MOSENERGO Group

Consolidated interim financial statements
(prepared in accordance with IFRS)
for the three and nine month periods ended 30 September 2009
(unaudited)

MOSENERGO Group
Consolidated Interim Statement of Financial position
(in millions of Russian Roubles)

	Note	30 September 2009 (unaudited)	31 December 2008	31 December 2007 (as restated)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	7	186,745	195,307	108,375
Investment property	8	1,480	4,552	2,091
Investments in equity accounted investees	10	6	4	1,246
Advances for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	3	16,339	10,692	8,582
Other non-current assets	14	2,069	581	551
Total non-current assets		**206,639**	**211,136**	**120,845**
Current assets				
Inventories	11	4,498	4,446	4,444
Investments	12	12,810	13,485	23,201
Income tax receivable		1,196	78	41
Trade and other receivables	13	13,408	15,078	10,730
Assets classified as held for sale	9	3,283	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	15	3,252	3,315	11,161
Other current assets	14	682	1,301	1,516
Total current assets		**39,129**	**37,703**	**51,093**
Total assets		**245,768**	**248,839**	**171,938**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity	16			
Share capital		166,124	166,124	166,124
Treasury stock		(871)	(899)	-
Share premium		49,213	49,213	49,213
Reserves		87,053	88,600	30,280
Accumulated loss		(117,325)	(117,168)	(120,200)
Total equity		**184,194**	**185,870**	**125,417**
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	17	14,032	10,199	129
Deferred tax liabilities	29	25,502	26,108	14,498
Employee benefits	18	570	485	1,279
Other payables	19	197	140	110
Total non-current liabilities		**40,301**	**36,932**	**16,016**
Current liabilities				
Liabilities classified as held for sale	9	441	-	-
Current borrowings and current portion of non-current borrowings	17	3,303	12,500	17,476
Trade and other payables	19	15,846	11,963	10,925
Income tax payable		-	323	478
Other taxes payable	20	1,556	998	611
Provisions	21	127	253	1,015
Total current liabilities		**21,273**	**26,037**	**30,505**
Total liabilities		**61,574**	**62,969**	**46,521**
Total equity and liabilities		**245,768**	**248,839**	**171,938**

General Director V.G. Yakovlev

Chief Accountant S.A. Suraev

11 December 2009

MOSENERGO Group
Consolidated Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income
(in millions of Russian Roubles)

	Note	Three months ended 30 September 2009 (unaudited)	Three months ended 30 September 2008 (as restated)	Nine months ended 30 September 2009 (unaudited)	Nine months ended 30 September 2008 (as restated)
Revenue	22	18,162	18,014	77,851	66,079
Other operating income	27	26	400	314	604
Cost of materials	23	(11,485)	(11,489)	(40,023)	(38,065)
Heat transmission		(1,188)	(1,249)	(11,766)	(9,619)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	(2,831)	(1,755)	(8,620)	(4,808)
Personnel expenses	25	(2,157)	(2,381)	(7,246)	(7,502)
Maintenance and repairs expenses		(1,075)	(727)	(1,926)	(1,508)
Taxes other than income tax		(560)	(382)	(1,791)	(959)
Other external supplies	24	(609)	(514)	(1,746)	(1,510)
Loss on change in fair value of investment property	8	-	-	(1,534)	(63)
Other operating expenses	26	(857)	(1,041)	(2,193)	(2,797)
Results from operating activities		**(2,574)**	**(1,124)**	**1,320**	**(148)**
Financial income	28	338	319	1,086	1,215
Financial expenses	28	(473)	(237)	(1,759)	(865)
Gain on withdrawal from equity investee		-	-	124	-
Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees	10	-	(20)	2	(34)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**(2,709)**	**(1,062)**	**773**	**168**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	29	(102)	96	(936)	49
(Loss)/profit for the period		**(2,811)**	**(966)**	**(163)**	**217**
(Losses)/gains recognized directly in equity:					
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets		(8)	(68)	26	(68)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	7	(827)	-	(1,967)	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	29	166	-	394	-
Other comprehensive loss for the period, net of tax		**(669)**	**(68)**	**(1,547)**	**(68)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		**(3,480)**	**(1,034)**	**(1,710)**	**149**
(Loss)/profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the company		(2,811)	(966)	(163)	217
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the company		(3,480)	(1,034)	(1,710)	149
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Russian Roubles)	30	(0.07)	(0.02)	0.00	0.01

General Director V.G. Yakovlev

Chief Accountant S.A. Suraev

11 December 2009

Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows
(in millions of Russian Roubles)

	Note	Nine months ended 30 September 2009 (unaudited)	Nine months ended 30 September 2008 (as restated)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		**773**	**168**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	8,620	4,808
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		94	12
Financial income	28	(1,086)	(1,215)
Financial expenses	28	1,759	865
Share of (profit)/loss of equity accounted investee	10	(2)	34
Trade and other receivables impairment (gain)/loss		(164)	656
Change in provisions	21	173	(51)
Gain on withdrawal from equity investee		(124)	-
Loss on change in fair value of investment property	8	1,534	63
Other non-cash items		(127)	(15)
Operating profit before changes in working capital and provisions		**11,450**	**5,325**
Change in inventories		(258)	(96)
Change in trade and other receivables		1,960	(3,066)
Change in restricted cash and cash equivalents		53	(85)
Change in trade and other payables		4,097	3,461
Change in taxes payables, other than income tax		556	91
Change in employee benefits		36	(466)
Cash flows from operations before income tax and interest paid		**17,894**	**5,164**
Income tax paid		(2,149)	(558)
Interest paid		(1,770)	(1,255)
Cash flows from operating activities		**13,975**	**3,351**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		12	29
Proceeds from disposal of investments		675	22,966
Proceeds from withdrawal from equity investee		973	-
Interest received		80	474
Dividends received		-	171
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(9,946)	(20,728)
Acquisition of investments		-	(13,537)
Interest paid and capitalized	7	(436)	(398)
Cash flows from investing activities		**(8,642)**	**(11,023)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		7,638	-
Proceeds from sale of treasury	16	34	-
Repayment of borrowings		(13,068)	(1,093)
Buy-out of own shares	16	-	(871)
Cash flows from financing activities		**(5,396)**	**(1,964)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(63)	(9,636)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	15	3,315	11,161
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	15	**3,252**	**1,525**

General Director V.G. Yakovlev

Chief Accountant S.A. Suraev

11 December 2009

MOSENERGO Group
Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity
(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Attributable to equity holders of OJSC Mosenergo

	Note	Share capital	Treasury stock	Share premium	*Revaluation* reserve (as restated)	*Accumulated* loss (as restated)	Total
Balance at 31 December 2007 as previously reported		**166,124**	**-**	**49,213**	**37,534**	**(117,211)**	**135,660**
Correction of prior period errors	3	-	-	-	(7,254)	(2,989)	(10,243)
Balance at 1 January 2008		**166,124**	**-**	**49,213**	**30,280**	**(120,200)**	**125,417**
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	217	217
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets					(68)	-	(68)
Total comprehensive income for the *period*		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(68)**	**217**	**149**
Contribution from shareholders		-	-	-	-	8	8
Buy out of own shares	16	-	(871)	-	-	969	98
Balance at 30 September 2008		**166,124**	**(871)**	**49,213**	**30,212**	**(119,006)**	**125,672**
Balance at 1 January 2009		**166,124**	**(899)**	**49,213**	**88,600**	**(117,168)**	**185,870**
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	(163)	(163)
Other comprehensive income for the period:							
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets		-	-	-	26	-	26
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	7	-	-	-	(1,573)	-	(1,573)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,547)**	**(163)**	**(1,710)**
Sale of treasury stock	16	-	28	-	-	6	34
Balance at 30 September 2009		**166,124**	**(871)**	**49,213**	**87,053**	**(117,325)**	**184,194**

General Director — V.G. Yakovlev

Chief Accountant — S.A. Suraev

11 December 2009

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

Note 1. The Group and its operations

(a) Organization and operations

The Open Joint Stock Company Mosenergo (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred as the "Group" or the "Mosenergo Group") are primarily involved in generation of heat and electric power and heat distribution services in the Moscow city and Moscow region.

The Group's power and heat generation base includes 15 power stations with operational capacity equalled approximately 11,900 megawatts ("MW") and 34,600 gigacalories/hour ("Gkal/h") of electricity and heat capacity, respectively.

OJSC Mosenergo was registered under the legislation of the Russian Federation on 6 April 1993 in accordance with State Property Management Committee Decree 169-R dated 26 March 1993 following the privatization process of electricity and heat power generation, transmission and distribution assets formerly under control of the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation .

The Company's registered office is located at 8, Raushskaya Naberezhnaya, Moscow, 115035, Russian Federation.

(b) Group formation

On 1 April 2005, the Company was reorganized in form of spin-off following the reorganization process within the Russian electricity sector aimed to introduce competition into the electricity market and to enable the companies of electricity sector to maintain and further expand production capacity. The Company's restructuring was approved by general shareholder's meeting on 28 June 2004. Before the restructuring took place the Company operated as an integrated utility model, which included generation, transmission and distribution activities. As a result of the restructuring 13 new entities were separated from the Company and each shareholder of the Company received ordinary shares of each of the separated entities pro rata to Company's shares held by them prior to spin-off.

A general shareholders' meeting held on 20 December 2006 approved a closed subscription for the additional shares issued in favour of OJSC Gazprom and its affiliates (together referred as the "Gazprom Group"). As a result, the majority shareholder of OJSC Mosenergo changed from RAO UES of Russia to Gazprom Group holding 53.47% of ordinary shares.Following the reorganization process, an extraordinary general shareholder's meeting of RAO UES of Russia on 26 October 2007 approved the spin-off of several holding companies to which shares in electricity generation companies, including OJSC Mosenergo, held by RAO UES of Russia, were transferred. Holdings separated from RAO UES of Russia were merged with generation companies by means of shares conversion, which enabled the shareholders of RAO UES of Russia to receive direct shares in generation companies after reorganization. Accordingly, upon spin-off from RAO UES of Russia OJSC Mosenergo Holding (the "Mosenergo Holding") received stake in OJSC Mosenergo held by RAO UES of Russia. Simultaneously with the spin-off Mosenergo Holding was merged with the Company and its shares were converted into the Company's shares.

In February 2009, the Company's Board of Directors approved a program to improve the Company's organisational structure, which is aimed to concentrate production resources, optimize the labour capacity and supply chain. Organisational structure optimisation included the merge of several production branches situated geographically close to each other, reallocation and outsourcing of non-core functions.

In April 2009 OJSC Gazprom transferred its 53.47% share in the Company to its 100% subsidiary LLC Gazprom energoholding (previously - LLS Gazoenergeticheskaya Kompaniya) which became the parent company of OJSC Mosenergo.

(c) Business environment

The country has been experiencing political and economic change that has affected, and may continue to affect, the activities of enterprises operating in this environment. Consequently, operations in the Russian Federation involve risks that typically do not exist in other markets. In addition, the recent contraction in the capital and credit markets (commonly know as the 'credit crunch') has further increased the level of economic uncertainty in the environment. Presently, the primary impact of the credit crunch on the Group has been the lack of liquidity in the markets which has lead the Group to curtail its investment plans in the short term. Additionally, a long drawn out impact of the credit crunch could impact the recoverability of the Group's current assets such as receivables; although that is not the case at this point in time. The financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Russian business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Group. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

(d) Relations with the state and current regulation

At the end of the reporting period the Russian Federation owned (both direct and indirect ownership) over 50% in OJSC Gazprom (the previous"Parent"), which held 53.47% of the Company through its 100% subsidiary LLC Gazprom Energoholding (immediate parent company). Thus the OJSC Gazprom is the ultimate parent company of the Group and Russian Federation is the ultimate controlling party of the Group.

The government of the Russian Federation directly affects the Group's operations through regulations of wholesale and retail sales of electricity and heat exercised by the Federal Service on Tariffs (the "FST") and the Regional Energy Commissions of Moscow and Moscow region (the "RECs"), respectively. OJSC "System Operator - Central Dispatch Unit of Unified Energy System" (the "SO - CDU UES"), which is controlled by the Russian Federation, regulates operations of generating assets of the Group.

The Group's customer base as well as suppliers' chain includes a large number of entities controlled by or related to the state.

As described in Note 6 and Note 33, the government's economic, social and other policies could materially affect operations of the Group.

(e) Industry restructuring

Following the restructuring of the Russian electric utility sector aimed to introduce competition to the electricity (capacity) market, the New Wholesale Electric Power (capacity) Market Rules of the Transitional period (the "NOREM"), approved by Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 529 dated 31 August 2006, were adopted. Under this new framework, electricity and power purchase-sales transactions in the regulated market sector are to be governed by a regulated bilateral contract system. Starting 1 September 2006 regulated contracts covered all volumes of electricity and power produced and consumed.

