228**
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Depreciation charge	**(15)**	**(8)**	**(4)**	**(27)**
Disposals and other movements	**1**	**(2)**	**1**	**0**
Impairment of assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Foreign exchange differences	**1**	**–**	**–**	**1**
As of December 31, 2019	**(40)**	**(24)**	**(4)**	**(68)**
Net book value as of December 31, 2019	**39**	**61**	**60**	**160**
Prepayments for lease agreements as of December 31, 2019	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total as of December 31, 2019	**39**	**61**	**60**	**160**

One-off increase in non-current assets and financial liabilities due to recognition of leases previously classified as an operating lease applying IAS 17 totaled RUB 103 billion as of January 1, 2019.

For leases previously classified as finance leases applying IAS 17 *Leases*, the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets as of January 1, 2019 is the carrying amount of the lease assets as of December 31, 2018 measured applying IAS 17. Previously recognized finance lease assets in the amount of RUB 23 billion (net book value) as of January 1, 2019 were reclassified to Right-of-use assets from Property, plant and equipment.

24. Lease agreements (continued)

Right-of-use assets as of January 1, 2019 also include RUB 18 billion of the land leasehold rights acquired through business combinations and previously recognized within Intangible assets (See Note 25).

Set out below is the movement of lease liabilities for 2019:

	As of January 1, 2019	**Increase in obligations**	**Interest expense**	**Foreign exchange differences**	**Payments**	**As of December 31, 2019**
Lease liabilities	**130**	46	12	(5)	(37)	**146**

Amount of lease liabilities as of January 1, 2019 stated above includes previously recognized finance lease liabilities applying IAS 17 in the amount of RUB 27 billion.

Within the income statement for 2019 the following expenses were recognized: expenses related to land leases for exploration and production purposes as well as leases of wells (RUB 3 billion), short-term lease expenses (RUB 7 billion), low value lease expenses and non-lease components of leases (RUB 1 billion). Variable lease payment expenses for the period were not material.

The range of discount rates applied to lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application as well as at the year end is presented below for the main contracting currencies:

	As of January 1, 2019	**As of December 31, 2019**
Ruble	7.98-8.70%	6.46-7.77%
US dollar	4.98-5.65%	2.66-5.11%

The total cash outflow under leases, including cash payments under contracts outside the scope of IFRS 16 (exceptions and practical expedients listed above) amounted to RUB 48 billion in 2019.

The future cash outflows to which the tenant is potentially exposed, and which are not reflected in the assessment of lease obligations (variable payments, leases that have not yet begun, etc.) are not significant.

25. Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets and goodwill comprise the following:

	Leasehold land Rights	Other intangible assets	Total intangible assets	Goodwill
Cost as of January 1, 2018	34	70	104	265
Amortization as of January 1, 2018	(15)	(14)	(29)	–
Net book value as of January 1, 2018	19	56	75	265
Cost				
Additions	–	15	15	–
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 7)	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–	(4)	(4)	(180)
Foreign exchange differences	1	3	4	–
As of December 31, 2018	35	84	119	85
Amortization				
Amortization charge	(1)	(14)	(15)	–
Disposal of amortization	–	2	2	–
Foreign exchange differences	(1)	(1)	(2)	–
As of December 31, 2018	(17)	(27)	(44)	–
Net book value as of December 31, 2018	18	57	75	85
Cost as of January 1, 2019	**–**	**84**	**84**	**85**
Amortization of January 1, 2019	**–**	**(27)**	**(27)**	**–**
Net book value as of January 1, 2019	**–**	**57**	**57**	**85**
Cost				
Additions	**–**	**23**	**23**	**–**
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 7)	**–**	**5**	**5**	**–**
Disposals	**–**	**(1)**	**(1)**	**–**
Foreign exchange differences	**–**	**(1)**	**(1)**	**–**
As of December 31, 2019	**–**	**110**	**110**	**85**
Amortization				
Amortization charge	**–**	**(15)**	**(15)**	**–**
Disposal of amortization	**–**	**1**	**1**	**–**
Foreign exchange differences	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
As of December 31, 2019	**–**	**(41)**	**(41)**	**–**
Net book value as of December 31, 2019	**–**	**69**	**69**	**85**

Cost, amortizaton and impairment losses, Net book value as of January 1, 2019 include the effects of the initial application of IFRS 16 *Leases* (Note 24).

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Goodwill		
Exploration and production	**85**	85
Total	**85**	85

The Company performs its annual goodwill impairment test as of October 1 of each year. The impairment test was carried out at the beginning of the fourth quarter of each year using the data that was appropriate at that time. Due to the excess of value in use over identified net assets for the Exploration and production segment no impairment of goodwill was identified in 2019.

25. Intangible assets and goodwill (continued)

The Company estimates the value in use of the operating segments using a discounted cash flow model. Future cash flows are adjusted for risks specific to each segment and discounted using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to each segment, for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

The Company's business plan, approved by the Company's Board of Directors, is the primary source of information for the determination of the operating segments' value in use. The business plan contains internal forecasts of oil and gas production, refinery throughputs, revenues, operating and capital expenditures. As an initial step in the preparation of these plans, various assumptions, such as concerning crude oil and natural gas prices, ruble exchange rate and cost inflation rates, are set. These assumptions take into account the current prices, U.S. dollar and RUB inflation rates, other macroeconomic factors and historical trends, as well as market volatility.

In determining the value in use for the operating segments, twelve-year period cash flows calculated on the basis of the Company management's forecasts are discounted and aggregated with the segments' terminal value. The use of a forecast period longer than five years originates from the industry's average investment cycle. For the calculation of the terminal value of the Company's segments in the post-outlook period the Gordon model is used.

Key assumptions applied to the calculation of value in use

Discounted cash flows are most sensitive to changes in the following factors:

- *Oil prices.* For the purposes of the impairment testing the Urals oil price was forecasted as follows: RUB 3.7 thousand per barrel for 2020-2022 and RUB 3.6 per barrel from 2023 onwards.
- *Production volumes.* Estimated production volumes were based on detailed data for the fields and take into account the field development plans approved by management through the long-term planning process.
- *The discount rate.* The discount rate calculation is based on the Company's weighted average cost of capital adjusted to reflect the pre-tax discount rate and the discount rate was 9.2% p.a.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018 the Company did not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018 no intangible assets have been pledged as collateral.

26. Other long-term financial assets

Other long-term financial assets net of future credit losses comprise the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Stocks and shares	**21**	18
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Bonds	**26**	28
Loans granted	**18**	18
Loans granted to associates and joint ventures	**12**	31
Deposits and certificates of deposit	**20**	23
Other accounts receivable	**10**	11
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Deposits	**122**	110
Total other long-term financial assets	**229**	239

26. Other long-term financial assets (continued)

Bank deposits of the Company are placed in rubles, US dollars and euros at interest rates ranging from 1.5% to 8.75% p.a.

Bonds mainly include federal loan bonds.

No long-term financial assets were pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses on other long-term financial assets:

	As of January 1, 2019	Increase in allowance	Decrease in allowance	Reclas-sification	As of December 31, 2019
Allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses:					
- on financial assets at amortized cost	**1**	–	–	–	**1**
Allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses:					
- on financial assets at amortized cost	**14**	2	(1)	–	**15**

As of December 31, 2019 the Company has no financial assets, which were credit-impaired at initial recognition.

