

URALKALI GROUP

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
AUDITOR'S REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Open Joint Stock Company Uralkali:

1 We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Open Joint Stock Company "Uralkali" (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2009 and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2 Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

3 Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

4 An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

5 We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

6 In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

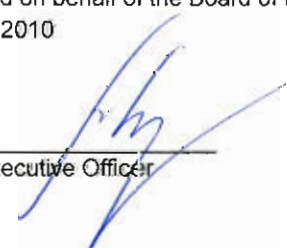
Emphasis of Matter

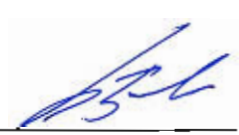
7 Without qualifying our opinion we draw attention to Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements outlining management estimates of the compensations resulting from the flooding of Mine 1 that occurred on October 28, 2006. The ultimate outcome of the matter cannot presently be determined and costs in excess of the amounts provided for could be significant for the Group in the future.

ZAO PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

	Note	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	42,208	30,642
Prepayments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		1,653	1,345
Letters of credit for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		2,281	3,513
Goodwill		366	366
Intangible assets	10	138	161
Deferred income tax assets	26	247	197
Financial assets		230	70
VAT recoverable		225	225
Total non-current assets		47,348	36,519
Current assets			
Inventories	11	3,481	2,965
Trade and other receivables	12	5,850	6,616
Current income tax prepayments		74	49
Loans issued to related parties	6	1,578	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	4,297	16,174
Total current assets		15,280	25,804
TOTAL ASSETS		62,628	62,323
EQUITY			
Share capital	14	648	648
Treasury shares	14	(12)	(12)
Share premium/(discount)		(849)	(849)
Revaluation reserve		150	150
Retained earnings		43,751	34,662
Equity attributable to the Company's equity holders		43,688	34,599
Non-controlling interest		27	21
TOTAL EQUITY		43,715	34,620
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	16	8,361	10,192
Post employment benefits obligations	27	260	284
Deferred income tax liability	26	416	232
Total non-current liabilities		9,037	10,708
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	16	5,654	4,606
Trade and other payables	17	2,745	4,159
Mine flooding provisions	5, 15	1,000	7,804
Current income tax payable		109	136
Other taxes payable		368	290
Total current liabilities		9,876	16,995
TOTAL LIABILITIES		18,913	27,703
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		62,628	62,323

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors
29 April 2010


Chief Executive Officer


Chief Financial Officer

	Note	2009	2008
Revenues	18	33,809	62,798
Cost of sales	19	(8,878)	(9,410)
Gross profit		24,931	53,388
Distribution costs	20	(6,075)	(9,840)
General and administrative expenses	21	(3,838)	(3,204)
Taxes other than income tax		(502)	(402)
Other operating income and expenses	23	(1,328)	(1,109)
Operating profit		13,188	38,833
Mine flooding costs	25	(1,060)	(8,294)
Finance income	24	456	856
Finance expense	24	(1,350)	(1,860)
Profit before income tax		11,234	29,535
Income tax expense	26	(2,139)	(7,592)
Net profit for the year		9,095	21,943
Profit is attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		9,089	21,937
Non-controlling interests		6	6
Net profit for the year		9,095	21,943
Earnings per share – basic and diluted (in Roubles)	28	4.33	10.45



	2009	2008
Net profit for the year	9,095	21,943
Total comprehensive income for the year	9,095	21,943
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	9,089	21,937
Non-controlling interests	6	6

	Note	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		11,234	29,535
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets	8, 10	3,188	2,516
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	23	271	157
Loss on fixed assets disposed on mine flooding	25	-	336
(Reversal of provision)/provision for impairment of receivables	23	(20)	148
Net change in mine flooding provisions	15	(6,804)	7,781
Finance income and expense, net		(7)	35
Foreign exchange losses/(gains), net	24	751	737
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		8,613	41,245
Decrease in trade and other receivables		115	191
Increase in inventories	11	(516)	(1,443)
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other creditors		(1,368)	1,334
Increase/(decrease) in other taxes payable		70	(14)
Cash generated from operations		6,914	41,313
Interest paid	16	(393)	(723)
Income taxes paid		(2,049)	(7,986)
Net cash generated from operating activities		4,472	32,604
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of intangible assets	10	(34)	(85)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(13,606)	(13,505)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		26	53
Purchase and sale of investments, net		(39)	(4)
Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiaries		-	(9)
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		(753)	-
(Increase)/decrease in irrevocable bank deposits	13	(13)	98
Loans issued to related party	6	(1,578)	-
Dividends and interest received		628	542
Net cash used in investing activities		(15,369)	(12,910)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of borrowings	16	(11,880)	(10,446)
Proceeds from borrowings	16	10,774	11,488
Finance lease payments	16	(38)	(38)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(10)	(12,361)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,154)	(11,357)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		161	644
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(11,890)	8,981
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year, net of restricted cash	13	16,174	7,193
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year, net of restricted cash	13	4,284	16,174