Starting 2007, the volumes of electricity and power traded in the wholesale market applying regulated prices are to be substantially reduced pursuant to Russian Federation Government Resolution No. 205 dated 7 April 2007 "On amending certain resolutions of the Russian Federation Government related to the calculation of electricity volumes sold at free (competitive) prices". The Resolution states that electricity and power supplied at regulated prices will gradually decrease.

The period from 2006 to 2011 is considered as a transitional period. Upon the termination of the transitional period, the organization of a competitive market for electricity market will be completed.

Electricity volumes produced, not covered by the regulated contracts, are traded at unregulated prices on the basis of free bilateral contracts or on a day-ahead market. Under free bilateral contracts market participants have the right to choose contracting parties, prices and volumes. The day-ahead market is based on competitive selection of bids submitted by suppliers and buyers the day before the electricity is supplied.

The introduction of the new wholesale market also covered capacity trading. Before the new market rules launch, suppliers were paid only for 75% of installed capacity at a flat-rate tariff. The new rules result in separate tariffs for electricity and capacity. Capacity tariffs are planned to be established at levels sufficient to maintain generation facilities of producers.

Note 2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that property, plant and equipment and investment property are revalued periodically; investment property are measured at fair value; available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value; and the carrying amounts of equity items in existence at 31 December 2002 include adjustments for the effects of hyperinflation, which were calculated using conversion factors derived from the Russian Federation Consumer Price Index published by the Russian Statistics Agency, GosKomStat. Russia ceased to be hyperinflationary for IFRS purposes as at 1 January 2003.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in Note 4.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of the Russian Federation is the Russian Rouble (RR), which is the Group's functional currency and the currency in which these consolidated financial statements are presented. All financial information presented in RR has been rounded to the nearest million.

(d) Use of estimates and judgment

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

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 7 – Property, plant and equipment;
- Note 8 – Investment property;
- Note 18 – Employee benefits;
- Note 21 – Provisions;
- Note 34 – Operating segments.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Restatement and reclassification of comparatives

Through 31 December 2007 the Group had considered all its power - heat stations as a single cash generating unit. During 2008 management critically reassessed that assumption and noted that the operations and cash flows of the business have been regularly reviewed on a station by station basis by the Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. Resultantly, it is management's view that the appropriate cash generating unit for the Group has always been an individual power - heat station and that the 31 December 2007 financial statements should be restated to give effect to such.

This restatement reduced opening retained earnings at 1 January 2007 by RR 4,522 million as certain power / heat stations have been economically impaired for some time and such impairment was not reflected previously as they were aggregated with all other Group's stations. The reassessment of cash generating units also resulted in the reversal of the portion of the revaluation surplus reported in 2007 of RR 6,473 million (net of deferred tax) and in the reduction of the depreciation charge in the consolidated statetement of comprahensive income for year 2007 in the amount of RR 1,100 million. In the consolidated statement of changes in equity, correction of prior period errors in the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2007 in the total amount of RR 3,568 million (net of deferred tax) is consisted of decrease by RR 4,522 million (as mentioned above) and increase by RR 173 million and RR 781 million (see items 3 and 6 below).

Also as a result of restatement the balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2008 was reduced by RR 2,989 million (net of deferred tax). This composed of abovementioned correction related to cash generating units' of RR 3,687 million and other less material matters which are noted below in amount of RR 698 million. The reassessment of cash generating units also resulted in the reversal of the portion of the revaluation surplus at 1 January 2008 in amount of RR 6,473 million (net of deferred tax) and other corrections in amount of RR 781 million.

The impact of these matters on financial year ended 31 December 2007 and the nine months ended 30 September 2008 financial statements is presented below. Note that such financial statements were also restated for some other, less material, matters which are noted below.

Also presentation of comparatives in the Consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income has been revised to present more detailed classification of expenses based on their nature to provide the users of the financial statements with more relevant information about the financial performance of the Group. In addition, certain comparative amounts in Consolidated statement of financial position have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

(i) Effect of restatement as at 31 December 2007

Consolidated statement of financial position

The following are the Consolidated statement of financial position captions as at 31 December 2007 as reported previously and adjusted:

	As originally presented	Items	Changes due to restatement	Items	Changes due to reclassification	As adjusted
Property, plant and equipment	131,036	1, 2	(14,172)	11	(8,489)	108,375
Investment property	1,288	2	803		-	2,091
Advances for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	-	(81)	11,12	8,663	8,582
Other non-current assets	347	3	225	11,12	(21)	551
Trade and other receivables	11,566	4	163	11,14	(999)	10,730
Investments	15,201	-	-	13	8,000	23,201
Cash and cash equivalents	11,136	-	-	-	25	11,161
Other current assets	8,720	-	-	11,13,14	(7,204)	1,516
Total assets	**185,025**		**(13,062)**		**(25)**	**171,938**
Reserves	37,534	5, 6	(7,254)	-	-	30,280
Accumulated loss	(117,211)	7	(2,989)	-	-	(120,200)
Deferred tax liabilities	17,427	8	(2,929)	-	-	14,498
Trade and other payables	10,950	-	-	-	(25)	10,925
Other payables	-	9	110	-	-	110
Total equity and liabilities	**185,025**		**(13,062)**		**(25)**	**171,938**

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

The following are the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income captions for the year ended 31 December 2007 as reported previously and adjusted:

	As originally presented	Items	Changes due to restatement	Items	Changes due to reclassification	As adjusted
Revenue	78,598	-	-	15	(274)	78,324
Income from change in fair value of investment property	-	10	278	-	-	278
Other operating income	82	-	-	15	274	356
Cost of materials	(41,702)	-	11	-	-	(41,691)
Personnel expenses	(7,993)	9	(167)	-	-	(8,160)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(6,725)	1	1,100	-	-	(5,625)
Other operating expenses	(3,602)	3, 4	(123)	-	-	(3,725)
Finance income	1,482	9	58	-	55	1,595
Finance costs	(366)	-	-	-	(55)	(421)
Income tax expense	(657)	1,3,4, 8,9,10	(365)	-	-	(1,022)
Profit for the year	**837**		**790**		**-**	**1,627**

The following are main explanations of the corrections and reclassifications made:

Item 1 Decrease in property, plant and equipment in total amount of RR 13,368 million is due to reduction concurrent with adjustment at 1 January 2007 discussed above offset by reduced depreciation in amount of RR 1,100 million;

Item 2 Decrease in property, plant and equipment in amount of RR 803 million is due to correction of an error to properly account for certain items of property, plant and equipment as investment property;

Item 3 Increase in other non-current assets in amount of RR 225 million is due to improper written-off of biological and intangible assets with adjustment to increase opening retained earnings at 1 January 2007 in amount of RR 173 million;

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Item 4 Increase in trade and other receivables in amount of RR 163 million are due to correction of an error caused by improper calculation of bad debt provision;

Item 5 Decrease in revaluation surplus in amount of RR 6,473 million is due to correction of property, plant and equipment valuation of above mentioned item in amount of RR 8,517 million net of related deferred tax in amount of RR 2,044 million;

Item 6 Decrease in revaluation surplus in amount of RR 781 million is due to correction of an error to properly account of revaluation of investment property mentioned above items in amount RR 1,027 million net of related deferred tax in amount of RR 246 million. This also resulted in the increase in the opening retained earnings at 1 January 2007 by RR 781 million;

Item 7 Increase in accumulated deficit in amount of RR 2,989 million is due to correction of property, plant and equipment valuation above mentioned item in amount of RR 3,687 million, correction of revaluation result from investment property in amount of RR 781 million and impact of RR 83 million as a result of other items;

Item 8 Decrease in deferred tax liability in amount of RR 2,928 million is due to correction of an error caused by improper recognition of deferred tax asset in respect of the reserve for buy-out of own shares in amount of RR 233 million, deferred tax impact of RR 3,208 million as a result of correction of property, plant and equipment valuation above mentioned items and impact of deferred tax of other items in amount RR 47 million;

Item 9 Increase in other payables in amount of RR 110 million is due to correction of an error caused by unrecognised in previous interest payables for mortgages of Group employees in amount RR 167 million net of discount in amount RR 58 million;

Item 10 Increase in income on change in fair value of investment property in amount RR 278 million is due to correction of an error to properly account for revaluation result from investment property recognized directly to equity as result in profit or loss;

Item 11 Advances given to the suppliers of equipment and capital construction contractors, were reclassified from “Property, plant and equipment” to “Advances for acquisition of property, plant and equipment” in amount of RR 8,489 million with corresponding VAT in amount of RR 1,095 million being reclassified to “Other current assets” in amount RR 879 million and to “Other non-current assets” in amount RR 216 million;

Item 12 Advances given under the financial lease contracts were reclassified from “Other non-current assets” to “Advances for acquisition of property, plant and equipment” in amount of RR 174 million with corresponding VAT in amount of RR 31 million being reclassified to “Other current assets”;

Item 13 Deposits placed in banks were reclassified from “Other current assets” to ”Investments” in amount of RR 8,000 million;

Item 14 VAT on advances received related to operational activity of the Group were reclassified from “Other current assets” to “Trade and other receivables” in amount of RR 114 million;

Item 15 Subsidies on difference in tariffs for sales to the urban population were reclassified from “Revenue” to “Other operating income” in amount RR 274 million.

As result of restatement earning per share at 31 December 2007 changed from RR 0,02 to 0,05 million.

(ii) Effect of restatement as at 30 September 2008

Consolidated interim statement of financial position

The following are the Consolidated interim statement of financial position captions as at 30 Septembeer 2008 as reported previously and adjusted:

	As originally presented	Items	Changes due to restatement	Items	Changes due to reclassification	As adjusted
Property, plant and equipment	137,048	1, 2,4	(13,714)	10	-	123,334
Investment property	1,225	2	803	-	-	2,028
Advances for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	9,636	-	(81)	10,11	798	10,353
Other non-current assets	84	3	265	10,11	513	862
Trade and other receivables	13,614	-	178	10,11	74	13,866
Investments	13,675	-	12	-	-	13,687
Other current assets	2,227	-	-	10,11	(1,385)	842
Total assets	**185,299**		**(12,537)**		**-**	**172,762**
Reserves	37,466	5,6	(7,254)	-	-	30,212
Accumulated loss	(116,627)	7	(2,379)	-	-	(119,006)
Other payables	-	9	139		-	139
Deferred tax liabilities	17,854	10	(3,043)	-	-	14,811
Total liabilities	**185,299**		**(12,537)**		**-**	**172,762**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income

The following are the consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income captions for the nine months ended 30 September 2008 as reported previously and adjusted:

	As originally presented	Items	Changes due to restatement	Items	Changes due to reclassification	As adjusted
Loss from change in fair value of investment property	-	-	-	-	(63)	(63)
Cost of materials	(37,835)	-	39	-	(269)	(38,065)
Heat transmission	-	-	-	-	(9,619)	(9,619)
Maintenance and repairs expenses	-	-	-	-	(1,508)	(1,508)
Other external supplies	(12,725)	-	-	-	11,215	(1,510)
Taxes other than income tax	(949)	-	-	-	(10)	(959)
Personnel expenses	(7,423)	-	(15)	-	(64)	(7,502)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(5,298)	1	490	-	-	(4,808)
Other operating expenses	(3,132)	-	19	-	316	(2,797)
Finance income	1,220	-	13	-	(18)	1,215
Finance expenses	(827)	4	(51)	-	13	(865)
Share of profit of equity accounted investee	(41)	-	-	-	7	(34)
Income tax expense	(66)	1, 3, 9	115	-	-	49
Profit for the period	**(393)**		**610**		**-**	**217**

The following are main explanations of the corrections and reclassifications made:

Item 1 Decrease in property, plant and equipment in total amount of RR 13,714 million is due to reduction concurrent with adjustment discussed above in amount of RR 13,858 million offset by reduced depreciation for the nine months ended 30 September 2008 in amount of RR 490 million.

Item 2 Decrease in property, plant and equipment in amount of RR 803 million is due to correction of an error to properly account for certain items of property, plant and equipment as investment property;

Item 3 Increase in other non-current assets in amount of RR 265 million is due to improper written-off of biological and intangible assets;

Item 4 Increase in finance costs of RR 51 million is mainly due to increase in amount of capitalized interest of RR 37 million caused by change in method of capitalized interest calculation.