27. Investments in associates and joint ventures

Investments in associates and joint ventures comprise the following:

Name of investee	Country	Core activity	Company's shareas of December 31, 2019, %	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Joint ventures					
PJSC NGK Slavneft	Russia	Exploration and production	49.96	**175**	167
Kurdistan Pipeline Company Pte. Ltd	Singapore	Logistics	60.00	**123**	–
Petromonagas S.A.	Venezuela	Exploration and production	40.00	**24**	77
Taihu Ltd (OJSC Udmurtneft)	Cyprus	Exploration and production	51.00	**75**	58
Messoyahaneftegaz JSC	Russia	Exploration and production	50.00	**50**	37
Petrovictoria S.A.	Venezuela	Exploration and production	40.00	**28**	31
National Oil Consortium LLC	Venezuela	Exploration and production	80.00	**25**	30
TZK Vnukovo	Russia	Distribution	50.00	**17**	17
Arktikshelfneftegaz JSC	Russia	Exploration and production	50.00	**2**	2
SIA ITERA Latvija	Latvia	Holding company	66.00	**2**	3
Associates					
Nayara Energy Limited	India	Refining and distribution	49.13	**219**	251
Purgaz CJSC	Russia	Exploration and production	49.00	**27**	34
Petrocas Energy International Ltd	Cyprus	Logistics	49.00	**10**	11
Nizhnevartovskaya TPP JSC	Russia	Power plant	25.01	**3**	4
Other	various		Various	**23**	13
Total associates and joint ventures				**803**	735

27. Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)

In respect of associates and joint ventures, where the Company's share exceeds 50%, the Company does not have an ability to solely direct their relevant activities.

The equity share in profits/(losses) of associates and joint ventures comprises the following:

	Company's share as of December 31, 2019, %	**Share in income/(loss) of equity investees**	
		2019	**2018**
Messoyahaneftegaz JSC	50.00	**30**	31
Petromonagas S.A.	40.00	**5**	19
PJSC NGK Slavneft	49.96	**8**	11
Taihu Limited	51.00	**19**	10
Kurdistan Pipeline Company Pte. Ltd.	60.00	**25**	–
Other	various	**13**	11
Total equity share in profits of associates and joint ventures		**100**	82

The unrecognized share of losses of associates and joint ventures comprises the following:

	As of December 31,	
Name of investee	**2019**	**2018**
LLC Veninneft	**2**	2
LLP Adai Petroleum Company	**8**	8
Boqueron S.A.	**2**	6
Petroperija S.A.	**4**	4
Total unrecognized share of losses of associates and joint ventures	**16**	20

Summarized financial information of significant associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is presented below:

	As of December 31,	
Nayara Energy Limited	**2019**	**2018**
Current assets	**133**	162
Non-current assets	**369**	396
Total assets	**502**	558
Current liabilities	**(195)**	(242)
Non-current liabilities	**(278)**	(284)
Total liabilities	**(473)**	(526)
Net assets	**29**	32
The Company's share, %	**49.13**	49.13
The Company's total share in net assets	**14**	16
Goodwill	**205**	235
Total	**219**	251

27. Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)

Nayara Energy Limited	2019	2018
Revenues	**923**	912
Finance expenses	**(26)**	(27)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**(23)**	(16)
Other expenses	**(873)**	(860)
Income before tax	**1**	9
Income tax	**8**	(4)
Net income	**9**	5
The Company's share, %	**49.13**	49.13
The Company's total share in net income	**4**	2

The currency translation effect amounted to a loss of RUB 32 billion and an income of RUB 25 billion for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which was included in foreign exchange differences in the translation of foreign operations in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income for 2019 and 2018. The Company's share of other comprehensive loss amounted to RUB 4 billion for 2019. The Company's share of contingent liabilities as of December 31, 2019 amounted to RUB 23 billion.

	As of December 31,	
PJSC NGK Slavneft	**2019**	**2018**
Current assets	**100**	93
Non-current assets	**513**	473
Total assets	**613**	566
Current liabilities	**(88)**	(63)
Non-current liabilities	**(175)**	(168)
Total liabilities	**(263)**	(231)
Net assets	**350**	335
The Company's share, %	**49.96**	49.94
The Company's total share in net assets	**175**	167

PJSC NGK Slavneft	2019	2018
Revenues	**316**	314
Finance income	**1**	–
Finance expenses	**(12)**	(9)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**(48)**	(47)
Other expenses	**(232)**	(228)
Income before tax	**25**	30
Income tax	**(9)**	(8)
Net income	**16**	22
The Company's share, %	**49.96**	49.94
The Company's total share in net income	**8**	11

27. Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)

Messoyahaneftegaz JSC	As of December 31, 2019	2018
Current assets	**27**	24
Non-current assets	**204**	180
Total assets	**231**	204
Current liabilities	**(115)**	(19)
Other non-current liabilities	**(16)**	(110)
Total liabilities	**(131)**	(129)
Net assets	**100**	75
The Company's share, %	**50.00**	50.00
The Company's total share in net assets	**50**	37

Messoyahaneftegaz JSC	2019	2018
Revenues	**141**	126
Finance expenses	**(7)**	(6)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**(16)**	(12)
Other expenses	**(47)**	(33)
Income before tax	**71**	75
Income tax	**(12)**	(13)
Net income	**59**	62
The Company's share, %	**50.00**	50.00
The Company's total share in net income	**30**	31

In 2019 the Company received RUB 17 billion of dividends.

Kurdistan Pipeline Company Pte. Ltd.	As of December 31, 2019	2018
Current assets	**17**	1
Non-current assets	**196**	–
Total assets	**213**	1
Current liabilities	**(8)**	(1)
Other non-current liabilities	**–**	–
Total liabilities	**(8)**	(1)
Net assets	**205**	–
The Company's share, %	**60.00**	60.00
The Company's total share in net assets	**123**	–

27. Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)

Kurdistan Pipeline Company Pte. Ltd.	2019	2018
Revenues	**11**	1
Finance income	**44**	–
Finance expenses	**–**	–
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**–**	–
Other expenses	**(2)**	(1)
Income before tax	**53**	–
Income tax	**–**	–
Net income	**53**	–
The Company's share, %	**60.00**	60.00
The Company's total share in net income	**32**	–

In January 2019 part of the long-term advances issued in 2017 amounting to RUB 128 billion (including accrued interest) was reclassified as the Company's capital contribution to the joint venture, which operates the oil pipeline in Iraqi Kurdistan. The currency translation effect amounted to a loss of RUB 11 billion for the year ended December 31, 2019 was included in foreign exchange differences in the translation of foreign operations in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income for 2019. In 2019 the Company received RUB 19 billion of dividends.

	As of December 31,	
Taihu Ltd	**2019**	**2018**
Current assets	**60**	67
Non-current assets	**118**	80
Total assets	**178**	147
Current liabilities	**(20)**	(19)
Other non-current liabilities	**(11)**	(15)
Total liabilities	**(31)**	(34)
Net assets	**147**	113
The Company's share, %	**51.00**	51.00
The Company's total share in net assets	**75**	58

Taihu Limited	2019	2018
Revenues	**145**	156
Finance income	**4**	3
Finance expenses	**(2)**	(1)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**(6)**	(5)
Other expenses	**(110)**	(113)
Income before tax	**31**	40
Income tax	**(6)**	(9)
Net income	**25**	31
The Company's share, %	**51.00**	51.00
The Company's total share in net income	**13**	16

27. Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)

The currency translation effect amounted to a loss of RUB 2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2019 was included in foreign exchange differences in the translation of foreign operations in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income for 2019.