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 36 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company					Total attributable to owners of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share capital (Note 14)	Treasury shares (Note 14)	Share premium/ (discount)	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings			
Balance at 1 January 2008	648	(12)	(849)	150	25,113	25,050	24	25,074
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	21,937	21,937	6	21,943
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	(12,388)	(12,388)	-	(12,388)
Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	(9)
Balance at 31 December 2008	648	(12)	(849)	150	34,662	34,599	21	34,620
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	9,089	9,089	6	9,095
Balance at 31 December 2009	648	(12)	(849)	150	43,751	43,688	27	43,715

1 The Uralkali Group and its operations

Open Joint Stock Company Uralkali (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (together the “Group”) produce mineral fertilizers, primarily potassium based, which are extracted and processed in the vicinity of the city of Berezniki, Russia, and which are distributed both on domestic and foreign markets. The Group manufactures approximately ten types of products, the most significant of which is a wide range of potassium salts. The Group is one of two major potash manufacturers in the Russian Federation. For the year ended 31 December 2009 approximately 76% of potash fertilizer production was exported (for the year ended 31 December 2008: 89%).

The Company holds operating licenses, issued by the Perm regional authorities for the extraction of potassium, magnesium and sodium salts from the Bereznikovskiy, Durimanskiy and Bigelsko-Troitsky plots of the Verkhnekamskoye field. These licenses expire in 2013; however based on the statutory licensing regulations and prior experience, the Company’s management believes that the licenses will be renewed without incurring any significant cost. The Company also owns a license for the Ust’-Yaivinskiy plot of the Verkhnekamskoye field, which expires in 2024.

The Company was incorporated as an open joint stock company in the Russian Federation on 14 October 1992. The Company has its registered office at 63 Pyatiletki St., Berezniki, Perm region, Russian Federation. Almost all of the Group’s productive capacities and all long-term assets are located in the Russian Federation.

As of 31 December 2009, Madura Holdings Limited, registered in Cyprus, was the parent company of the Group. The Group is ultimately controlled by Mr. Dmitry Rybolovlev.

As of 31 December 2009 the Group employed approximately 13.2 thousand employees (31 December 2008: 12.9 thousand).

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are presented at fair value as described in Note 2.13.

Group companies maintain their accounting records in Russian Roubles (“RR”) and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with the Federal Law on Accounting of the Russian Federation, except for Uralkali Trading SA, Uralkali Trading (Gibraltar) Ltd. and UKT Chicago which maintain their accounting records in US Dollars (“US\$”) and prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Belarusian Potash Company maintains its accounting records in Belorussian Roubles (“BYR”) and in accordance with Belarusian Laws and Regulations. These consolidated financial statements are based on the statutory records, with adjustments and reclassifications recorded for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with IFRS.

2.2 Accounting for the effect of inflation

The Russian Federation has previously experienced relatively high levels of inflation and was considered to be hyperinflationary as defined by IAS 29 “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies”. IAS 29 requires that financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date. Hyperinflation in the Russian Federation ceased effective from 1 January 2003. Restatement procedures of IAS 29 are therefore only applied to assets acquired or revalued and liabilities incurred or assumed prior to that date. For these balances, the amounts expressed in the measuring unit current at 31 December 2002 are treated as the basis for the carrying amounts in these consolidated financial statements.

2.3 Consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries are those companies and other entities in which the Group, directly or indirectly, has an interest of more than one-half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits.

The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are presently exercisable or presently convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group (acquisition date) and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Consolidated financial statements (continued)

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given up, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. The date of exchange is the acquisition date where a business combination is achieved in a single transaction, and is the date of each share purchase where a business combination is achieved in stages by successive share purchases.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets of the acquiree at each exchange transaction represents goodwill. The excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired over cost ("negative goodwill") is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated but considered an impairment indicator of the assets transferred. The Company and all of its subsidiaries use uniform accounting policies consistent with the Group's policies.

2.4 Non-controlling interest

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

The difference, if any, between the carrying amount of a non-controlling interest and the amount paid to acquire the relevant share is recognised as goodwill.