Item 5 Decrease in revaluation surplus in amount of RR 6,473 million is due to correction of property, plant and equipment valuation of above mentioned item in amount of RR 8,517 million net of related deferred tax in amount of RR 2,044 million;

Item 6 Decrease in revaluation surplus in amount of RR 781 million is due to correction of an error to properly account of revaluation of investment property mentioned above items in amount RR 1,027 million net of related deferred tax in amount of RR 246 million;

Item 7 Increase in accumulated deficit in amount of RR 2,379 million is due to correction of property, plant and equipment valuation above mentioned item in amount of RR 3,405 million, correction of revaluation result from investment property in amount of RR 781 million and impact of RR 246 million as a result of other items;

Item 8 Decrease in deferred tax liability in amount of RR 3,043 million is due to deferred tax impact of RR 3,092 million as a result of correction of property, plant and equipment valuation above mentioned items and impact of deferred tax of other items in amount RR 49 million;

Item 9 Increase in other payables in amount of RR 139 million is due to correction of an error caused by unrecognized in previous interest payables for mortgages of Group employees;

Item 10 Advances for acquisition of property, plant and equipment were reclassified from “Other current assets” to “Advances for acquisition of property, plant and equipment” in amount of RR 798 million;

Item 11 VAT on advances received related to operational activity of the Group were reclassified from “Other current assets” to “Trade and other receivables” in amount of RR 188 million.

As result of restatement earning per share at 30 September 2008 changed from RR (0,01) to 0,01 million.

(b) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

(ii) Associates (equity accounted investees)

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Associates are accounted for using the equity method (equity accounted investees) and are recognised initially at cost. The Group's investment includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the income and expenses and equity movements of equity accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

(iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Group at exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments.

(d) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Loans and receivables consist of financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those that the entity intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which shall be classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity investments
If the Group has the positive intent and ability to hold debt securities to maturity, then they are classified as held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Available-for-sale financial assets
The Group's investments in equity securities and certain debt securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses, and foreign exchange gain or losses on available-for-sale monetary items, are recognised directly in equity. When an investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

(ii) Share capital

Ordinary shares

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

Repurchase of share capital (treasury stock)

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is net of any tax effects, and is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to / from retained earnings.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Until 31 December 2006, items of property, plant and equipment, except for land, were measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment at 31 December 1997, the date of transition to IFRSs, was determined by reference to its fair value at that date and subsequently restated to take into account the impact of inflation until 31 December 2002.

The Group changed its accounting policy to revaluing its property, plant and equipment starting from 1 January 2007 as management believes that it would provide the users of the financial statements with more relevant information about the financial position of the Group.

Property, plant and equipment are subject to revaluation on a regular basis to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that, which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date. Increase in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as a result of revaluation is credited directly to equity under the heading revaluation reserve, unless the decrease of the reserve was previously recognised in profit or loss. Decrease in the carrying amount shall be debited to equity to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revaluated amount of the asset.

The tax effects from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment are charged directly to equity.

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

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

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

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised net in “other operating expenses” in profit or loss. The revaluation surplus is not transferred from reserve when the assets are disposed.

(ii) Reclassification to investment property

When the use of property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified as investment property. Any gain arising on remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss to the extent the gain reverses previous impairment loss on a specific property, with any remaining gain recognized in the revaluation reserve directly in equity. Any loss is recognized in the revaluation reserve directly in equity to the extent that an amount is included in equity relating to a specific property, with any remaining loss recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(iii) Reclassification to assets held-for-sale

When the carrying amount of property is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified as assets held for sale. Any gain arising on remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss to the extent the gain reverses previous impairment loss on a specific property, with any remaining gain recognized in the revaluation reserve directly in equity. Any loss is recognized in the revaluation reserve directly in equity to the extent that an amount is included in equity relating to a specific property, with any remaining loss recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(iv) Subsequent costs

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

(v) Depreciation
Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of lease term. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

As part of revaluation at 31 December 2008 estimates in respect of useful lives of certain classes of property, plant and equipment were revised for the year 2009 and were as follows:

- Buildings and constructions 20-60 years
- Plant and equipment 10-30 years
- Transmission networks 5-30 years
- Other 1-15 years

The estimated useful lives of certain items of buildings and constructions changed from 75 to 60 years effective starting from 1 January 2009 due to change in the method of useful life determination from determination based on technical characteristics of items to determination based on economical characteristics of items' usage.

(f) Intangible assets

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure
Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortisation
Amortisation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives of the software for the current and comparative periods equal to 7 years.

(g) Investment property

Investment property is property or construction in progress held or constructed either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at fair value with any change therein recognized in profit or loss.

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

When the carrying amount of property is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified as assets held for sale. Any gain or loss on the remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

(h) Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

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

(j) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognised previously in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

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

(k) Non-current assets held for sale

Non – current assets that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use are classified as held-for-sale. Immediately before classification as held-for-sale, the assets are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated to remaining assets and liabilities on pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, investment property and biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial recognition as held-for-sale and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

(l) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss when they are due.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on Russian government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than pension plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on Russian government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(iiii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

(iv) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

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

(m) Provisions

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

(n) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief operating decision-makers.The Chief operating decision-makers are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as a combination of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer who are jointly make strategic decisions.

(o) Revenues

(i) Goods sold

Revenues from sales of electricity and heat are recognised when electricity and heat are supplied to customers.

Revenue from the sale of goods other than electricity and heat is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Transfers of risks and rewards vary depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale.

(ii) Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

(iii) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(p) Government subsidies

Government subsidies are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to the Group in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the Company.

Government subsidies are recognised initially as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the subsidy. Subsidies that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised. Government subsidies that compensate the Company for the cost of an asset are recognised in the statetement of comprahensive incomeon a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Unconditional government subsidies are recognized on profit or loss when subsidy becomes receivable.

(q) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(r) Financial income and expenses

Financial income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income and gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Group’s right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

Financial expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions and impairment losses recognised on financial assets. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on gross basis.

(s) Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

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

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(t) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

(u) New Standards and Interpretations

(i) The following new Standards, amendments to Standards and Interpretations are not yet effective as at 30 September 2009, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The Group plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

- Amended IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (2008)* requires accounting for changes in ownership interests by the Group in a subsidiary, while maintaining control, to be recognised as an equity transaction. When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, any interest retained in the former subsidiary will be measured at fair value with the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The amendments to IAS 27, which become mandatory for the Group's 2010 consolidated financial statements, are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.

- Amendment to IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and – Measurement Eligible Hedged Items* clarifies how the principles that determine whether a hedged risk or portion of cash flows is eligible for designation should be applied in particular situations. The amendment, which becomes mandatory for the Group's 2010 financial statements, with retrospective application required, is not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.

- Revised IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* (2008) and amended IAS 27 (2008) *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* come into effect on 1 July 2009 (i.e. become mandatory for the Group's 2010 consolidated financial statements). The revisions address, among others, accounting for step acquisitions, require acquisition-related costs to be recognised as expenses and remove exception for changes in contingent consideration to be accounted by adjusting goodwill. The revisions also address how non-controlling interests in subsidiaries should be measured upon acquisition and require to recognise the effects of transactions with non-controlling interest directly in equity. The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.

- IFRIC 17 *Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners* addresses the accounting of non-cash dividend distributions to owners. The interpretation clarifies when and how the non-cash dividend should be recognised and how the differences between the dividend paid and the carrying amount of the net assets distributed should be recognised. IFRIC 17 becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009 is not expected to have significant impact on consolidated interim financial statements.

- IFRIC 18 *Transfers of Assets from Customers* applies to the accounting for transfers of items of property, plant and equipment by entities that receive such transfers from their customers. The interpretation clarifies recognition and measurement of received items, how the resulting credit, as well as a transfer of cash from customers should be accounted for. IFRIC 18 is applied prospectively to transfers of assets from customers received on or after 1 July 2009. It did not have significant impact on consolidated financial statements. IFRIC 18 did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (issued in April 2009; amendments to IFRS 2, IAS 38, IFRIC 9 and IFRIC 16 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009; amendments to IFRS 5, IFRS 8, IAS 1, IAS 7, IAS 17, IAS 36 and IAS 39 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010). The improvements consist of a mixture of substantive changes and clarifications in the following standards and interpretations: clarification that contributions of businesses in common control transactions and formation of joint ventures are not within the scope of IFRS 2; clarification of disclosure requirements set by IFRS 5 and other standards for non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale or discontinued operations; requiring to report a measure of total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment under IFRS 8 only if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker; amending IAS 1 to allow classification of certain liabilities settled by entity's own equity instruments as non-current; changing IAS 7 such that only expenditures that result in a recognised asset are eligible for classification as investing activities; allowing classification of certain long-term land leases as finance leases under IAS 17 even without transfer of ownership of the land at the end of the lease; providing additional guidance in IAS 18 for determining whether an entity acts as a principal or an agent;

clarification in IAS 36 that a cash generating unit shall not be larger than an operating segment before aggregation; supplementing IAS 38 regarding measurement of fair value of intangible assets acquired in a business combination; amending IAS 39 (i) to include in its scope option contracts that could result in business combinations, (ii) to clarify the period of reclassifying gains or losses on cash flow hedging instruments from equity to profit or loss and (iii) to state that a prepayment option is closely related to the host contract if upon exercise the borrower reimburses economic loss of the lender; amending IFRIC 9 to state that embedded derivatives in contracts acquired in common control transactions and formation of joint ventures are not within its scope; and removing the restriction in IFRIC 16 that hedging instruments may not be held by the foreign operation that itself is being hedged. The Group does not expect the amendments to have any material effect on its financial statements.

(ii) The following new standards and amendments to standards are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2009.

- Revised IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements (2007)* which became mandatory for the Group's 2009 consolidated interim financial statements did not have a significant impact on the presentation of the consolidated financial statements. The Standard introduces the concept of total comprehensive income and requires presentation of all owner changes in equity in the statement of changes in equity, separately from non-owner changes in equity.

- Revised IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* removes the option to expense borrowing costs and requires that an entity capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. The amendments to IAS 23 which became mandatory for the Group's 2009 consolidated interim financial statements with earlier application permitted did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements as were already adopted by the Group.

- Amendments to IAS 32 *Financial instruments: Presentation* and IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements – Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation* requires puttable instruments, and instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation, to be classified as equity if certain conditions are met. The amendments, which became mandatory for the Group's 2009 financial statements, with retrospective application required, did not have a significant impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 1 *First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* and IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements – Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate* published in May 2008 simplifies the first-time preparation of separate financial statements under IFRS. Amendments in particular are applied to the initial measurement of the cost of subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates using either the fair value or the carrying amount under the previous accounting practice. The separation of the earnings "before" and "after" the acquisition is eliminated by removing the definition of the cost method from IAS 27. Revised IAS 27 requires that all dividends should be presented as income. The amendments, which became mandatory for the Group's 2009 financial statements, did not have a significant impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.

- Revised IFRS 1 *First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* published in November 2008 which simplifies its application shall be applied by the entity if its first IFRS financial statements are for a period beginning on or after 1 January 2009 with earlier application permitted. Revised standard is not applicable to the consolidated interim financial statements.

- Amendment to IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment – Vesting conditions and cancellations* clarifies the definition of vesting conditions, introduces the concept of non-vesting conditions, requires non-vesting conditions to be reflected in grant-date fair value and provides the accounting treatment for non-vesting conditions and cancellations. The amendments to IFRS 2 became mandatory for the Group's 2009 financial statements, with retrospective application required, did not have a significant impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.
- IFRS 8 *Operating Segments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009).* The standard applies to entities whose debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market or that file, or are in the process of filing, their financial statements with a regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market. IFRS 8 requires an entity to report financial and descriptive information about its operating segments, with segment information presented on a similar basis to that used for internal reporting purposes.

- Amendments to IFRIC 9 and IAS 39 became mandatory for annual periods ending on or after 30 September 2009. The amendments clarify that on reclassification of a financial asset out of the 'at fair value through profit or loss' category, all embedded derivatives are assessed and, if necessary, separately accounted for. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.

- IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes* addresses the accounting by entities that operate, or otherwise participate in, customer loyalty programmes for their customers. It relates to customer loyalty programmes under which the customer can redeem credits for awards such as free or discounted goods or services. IFRIC 13, which becomes mandatory for the Group's 2009 financial statements, did not have a significant impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.

- IFRIC 15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate* addresses the accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. IFRIC 15, which became mandatory for the Group's 2009 financial statements, did not have a significant impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.

- IFRIC 16 *Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation* applies to all entities using net investment hedging for its investments in foreign operations. IFRIC 16 clarifies the nature of the hedged risk and the amount of the hedged item for which a hedging relationship may be designated. It also addresses where in a group the hedging instrument can be held and provides guidance on the consequences of disposal of a hedged foreign operation. IFRIC 16 will come into effect on 1 October 2008 (i.e. became mandatory for the Group's 2009 financial statements). IFRIC 16 did not have a significant impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.

- Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (issued in May 2008). In 2007, the International Accounting Standards Board decided to initiate an annual improvements project as a method of making necessary, but non-urgent, amendments to IFRS. The amendments consist of a mixture of substantive changes, clarifications, and changes in terminology in various standards. The substantive changes relate to the following areas: classification as held for sale under IFRS 5 in case of a loss of control over a subsidiary; possibility of presentation of financial instruments held for trading as non-current under IAS 1; accounting for sale of IAS 16 assets which were previously held for rental and classification of the related cash flows under IAS 7 as cash flows from operating activities; clarification of definition of a curtailment under IAS 19; accounting for below market interest rate government loans in accordance with IAS 20; making the definition of borrowing costs in IAS 23 consistent with the effective interest method; clarification of accounting for subsidiaries held for sale under IAS 27 and IFRS 5; reduction in the disclosure requirements relating to associates and joint ventures under IAS 28 and IAS 31; enhancement of disclosures required by IAS 36; clarification of accounting for advertising costs under IAS 38; amending the definition of the fair value through profit or loss category to be consistent with hedge accounting under IAS 39; introduction of accounting for investment properties under construction in accordance with IAS 40; and reduction in restrictions over manner of determining fair value of biological assets under IAS 41. Further amendments made to IAS 8, 10, 18, 20, 29, 34, 40, 41 and to IFRS 7 represent terminology or editorial changes only, which the IASB believes have no or minimal effect on accounting. The amendments did not have any material effect on its financial statements.

- Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments - Amendment to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (issued in March 2009) which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The amendment requires enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements and liquidity risk. The entity will be required to disclose an analysis of financial instruments using a three-level fair value measurement hierarchy. The amendment (a) clarifies that the maturity analysis of liabilities should include issued financial guarantee contracts at the maximum amount of the guarantee in the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called; and (b) requires disclosure of remaining contractual maturities of financial derivatives if the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. An entity will further have to disclose a maturity analysis of financial assets it holds for managing liquidity risk, if that information is necessary to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk. The amendments did not have any material effect on the consolidated interim financial statements.

Note 4. Determination of fair values

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

(a) Property, plant and equipment and investment property

The fair value of property, plants and equipment and investment property is determined either using market approach, cost approach or income approach.

The market value of property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The market value of items of plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings is based on quoted market prices for similar items.

When no quoted market prices are available, the fair value of property, plant and equipment is primarily determined applying depreciated replacement cost method or income approach. The depreciated replacement cost method considers the cost to reproduce or replace the property, plant and equipment, adjusted for physical, functional or economical depreciation, and obsolescence. Under the income approach, the values of the property are delivered from the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the use and eventual sale of the property.

(b) Investments in equity and debt securities

The fair values of available-for-sale financial assets are determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the reporting date.

(c) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

(d) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. For finance leases the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements.

Note 5. Financial risk management

(a) Overview

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

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

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

The General Director has overall responsibility for proper functioning of the Group's internal controls system. The Board of Directors establishes and oversights of the Group's risk management framework and control environment mitigating those risks. The Audit Committee as part of Board of Directors evaluates the internal controls system effectiveness. The Group's Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the Director of Internal Audit, who oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Direction of Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The risk management functions are performed by several departments of the Company. Credit risk is considered by the Department on Account and Analysis of Financial Risks. Liquidity risk is addressed by the Treasury Department and the Department on Budgeting and Managerial Accounting. These departments are accountable to the Deputy General Director on Finance and Budgeting who supervises and coordinates the work of the risk management system.

The Group's risk management policies are summarized in the Company's inner Regulations on Risk Management which are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The procedures carried out in relation to the Company's risk analysis include examination of the customers reliability, analysis of bank guarantees for prepayments given to suppliers, bank currency position analysis, sensitivity analysis of exchange and interest rates for borrowings, budget implementation analysis etc.

The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive internal control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment securities.

(i) Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Geographically credit risk is concentrated in the city of Moscow and Moscow Region as most of sales are made in this area. Creditworthiness of existing customers is periodically evaluated based on internal and external information regarding history of settlements with these customers. The Group constantly analyzes accounts receivable turnover ratios, maturity dates and takes appropriate measures on collection of debts due. Approximately 90-95% of the customers are the clients of the Group for the period longer than 2-3 years.

There are standard contract terms for any customer purchasing energy under regulated contracts, day-ahead market or the balancing market. Individual terms can be stipulated in free bilateral contracts for electricity (capacity). Special conditions are envisaged by the Russian legislation on Power industry for some heat consumers such as state companies, housing organizations and entities, which may not be limited or refused of energy supply because it can lead to casualties or other harmful aftermath (hospitals, schools etc.). Currently no upper limits for debt due from a single customer are established. Gradually the Group plans to switch to 100% prepayment approach when the transitional period from regulated to free bilateral selling contracts will be completed.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to the accounts receivable type and maturity dates. Accounts receivable are divided into five major groups, which are current, overdue, long-term, doubtful and irrecoverable accounts receivable. As early as an account receivable is classified as current measures are taking on collection of debt due, which include oral and written notices, instituting a claim, putting in a late payment penalty etc.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

(ii) Guarantees

The Group's policy does not stipulate providing any financial guarantees for customers.

(iii) Investments

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a credit rating of at least BBB- from Moody's and BBB from Fitch Ratings, except for related parties. Given these high credit ratings, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The liquidity risk management is performed on three different levels. Long-term policies are incorporated in the overall financial model of the Company. Middle-term monitoring is fulfilled during the quarterly and monthly planning of the Group's budgets. Short-term actions include planning and control of daily cash receipts and payments of the Company.

Liquidity management system includes also drawing up monthly, quarterly and yearly cash budgets, comparing actual amounts to planned and explaining any discrepancies found.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(i) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities. The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are Euro, USD and Swiss Francs (CHF).

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

The Group's policy in respect of mitigating currency risk includes minimizing share of borrowings in foreign currencies comparing to total credit portfolio, which is 0.5% as at the period end. To minimize currency risk the Group prepares budgets taking into account possible changes in exchange rates, creates special reserves to cover contingent expenses and losses. Currently the Group considers the possibility of hedging currency risks by means of corresponding derivatives in the future.

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

The Group constantly analyses dynamics of variable interest rates. To minimize interest rate risk the Group prepares budgets taking into account possible changes of interest rates, creates special reserves to cover contingent expenses and losses. Currently the Group considers the possibility of hedging currency risks using corresponding derivatives in future.

(e) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Group defines as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

Consistent with other companies of the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings, as shown in the consolidated balance sheet, less cash. Total capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the consolidated balance sheet, plus the net debt.

The gearing ratios at 30 September 2009, at 31 December 2008 and at 31 December 2007 were as follows:

	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2007**
Total borrowings (Note 17)	(17,335)	(22,699)	(17,605)
Cash (Note 15)	3,252	3,315	11,161
Net debt	(14,083)	(19,384)	(6,444)
Total equity (Note 16)	(184,194)	(185,870)	(125,417)
Total capital	**(198,277)**	**(205,254)**	**(131,861)**
Gearing ratio	**7.1%**	**9.4%**	**4.9%**

The Group is subject to the following externally imposed capital requirements that have been established for joint stock companies by the legislation of Russian Federation:

- share capital cannot be lower than 1,000 minimum shares at the date of the company registration;
- if the share capital of the entity is greater than statutory net assets of the entity, such entity must decrease its share capital to the value not exceeding its net assets;
- if the minimum allowed share capital is greater than statutory net assets of the entity, such entity is subject to liquidation.

As at 30 September 2009, the Group was in compliance with the above share capital requirements.

In addition, the Group is subject to restrictive financial covenants on its credit facility (see Note 17(b)). The covenants establish certain financial ratios, which are defined based on the consolidated financial statements of the Group prepared in accordance with IFRS. The Group monitors compliance with the covenants and reports to the banks on a regular basis.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Note 6. Related party transactions

The nature of the related party relationships for those related parties with whom the Group entered into significant transactions during the three and the nine months ended 30 September 2009 and the three and the nine months ended 30 September 2008 or had significant balances outstanding at 30 September 2009 and at 31 December 2008 are detailed below. Gazprom group ia an ultimate Parent Company of OJSC Mosenergo during the current and prior reporting periods. The Russian Federation is the ultimate controlling party of the Group during the current and prior reporting periods.

(a) Transactions with Gazprom Group

Company has the following turnover and balances outstanding with Gazprom Group.

Revenue

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Heat	1	0	20	6
Electricity	2	7	5	8
Other revenue	66	41	202	121
Total	**69**	**48**	**227**	**135**

Expenses

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Fuel expenses	(9,131)	(8,965)	(33,687)	(32,028)
Insurance expenses	(118)	(95)	(348)	(263)
Other operating expenses	(71)	(78)	(153)	(164)
Total	**(9,320)**	**(9,138)**	**(34,188)**	**(32,455)**

Financial income and expenses

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Financial income	352	292	1,006	876
Financial expenses	-	0	-	(1)
Net financial income	**352**	**292**	**1,006**	**875**

Outstanding balance

	Outstanding balance at 30 September 2009	Outstanding balance at 31 December 2008
Other non-current assets	12	-
Investments	12,769	13,444
Trade and other receivables	2,685	4,581
Other current assets	93	50
Cash and cash equivalents	2,975	1,897
Total assets	**18,534**	**19,972**
Trade and other payables	(499)	(134)
Total liabilities	**(499)**	**(134)**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Borrowings

	Amount loaned for the three months ended 30 September 2009	Amount loaned for the three months ended 30 September 2008	Outstanding balance at 30 September 2009	Outstanding balance at 31 December 2008
Current borrowings and current portion of non-current borrowings	-	(733)	-	-
Total borrowings	**-**	**(733)**	**-**	**-**

(b) Transactions with equity accounted investees

The Group provided rent services to LLC CB Transinvestbank (the "Transinvestbank") for RR 0 million, RR 0 million, RR 1 million and RR 3,7 million during the three and the nine months ended 30 September 2009 and the three and the nine months ended 30 September 2008, respectively.

The Group received bank services from Transinvestbank for RR 0 million, RR 0 million, RR 25 million and RR 145 million during the three and the nine months ended 30 September 2009 and the three and the nine months ended 30 September 2008, respectively.

Cash and cash equivalents balance of the Group in Transinvestbank at 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008 were RR 1 million and RR 66 million, respectively (see Note 10).

(c) Transactions with key management

Key management personnel (the members of the Board of Directors and Management Committee of the Group) received the following remuneration, which is included in personnel expenses and has the following outstanding balances:

Expenses

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Wages and salaries	30	11	62	91
Long-service benefit	1	-	1	-
Pension benefits expenses	-	-	-	22
Termination benefits	-	7	-	130
Total	**31**	**18**	**63**	**243**

Outstanding balance

	Outstanding balance at 30 September 2009	Outstanding balance at 31 December 2008
Wages and salaries	1	1
Remunerations for service in Board of Directors and Management Committee	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Total liabilities	**1**	**1**

(d) Transactions with other state-controlled entities

Information below excludes transactions and outstanding balances with OJSC Gazprom and as disclosed in Note 6(a).