28. Other non-current non-financial assets

Other non-current non-financial assets comprise the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Long-term advances issued	**169**	293
Other	**2**	2
Total other non-current non-financial assets	**171**	295

Long-term advances issued represent primarily advance payments under contracts for future crude oil purchases.

29. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities comprise the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors	**544**	452
Current operating liabilities of subsidiary banks	**438**	451
Salary and other benefits payable	**102**	88
Dividends payable	**1**	1
Other accounts payable	**19**	63
Total financial liabilities	**1,104**	1,055
Non-financial liabilities		
Short-term advances received	**58**	75
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**1,162**	1,130

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing.

30. Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities

Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities comprise the following:

	Currency	As of December 31, 2019	2018
Long-term			
Bank loans	RUB	**397**	423
Bank loans	US$, euro	**745**	921
Bonds	RUB	**548**	461
Eurobonds	US$	**157**	177
Borrowings	RUB	**111**	77
Other borrowings	RUB	**503**	704
Other borrowings	US$	**643**	691
Less: current portion of long-term loans and borrowings		***(315)***	*(202)*
Total long-term loans and borrowings		**2,789**	3,252
Lease liabilities		**146**	27
Other long-term financial liabilities		**116**	139
Less: current portion of long-term lease liabilities		***(18)***	*(5)*
Total long-term loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities		**3,033**	3,413
Short-term			
Bank loans	RUB	**87**	326
Bank loans	US$, euro	**36**	16
Borrowings	RUB	**1**	–
Borrowings	US$	**7**	–
Other borrowings	RUB	**159**	209
Other borrowings	US$	**3**	25
Current portion of long-term loans and borrowings		***315***	*202*
Total short-term loans and borrowings and current portion of long-term loans and borrowings		**608**	778
Current portion of long-term lease liabilities		***18***	*5*
Other short-term financial liabilities		**168**	162
Short-term liabilities related to derivative financial instruments		**1**	33
Total short-term loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities		**795**	978
Total loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities		**3,828**	4,391

Long-term loans and borrowings

Long-term bank loans comprise the following:

Currency	Interest rate p.a.	Maturity date	As of December 31, 2019	2018
US$	LIBOR + 1.00% – LIBOR + 3.50%	2020-2029	**743**	915
EUR	EURIBOR + 0.35% – 2.00%	2020-2023	**2**	6
RUB	CBKR + 0.50% – 8.50%	2020-2024	**397**	423
Total			**1,142**	1,344
Debt issue costs			**–**	–
Total long-term bank loans			**1,142**	1,344

Long-term bank loans from a foreign bank are denominated in U.S. dollars are partially secured by oil export contracts. If the Company fails to make timely debt repayments, the terms of such contracts normally provide the lender with the express right of claim to contractual revenue in the amount of the late loan repayments, which the purchaser generally remits directly through transit currency accounts with the lender banks. The outstanding balance of Accounts receivable arising from such contracts amounts to RUB 32 billion and RUB 28 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is included in Trade receivables.

30. Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities (continued)

Long-term loans and borrowings (continued)

Interest-bearing RUB denominated bearer bonds in circulation comprise the following:

	Security ID	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Total volume in RUB billions	Coupon (%)	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Bonds	04,05	10.2012	10.2022[1]	20	7.90%	**20**	20
Bonds	07,08	03.2013	03.2023[1]	30	7.30%	**31**	31
Bonds	06[6],09[6],10[6]	06.2013	05.2023[1]	40	7.00%	**1**	1
SE Bonds	БО-05[6], БО-06[6]	12.2013	12.2023	40	6.65%[5]	**10**	10
SE Bonds	БО-01, БО-07	02.2014	02.2024	35	8.90%	**36**	36
SE Bonds	БО-02, БО-03, БО-04 БО-09[4]	12.2014	11.2024[1]	65	9.40%	**55**	55
SE Bonds[4]	БО-08, БО-10 БО-11, БО-12, БО-13 БО-14	12.2014	11.2024[1]	160	9.40%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds[4]	БО-15, БО-16 БО-17, БО-24	12.2014[2]	12.2020[1]	400	7.85%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds[4]	БО-18, БО-19, БО-20 БО-21, БО-22, БО-23 БО-25, БО-26	01.2015[2]	01.2021	400	8.50%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds[4]	001P-01	12.2016[2]	11.2026	600	6.60%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds	001P-02	12.2016	12.2026	30	9.39%[5]	**30**	30
SE Bonds	001P-03	12.2016	12.2026[1]	20	9.50%[5]	**20**	20
SE Bonds	001P-04	05.2017	04.2027	40	8.65%[5]	**41**	41
SE Bonds	001P-05	05.2017[2]	05.2025[1]	15	8.60%[5]	**15**	15
SE Bonds[4]	001P-06, 001P-07	07.2017	07.2027	266	8.50%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds[4]	001P-08	10.2017	09.2027	100	7.10%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds[4]	002P-01, 002P-02	12.2017	11.2027	600	6.60%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds	002P-03	12.2017	12.2027	30	7.75%[5]	**30**	30
SE Bonds	002P-04	02.2018	02.2028	50	7.50%[5]	**51**	51
SE Bonds	002P-05	03.2018	02.2028	20	7.30 %[5]	**21**	21
SE Bonds	002P-06, 002P-07	04.2019[2]	03.2029	30	8.70%[5]	**31**	–
SE Bonds	002P-08	07.2019	07.2029	25	7.95%[5]	**26**	–
SE Bonds	002P-09	10.2019[2]	10.2029	25	7.10%[5]	**25**	–
Bonds of subsidiary banks:							
SE Bonds	001P-01	10.2017	10.2020[1]	10	8.50%[5]	**10**	10
SE Bonds	001P-02	02.2018	07.2021[1]	5	7.80%[5]	**5**	5
SE Bonds	001P-03	03.2019[2]	03.2024	5	8.85%[5]	**5**	–
SE Bonds	БО-02[6]	08.2014[3]	08.2034[1]	3	0.51%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds	БО-03[6]	07.2015[3]	06.2035[1]	4	0.51%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds	БО-П01	09.2015[3]	08.2035[1]	5	0.51%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds	БО-П02	10.2015[3]	09.2035[1]	4	0.51%[5]	**1**	1
SE Bonds	БО-П03	11.2015[3]	10.2035[1]	1	0.51%[5]	**–**	–
SE Bonds	БО-П05	06.2016[3]	06.2036[1]	5	0.51%[5]	**–**	–
Convertible Bonds	C-01	02.2017[3]	02.2032[1]	69	0.51%[5]	**2**	2
PJSC Bashneft SE Bonds:							
Bonds	04[6]	02.2012	02.2022	10	7.00%[5]	**–**	–
Bonds	06, 08	02.2013	01.2023[1]	15	7.70%[5]	**15**	15
Bonds	07, 09	02.2013	01.2023	15	8.85%[5]	**16**	16
SE Bonds	БО-06, БО-08	05.2016	04.2026	15	10.90%[5]	**16**	16
SE Bonds	БО-09	10.2016	10.2026	5	9.30%[5]	**5**	5
SE Bonds	БО-10	12.2016	12.2026	5	9.50%[5]	**5**	5
SE Bonds	001P-01R	12.2016	12.2024[1]	10	9.50%[5]	**10**	10
SE Bonds	001P-02R	12.2016	12.2023[1]	10	9.50%[5]	**10**	10
SE Bonds	001P-03R	01.2017	01.2024[1]	5	9.40%[5]	**5**	5
Total long-term RUB bonds						**548**	461