2.5 Joint ventures

Jointly controlled entities

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity which is subject to joint control. Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the joint ventures; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

2.6 Investments in associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20 and 50 percent of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of associates is recorded in the consolidated statement of income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

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

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment acquired or constructed prior to 1 January 1997 is recorded at the amounts determined by an independent valuation as of 1 January 1997 less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Property, plant and equipment acquired or constructed subsequent to 1 January 1997 is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The amounts determined by the independent valuation represent gross replacement cost less accumulated depreciation to arrive at an estimate of depreciated replacement cost. This independent valuation was performed in order to determine a basis for cost because the historical accounting records for property, plant and equipment required for IFRS financial statements preparation were not available. Therefore, this independent valuation is not a recurring feature, since it was intended to determine the historical costs. The changes in carrying value arising from this valuation were recorded directly to retained earnings.

At each reporting date management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

An impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior years is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Repair and maintenance expenditures are expensed as incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalised. Gains and losses on disposals determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount are recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment items is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

	Useful lives in years
Buildings	10 to 50
Mine development costs	10 to 30
Plant and equipment	2 to 30
Transport	5 to 15
Others	2 to 15
Land	Not depreciated

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The residual value of an asset is nil if the Group expects to use the asset until the end of its physical life. Assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

2.8 Operating leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the consolidated statement of income.

2.9 Finance lease liabilities

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

2.10 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the acquirer's share of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary or associate at the date of exchange. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in investment in associates. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Group tests goodwill for impairment at least annually and whenever there are indications that goodwill may be impaired. Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units ("CGUs"), or groups of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Such units or group of units represent the lowest level at which the Group monitors goodwill and are not larger than a segment.

Gains or losses on disposal of an operation within a cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated include the carrying amount of goodwill associated with the operation disposed of, generally measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU which is retained.

2.11 Other intangible assets

Expenditure on software, patents, trademarks, and mineral and non-mineral licenses are capitalised and amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives.

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

2.12 Classification of financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories: trading investments, available-for-sale, held to maturity and loans and receivables.

Trading investments are securities or other financial assets which are either acquired to generate a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or trader's margin, or are included in a portfolio in which a pattern of short-term trading exists.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Classification of financial assets (continued)

The Group classifies financial assets into trading investments if it has the intention to sell them within a short period of time after the acquisition. Trading investments are not reclassified out of this category even if the Group's intentions subsequently change.

Loans and receivables are unquoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments other than those that the Group intends to sell in the near term.

The held to maturity classification includes quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group has both the intention and ability to hold to maturity. Management determines the classification of investment securities held to maturity at their initial recognition and reassesses the appropriateness of that classification at each balance sheet date.

All other financial assets are included in the available-for-sale category.

2.13 Initial recognition of financial instruments

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

Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss for trading investments and in equity for assets classified as available for sale.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial instruments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the financial instrument.

2.14 Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises financial assets when (i) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets have otherwise expired or (ii) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (iii) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of ownership but has not retained control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose additional restrictions on the sale.

2.15 Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value. Interest income on available-for-sale debt securities is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised in profit or loss. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment is established. All other elements of changes in the fair value are deferred in equity until the investment is derecognised or impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss is removed from equity to profit or loss.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred as a result of one or more events ("loss events") that occurred after the initial recognition of available-for-sale investments. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity security below its cost is an indicator that it is impaired. The cumulative impairment loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments are not reversed through profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through current period's profit or loss.

2.16 Income taxes

Income taxes have been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the Russian Federation for entities incorporated in the Russian Federation, in Switzerland for Uralkali Trading SA, in Gibraltar for Uralkali Trading (Gibraltar) Ltd, in the USA for UKT Chicago and in Belarussia for Belarussian Potash Company. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in the consolidated statement of income unless it relates to transactions that are recognised, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

The Group's uncertain tax positions are assessed by management at every balance sheet date. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as less likely than not to be sustained if challenged by tax authorities, based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than on income are recognised based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date.

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

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Income taxes (continued)

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

Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted only within the individual companies of the Group. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on post-acquisition retained earnings of subsidiaries, except where the Group controls the subsidiary's dividend policy and it is probable that the difference will not reverse through dividends or otherwise in the foreseeable future.

2.17 Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventory is determined on the weighted average basis. The cost of finished products and work in progress comprises raw material, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overhead (based on normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs. The cost of finished goods includes transport expenses that the Company incurs in distributing goods from its factory to sea ports, vessels and overseas warehouses as these are costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling expenses.

2.18 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and deposits with original maturity of more than three months held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash needs that are convertible into known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Restricted balances are excluded from cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows. Restricted balances being exchanged or used to settle liability at least twelve months after the balance sheet date are shown separately from cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of financial position and are included in non-current assets.

Bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

2.20 Share capital

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

2.21 Treasury shares

Where any Group company purchases the Company's equity share capital, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

2.22 Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity at the balance sheet date only if they are declared before or on the balance sheet date. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the balance sheet date or proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Value added tax

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

2.24 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less transactions costs. Borrowings are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. The Group capitalises borrowing costs relating to assets that take a substantial period of time to prepare for use or sale (qualifying assets) as part of the cost of the asset. The Group considers a qualifying asset to be an investment project with an execution period exceeding one year.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

2.25 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The Group made no provision for warranties based on past experience of no warranty claims.

2.26 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty has performed its obligations under contract and are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.27 Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency. Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The Company's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency is the national currency of the Russian Federation, Russian Roubles ("RR").

Transactions and balances. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end official exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of income. Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items, including equity investments.

Group companies. The results and financial positions of all group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated to the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- (ii) income and expenses for each statement of income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

At 31 December 2009, the official rate of exchange, as determined by the The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (CBRF), was US\$ 1 = Rouble 30.24 (31 December 2008: US\$ 1 = Rouble 29.38). The official Euro to RR exchange rate at 31 December 2009, as determined by the CBRF, was Euro 1 = Rouble 43.39 (31 December 2008: Euro 1 = Rouble 41.44).

2.28 Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognised on the date of risks transfer under the appropriate INCOTERMS specified in the sales contracts, as this is the date when the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customers. For "Free On Board" (FOB) transactions, the title to goods transfers as soon as the goods are loaded on the ship. For "Delivery At Frontier" (DAF) transactions, the title to goods transfers only when goods cross the Russian border. For "Free Carrier" (FCA) terms, the title transfers when goods are loaded on the first carrier (railway carriages). For "Cost and Freight" (CFR) terms, the title transfers when goods pass the rail of the ship in the port of shipment.

Sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Sales are shown net of VAT, export duties and discounts, and after eliminating sales within the Group. Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.29 Transshipment costs

Transshipment costs incurred by OJSC Baltic Bulker Terminal ("BBT"), a 100% subsidiary whose activity is related to transshipment of fertilisers produced by the Group, are presented within distribution costs. These costs include depreciation, payroll, material expenses and various general and administrative expenses.

2.30 Employee benefits

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

2.31 Social costs

The Group incurs personnel costs related to the provision of benefits such as health services and charity costs related to various social programmes. These amounts have been charged to other operating expenses.

2.32 Pension costs

In the normal course of business the Group contributes to the Russian Federation state pension scheme on behalf of its employees. Mandatory contributions to the governmental pension scheme are expensed as incurred.

For defined benefit pension plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method and is charged to the consolidated statement of income so as to spread the cost over the service period of the employees. An interest cost representing the unwinding of the discount rate on the scheme liabilities is charged to the consolidated statement of income. The liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date. The plans are not externally funded. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by the Group. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms of maturity approximating the terms of the relevant pension liability.

All actuarial gains and losses which arise in calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

2.33 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are determined by dividing the net income attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of participating shares outstanding during the reporting year.

2.34 Segment reporting

The Group identifies the segment in accordance with the criteria set forth in IFRS 8 "Operating segments", and based on the way the operations of the Company are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to analyse performance and allocate resources. The chief operating decision-maker has been determined as the Board of Directors. It was determined, that the Group has one operating segment – the extraction, production and sales of potash fertilisers.

2.35 Research and development costs

Research expenditures are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs incurred on development projects (relating to the design and testing of new or improved products) are recognised as intangible assets when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technological feasibility and if costs can be measured reliably. Other development expenditures are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Development costs with a finite useful life that have been capitalised are amortised from the commencement of the commercial production of the product on a straight-line basis over the period of its expected benefit.

3 Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

Certain new interpretations became effective for the Group from 1 January 2009:

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. The Group has decided to early adopt improvements to IFRS 8 issued in April 2009, which allows the Group to not disclose information about segment assets and liabilities in these consolidated financial statements, since such information is not regularly provided to the Board of Directors;

3 Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations (continued)

IAS 23, Borrowing Costs (revised March 2007; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). The main change to IAS 23 is the removal of the option of immediately recognising as an expense borrowing costs that relate to assets that take a substantial period of time to prepare for use or sale. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that is not carried at fair value and that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (a qualifying asset) form part of the cost of that asset, if the commencement date for capitalisation is on or after 1 January 2009. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense using the effective interest method. The Group considers a qualifying asset to be an investment project with an execution period exceeding one year. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the revised requirements;

IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements (revised September 2007; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). The main change in IAS 1 is the replacement of the statement of income by a statement of comprehensive income which also includes all non-owner changes in equity, such as the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets. Alternatively, entities will be allowed to present two statements: a separate statement of income and a statement of comprehensive income. The revised IAS 1 also introduces a requirement to present a statement of financial position at the beginning of the earliest comparative period whenever the entity restates comparatives due to reclassifications, changes in accounting policies, or corrections of errors. The Group has elected to present two statements: a separate statement of income and a statement of comprehensive income. The revised IAS 1 had an impact on the presentation of the Group's financial statements but had no impact on the recognition or measurement of specific transactions and balances. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the revised requirements;