In the normal course of business the Group enters into transactions with other entities under control of government of the Russian Federation.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Revenue

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Electricity	12,629	8,791	42,050	32,862
Heat	712	2,544	25,313	18,570
Other revenue	1,068	547	2,090	1,538
Total	**14,409**	**11,882**	**69,453**	**52,970**

Expenses

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Heat transmission	(1,188)	(1,249)	(11,766)	(9,619)
Purchased heat and electricity	(1,649)	(1,754)	(3,855)	(3,437)
Other operating expenses	(552)	(338)	(2,194)	(980)
Water usage expenses	(246)	(148)	(537)	(336)
Fuel expenses	(20)	(27)	(69)	(72)
Total	**(3,655)**	**(3,516)**	**(18,421)**	**(14,444)**

Financial income and expenses

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Financial income	2	32	26	322
Financial expenses	(60)	-	(451)	-
Net financial expense	**(58)**	**32**	**(425)**	**322**

Outstanding balance

	Outstanding balance at 30 September 2009	Outstanding balance at 31 December 2008
Trade and other receivables	7,202	5,149
Other current assets	523	523
Cash and cash equivalents	250	770
Total assets	**7,975**	**6,442**
Trade and other payables	(3,124)	(3,489)
Total liabilities	**(3,124)**	**(3,489)**

Borrowings

	Amount loaned for the nine months ended 30 September 2009	Amount loaned for the nine months ended 30 September 2008	Outstanding balance at 30 September 2009	Outstanding balance at 31 December 2008
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	-
Current borrowings and current portion of non-current borrowings	(5,500)	-	-	(3,550)
Total borrowings	**(5,500)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,550)**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Note 7. Property, plant and equipment

Appraised value

	Buildings and constructions	Plant and equipment	Transmission networks	Other	Construction in progress	Total
Balance at 1 January 2008	40,427	33,394	12,147	3,149	24,666	113,783
Additions	3	1	-	13	19,845	19,862
Disposals	(16)	(67)	-	(2)	(12)	(97)
Transfers	10,367	5,371	14	2,696	(18,448)	-
Balance at 30 September 2008	**50,781**	**38,699**	**12,161**	**5,856**	**26,051**	**133,548**
Balance at 1 January 2009	92,462	55,239	13,429	10,224	23,953	195,307
Reclassification	(21)	(11)	3	29	-	-
Additions	311	-	-	28	3,460	3,799
Disposals	(4)	(5)	-	(67)	(27)	(103)
Transfers	6,672	393	420	907	(8,392)	-
Impairment reserve	(1,967)	-	-	-	-	(1,967)
Elimination of accumulated depreciation	(189)	-	-	-	-	(189)
Reclassification to assets held for sale	(1,680)	-	-	-	-	(1,680)
Balance at 30 September 2009	**96,584**	**55,616**	**13,852**	**11,121**	**18,994**	**195,167**

Accumulated depreciation (including impairment)

	Buildings and constructions	Plant and equipment	Transmission networks	Other	Construction in progress	Total
Balance at 1 January 2008	(1,594)	(1,781)	(1,775)	(258)	-	(5,408)
Depreciation charge	(1,311)	(1,575)	(1,317)	(605)	-	(4,808)
Disposals	-	2	-	-	-	2
Balance at 30 September 2008	**(2,905)**	**(3,354)**	**(3,092)**	**(863)**	**-**	**(10,214)**
Balance at 1 January 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(4,388)	(2,305)	(1,161)	(766)	-	(8,620)
Disposals	2	-	-	7	-	9
Elimination of accumamlated depreciation	189	-	-	-	-	189
Balance at 30 September 2009	**(4,197)**	**(2,305)**	**(1,161)**	**(759)**	**-**	**(8,422)**

Net book value

	Buildings and constructions	Plant and equipment	Transmission networks	Other	Construction in progress	Total
At 1 January 2008	38,833	31,613	10,372	2,891	24,666	**108,375**
At 30 September 2008	47,876	35,345	9,069	4,993	26,051	**123,334**
At 1 January 2009	92,462	55,239	13,429	10,224	23,953	**195,307**
At 30 September 2009	91,387	53,311	12,691	10,362	18,994	**186,745**

Net book value had no revaluation taken place

	Buildings and constructions	Plant and equipment	Transmission networks	Other	Construction in progress	Total
At 1 January 2008	15,265	29,014	2,043	4,183	22,761	**73,266**
At 30 September 2008	25,363	31,309	1,658	5,375	21,780	**85,485**
At 1 January 2009	44,811	26,300	6,394	4,869	11,407	**93,781**
At 30 September 2009	47,383	24,373	5,655	5,007	6,447	**88,866**

Borrowing costs of RR 436 million and RR 398 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2009 and 30 September 2008, respectively, are capitalised in additions above. Capitalisation rates of 7.7% and 5.6% for the nine months ended 30 September 2009 and 30 September 2008, respectively, were used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization representing the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Group that are outstanding during the period.

(a) Change in classification

Starting from 1 January 2008 the Group changed classification of items of property, plant and equipment by groups from presentation based on the nature of activities in which assets are involved to presentation based on the technical characteristics of the assets.

(b) Revaluation

The Group changed its accounting policy in respect of property, plant and equipment measurement from cost model to revaluation model starting from 1 January 2007 in order to provide users of the financial statements with more reliable information about the value of the Group's property, plant and equipment.

In 2008 the Group contracted an independent appraiser to estimate the fair value of the Group's property, plant and equipment and investment property at 31 December 2008. The fair value of property, plant and equipment was determined to be RR 195,307 million.

The majority of the Group's property, plant and equipment is specialized in nature and is rarely sold on the open market other than as part of a continuing business. Except for office buildings, which were appraised on the basis of recent market transactions, the market for similar property, plant and equipment is not active in the Russian Federation and does not provide a sufficient number of sales of comparable property, plant and equipment for using a market-based approach for determining fair value. Under the income approach, the values of the property are delivered from the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the use and eventual sale of the property.

Consequently, the fair value of property, plant and equipment primarily was determined using depreciated replacement cost method or income approach. Depreciated replacement cost method considers the cost to reproduce or replace the property, plant and equipment, adjusted for physical, functional or economical depreciation and obsolescence.

The depreciated replacement cost was estimated based on internal sources, statistical data, catalogues and market data in respect of prices of construction companies and suppliers of equipment. The economic obsolescence was determined based on cash flow test results for each of 19 cash-generating units.

In addition to determination of the depreciated replacement cost, cash flow testing was conducted in order to assess the reasonableness of these values.

The following key assumptions were used in performing cash flow testing:

- 19 cash-generating units were identified;
- Cash flows were projected based on actual operating results and the 13-year business plan;
- The anticipated annual production growth included in cash flow projections was 3.5%;
- A discount rate of 16.63% was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the plants;

The Group is in the process of disposing non-core assets, part of which is presented by property, plant and equipment objects. A valuation was obtained for such property and, resultantly, a decrease in fair value of RR 1,967 million was recognized in equity for the nine months ended 30 September 2009.

(c) Security

Properties with a carrying amount of RR 9,486 million and RR 9,961 million at 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008 respectively are pledged as security for Group's bank loans (see Note 17).

(d) Leased assets

The Group leases production plant and equipment under a number of finance lease agreements. All leases provide the Group with the option to purchase the equipment at a beneficial price. The leased plant secures lease obligations (see Note 32). At 30 September 2009 the net carrying amount of leased plant was RR 283 million.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Note 8. Investment property

	2009	2008
Balance at 1 January	**4,552**	**2,091**
Change in fair value	(1,534)	(63)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(1,538)	-
Balance at 30 September	**1,480**	**2,028**

At 31 December 2008 the Group modified the classification of certain buildings as held for capital appreciation and accordingly transferred these assets from property, plant and equipment to investment property in amount RR 1 million to reflect more appropriately the way in which economic benefits are derived from the use of the assets.

The fair value of the Group's investment property as at 31 December 2008 was determined to be RR 4,552 million by the independent appraiser. Primarily items of investment property were appraised on the basis of recent market transactions. When no quoted market prices are available, the fair value of investment property was determined using income approach.

The Group is in the process of disposing non-core assets, part of which is presented by investment property objects. A valuation was obtained for such investment property and, resultantly, a decrease in fair value of RR 1,534 million was recognized in the Consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income for the nine months ended 30 September 2009 (for the nine months ended 30 September 2008: RR 63 million).

Rental income for the three and the nine months ended 30 September 2009 and for the three and the nine months ended 30 September 2008 amounted to RR 119 million, RR 311 million, RR 97 million, and RR 203 million, respectively, was recognised in the consolidated interim statetement of comprahensive income in other revenue.

Where the Group is the lessor, the future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Less than one year	1,299	247
Between one and five years	-	789
More than five years	-	109
Total	**1,299**	**1,145**

Note 9. Disposal group classified as held for sale

As of 30 September 2009 several objects which were accounted as property, plant and equipment, investment property, inventory and other assets, belonging to assets of energy segment and other segments are currently present assets held-for-sale following the commitment of the Group's management. The Company envisages selling part of its real estate portfolio during the fourth quarter of 2009, the remaining objects are planned to be sold within the first half of 2010.

(a) Assets classified as held for sale

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Property , plant and equipment	1,680	-
Investment property	1,538	-
Inventory	34	-
Biological assets	31	-
Total	**3,283**	**-**

(b) Liabilities classified as held-for-sale

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Deferred tax liabilities	441	-
Total	**441**	**-**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Note 10. Investments in equity accounted investees

The Group has the following investments in the equity accounted investees:

			30 September 2009		31 December 2008	
Legal name	**Principal activities**	**Country**	**Ownership**	**Voting**	**Ownership**	**Voting**
LLC SP Seba Energo	production of the laboratory equipment	Russia	44.00 %	44.00 %	44.00 %	44.00 %

LLC Transinvestbank was as an associate company of the Group until 25 December 2008.

According to the decision of the Group's Board of Directors No.10 dated 25 December 2008 the Group withdrew from the shareholding of Transinvestbank and thus lost significant influence over it.

The table below summaries movements in the carrying amount of the Group's investments in equity accounted investees:

	2009	**2008**
Carrying amount at 1 January	**4**	**1,246**
Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees	2	(34)
Dividends received from associates	-	(171)
Carrying amount at 30 September	**6**	**1,041**

The following is summarized financial information for equity accounted investees, not adjusted for the percentage ownership held by the Group:

	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**
Current assets	23	36
Non-current assets	3	3
Total assets	**26**	**39**
Current liabilities	(11)	(28)
Total liabilities	**(11)**	**(28)**
Total equity	**15**	**11**

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	**Three months ended 30 September 2008**	**Nine months ended 30 September 2009**	**Nine months ended 30 September 2008**
Revenue	13	214	65	625
Expenses	(13)	(241)	(61)	(576)
Profit/(loss) for the period	**-**	**(27)**	**4**	**49**

Note 11. Inventories

	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2007**
Fuel	3,094	2,854	2,754
Raw materials and consumables	1,312	1,450	1,638
Other inventories	92	142	52
Total	**4,498**	**4,446**	**4,444**

Raw materials and consumables are stated net of a provision for obsolete inventory amounted to RR 23 million, RR 19 million and RR 7 million at 30 September 2009, 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007, respectively. The write-downs and reversals are included in other operating expenses.

Inventories held by the Company are not subject to any retention of title clauses.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Note 12. Investments

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Loans given to CJSC Gazenergoprom-Invest	12,769	13,375	-
Promissory notes of CJSC Gazenergoprombank	-	69	9,569
Promissory note of OJSC Gazprombank	-	-	5,632
Call deposits placed in OJSC SB RF	-	-	5,000
Call deposits placed in OJSC Bank VTB	-	-	3,000
Other investments	41	41	-
Total	**12,810**	**13,485**	**23,201**

Investments have stated interest rate of 8.3% (31 December 2008: 8.3%; 31 December 2007: 8.3%).

The Group's exposure to credit, currency and interest risks related to investments is disclosed in Note 31.

Note 13. Trade and other receivables

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Trade receivables	7,303	7,197	4,855
Other receivables	2,525	2,021	786
Financial assets	**9,828**	**9,218**	**5,641**
Advances to suppliers and prepaid expenses	1,865	4,724	3,345
VAT recoverable and prepaid	1,042	861	674
Taxes other than income tax prepaid	28	61	956
Other receivables	645	214	114
Total	**13,408**	**15,078**	**10,730**

Trade receivables balances are recorded net of provision for impairment of RR 1,403 million, RR 1,572 million and RR 1,491 million at 30 September 2009, 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007, respectively.

Other receivables balances are recorded net of provision for impairment of RR 195 million, RR 193 million and RR 276 million at 30 September 2009, 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007, respectively.

The Group's exposure to credit and currency risks and impairment losses related to trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 31.

Note 14. Other assets

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Other non-current assets			
Biological assets	-	271	225
Intangible assets	346	275	101
Available for sale investments	62	35	9
Other non-current assets	1,661	-	216
Total	**2,069**	**581**	**551**
Other current assets			
Constructed assets financed by the government of Moscow city	523	523	523
Other current assets	159	778	993
Total	**682**	**1,301**	**1,516**

Since June 2005 the Group was engaged in the construction of the power substation further to be jointly used by the Group and the government of Moscow city. Construction of the power substation is jointly financed and shall be distributed between the parties involved upon completion. Included in other payables and accrued expenses liability to the government of Moscow city amounted to RR 523 million.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Note 15. Cash and cash equivalents

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Bank balances	3,239	3,315	8,161
Call deposits	13	-	3,000
Total	**3,252**	**3,315**	**11,161**

Call deposits are qualified as cash equivalents as original maturity of the deposits is three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Information in respect of call deposits and applicable interest rate is as follows:

	30 September 2009		31 December 2008		31 December 2007	
Bank	**%**	**Balances**	**%**	**Balances**	**%**	**Balances**
OJSC Gazenergoprombank	9.8	13	-	-	-	-
OJSC bank VTB	-	-	-	-	8.3	3,000

Note 16. Equity

(a) Share capital and share premium

At 30 September 2009 the authorised share capital comprised 39,749,359,700 ordinary shares (31 December 2008: 39,749,359,700) of RR 1.00 par value each. All issued shares are fully paid.

At 20 December 2006 general shareholders' meeting approved closed subscription for additional shares issue in favour of Gazprom group. The Company issued 11,500,000,000 ordinary shares with par value of RR 1.00 each. Offering price determined based on the quoted price of Company's shares during the period from 19 June 2006 to 19 December 2006 equalled RR 5.28 per share. Additional shares issue was registered with the governmental authorities on 5 July 2007.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. In respect of the Company's shares that are held by the Group (see below), all rights are suspended until those shares are reissued.