1 Early repurchase at the request of the bond holder is not allowed.
2 Coupon payments every three months.
3 Coupon payments at the maturity day.
4 On the reporting date these issues are fully or partially used as an instrument for other borrowings under repurchasing agreement operations.
5 For the coupon period effective as of December 31, 2019.
6 As of December 31, 2019 part of issue early repurchased.

30. Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities (continued)

Long-term loans and borrowings (continued)

All of the bonds, excluding certain issues, allow early repurchase at the request of the bond holder as set in the respective offering documents. In addition, the issuer, at any time and at its discretion, may purchase/repay the bonds early with the possibility of subsequently placing the bonds in the market. Such purchase/repayment of the bonds does not constitute an early redemption.

Corporate Eurobonds comprise the following:

	Coupon rate (%)	Currency	Maturity	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Eurobonds (Series 2)	4.199%	US$	2022	**125**	141
Eurobonds (Series 8)	7.250%	US$	2020	**32**	36
Total long-term Eurobonds				**157**	177

In 2019 the Company continued to settle other long-term borrowings under repurchasing agreement operations and entered into new transactions. As of December 31, 2019, the liabilities of the Company under those operations amounted to the equivalent of RUB 1,146 billion at the CBR official exchange rate as of December 31, 2019. The Company's own corporate bonds were used as an instrument for those operations.

The Company is obliged to comply with a number of restrictive financial and other covenants contained in several of its loan agreements. Such covenants include maintaining certain financial ratios.

As of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 the Company was in compliance with all restrictive financial and other covenants contained in its loan agreements.

Short-term loans and borrowings

In 2019 the Company drew down funds under short-term fixed and floating rates loans from Russian and foreign banks.

In 2019 the Company continued to meet its obligations in relation to other short-term borrowings in the form of repurchase operations and entered into new transactions. As of December 31, 2019 the liabilities of the Company under those transactions amounted to the equivalent of RUB 162 billion (at the CBR official exchange rate as of December 31, 2019). Own corporate bonds were used as an instrument for those transactions.

In 2019 the Company was current on all payments under loan agreements and interest payments.

Short-term liabilities related to derivative financial instruments mainly include liabilities related to cross-currency rate swaps.

The Company enters into cross-currency rate swaps to sell US$. The transactions balance the currency of revenues and liabilities and reduce the overall interest rates on borrowings.

30. Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities (continued)

Liabilities related to derivative financial instruments

The cross-currency rate swaps are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. The measurement of the fair value of the transactions is based on a discounted cash flow model and consensus forecasts of foreign currency rates. The consensus forecasts include forecasts of the major international banks and agencies. The Bloomberg system is the main information source for the model.

In 2019 the Company settled derivative financial instruments opened in 2014 for a nominal amount of US$ 1,010 million (RUB 62 billion at the CBR official exchange rate as of December 31, 2019).

Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Long-term loans and borrowings	Short-term loans and borrowings	Lease liabilities	Other long-term financial liabilities	Other short-term financial liabilities	Short-term liabilities related to derivative financial instruments	Total
As of January 1, 2018, including	1,610	2,057	32	146	93	74	4,012
Financing activities (cash flow)							
Proceeds/repayment of loans and borrowings	1,022	(933)	–	246	87	–	422
Interest paid	(189)	(78)	(4)	–	–	–	(271)
Repayment of other financial liabilities	–	–	(6)	–	–	(57)	(63)
Repurchase of bonds	(40)	–	–	–	–	–	(40)
Operating and investing activities (non-cash flow)							
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	310	16	–	15	(1)	–	340
Offset of other financial liabilities	–	–	–	(126)	(164)	–	(290)
Finance expenses	198	58	4	4	1	15	280
Finance income	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Reclassification	341	(342)	1	(146)	146	–	–
As of December 31, 2018	3,252	778	27	139	162	33	4,391
Financing activities (cash flow)							
Proceeds/repayment of loans and borrowings	**(147)**	**(288)**	**–**	**185**	**–**	**–**	**(250)**
Interest paid	**(221)**	**(19)**	**(12)**	**(8)**	**–**	**–**	**(260)**
Repayment of other financial liabilities	**–**	**–**	**(25)**	**–**	**(3)**	**(29)**	**(57)**
Operating and investing activities (non-cash flow)							
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	**(204)**	**6**	**(5)**	**(29)**	**(1)**	**–**	**(233)**
Offset of other financial liabilities	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(160)**	**(12)**	**–**	**(172)**
Acquisition of subsidiaries net of cash	**–**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**
Effect of initial application of IFRS 16 *Leases* as of January 1, 2019	**–**	**–**	**103**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**103**
Increase in lease liabilities	**–**	**–**	**46**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**46**
Finance expenses	**222**	**16**	**12**	**11**	**–**	**–**	**261**
Finance income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3)**	**(3)**
Reclassification	**(113)**	**113**	**–**	**(22)**	**22**	**–**	**–**
As of December 31, 2019	**2,789**	**608**	**146**	**116**	**168**	**1**	**3,828**

31. Other current tax liabilities

Other short-term tax liabilities comprise the following:

	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Mineral extraction tax	**181**	163
VAT	**123**	121
Excise duties	**30**	27
Property tax	**9**	10
Tax on additional income from production of hydrocarbons	**31**	–
Personal income tax	**3**	3
Other	**2**	3
Total other tax liabilities	**379**	327

32. Provisions

	Asset retirement obligations	Environmental remediation provision	Legal and tax claims and other provisions	Total
As of January 1, 2018, including	218	41	15	274
Non-current	*213*	*27*	*5*	*245*
Current	*5*	*14*	*10*	*29*
Provisions charged during the year (Note 40)	9	7	10	26
Increase/(decrease) in the liability resulting from:				
Changes in estimates	(24)	–	9	(15)
Change in the discount rate	(12)	–	–	(12)
Foreign exchange differences	8	–	2	10
Unwinding of discount	17	2	–	19
Utilization	(3)	(6)	(6)	(15)
As of December 31, 2018, including	213	44	30	287
Non-current	*207*	*29*	*8*	*244*
Current	*6*	*15*	*22*	*43*
Provisions charged during the year (Note 40)	**14**	**8**	**7**	**29**
Increase/(decrease) in the liability resulting from:				
Changes in estimates	**(1)**	**(2)**	**13**	**10**
Changes in the discount rate	**81**	**1**	**–**	**82**
Foreign exchange differences	**(6)**	**–**	**(2)**	**(8)**
Unwinding of discount	**17**	**2**		**19**
Utilization	**(3)**	**(6)**	**(12)**	**(21)**
As of December 31, 2019, including	**315**	**47**	**36**	**398**
Non-current	***309***	***31***	***3***	***343***
Current	***6***	***16***	***33***	***55***

Asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations and Environmental remediation provision represent an estimate of the costs of liquidating oil and gas assets, the reclamation of sand pits, slurry ponds, and disturbed lands, and the dismantling of pipelines and power transmission lines. The budget for payments under asset retirement obligations is prepared on an annual basis. Depending on the current economic environment the Company's actual expenditures may vary from the budgeted amounts.