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 the event of a loss of control over a subsidiary; the option to present 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; clarifying the 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; clarifying accounting for subsidiaries held for sale under IAS 27 and IFRS 5; reducing the disclosure requirements relating to associates and joint ventures under IAS 28 and IAS 31; the enhancement of disclosures required by IAS 36; clarifying accounting for advertising costs under IAS 38; amending the definition of fair value through profit or loss category so that it is consistent with hedge accounting under IAS 39; introducing accounting for investment properties under construction in accordance with IAS 40; and reducing restrictions over the manner of determining the 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 Group does not expect the amendments to have any material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements;

Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate – IFRS 1 and IAS 27 Amendment (issued in May 2008; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). This amendment allows first-time adopters of IFRS to measure investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities or associates at fair value or at previous GAAP carrying value as deemed cost in the separate financial statements. The amendment also requires distributions from pre-acquisition net assets of investees to be recognised in profit or loss rather than as a recovery of the investment. This amendment does not impact the Group's financial statements at 31 December 2009;

IFRIC 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). IFRIC 15 is not relevant to the Group's operations at 31 December 2009;

IFRIC 16, Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 October 2008). IFRIC 16 does not have any impact on these financial statements as the Group did not apply hedge accounting at 31 December 2009;

Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments – Amendment to IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures (issued in March 2009; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). The Group does not expect the amendments to have any material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements;

Vesting Conditions and Cancellations – Amendment to IFRS 2, Share-based Payment (issued in January 2008; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). This amendment does not impact the Group's financial statements at 31 December 2009;

Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation – IAS 32 and IAS 1 Amendment (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). The amendment requires classifying as equity some financial instruments that meet the definition of financial liabilities. This amendment does not impact the Group's financial statements at 31 December 2009;

3 Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations (continued)

Embedded Derivatives – Amendments to IFRIC 9 and IAS 39 (effective for annual periods ending on or after 30 June 2009). The amendment is not expected to have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements;

IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008). IFRIC 13 is not relevant to the Group's operations because no Group companies operate any loyalty programmes.

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

4 New accounting pronouncements

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010 or later periods and which the Group has not early adopted:

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.

Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions – Amendments to IFRS 2, Share-based Payment (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010). The amendments provide a clear basis to determine the classification of share-based payment awards in both consolidated and separate financial statements. The amendments incorporate into the standard the guidance in IFRIC 8 and IFRIC 11, which are withdrawn. The amendments expand on the guidance given in IFRIC 11 to address plans that were previously not considered in the interpretation. The amendments also clarify the defined terms in the Appendix to the standard. The Group does not expect the amendments to have any material effect on its financial statements.

Classification of Rights Issues – Amendment to IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2010). The amendment exempts certain rights issues of shares with proceeds denominated in foreign currencies from classification as financial derivatives. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures (amended November 2009, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011). IAS 24 was revised in 2009 by: (a) simplifying the definition of a related party, clarifying its intended meaning and eliminating inconsistencies from the definition and by (b) providing a partial exemption from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amended standard on disclosures in its financial statements.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (issued in November 2009, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with earlier application permitted). IFRS 9 replaces those parts of IAS 39 relating to the classification and measurement of financial assets. Key features are as follows:

(a) Financial assets are required to be classified into two measurement categories: those to be measured subsequently at fair value, and those to be measured subsequently at amortised cost. The decision is to be made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

(b) An instrument is subsequently measured at amortised cost only if it is a debt instrument and both (i) the objective of the entity's business model is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cash flows, and (ii) the asset's contractual cash flows represent only payments of principal and interest (that is, it has only "basic loan features"). All other debt instruments are to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

4 New accounting pronouncements (continued)

(c) All equity instruments are to be measured subsequently at fair value. Equity instruments that are held for trading will be measured at fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity investments, an irrevocable election can be made at initial recognition to recognise unrealised and realised fair value gains and losses through other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss. There is to be no recycling of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. This election may be made on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Dividends are to be presented in profit or loss, as long as they represent a return on investment. The Group is considering the implications of this standard, its impact on the Group and the timing of its adoption by the Group.

IFRIC 19, Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010). This IFRIC clarifies the accounting when an entity renegotiates the terms of its debt with the result that the liability is extinguished through the debtor issuing its own equity instruments to the creditor. A gain or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account based on the fair value of the equity instruments compared to the carrying amount of the debt. The Group does not expect the amendments to have any material effect on its financial statements.

Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement – Amendment to IFRIC 14 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011). This amendment will have a limited impact as it applies only to companies that are required to make minimum funding contributions to a defined benefit pension plan. It removes an unintended consequence of IFRIC 14 related to voluntary pension prepayments when there is a minimum funding requirement. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amended interpretation on its financial statements.

IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (revised January 2008; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009). The revised IAS 27 will require an entity to attribute total comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests (previously “minority interests”) even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance (the current standard requires the excess losses to be allocated to the owners of the parent in most cases). The revised standard specifies that changes in a parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control must be accounted for as equity transactions. It also specifies how an entity should measure any gain or loss arising on the loss of control of a subsidiary. At the date when control is lost, any investment retained in the former subsidiary will have to be measured at its fair value. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amended standard on its financial statements.

IFRS 3, Business Combinations (revised January 2008; effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 July 2009). The revised IFRS 3 will allow entities to choose to measure non-controlling interests using the existing IFRS 3 method (proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets) or at fair value. The revised IFRS 3 is more detailed in providing guidance on the application of the purchase method to business combinations. The requirement to measure at fair value every asset and liability at each step in a step acquisition for the purposes of calculating a portion of goodwill has been removed. Instead, in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquirer will have to remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognise the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss. Acquisition-related costs will be accounted for separately from the business combination and therefore recognised as expenses rather than included in goodwill. An acquirer will have to recognise at the acquisition date a liability for any contingent purchase consideration. Changes in the value of that liability after the acquisition date will be recognised in accordance with other applicable IFRSs, as appropriate, rather than by adjusting goodwill. The revised IFRS 3 brings into its scope business combinations involving only mutual entities and business combinations achieved by contract alone. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amended standard on its financial statements.

Other new standards or interpretations. The Group has not early adopted the following other new standards or interpretations:

- **Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters – Amendments to IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of IFRS** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010).
- **IFRIC 17, Distribution of Non-Cash Assets to Owners** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009);
- **Eligible Hedged Items – Amendment to IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement** (effective with retrospective application for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009);
- **IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards** (following an amendment in December 2008, effective for the first IFRS financial statements for a period beginning on or after 1 July 2009);
- **IFRIC 18, Transfers of Assets from Customers** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009);
- **The International Financial Reporting Standard for Small- and Medium-Sized Entities** (issued in July 2009). As a listed entity, the Group is not eligible to apply the IFRS for SMEs;

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

5 Critical accounting estimates, and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Provisions for mine flooding. On 28 October 2006, the Group ceased production operations in Mine 1 due to natural groundwater inflow that reached a level which could not be properly controlled.

On 1 November 2006, the commission of Rostekhnadzor issued an act on its technical investigation of the causes of flooding in Mine 1. According to the act, the cause of flooding was a "new kind of previously unknown anomaly of geological structure" and "the development of two sylvinite layers AB (1964-1965) and Kr II (1976-1977)". The combination of circumstances in the run up to the accident, in terms of the source, scope and strength was classified as "being extraordinary and unavoidable events under prevailing conditions not dependent on the will of the parties involved".

In November 2008, at the request of the Russian Deputy Prime Minister, Igor Sechin, a new commission was established by Rostekhnadzor for a second investigation into the cause of flooding in Mine 1. According to the report of the second commission, issued on 29 January 2009, the flooding was caused by a "combination of geological and technological factors".

Provision for compensations

In February 2009, the Company decided voluntarily, as a part of its social responsibility, to compensate expenses incurred by different levels of the government for liquidation of flooding consequences including expenses for resettlement of citizens, construction of a 6-kilometer railway bypass incurred prior to 31 December 2008, and also partially compensate for the deficit of financing related to the construction of a 53-kilometer railway bypass.

Thereby the Company accrued a provision as of 31 December 2008 for future expenses, which could be reliably valued at the date of authorisation of financial statements and whose likelihood was estimated as "probable". The provision amounted to RR 7,804 and included the following expenses:

- Compensation of expenses related to liquidation of flooding consequences incurred by federal and regional budgets. The compensation amounted to RR 2,314;
- Compensation for the deficit of financing related to the construction of a 53-kilometer railway bypass in the amount of RR 5,000;
- Other compensations in the amount of RR 490, including expenses related to construction of a 6-kilometer railway bypass of RR 454, and expenses incurred by the budget of Berezniki in relation to resettling citizens of RR 36.

During the year ended 31 December 2009 the Company utilized the provision accrued as at 31 December 2008 and made compensation payments in the amount of RR 7,804 (Note 15).

At the end of 2009 the Company was in negotiations with OJSC "Russian railways" regarding voluntarily compensation of additional actual expenditures related to the construction of a 53-kilometer railway bypass in the amount of RR 1,000. In March 2010 the Board of Directors of the Company approved these compensations, as a part of its social responsibility. Since as of 31 December 2009 the determination that these compensations would crystallise was assessed as "probable" and the Company accrued an additional provision in this amount (Note 15).