Share premium amounted to RR 49,213 million represents excess of the cash proceeds from the issue of share capital over its par value net of the transaction costs amounted to RR 7 million.

(b) Treasury stock

Treasury stock represents cost of Company's shares held by the Group. At 31 December 2008 the Group held 163,904,251 of the Company's own shares. Within the period from 15 April 2009 to 27 April 2009 the Group came to the decision to sell 23,674,800 shares. Proceeds from the sale amounted to RR 34 million.

Thus the treasury stock as at 30 September 2009 amounted to RR 871 million, as at 31 December 2008 treasury stock amounted to RR 899 milllion, as at 31 December 2007 amounted to RR 0.

No decisions regarding further operations with treasury stock were made by the Company's management.

(c) Reserves

Reserve in amount of RR 1,525 million at 30 September 2009 related to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment, according change in accounting policy at 1 January 2007 (see Note 7).

Reserve in amount of RR 26 million at 30 September 2009 related to the accounting at fair value of available-for-sale financial assets.

(d) Dividends

In May 2007 the annual general shareholders' meeting approved dividends for fiscal 2006 of RR 0.02116389 per share amounting to RR 600 million, which were fully paid in 2007.

In July 2007 the general shareholders' meeting approved proposed by the management dividends for the period ended 31 March 2007 of RR 0.0104408508 per share amounting to RR 296 million, which were filly paid in 2007.

In May 2008 the general shareholders' meeting approved the decision not to distribute profit for fiscal 2007.

In June 2009 the general shareholders' meeting approved the decision not to distribute profit for fiscal 2008.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Note 17. Borrowings

The note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings, which are measured at amortized cost.

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Non-current borrowings		
Unsecured bond issues	9,412	4,783
Secured bank loans	4,398	5,332
Unsecured bank loans	134	-
Notes	88	84
Total	**14,032**	**10,199**
Current borrowings and current portion of non-current borrowings		
Current portion of unsecured bond issues	2,000	4,629
Current portion of secured bank loans	1,246	2,595
Notes	57	-
Current portion of unsecured bank loans	-	5,276
Total	**3,303**	**12,500**

(a) Terms and debt repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of outstanding liabilities are as follows:

				30 September 2009		31 December 2008	
	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	Face value	Carrying amount	Face value	Carrying amount
Secured bank loans				**5,644**	**5,644**	**7,927**	**7,927**
EBRD	Russian Roubles	MosPrime+ from 2.5% to 3.5%	2018	5,644	5,644	6,578	6,578
EBRD	USD dollars	LIBOR+3.5%	2009	-	-	99	99
OJSC SB RF	Russian Roubles	16%	2009	-	-	1,250	1,250
Unsecured bank loans				**134**	**134**	**5,276**	**5,276**
OJSC ACB Bank of Moscow	Russian Roubles	17%	2009	-	-	700	700
OJSC ACB Bank of Moscow	Russian Roubles	18%	2009	-	-	1,600	1,600
CJSC Mezhdunarodny prommyshlenny bank	Russian Roubles	13.7%	2009	-	-	2 ,976	2, 976
CALYON Deutschland	EURO	2.74%	2025	62	62	-	-
CALYON Deutschland	EURO	2.74%	2025	72	72	-	-
Unsecured bond issues				**11,412**	**11,412**	**9,412**	**9,412**
Unsecured bond issue #1	Russian Roubles	7.54%	2011	4,629	4,629	4,629	4,629
Unsecured bond issue #2	Russian Roubles	7.65%	2012	4,783	4,783	4,783	4,783
Unsecured bonds BO-02	Russian Roubles	11.45%	2010	2,000	2,000	-	-
Notes				**152**	**145**	**95**	**84**
OJSC Mezhtopenergobank	Russian Roubles	free of interest	2009	57	57	-	-
OJSC Mezhtopenergobank	Russian Roubles	free of interest	2010	95	88	95	84
Total				**17,342**	**17,335**	**22,710**	**22,699**

(b) Secured bank loans

At 23 December 2005 the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "EBRD") provided the Company with a credit line up to RR 7,200 million maturing from 2012 through 2018.

Other borrowings from the EBRD provided in April 1998 are primarily repayable in US dollars maturing through 2009.

Loans taken out by the Company have certain mandatory terms and financial and non-financial covenants the non-compliance with which would allow the EBRD to demand immediate repayment of the respective loans. The financial covenants required compliance with given levels of debt service coverage ratio, long-term debt to equity ratio and current ratio. The non-financial covenants included a requirement to obtain written approval for the creation or permission to exist of certain liens over assets such as mortgages and pledges. The financial covenants are required to be checked semi-annually.

In December 2008, the Company received a new secured bank loan from SB RF. This fact was not communicated to the EBRD on a timely basis, as required by the loan agreements. This resulted in a breach of the non-financial covenants related to the creation of liens. A waiver from the EBRD approving the extra pledge is in the process of agreement.

At the reporting date the Company did not comply with coverage ratio financial covenant, required by EBRD agreements. Notwithstanding the events, mentioned above, management does not expect the immediate repayment of the respective loans ans continues classifying the liability in amount of RR 4,397 million as non-current at 30 September 2009.

Property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of RR 9,486 million and RR 9,961 million at 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008 respectively are pledged as security for the loans received from SB RF and EBRD.

(c) Unsecured bond issues

At 30 September 2009 bonds of the first issue amounted to RR 4,629 million were reclassified as non-current liabilities due to the fact that appropriate bonds were not called for early redemption caused by the increase of interest rate from 7.54 % to 12.5%. Thus the extinguishment of bonds was postponed to September 2011 in accordance with the bondholders decision.

At 21 August 2009 OJSC Mosenergo issued 2 000 000 non-convertible bonds with a face value of RR 1 000 each maturing in 1 year and a coupon yield at 11.45% per annum. All bonds were placed at nominal value with possibility of anticipated payment.

(d) Unsecured bank loans

At 15 June 2009 OJSC Mosenergo and European banks Calyon (France) and NordLB (Germany) signed the agreement over the opening credit line with the limit amounted to EUR 415 million for the 16.5 years' period. The purpose of this credit line is to finance the construction contracts under the investment program of the Company.

(e) Credit agreements

At 23 September 2009 OJSC Mosenergo and international bank BNP Paribas made an agreement over the opening credit line with the limit amounted to EUR 186 million for the 13.5 years' period. The purpose of this credit line is to refinance and finance the construction contracts under the investment program of the Company.

Note 18. Employee benefits

The Company sponsors a post-employment and other long-term benefit program that covers the majority of the Company's employees. The plan principally consists of a defined contribution plan enabling employees to contribute a portion of their salary to the plan and equivalent portion of contribution from the Company. Currently the plan is administrated by non-state pension fund Gazfund and up to July 2008 generally the plan was administrated by non-state pension fund Electroenergetiki.

In July 2008 a number of changes to the benefit program were introduced. The previous plan provided pension benefits primarily based on years of service, final remuneration levels and age of employee. To be entitled for participation in this new defined contribution pension plan an employee should meet certain age and past service requirements. Maximum possible amount of employer's contribution is limited and depends on employee's position in the Company.

In accordance with the previous plan, the Company also provides several long-term employee benefits such as jubilee benefit, death-in-retirement benefits, medical care and other defined benefits to certain old age pensioners which were no longer part of employee benefits program.

A new collective employment agreement came into force since 1 January 2009, that increased amounts of benefits paid for certain compensations, which lead to increase in defined benefit obligations to RR 564 million.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Compensations for voluntary redundancy paid by the Company amounted to RR 47 million were recognised in the consolidated interim statetement of comprahensive incomefor the nine months ended 30 September 2009 in termination benefits.

	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2007**
Present value of unfunded obligations	570	482	3,008
Recognised liability for defined benefit obligations	570	482	3,008
Unrecognised actuarial gains/(losses)	139	3	(248)
Unrecognised past service cost	(139)	-	(1,481)
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	**570**	**485**	**1,279**

(a) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligations

	2009	**2008**
Defined benefit obligations at 1 January	482	3,008
Benefits paid	(26)	(178)
Current service cost	18	71
Interest on obligation	48	130
Actuarial gains	(129)	(142)
Past service cost	240	-
Curtailment gain	(63)	(1,746)
Defined benefit obligations at 30 September	**570**	**1,143**

(b) Expenses recognised in profit or loss

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	**Three months ended 30 September 2008**	**Nine months ended 30 September 2009**	**Nine months ended 30 September 2008**
Current service cost	6	39	18	71
Interest cost	16	80	48	130
Amortization of past service cost	4	-	13	-
Past service cost (immediate recognition)	-	(37)	73	-
Termination benefits	126	310	172	310
Curtailment gain	(48)	-	(63)	-
Net actuarial loss recognised in period	55	-	22	-
Total	**159**	**392**	**283**	**511**

(c) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions (expressed as weighted averages) are as follows:

(i) Financial assumptions

	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2007**
Discount rate	11.00%	9.00%	6.75%
Inflation rate	6.50%	6.60%	5.00%
Future salary increases	8.00%	8.00%	7.00%
Future pension increase	6.50%	6.50%	5.00%

(ii) Demographic assumptions

Withdrawal rates assumption is as follows*:* expected staff turnover rates vary depending on employee past service in range from 17% pa for employees with 1 year of past service to around 6% pa for those who have 5 or more years of service. Similar withdrawal rates were used at 31 December 2008.

Retirement ages assumption is as follows*:* average retirement ages are 62 years for men and 59 years for women comparing with 61.5 and 59 years for men and women respectively used at 31 December 2008.

Mortality table: Russian urban population mortality table 1986-87.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

(d) Historical information

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	570	482	3,008
Deficit in the plan	**570**	**482**	**3,008**
Experience adjustments arising on plan liabilities	1	42	(249)

Note 19. Trade and other payables

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Trade payables	4,030	3,734	3,637
Other payables	2,461	5,393	5,092
Financial liabilities	**6,491**	**9,127**	**8,729**
Advances received	7,701	1,495	855
Other payable	1,851	1,481	1,451
Total	**16,043**	**12,103**	**11,035**
Non-current liabilities	197	140	110
Current liabilities	15,846	11,963	10,925
Total	**16,043**	**12,103**	**11,035**

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 31.

Note 20. Other taxes payable

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
VAT payable	612	270	238
Property tax payable	587	445	82
Social taxes and contributions payable	218	151	150
Other taxes payable	139	132	141
Total	**1,556**	**998**	**611**

Note 21. Provisions

	Provision for buy-out of own shares	Litigations provision	Total
Balance at 1 January 2008	**969**	**46**	**1,015**
Provisions made during the period	-	31	**31**
Provisions used during the period	(969)	-	**(969)**
Provision reversed during the period	-	(46)	**(46)**
Balance at 30 September 2008	**-**	**31**	**31**
Non-current provision	-	-	-
Current provision	-	31	**31**
Total	**-**	**31**	**31**

	Provision for buy-out of own shares	Litigations provision	Total
Balance at 1 January 2009	-	**253**	**253**
Provisions made during the period	-	160	**160**
Provisions recovered during the period	-	(286)	**(286)**
Balance at 30 September 2009	**-**	**127**	**127**
Non-current provision	-	-	-
Current provision	-	127	**127**
Total	**-**	**127**	**127**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

On 28 December 2007 extraordinary general shareholders' meeting approved decision to merge the Company with Mosenergo Holding. In accordance with the pronouncements of Federal law No 208-FZ as of 26 December 1995 "On joint stock companies", all shareholders of OJSC Mosenergo which voted against reorganization or not participated in voting could claim for buy-out of all or part of their shares. 156,101,884 shares of OJSC Mosenergo were claimed by shareholders for buy-out at 6.21 RR per share for the total amount of RR 969 million.

As of the date of these financial statements the is claim against the Company from JSC MTK regarding levy of interests for "use of other entity's funds" due to late payment as per contract on supply of heat energy and heat-transfer in total amount up to RR 260 million has settled. In the second quarter 2009 an amicable agreement with JSC MTK was concluded and correcponding reserve was accrued. In the third quarter 2009 the Company have used assigning reserve and have paid of claim.

As of the date of these financial statements authorization there are four unsettled claims against the Company regarding levy of interests for "use of other entity's funds" due to late payments that occurred when changes to the LLC CB Transinvestbank Charter were found void. Total amount of the claims is RR 239 million. The Company's management estimated probability of these claims settlement not in favour of the Company as highly probable. The outflow of economic benefits amounting to RR 120 million using the probability weights cash flow approach was determined by the Company's management, as at 31 December 2008 and continued to be the same at the reporting date.

Note 22. Revenue

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Electricity	13,971	13,670	44,377	38,133
Heat	3,240	3,172	30,818	24,604
Other revenue	951	1,172	2,656	3,342
Total	**18,162**	**18,014**	**77,851**	**66,079**

Other revenue relates to rent, water usage, repair and maintenance services provided by the Group.