33. Prepayment on long-term oil and petroleum products supply agreements

During 2013-2014 the Company entered into a number of long-term crude oil and petroleum products supply contracts which require the buyer to make a prepayment. The total minimum delivery volume under those contracts at inception approximated 400 million tonnes. The crude oil and petroleum product prices are based on current market prices. The prepaymens are settled through physical deliveries of crude oil and petroleum products.

Deliveries of oil and petroleum products that reduce the prepayment amounts commenced in 2015. The Company considers these contracts to be regular-way contracts.

	2019	2018
As of January 1	**1,426**	1,586
Received	**–**	123
Settled	**(344)**	(283)
Total prepayment on long-term oil and petroleum products supply agreements	**1,082**	1,426
Less current portion	**(332)**	(354)
Long-term prepayment as of December 31	**750**	1,072

The off-set amounts under these contracts were RUB 344 billion and RUB 283 billion (US$ 7.08 billion and US$ 7.03 billion at the CBR official exchange rate at the prepayment dates, the prepayments are not revalued at each balance sheet date) for 2019 and 2018, respectively.

34. Other non-current liabilities

Other non-current liabilities comprise the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2018
Joint project liabilities	**1**	1
Liabilities for investing activities	**3**	2
Liabilities for joint operation contracts in Germany	**25**	21
Operating liabilities of subsidiary banks	**38**	17
Other	**6**	5
Total other non-current liabilities	**73**	46

35. Pension benefit obligations

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes payments to the State Pension Fund of the Russian Federation. These payments are calculated by the employer as a percentage of salary expense and are expensed as accrued.

The Company also maintains a defined contribution corporate pension plan to finance the non-state pensions of its employees.

Pension contributions recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss were as follows:

	2019	2018
State Pension Fund	**63**	52
JSC NPF Evolution	**12**	12
Total pension contributions	**75**	64

36. Shareholders' equity

Common shares

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Authorized common shares	
quantity, millions	10,598
amount, billions of RUB	0.6
Issued and fully paid shares	
quantity, millions	10,598
amount, billions of RUB	0.6
Nominal value of 1 common share, RUB	0.01

On June 21, 2018 the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting approved dividends on the Company's common shares for 2017 in the amount of RUB 6.65 per share, which comprised RUB 70.5 billion.

On September 28, 2018 the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved interim dividends on the Company's common shares for the first half of 2018 in the amount of 14.58 per share, which comprised RUB 154.5 billion.

On June 4, 2019 the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting approved dividends on the Company's common shares for 2018 in the amount of RUB 11.33 per share, which comprised RUB 120.1 billion.

On September 30, 2019 the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved interim dividends on the Company's common shares for the first half of 2019 in the amount of RUB 15.34 per share, which comprised RUB 162.6 billion.

The dividends are distributed from the net profit of PJSC Rosneft Oil Company calculated in compliance with the current legislation of the Russian Federation.

37. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is determined as follows:

- The fair value of financial assets and liabilities quoted on active liquid markets is determined in accordance with market prices;
- The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities is determined in accordance with generally accepted models and is based on discounted cash flow analysis that relies on prices used for existing transactions in the current market;
- The fair value of derivative financial instruments is based on market quotes. In illiquid and highly volatile markets fair value is determined on the basis of valuation models that rely on assumptions confirmed by observable market prices or rates as of the reporting date.

37. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Assets and liabilities of the Company that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis in accordance with the fair value hierarchy are presented in the table below.

	Fair value measurement as of December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets				
Current assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	64	334	12	**410**
Financial assets at fair value recognized in profit or loss	–	2	–	**2**
Derivative financial instruments	–	2	–	**2**
Non-current assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	21	–	**21**
Financial assets at fair value recognized in profit or loss	–	122	–	**122**
Total assets measured at fair value	**64**	**481**	**12**	**557**
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	–	(1)	–	**(1)**
Total liabilities measured at fair value	**–**	**(1)**	**–**	**(1)**

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments included in Level 2 is measured at the present value of future estimated cash flows, using inputs such as market interest rates and market quotes of forward exchange rates.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial instruments recognized in these consolidated financial statements equals their fair value. The carrying value of accounts receivable and accounts payable, loans issued, other financial assets and other financial liabilities recognized in these consolidated financial statements approximates their fair value.

	Carrying value		Fair value (Level 2)	
	As of December 31,		As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Loans and borrowings with a variable interest rate	**(2,230)**	(2,669)	**(2,148)**	(2,614)
Loans and borrowings with a fixed interest rate	**(1,167)**	(1,361)	**(1,170)**	(1,316)
Lease liabilities	**(146)**	(27)	**(143)**	(30)

38. Related party transactions

For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Related parties comprise major shareholders and companies under their control (including enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by the Russian Government), associates and joint ventures, key management and pension funds (Note 35).

38. Related party transactions (continued)

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

The disclosure of related party transactions is presented on an aggregate basis for shareholders and companies controlled by shareholders, joint ventures and associates, and non-state pension funds. In addition, there may be additional disclosures of certain significant transactions (balances and turnovers) with certain related parties.

In the course of its ordinary business, the Company enters into transactions with other companies controlled by the Russian Government. In the Russian Federation, electricity and transport tariffs are regulated by the Federal Antimonopoly Service, an authorized governmental agency of the Russian Federation. Bank loans are recorded based on market interest rates. Taxes are accrued and paid in accordance with applicable tax law. The Company sells crude oil and petroleum products to and purchases crude oil and petroleum products from related parties in the ordinary course of business at prices close to average market prices.