Other possible risks not included in provision for compensations

Additional expenses, which could be incurred by the government for resettlement purposes after 31 December 2008, are estimated in the amount of RR 184. The Company estimates the probability that it will agree to compensate these expenses from "remote" to "possible" and therefore has not accrued this amount.

In July 2009, the Company received a request from OJSC TGK-9 to compensate expenses in the amount of RR 3,160. According to the request, this amount corresponds to the development of a reserve energy supply source in Berezniki. The Company believes that only the expenses that are directly caused by the mine flood should be considered for compensation. The parties established a technical commission in order to determine whether these expenses are in fact directly connected to the consequences of the mine flood. Currently, the Company has no reliable information as to whether these expenses could be regarded as being directly caused by the flooding of the mine. The Company estimates the probability of having to pay this compensation to be from "remote" to "possible" and therefore this amount has not been accrued.

5 Critical accounting estimates, and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

The procedure for calculating and compensating for mineral deposits lost as a result of mine flooding is not established by Russian law. However, the Company evaluates the risk that such claims could arise as “possible”. In the appendices to the report of the second commission, there is a calculation of the value of lost mineral resources (from RR 25,380 to RR 84,602) and a calculation of losses resulting from mineral extraction tax not received by the government due to flooding (from RR 964 to RR 3,215).

The Company analysed the calculations provided in the appendices and evaluated the risk of compensation in the stated amount as “remote”.

In October 2009, the Company has received the decision of tax authorities based on the tax audit for 2005-2006. Tax authorities have stated that in October 2006 the Company should have charged mineral extraction tax for mineral deposits written off in the state records due to flooding. The sum of unpaid mineral extraction tax including fines and penalties amounted to RR 782. The Company has filed its appeal to the decision, however in December 2009 that appeal was declined by Federal Tax Service of the Russian Federation. In January 2010 the Company received the claim of tax authorities to pay tax, fines and penalties. The Company believes that the conclusion in the decision is not valid, and challenged the decision and the claim in the court. In January 2010 the Company filed a petition that the decision and the claim are not valid, and the court has suspended the execution of tax authorities’ claim as an interlocutory injunction. On 16 April 2010 Moscow arbitration court declined the Company’s petition. The Company believes that the conclusion in the decision of the court is not valid, and intends to challenge the decision in the appellate court. In this case the decision comes into force from the date of appellate court’s resolution, if not discharged or amended. The Company estimates the probability of this liability crystallising as “possible” and accordingly has not made an accrual for this amount.

Due to a lack of information at the date of authorising these consolidated financial statements the Company’s management could not reliably estimate the total amount of future cash outflows related to the mine flooding and corresponding claims of third parties; however, the amount could be significant and substantially exceeded the provision accrued as of 31 December 2009.

Remaining useful life of property, plant and equipment. Management assesses the remaining useful life of property, plant and equipment in accordance with the current technical conditions of assets and estimated period during which these assets will bring economic benefit to the Group (Note 8). The estimated remaining useful life of some property, plant and equipment is beyond the expiry date of the relevant operating licenses (Note 1). The management believes that the licenses will be renewed in due order. However if the licenses are not renewed, property, plant and equipment with net book value of RR 1,084 (31 December 2008: RR 689) should be assessed for impairment in 2013.

Land. All facilities of OJSC BBT are situated on land occupied on an annual lease basis, but the management plans to purchase the land under the right provided by statutory legislation or to secure the assets by a long-term rent agreement with the municipal authorities. If the Group cannot secure long-term use of this land, non-current assets of RR 2,417 (31 December 2008: RR 2,454) should be assessed for impairment.

Impairment test of property, plant and equipment. At 31 December 2009 the Group performed an impairment test of property, plant and equipment. The recoverable amount of each CGU was determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period for JSC Uralkali and five-year period for JSC BBT and the expected market prices for potassium fertilizers and transshipment services for the same period according to the leading industry publications, which are broadly in line with 2009 average prices. The growth rates do not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the business sector of the economy in which the CGU operates. The discount rate used of 15% is pre-tax and reflects specific risks relating to the relevant CGUs. The Group did not recognise any impairment.

Impairment of goodwill. The Group tests goodwill for impairment at least annually. The goodwill primarily relates to expected reduction of transport costs to be incurred from synergies with the Company when exporting potash by the Baltic Sea and is allocated to CGU JSC Uralkali. The recoverable amount of the goodwill is determined based on value in use calculations whereby cash flow projections approved by management covering a five-year period and analysis of synergies performed by an independent appraiser. Cash flows beyond that five-year period have been extrapolated using a steady 3% growth rate. This growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the business sector of the economy in which the Company operates. Pre-tax discount rate of 15% that reflects risks relating to OJSC Uralkali was used in the calculation of the recoverable value. The Group did not recognise any impairment.