Approximately 7% of sales of electricity for the nine months ended 30 September 2009 relates to resale of purchased power on wholesale market NOREM (for the nine months ended 30 September 2008: 6%).

Note 23. Cost of materials

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Fuel expenses	9,192	9,009	34,459	32,889
Purchased heat and electricity	1,666	1,945	3,917	3,664
Water usage expenses	275	259	853	732
Other materials expenses	352	276	794	780
Total	**11,485**	**11,489**	**40,023**	**38,065**

Electricity is purchased mainly on wholesale electricity market.

Note 24. Other external supplies

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Electricity market administration fees	252	206	761	580
Connection services	93	107	256	233
Security services	83	77	244	233
Transport services	46	61	163	203
Fire prevention services	22	22	66	64
Other services	113	41	256	197
Total	**609**	**514**	**1,746**	**1,510**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Electricity market administration fees include payments to NP Administrator torgovoi sistemy and CJSC Centr finansovyh raschetov for arrangement of settlements between parties on electricity market and payments to OJSC SO - CDU UES for regulation of operations of generating assets of the Group.

Note 25. Personnel expenses

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Wages and salaries	1,635	1,856	5,590	5,652
Payroll tax	340	295	1,231	1,212
Termination benefits	126	248	172	440
Voluntary medical insurance expenses	38	27	116	80
Past service cost (immediat recognition)	-	-	73	-
Personnel training expenses	8	22	33	47
Current service cost	6	7	18	71
Amortization of past service costs	4	(74)	13	-
Total	**2,157**	**2,381**	**7,246**	**7,502**

AO Mosenergo Group average headcount totalled 13,667 and 17,059 at 30 September 2009 and 30 September 2008, respectively.

Note 26. Other operating expenses

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Legal, consulting and data processing services	280	77	711	223
Maintenance of non-core and social assets	63	129	279	334
Lease payments, including rent expenses	97	111	277	302
Loss on disposal of bioassets	273	-	273	-
Insurance expenses	76	90	246	248
Software expenses	55	18	140	47
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	31	-	94	12
Bank services	13	38	47	144
Fines and penalties related to contracts violations	4	216	44	421
Environmental payments	20	36	39	85
Safety arrangement and precautions	13	33	30	85
Legal rights registration expenses	9	(4)	22	11
Property, plant and equipment dismantlement costs	-	9	-	24
Trade and other receivables impairment (gain)/ loss	(151)	204	(164)	656
Other miscellaneous	74	84	155	205
Total	**857**	**1,041**	**2,193**	**2,797**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Note 27. Other operating income

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Subsidies on the difference in tariffs for sales to the urban population	24	24	244	209
Curtailment gain	48	360	63	360
Other miscellaneous	9	16	29	35
Net actuarial (losses) recognised in the period	(55)	-	(22)	-
Total	**26**	**400**	**314**	**604**

Reimbursement from government of Moscow city represents cash paid to the Company to compensate the difference between tariffs set to the urban population and the tariffs of the Company.

Note 28. Financial income and expenses

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Financial income				
Interest income on call deposits	63	251	213	782
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(16)	(4)	31	17
Other interest income	291	72	842	416
Total	**338**	**319**	**1,086**	**1,215**
Financial expenses				
Interest expenses on borrowings	(479)	(342)	(2,008)	(1,060)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	23	(11)	(63)	(19)
Interest on employee benefit obligations	(16)	(32)	(48)	(130)
Lease expenses	(28)	-	(28)	-
Other interest expenses	(24)	(39)	(48)	(55)
Total	**(524)**	**(424)**	**(2,195)**	**(1,264)**
Less capitalized interest expenses on borrowings related to qualifying assets (Note 7)	51	187	436	399
Net financial expenses recognized in the interim consolidated statetement of comprehensive income	**(473)**	**(237)**	**(1,759)**	**(865)**

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Interest income	354	323	1,055	1,198
Interest expenses	(528)	(325)	(1,696)	(847)
Net interest	**(174)**	**(2)**	**(641)**	**351**

Net interest result by categories of assets and liabilities

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Investments	292	331	862	921
Cash and cash equivalents	114	28	193	277
Liabilities carried at amortised cost	(580)	(361)	(1,696)	(847)
Total	**(174)**	**(2)**	**(641)**	**351**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Note 29. Income tax

On 26 November 2008 legislation was enacted that reduced the Russian corporate income tax rate from 24% to 20% with effect from 1 January 2009.

(a) *Income tax*

The Group's applicable tax rate is the income tax rate of 20% (for the nine months ended 30 September 2008: 24%).

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Current tax (expense)/benefit				
Current period	177	155	(995)	(329)
Over provided in prior periods	119	-	284	712
Deferred tax (expense)/benefit				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(398)	(59)	(225)	(334)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	**(102)**	**96**	**(936)**	**49**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate is as follows:

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Profit/(loss) before income tax	(2,709)	(1,062)	773	168
Income tax at applicable tax rate	542	255	(155)	(40)
Non-deductible / non-taxable items	(763)	(159)	(1,065)	(623)
Over provided in prior periods	119	-	284	712
Income tax (expense)/ benefit	**(102)**	**96**	**(936)**	**49**

(b) *Tax effects of components of other comprehensive income*

	Three and nine months ended 30 September 2009			Three and nine months ended 30 September 2008		
	Before tax	Tax charge	After tax	Before tax	Tax charge	After tax
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(1,534)	307	(1,227)	-	-	-
Total	**(1,534)**	**307**	**(1,227)**	-	-	-

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

(c) Deferred income tax

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	30 September 2009	**30 September 2008**	**30 September 2009**	**30 September 2008**	**30 September 2009**	**30 September 2008**
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(25,907)	(14,714)	(25,907)	(14,714)
Investment property	-	-	(144)	(300)	(144)	(300)
Investments in associates	-	-	(1)	(245)	(1)	(245)
Trade and other receivables	56	43	-	-	56	43
Employee benefits	114	226	-	-	114	226
Provisions	25	7	-	-	25	7
Trade and other payables	237	153	-	-	237	153
Taxes	113	21	-	-	113	21
Other	74	27	(69)	(29)	5	(2)
Total	**619**	**477**	**(26,121)**	**(15,288)**	**(25,502)**	**(14,811)**

Movements in deferred income tax during the year are as follows:

	31 December 2007	**Recognized in income**	**Recognized in equity**	**Reclassification**	**30 September 2008**
Property, plant and equipment	(14,543)	(171)	-	-	(14,714)
Investment property	(313)	13	-	-	(300)
Investments in associates	(293)	48	-	-	(245)
Trade and other receivables	167	(124)	-	-	43
Employee benefits	307	(81)	-	-	226
Provisions	11	(4)	-	-	7
Trade and other payables	164	(11)	-	-	153
Taxes	23	(2)	-	-	21
Other	(21)	(2)	21	-	(2)
Total	**(14,498)**	**(334)**	**21**	**-**	**(14,811)**

	31 December 2008	**Recognized in income**	**Recognized in equity**	**Reclassification**	**30 September 2009**
Property, plant and equipment	(25,705)	(915)	394	320	(25,906)
Investment property	(656)	302	-	209	(145)
Investments in associates	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Trade and other receivables	(33)	90	-	-	57
Employee benefits	97	17	-	-	114
Provisions	51	(25)	-	-	26
Trade and other payables	114	124	-	-	238
Taxes	17	96	-	-	113
Other	8	82	-	(88)	2
Total	**(26,108)**	**(225)**	**394**	**441**	**(25,502)**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Note 30. Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, calculated as follows:

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Issued shares	39,749,360	39,749,360	39,749,360	39,749,360
Effect of own shares held	(96,163)	(140,229)	(149,793)	(113,644)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousands)	**39,653,197**	**39,609,131**	**39,599,567**	**39,635,716**

The following is a reconciliation of the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders:

	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Weighted average number of ordinary shares issued (thousands)	39,653,197	39,609,131	39,599,567	39,635,716
(Loss)/profit for the period	(2,811)	(966)	(163)	217
(Loss)/profit per ordinary share (basic and diluted) (in Russian Roubles)	**(0.07)**	**(0.02)**	**0.00**	**0.01**

Note 31. Financial instruments

(a) Credit risk

(i) Exposure to credit risk

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

	Carrying amount		
	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2007**
Held-to-maturity investments	**12,769**	**13,444**	**15,201**
Investments (Note 12)	12,769	13,444	15,201
Loans and receivables	**9,869**	**9,259**	**13,641**
Trade and other receivables (Note 13)	9,828	9,218	5,641
Investments (Note 12)	41	41	8,000
Available- for –sale financial assets	**62**	**35**	**9**
Other non-current assets (Note 14)	62	35	9
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	**3,252**	**3,315**	**11,161**
Total financial assets	**25,952**	**26,053**	**40,012**

The maximum exposure to credit risk for receivables at the reporting date by type of sales was:

	Carrying amount		
	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2007**
Electricity	3,052	1,567	723
Heat	3,616	5,027	2,209
Other	3,160	2,624	2,709
Total	**9,828**	**9,218**	**5,641**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Debtors within two main classes of accounts receivable – electricity and heat – are quite homogenous regarding their credit quality and concentration of credit risk.

The most exposure to credit risk during the year related to heat sales.

The Group's most significant customer, OJSC MOEK, accounts for RR 1,975 million for the trade receivables carrying amount at 30 September 2009 (31 December 2008: RR 2,783 million; 31 December 2007: RR 1,533 million).

(ii) Impairment losses

The aging of trade and other receivables at the reporting date was:

	30 September 2009		31 December 2008		31 December 2007	
	Gross	**Impairment**	**Gross**	**Impairment**	**Gross**	**Impairment**
Not past due	4,806	-	6,954	-	4,659	-
Past due 0-30 days	659	-	529	-	6	-
Past due 31-120 days	262	-	470	-	708	-
Past due 121-365 days	3,207	-	615	-	44	-
More than one year	2,492	1,598	2,415	1,765	1,991	1,767
Total	**11,426**	**1,598**	**10,983**	**1,765**	**7,408**	**1,767**

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

	2009	**2008**
Balance at 1 January	1,765	1,767
Impairment loss (reversed)/recognized during the period	(164)	656
Allowance used during the period	(3)	(50)
Balance at 30 September	**1,598**	**2,373**

The impairment allowance at 30 September 2009 of RR 1,749 million (31 December 2008: RR 2,183 million) relates to the customers that were declared bankrupt or had significant liquidity problems during the reporting period.

Based on historic default rates, the Group believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables not past due or past due by up to 365 days; 76.59 percent of the balance (at 31 December 2008: 78.02 percent), which includes the amount owed by the Group's most significant customer (see above), relates to customers that have a good track record with the Group.

The allowance accounts in respect of trade receivables are used to record impairment losses unless the Group is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible; at that point the amount is considered irrecoverable and written off against the financial asset directly.

Investments at the reporting date was past due up to 120 days in amount of RR 12,874 million which is loan given to related party. Management believes that this loan would be recovered before the end 2009.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

(iii) Credit risk related to the Group's cash in banks

All bank balances are neither past due nor impaired. Analysis by credit quality of bank balances is as follows:

Name of the bank	Rating agency	Rating	30 September 2009	Rating	31 December 2008	Rating	31 December 2007
OJSC Gazprombank	Standart & Poor's	BB+	2,297	BB+	1,847	BBB-	5,291
Sberbank RF	Fitch Ratings	BBB	131	BBB	280	BBB+	1,243
CJSC Gazenegoprombank	Moody's Interfax	Aa3.ru	678	Aa3.ru	358	Aa3.ru	63
Bank of Moscow	Fitch Ratings	BBB-	119	BBB-	717	BBB	254
Alfa-Bank	Fitch Ratings	BB-	21	BB	2	-	-
LLC CB Transinvestbank	-	-	1	-	66	-	1,245
OJSC ACB Eurofinance-Mosnarbank	Fitch Ratings	B	-	-	15	BBB	21
OJSC VTB	Fitch Ratings	BBB	-	BBB	13	BBB+	3,006
CJSC Raiffeisenbank	Fitch Ratings	BBB+	-	BBB+	9	-	-
Others	-		5	-	8	-	138
Total			**3,252**		**3,315**		**11,161**

The Company pursues the policy of cooperation with a number of the first-rate banks, which is approved by the Board of Directors.