Transactions with shareholders and companies controlled by shareholders

Revenues and income

	2019	2018
Oil, gas, petroleum products and petrochemicals sales	**732**	888
Support services and other revenues	**2**	9
Finance income	**21**	19
Other income	**4**	–
	759	916

Costs and expenses

	2019	2018
Production and operating expenses	**17**	8
Cost of purchased oil, gas, petroleum products and refining costs	**58**	97
Transportation costs and other commercial expenses	**481**	500
Other expenses	**9**	21
Financial expenses	**52**	26
	617	652

Other operations

	2019	2018
Acquisition of subsidiaries and interest in associates	**(1)**	(3)
Loans received	**140**	266
Loans repaid	**(412)**	(111)
Loans and borrowings issued	**(42)**	(9)
Repayment of loans and borrowings issued	**37**	2
Deposits placed	**(33)**	(69)
Deposits repaid	**96**	463

38. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with shareholders and companies controlled by shareholders (continued)

Settlement balances

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**88**	498
Accounts receivable	**100**	77
Prepayments and other current assets	**44**	65
Other financial assets	**225**	325
	457	965
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**279**	47
Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities	**443**	904
	722	951

Transactions with joint ventures

Revenues and income

	2019	**2018**
Oil, gas, petroleum products and petrochemicals sales	**18**	13
Support services and other revenues	**4**	3
Finance income	**21**	5
Other income	**12**	–
	55	21

Costs and expenses

	2019	**2018**
Production and operating expenses	**5**	3
Cost of purchased oil, gas, petroleum products and refining costs	**312**	297
Transportation costs and other commercial expenses	**8**	12
Other expenses	**–**	3
Finance expenses	1	1
	326	316

Other operations

	2019	**2018**
Loans received	**54**	–
Loans repaid	**(25)**	–
Loans and borrowing issued	**(9)**	(6)
Repayment of loans and borrowings issued	**5**	29

38. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with joint ventures (continued)

Settlement balances

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Assets		
Accounts receivable	**9**	3
Prepayments and other current assets	**1**	–
Other financial assets	**21**	17
	31	20
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**244**	141
Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities	**23**	30
	267	171

Transactions with associates

Revenues and income

	2019	**2018**
Oil, gas, petroleum products and petrochemicals sales	**354**	364
Support services and other revenues	**4**	1
Finance income	**3**	4
	361	369

Costs and expenses

	2019	**2018**
Production and operating expenses	**22**	13
Cost of purchased oil, gas, petroleum products and refining costs	**108**	42
Transportation costs and other commercial expenses	**2**	1
Other expenses	**3**	17
Finance expenses	**7**	2
	142	75

Other operations

	2019	**2018**
Loans received	**122**	–
Loans repaid	**(168)**	–
Loans and borrowing issued	**(43)**	(31)
Repayment of loans and borrowings issued	**41**	17

38. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with associates (continued)

Settlement balances

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Assets		
Accounts receivable	**91**	26
Prepayments and other current assets	**–**	13
Other financial assets	**11**	57
	102	96
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**35**	16
Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities	**232**	239
	267	255

Transactions with non-state pension funds

Costs and expenses

	2019	**2018**
Other expenses	**12**	12

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Loans received	**–**	7
Loans repaid	**–**	(4)

Settlement balances

	As of December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**2**	4
Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities	**–**	3
	2	7

Compensation to key management personnel

For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements key management personnel include members of the Management Board of PJSC Rosneft Oil Company and members of the Board of Directors.

Short-term gross benefits of the Management Board members, taking into account personnel rotation, including payroll, bonuses, compensation payments and personal income tax totaled RUB 3,570 million and RUB 3,854 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (social security fund contributions, which are not Management Board members' income, totaled RUB 513 million and RUB 567 million, respectively). Short-term gross benefits for 2019 are disclosed in accordance with the Russian securities law on information disclosure.

38. Related party transactions (continued)

Compensation to key management personnel (continued)

On June 4, 2019, the Annual General Shareholders Meeting approved remuneration to the following members of the Company's Board of Directors for the period of their service in the following amounts: Mr. Gerhard Schröder – US$ 600,000 (RUB 39.3 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 4, 2019); Mr. Faisal Alsuwaidi – US$ 530,000 (RUB 34.7 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 4, 2019); Mr. Matthias Warnig – US$ 580,000 (RUB 38.0 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 4, 2019); Mr. Oleg Viyugin – US$ 560,000 (RUB 36.7 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 4, 2019); Mr. Ivan Glasenberg – US$ 530,000 (RUB 34.7 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 4, 2019); Mr. Rudloff Hans-Joerg – US$ 580,000 (RUB 38.0 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 4, 2019). Remuneration does not include compensation of travel expenses. No remuneration was paid to members of the Board of Directors who are state officials (Andrey Belousov and Alexander Novak) or to Mr. Igor Sechin, the Chairman of the Management Board, for their Board of Directors service.

On June 21, 2018, the Annual General Shareholders Meeting approved remuneration to the following members of the Company's Board of Directors for the period of their service in the following amounts: Mr. Gerhard Schröder – US$ 600,000 (RUB 38.2 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 21, 2018); Mr. Faisal Alsuwaidi – US$ 530,000 (RUB 33.7 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 21, 2018); Mr. Matthias Warnig – US$ 580,000 (RUB 36.9 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 21, 2018); Mr. Oleg Viyugin – US$ 565,000 (RUB 35.9 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 21, 2018); Mr. Ivan Glasenberg – US$ 530,000 (RUB 33.7 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 21, 2018); Mr. Donald Humphreys – US$ 580,000 (RUB 36.9 million at the CBR official exchange rate on June 21, 2018). Remuneration does not include compensation of travel expenses. No remuneration was paid to members of the Board of Directors who are state officials (Andrey Belousov and Alexander Novak) or to Mr. Igor Sechin, the Chairman of the Management Board, for their Board of Directors service.

39. Key subsidiaries

Name	Country of incorporation	Core activity	2019 Preferred and common shares %	2019 Voting shares %	2018 Preferred and common shares %	2018 Voting shares %
Exploration and production						
JSC Orenburgneft	Russia	Oil and gas development and production	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
JSC Samotlorneftegaz	Russia	Oil and gas development and production	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
JSC Vankorneft	Russia	Oil and gas development and production	**50.10**	**50.10**	50.10	50.10
LLC RN-Yuganskneftegaz	Russia	Oil and gas production operator services	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
PJSC Bashneft Oil Company	Russia	Oil and gas development and production	**60.33**	**70.93**	60.33	70.93
Refining, marketing and distribution						
JSC RORC	Russia	Petroleum refining	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
JSC Angarsk Petrochemical Company	Russia	Petroleum refining	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
JSC Novokuybyshev Refinery	Russia	Petroleum refining	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
LLC RN-Komsomolsky Refinery	Russia	Petroleum refining	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
JSC Syzran Refinery	Russia	Petroleum refining	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
JSC Achinsk Refinery	Russia	Petroleum refining	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
JSC Kuybyshev Refinery	Russia	Petroleum refining	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
LLC RN-Tuapse Refinery	Russia	Petroleum refining	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
LLC RN-Bunker	Russia	Marketing and distribution	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
LLC RN-Aero	Russia	Marketing and distribution	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
LLC RN-Commerce	Russia	Marketing and distribution	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
LLC RN-Trade	Russia	Investing activity	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
Rosneft Trading S.A.	Switzerland	Marketing and distribution	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
Rosneft Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Marketing and distribution	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
Other						
JSC RN Holding	Russia	Holding company	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
JSC Russian Regional Development Bank (VBRR)	Russia	Banking	**98.34**	**98.34**	98.34	98.34
LLC RN-GAZ	Russia	Holding company	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
Rosneft Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Holding company	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
LLC RN-Foreign Projects	Russia	Holding company	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
Rosneft Holdings LTD S.A.	Luxemburg	Holding company	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00
TOC Investments Corporation Limited	Cyprus	Other services	**100.00**	**100.00**	100.00	100.00

40. Contingencies

Russian business environment

Russia continues economic reforms and the development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks as required by a market economy. The future stability of the Russian economy is largely dependent upon these reforms and developments and the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government.

The Russian economy has been negatively impacted by sanctions imposed on Russia by a number of countries. Ruble interest rates remained high. The combination of the above has resulted in reduced access to capital, a higher cost of capital and uncertainty regarding economic growth, which could negatively affect the Company's future financial position, results of operations and business prospects. Management is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Company's business in the current circumstances.

40. Contingencies (continued)

Russian business environment (continued)

The Company also has investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and advances issued to contractors operating in foreign jurisdictions. Besides commercial risks being a part of any investment operation, assets in a number of regions of the Company's activities also bear political, economic and tax risks which are analyzed by the Company on a regular basis.

The Company continuously monitors projects in Venezuela implemented with its participation. Commercial relations with the Venezuelan state oil company PDVSA are carried out on the basis of existing contracts and in accordance with applicable legislation, including international law.

Guarantees and indemnities issued

An unconditional unlimited guarantee issued in 2013 in favor of the Government and municipal authorities of Norway is effective in respect of the Company's operations on the Norwegian continental shelf. That guarantee fully covers all potential ongoing environmental liabilities of RN Nordic Oil AS. A parent company guarantee is required by Norwegian legislation and is an essential condition for licensing the operations of RN Nordic Oil AS on the Norwegian continental shelf jointly with Equinor (until July 2018 – Statoil ASA).

The Company's agreements with Eni S.p.A and Equinor (until July 2018 – Statoil ASA) under the Russian Federation shelf exploration program contain mutual guarantees provided in 2013 that are unconditional, unlimited and open-ended.

In 2015 in accordance with the cooperation agreement on difficult to extract oil reserves with Equinor (until July 2018 – Statoil ASA), both parties issued parent guarantees on the discharging of the mutual liabilities of their related parties. These guarantees are unconditional, unlimited and open-ended.

In 2018, as part of the operating activities of Rosneft, an unconditional irrevocable guarantees were issued in favor of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique providing the coverage of potential liabilities for geological exploration on the Mozambique continental shelf (4 years).

Legal claims

Rosneft and its subsidiaries are involved in litigations which arise from time to time in the course of their business activities. Management believes that the ultimate results of these litigations will not materially affect the performance or financial position of the Company. Reliably estimated probable obligations were recognized within provisions in the Consolidated financial statements of the Company (Note 32).

Taxation

Legislation and regulations regarding taxation in Russia continue to evolve. Various legislative acts and regulations are not always clearly written, and their interpretation is subject to the opinions of the taxpayers, and local, regional, and national tax authorities, and the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation. Instances of inconsistent opinions are not unusual.

In Russia, tax returns remain open and subject to inspection for a period of up to three years. The fact that a year has been reviewed does not close that year, or any tax return applicable to that year, from further review during the period of three calendar years preceding the year when the inspection started.

In accordance with Russian tax legislation, if an understatement of a tax liability is detected as a result of an inspection, penalties and fines to be paid might be material in respect of the tax liability misstatement.

40. Contingencies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

During the reporting period, the tax authorities continued their inspections of some of Rosneft subsidiaries for 2015-2018. The Company's management does not expect the outcome of the inspections to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated balance sheet or results of operations.

As part of the new regime for fiscal control over the pricing of related party transactions, the Company and the Federal Tax Service signed a number of pricing agreements from 2012 to 2019 with respect to the taxation of oil sales and refining transactions in Russia.

The Company believes that transfer pricing risks in relation to intragroup transactions during the twelve months ended December 31, 2019 and earlier will not have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

The Company follows the rules of tax legislation on de-offshorization, including income tax rules for controlled foreign companies to calculate its current and deferred income tax estimates.

Overall, management believes that the Company has paid and accrued all taxes that are applicable. For taxes where uncertainty exists, the Company has accrued tax liabilities based on management's best estimate of the probable outflow of resources that will be required to settle these liabilities.

Capital commitments

The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in ongoing capital projects for the exploration and development of production facilities and the modernization of refineries and the distribution network. The budgets for these projects are generally set on an annual basis.

The total amount of contracted but not yet delivered goods and services related to the construction and acquisition of property, plant and equipment amounted to RUB 762 billion and RUB 758 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Commitments of the Company that it has relating to its joint ventures amount up to RUB 15 billion as of December 31, 2019.

Environmental liabilities

The Company periodically evaluates its environmental liabilities pursuant to environmental regulations. Such liabilities are recognized in the consolidated financial statements as and when identified. Potential liabilities, that could arise as a result of changes in existing regulations or the settlement of civil litigation, or as a result of changes in environmental standards, cannot be reliably estimated but may be material. With the existing system of control, management believes that there are no material liabilities for environmental damage other than those recorded in these consolidated financial statements.

Risks and opportunities associated with climate change

Within the framework of its corporate risk management system, the Company on an annual basis identifies and evaluates risks and opportunities related to climate change impact on its business activities.

In the process of investment decision making, the risks associated with health, safety and environment (HSE), ecology, and climate change are analyzed. For large projects, the analysis of the alignment with the Company's strategic goals, environmental standards and requirements of the Russian and international legislation is performed, as well as the analysis and assessment of external risks related to the impact on the environment (changes in legislation, changes in technologies, market risks, reputation risks, etc.).

40. Contingencies (continued)

Risks and opportunities associated with climate change (continued)

In addition, the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and the transition to low-carbon energy are considered in the Company's strategic management and business planning processes (especially for projects located in climate-sensitive regions: marine projects, Arctic projects, etc.) as well as for of the global energy developments scenario planning.

Other matters

Due to the pollution of oil in the trunk pipeline "Druzhba" in April 2019 a number of claims from the customers were submitted to PJSC "Rosneft Oil Company" during 2019, stating that the supplied oil contains substantially exceeded maximum permitted levels of organochlorine compounds (compared to levels determined by the relevant technical regulations and standards). At the same time, PJSC "Rosneft Oil Company" delivered oil to the system of oil trunk pipelines of PJSC "Transneft" in compliance with the requirements of technical regulations and standards.

Also, the Company received claims from the customers who were not delivered the contracted amounts of oil due to the oil pumping interruption in the trunk oil pipeline "Druzhba" resulting from the contamination.

Calculation of losses incurred by PJSC "Rosneft Oil Company" can be finalized after the completion of the comprehensive assessment of the impact of the incident on the Company's activities (including the forced reduction in oil production due to the reduced oil intake into the system of PJSC "Transneft"), obtaining a complete and legally supported claims from all counterparties and their re-submission to PJSC "Transneft" for compensation.

41. Supplementary oil and gas disclosure (unaudited)

IFRS do not require information on oil and gas reserves to be disclosed. While this information has been developed with reasonable care and is disclosed in good faith, it is emphasized that the data represents management's best estimates. Accordingly, this information may not necessarily represent the current financial condition of the Company and its future financial results.

The Company's activities are conducted primarily in Russia, which is considered as a single geographic area.