(b) Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments at 30 September 2009:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	0-6 mths	6-12 mths	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	Over 5 yrs
Non-derivative financial liabilities									
Secured bank loans	5,644	5,841	5,841	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured bank loans	134	158	-	-	-	-	158	-	-
Unsecured bond issues	11,412	13,707	585	2,585	5,571	4,966	-	-	-
Notes	145	152	57	-	95	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	6,491	6,491	6,491	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**23,826**	**26,349**	**12,974**	**2,585**	**5,666**	**4,966**	**158**	**-**	**-**

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments at 31 December 2008:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	0-6 mths	6-12 mths	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	Over 5 yrs
Non-derivative financial liabilities									
Secured bank loans	7,927	13,228	1,558	2,710	2,410	2,045	1,814	646	2,045
Unsecured bank loans	5,276	5,648	3,910	1,738	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured bond issues	9,412	11,225	357	4,987	366	366	5,149	-	-
Notes	84	95	-	-	95	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	9,127	9,127	9,127	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**31,826**	**39,323**	**14,952**	**9,435**	**2,871**	**2,411**	**6,963**	**646**	**2,045**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

(c) Currency risk

(i) Exposure to currency risk

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
	USD-denominated	**USD-denominated**	**USD-denominated**
Secured bank loans	-	(99)	(276)
Gross balance sheet exposure	**-**	**(99)**	**(276)**
Estimated forecasted interest expenses	-	(3)	(12)
Gross exposure	**-**	**(3)**	(12)
Net exposure	**-**	**(102)**	**(288)**

The following significant exchange rates applied during the period:

	Average rate			Reporting date spot rate		
	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2007**	**30 September 2009**	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2007**
USD 1	32.4814	24.8553	25.5516	30.0922	29.3804	24.5462
EURO	44.3282	36.4291	35.0173	44.0068	41.4411	35.9332

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

A 33% strengthening of the RR against the USD at 30 September 2009 would have increased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007.

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
USD	(-)	(34)	(95)

A 33% weakening of the RR against the USD at 30 September 2009 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

The above estimates are based on development of forward exchange rates by mid February 2009.

The actual decrease in the exchange rates for the nine months ended 30 September 2009 was approximately 31 % for the USD and 22% for the EURO, although the difference between the two actual extremes in the reported period was approximately 24% for the USD (31 December 2008: 25.3%; 31 December 2007: 8.7%), the difference between the two actual extremes in the reported period was approximately 14% for the EURO (31 December 2008: 22%; 31 December 2007: 6%).

(d) Interest rate risk

(i) Profile

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

	Carrying amount		
	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2007**
Fixed rate instruments			
Financial assets (Note 12, 13 and 15)	25,890	26,053	40,012
Financial liabilities (Note 17,19)	(18,182)	(25,148)	(18,858)
Total	**7,708**	**905**	**21,154**
Variable rate instruments			
Financial liabilities (Note 17)	(5,644)	(6,677)	(7,476)
Total	**(5,644)**	**(6,677)**	**(7,476)**

(ii) Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would have increased or decreased equity by RR 72.4 million (31 December 2008: RR 106 million; 31 December 2007: RR 120 million).

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

(iii) Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 31 December 2008.

	30 September 2009		31 December 2008		31 December 2007	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
Variable rate instruments	(65.3)	65.3	(86.4)	86.4	(77.8)	77.8
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**(65.3)**	**65.3**	**(86.4)**	**86.4**	**(77.8)**	**77.8**

(e) Fair values

The management believes that the fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amounts:

	30 September 2009		31 December 2008		31 December 2007	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Investments (Note 12)	12,810	12,810	13,485	13,485	23,201	23,201
Trade and other receivables (Note 13)	9,828	9,828	9,218	9,218	5,641	5,641
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	3,252	3,252	3,315	3,315	11,161	11,161
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 14)	62	62	35	35	9	9
Secured bank loans (Note 17)	(5,644)	(5,644)	(7,927)	(7,927)	(7,476)	(7,476)
Unsecured bank loans (Note 18)	(134)	(134)	(5,276)	(5,276)	-	-
Unsecured bond issues (Note 17)	(11,412)	(11,160)	(9,412)	(8,361)	(10,000)	(9,989)
Notes (Note 17)	(145)	(145)	(84)	(84)	(129)	(129)
Trade and other payables (Note 19)	(6,491)	(6,491)	(9,127)	(9,127)	(8,729)	(8,729)

The basis for determining fair values is disclosed in Note 4.

The interest rates used to discount estimated cash flows, where applicable, are based on the government yield curve at the reporting date plus an adequate credit spread, were as follows:

	Carrying amount		
	30 September 2009	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Borrowings	17.6	16.9	11.5

Note 32. Leases

(a) Operating leases

Operating leases refer mainly to long-term rental agreements for land rent where Group's generation facilities are located. The leases typically run for a periods from 5 to 45 years with an option to renew the lease. During the three and the nine months ended 30 September 2009 and 30 September 2008 RR 97 million, RR 271 million, RR 111 million and RR 302 million respectively were recognized as expenses in interim consolidated statetement of comprahensive income in respect of operating lease.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	30 September 2009	30 September 2008	31 December 2008
Less than one year	366	344	345
Between one and five years	1,368	1,338	1,354
More than five years	8,675	8,811	8,732
Total	**10,409**	**10,493**	**10,431**

(b) Finance leases

Finance lease rentals are payable as follows (see Note 7):

	2009			2008		
	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Minimum lease payments	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Less than one year	174	40	134	-	-	-
Between one and five years	67	9	58	-	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**241**	**49**	**192**	-	-	-

The imputed finance expense on the liability was determined based on Group's incremental borrowing rate (3%).

Note 33. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Capital commitments

During the nine months ended 30 September 2009 the Group entered into a number of contracts for construction and purchase of property, plant and equipment for RR 25,728 million (at 31 December 2008: RR 16,701 million).

(b) Taxation environment

The taxation systems in the Russian Federation are relatively new and are characterized by numerous taxes and frequently changing legislation, which is often unclear, contradictory, and subject to interpretation. Often, differing interpretations exist among different tax authorities within the same jurisdictions and among taxing authorities in different jurisdictions. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. In the Russian Federation a tax year remains open for review by the tax authorities during the three subsequent calendar years; however, under certain circumstances a tax year may remain open longer. Recent events within the Russian Federation suggest that the tax authorities are taking a more assertive position in their interpretation and enforcement of tax legislation.

Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Russian tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these consolidated financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

(c) Legal proceedings

The Group is a party in a number of legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. This in particular includes legal actions and proceedings against the Company in connection with the acquisitions of the share in Transinvestbank in 2005.

There are unsettled claims against the Company from former participants of Transinvestbank in total amount of RR 1,131 million related to compensation of the market values of the Transinvestbank shares returned to the Company in the process of restitution.

Since the legal proceedings are subject to numerous uncertainties, their outcome cannot be ascertained, however management believes that there are no nonprovided claims outstanding, which would have a material adverse impact on the Group's operating results and financial position.

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

(d) Environmental liabilities

Environmental regulations are currently in the process of development in the Russian Federation. Group evaluates on a regular basis its obligations due to new and amended legislation. As liabilities in respect of environmental obligations can be measured, they are immediately recognised in profit or loss. Currently the likelihood and amount of potential environmental liabilities cannot be estimated reliably but could be material. However, management believes that under existing legislation there are no significant underscored liabilities or contingencies, which could have a materially adverse effect on the operating results or financial position of the Group.

(e) Insurance

The insurance industry in the Russian Federation is in a developing stage and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not generally available. Management believes that the Group has adequate property damage coverage for its main production assets. The Group does not have full coverage for business interruption and third party liability. Until the Group obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss from business interruption and third party liability could have a material adverse effect on the Group's operations and financial position.

(f) Guarantees

The Group has issued direct guarantees to third parties which require the Group to make contingent payments based on the occurrence of certain events consisting primarily of guarantees for mortgages of Group employees amounted to RR 367 million as of 30 September 2009 (31 December 2008: RR 381 million).

Note 34. Operating segments

The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer. The decision-maker reviews the Group's internal reporting in order to assess performance and allocate resources. The Group has determined the operating segments based on these reports to be individual power generating units.

The decision-maker assesses the operating performance of these individual power generating units based on their gross margin which is calculated as revenue less directly attributable costs. Interest income / expenditure are not allocated to this measure as these are central costs of the Group. Other information provided to the decision-maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the financial statements.

The operating segments are aggregated into two primary reporting segments; electricity and heat. Despite of the fact that there are modernized and unmodernised power generating units amongst operating segments which show significantly different gross margins, this aggregation is premised on the identical nature of their products, production process, the class of customers, the methods used to distribute their products and the nature of the regulatory environment. This aggregation results from the similar economic characteristics, over the long run, of these two distinct output's.
Other services and products sold by the Group mainly include rent services, feed water sales, agricultural products, maintenance services. These are not included within the reportable operating segments, as this information is not reviewed by the decision makers. The results of these operations are included in the "all other segments" column.

Deferred tax and available-for-sale financial assets are not considered to be segment assets but rather are managed by the central function. These are part of the reconciliation to total interim consolidated balance sheet assets.

(a) Segment information

The segment information for the nine months ended 30 September 2009 and at 30 September 2009 are as follows:

	Note	Electricity	Heat	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customers		**44,377**	**30,818**	**2,656**	**77,851**
Expenses:					
Fuel and water usage expenses	23	(35,312)	-	-	(35,312)
Purchase heat	23	-	(206)	-	(206)
Purchase electricity	23	(3,711)	-	-	(3,711)
Heat transmission		-	(11,766)	-	(11,766)
Gross margin		**5,354**	**18,846**	**2,656**	**26,856**
Segment assets		**196,031**	**14,396**	**34,117**	**244,544**

(in millions of Russian Roubles)

The segment information for the nine months ended 30 September 2008 and at 31 December 2008 are as follows:

	Note	Electricity	Heat	All other segments	Total
Revenue from external customers		**38,133**	**24,604**	**3,342**	**66,079**
Expenses:					
Fuel and water usage expenses	23	(33,621)	-	-	(33,621)
Purchase heat	23	-	(227)	-	(227)
Purchase electricity	23	(3,437)	-	-	(3,437)
Heat transmission		-	(9,619)	-	(9,619)
Gross margin		**1,075**	**14,758**	**3,342**	**19,175**
Segment assets		195,645	12,337	40,718	**248,700**

A reconciliation of adjusted gross margin to profit before tax provided as follows:

	Note	Three months ended 30 September 2009	Three months ended 30 September 2008	Nine months ended 30 September 2009	Nine months ended 30 September 2008
Gross margin for reportable segments		4,890	4,380	24,200	15,833
Other segments gross margin		951	1,172	2,656	3,342
Other operating income	27	26	400	314	604
Income from affiliates investment disposal		-	-	124	-
Share of (loss)/profit of equity accounted investees		-	(20)	2	(34)
Loss from change in fair value of investment property	8	-	-	(1,534)	(63)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	(2,831)	(1,755)	(8,620)	(4,808)
Personnel expenses	25	(2,157)	(2,381)	(7,246)	(7,502)
Other operating expenses	26	(857)	(1,041)	(2,193)	(2,797)
Other external supplies	24	(609)	(514)	(1,746)	(1,510)
Taxes other than income tax		(560)	(382)	(1,791)	(959)
Maintenance and repairs expenses		(1,075)	(727)	(1,926)	(1,508)
Financial expenses - net	28	(135)	82	(673)	350
Cost of materials	23	(352)	(276)	(794)	(780)
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(2,709)**	**(1,062)**	**773**	**168**

(b) Reportable segments' assets

The amounts provided to the decision makers with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset.

Reportable segments' assets are reconciled to total assets as follows:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Segment assets	244,544	248,700
Unallocated:		
Income tax receivables	1,196	78
Trade and other receivables	28	61
Total assets per the balance sheet	**245,768**	**248,839**

(c) Information about major customers

During the nine months ended 30 September 2009 there were certain external customers, revenues from transactions with whom exceeded 10% of the Group's revenues:

- Revenue from OJSC "MOEK" for the nine months ended 30 September 2009 amounted to RR 20 233 million. The revenue was obtained from sales of heat relating to heat segment.
- Revenue from OJSC "Mosenergosbyt" for the nine months ended 30 September 2009 amounted to RR 22 022 million. The revenue was obtained from sales of electricity and power relating to electricity segment.
- Revenue from CJSC "ZFR" for the nine months ended 30 September 2009 amounted to RR 15 683 million. The revenue was obtained from sales of electricity and power relating to electricity segment.

Note 35. Events after the balance sheet date

(a) Repayment of loan

The Company repaid the loan provided by EBRD at 9th December 2009 in full amount.

(b) Formation of new subsidiary

As at 23 November 2009 the Company registered a new 100% subsidiary LLC Central Maintenance Plant. The newly created subsidiary is primarily involved in repair and maintenance service rendering.

(c) Unsecured bond issue

As at 4 December 2009 OJSC Mosenergo issued 5 000 000 non-convertible bonds with face value of RR 1 000 each maturing in 5 years and at 10.25 % per annum. All bonds were placed at nominal value with possibility of anticipated payment.