Capitalized costs relating to oil and gas production are presented below

Consolidated subsidiaries and joint operations

As of December 31:

	2019	2018
Oil and gas properties related to proved reserves	**10,199**	9,377
Oil and gas properties related to unproved reserves	**420**	380
Total capitalized costs	**10,619**	9,757
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and impairment losses	**(3,712)**	(3,183)
Net capitalized costs	**6,907**	6,574

41. Supplementary oil and gas disclosure (unaudited) (continued)

Costs incurred in oil and gas property acquisition, exploration and development activities are presented below

Consolidated subsidiaries and joint operations

For the years ended December 31:

	2019	**2018**
Acquisition of properties – proved oil and gas reserves	**–**	2
Acquisition of properties – unproved oil and gas reserves	**19**	12
Exploration costs	**51**	40
Development costs	**876**	951
Total costs incurred	**946**	**1,005**

The results of operations relating to oil and gas production are presented below

Consolidated subsidiaries and joint operations

For the years ended December 31:

	2019	**2018**
Revenue	**4,717**	4,603
Production costs (excluding production taxes)	**(425)**	(407)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**(97)**	(99)
Exploration expense	**(18)**	(16)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization, impairment and liquidation losses	**(575)**	(536)
Taxes other than income tax	**(2,372)**	(2,341)
Income tax	**(249)**	(246)
Results of operations relating to oil and gas production	**981**	**958**

Reserve quantity information

Since 2014 the Company has disclosed its reserves calculated in accordance with the Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS). For the purpose of the evaluation of reserves as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company used oil and gas reserve information prepared by DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent reservoir engineers. Proved reserves are those estimated quantities of petroleum which, through the analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable from a given date forward from known reservoirs and under defined economic conditions and operating methods. In certain cases, the recovery of such reserves may require considerable investments in wells and related equipment. Proved reserves also include additional oil and gas reserves that will be extracted after the expiry date of license agreements or may be discovered as a result of secondary and tertiary extraction which have been successfully tested and checked for commercial benefit. Proved developed reserves are those quantities of crude oil and gas expected to be recovered from existing wells using existing equipment and operating methods.

Proved undeveloped oil and gas reserves are reserves that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion. Reserves on undrilled acreage are limited to those drilling units offsetting productive units that are reasonably certain of production when drilled. Due to inherent industry uncertainties and the limited nature of deposit data, estimates of reserves are subject to change as additional information becomes available.

41. Supplementary oil and gas disclosure (unaudited) (continued)

Reserve quantity information (continued)

The Company management included in proved reserves those reserves which the Company intends to extract after the expiry of the current licenses. The licenses for the development and production of hydrocarbons currently held by the Company generally expire between 2020 and 2202, and the licenses for the most important deposits expire between 2038 and 2150. In accordance with the effective version of the law of the Russian Federation *On Subsurface Resources* (the "Law"), licenses are currently granted for a production period determined on the basis of technological and economic criteria applied to the development of the mineral deposit which guarantee the rational use of subsurface resources and necessary environmental protection. In accordance with the Law and upon the gradual expiration of old licenses issued under the previous version of the Law, the Company extends its hydrocarbon production licenses for the whole productive life of the fields. Extension of the licenses depends on compliance with the terms set forth in the existing license agreements. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Company is generally in compliance with all the terms of the license agreements and intends to continue complying with such terms in the future.

The Company's estimates of net proved liquid hydrocarbons and sales gas reserves and changes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are shown in the table below and expressed in million barrels of oil equivalent (liquid hydrocarbons production data was recalculated from tonnes to barrels using field specific coefficients; sales gas production data was recalculated from cubic meters to barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") using an average ratio).

Consolidated subsidiaries and joint operations

	2019	**2018**
	million boe	**million boe**
Beginning of year	**44,358**	43,781
Revisions of previous estimates	**847**	1,183
Extensions and discoveries	**1,546**	1,289
Improved recovery	**1**	1
Purchase of new reserves	**3**	–
Production	**(1,910)**	(1,896)
End of year	**44,845**	**44,358**
Proved developed reserves	**21,324**	20,838
Minority interest in total proved reserves	**3,790**	3,446
Minority interest in proved developed reserves	**1,705**	1,605

Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows and changes therein relating to proved oil and gas reserves

The standardized measure of future net cash flows related to the above oil and gas reserves discounted at 10% p.a. Estimated future cash inflows from oil, condensate and gas production are computed by applying the projected prices the company uses in its long-term forecasts to year-end quantities of estimated net proved reserves. Future development and production costs are those estimated future expenditures necessary to develop and produce estimated proved reserves as of year-end based on current expenses and costs and forecasts. In certain cases, future values, either higher or lower than current values, were used as a result of anticipated changes in operating conditions.

Estimated future income taxes are calculated by applying appropriate year-end statutory tax rates. These rates reflect allowable deductions and tax credits and are applied to estimate future net pre-tax cash flows, net of the tax bases of related assets.

41. Supplementary oil and gas disclosure (unaudited) (continued)

Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows and changes therein relating to proved oil and gas reserves (continued)

The presentation of the tax on additional income from production of hydrocarbons (AIT) in the estimated future net cash flows and changes therein as of December 31, 2018 and 2019 is aligned with reporting of AIT in the Company's financial statements.

The information provided in the table below does not represent management's estimates of the Company's expected future cash flows or of the value of its proved oil and gas reserves. Estimates of proved reserves change over time as new information becomes available. Moreover, probable and possible reserves which may become proved in the future are excluded from the calculations. The arbitrary valuation requires assumptions as to the timing and the amount of future development and production costs. The calculations should not be relied upon as an indication of the Company's future cash flows or of the value of its oil and gas reserves.

Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows

Consolidated subsidiaries and joint operations

	2019	2018 (restated)
Future cash inflows	**123,079**	123,444
Future development costs	**(7,821)**	(6,575)
Future production costs	**(82,077)**	(78,506)
Future income tax expenses	**(5,700)**	(6,892)
Future net cash flows	**27,481**	31,471
Discount for estimated timing of cash flows	**(17,828)**	(20,495)
Discounted value of future cash flows as of the end of year	**9,653**	**10,976**

Share of other (non-controlling) shareholders in discounted value of future cash flows

Consolidated subsidiaries and joint operations

	UOM	2019	2018
Share of other (non-controlling) shareholders in discounted value of future cash flows	RUB billion	**849**	832

Changes therein relating to proved oil and gas reserves

Consolidated subsidiaries and joint operations

	2019	2018 (restated)
Discounted value of future cash flows as of the beginning of year	**10,976**	9,067
Sales and transfers of oil and gas produced, net of production costs and taxes other than income taxes	**(1,823)**	(1,756)
Changes in price estimates, net	**(1,159)**	2,412
Changes in estimated future development costs	**(1,346)**	(969)
Development costs incurred during the period	**876**	951
Revisions of previous reserves estimates	**284**	435
Increase in reserves due to discoveries, less respective expenses	**519**	474
Net change in income taxes	**227**	(545)
Accretion of discount	**1,098**	907
Net changes due to purchases of oil and gas fields	**1**	–
Discounted value of future cash flows as of the end of year	**9,653**	**10,976**

41. Supplementary oil and gas disclosure (unaudited) (continued)

Company's share in costs, inventories and future cash flows of the joint ventures and associates

	UOM	2019	2018
Share in capitalized costs relating to oil and gas producing activities (total)	RUB billion	**300**	285
Share in results of operations for oil and gas producing activities (total)	RUB billion	**66**	74
Share in estimated proved oil and gas reserves	million boe	**1,844**	2,004
Share in estimated proved developed oil and gas reserves	million boe	**1,030**	1,122
Share in discounted value of future cash flows	RUB billion	**581**	673

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