Trade and other receivables. The Company’s management analyses overdue trade and other accounts receivable at each reporting date. Overdue accounts receivable are not provided if management has certain evidence of their recoverability. If management has no reliable information about the recoverability of overdue receivables, a 100% impairment provision is accrued for trade and other receivables overdue by more than 90 days; receivables overdue by more than 45 (but less than 90) days are provided for at 50% of their carrying amount.

Inventory. The Group engages an independent surveyor to verify the physical quantity of finished products at the reporting dates. In accordance with the surveyor’s guidance and technical characteristics of the devices used, the possible valuation error is +/-4-6%. At the reporting date the carrying amount of finished products may vary within this range.

Tax legislation. Russian tax, currency and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations (Note 29).

6 Related parties

Related parties are defined in IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures". Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party, is under common control, or can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form. Key management and close family members are also related parties.

The Company's immediate parent and ultimate controlling parties are disclosed in Note 1.

The nature of the related party relationships for those related parties with whom the Group entered into significant transactions or had significant balances outstanding are detailed below.

Statement of financial position caption	Nature of relationship	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Loans issued to related parties	Ultimate controlling party	1,578	-
Statement of income caption	Nature of relationship	2009	2008
Interest income	Ultimate controlling party	16	-
Shareholder's equity caption	Nature of relationship	2009	2008
Dividends declared	Parent company	-	8,225

Loan issued to related party

In September 2009, the Group entered into a loan agreement for a total amount of EUR 50 million with Mr Dmitry Rybolovlev, who ultimately controls the Group. The loan was provided at an interest rate of Euro Libor + 4% for 1 year. The management believes that the loan was provided on market terms and conditions since the interest rate on the loan exceeded the rates on the US\$ denominated loans (Note 16) held by the Group as of 31 December 2009.

Acquisition of subsidiary

In January 2009, the Group acquired a subsidiary (Note 9) from Blue Horizon Enterprise Ltd., an entity under common control. The total purchase consideration of RR 753 (US\$ 23,196,232) was fully paid by the Group in 2009.

Guarantees given

As of 31 December 2009, the Group had no issued guarantees to key management personnel (31 December 2008: RR 6) (Note 29 vii).

Cross shareholding

As of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008 LLC Kama, a 100% owned subsidiary of the Group, owned 1.16% of the ordinary shares of the Company.

Management compensation

Compensation of key management personnel consists of remuneration paid to executive directors and vice-presidents for their services in full- or part-time positions. Compensation is made up of annual remuneration and a performance bonus depending on operating results.

Total key management compensation represented by short-term employee benefits and included in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income was RR 702 and RR 375 for the periods ended 31 December 2009 and 2008, respectively.

7 Segment reporting

Starting from 1 January 2009, the Group prepares its segment analysis in accordance with IFRS 8, *Operating segments*, which replaced IAS 14, *Segment reporting*. Comparatives were adjusted to conform to the presentation of current period amounts.

The Group identifies the segment in accordance with the criteria set forth in IFRS 8, and based on the way the operations of the Company are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to analyse performance and allocate resources. The chief operating decision-maker has been determined as the Board of Directors. It was determined, that the Group has one operating segment – the extraction, production and sales of potash fertilizers.

7 Segment reporting (continued)

The financial information reported on operating segments is based on management accounts which are based on IFRS.

a) Segment information for the reportable segment is set out below:

	Note	2009	2008
Revenue		33,809	62,798
Segment result (Net profit)		9,095	21,943
Depreciation and amortization		(3,188)	(2,516)
Accrual of provision for compensations	25	(1,000)	(7,804)
Finance income	24	456	856
Finance expense	24	(1,350)	(1,860)
Income tax	26	(2,139)	(7,592)

b) Geographical information

The analysis of Group sales by region was:

	2009	2008
Russia	4,587	4,509
Latin America, China, India, South East Asia	20,239	38,812
USA, Europe	8,713	18,851
Other countries	270	626
Total revenue	33,809	62,798

The sales are allocated by region based on the destination country.

c) Major customers

The Group had one external customer from India which represented 15% of the Group's revenues in 2009 and one external customer from China which represented 10% of the Group's revenues in 2008.

d) In addition to above segment disclosure management is preparing additional information that splits the result of Potash segment activity between export potash sales, domestic potash sales and other sales. Direct Cost of sales and Distribution expenses are allocated proportionally based on revenues. Indirect expenses, such as General and administrative expenses, Other operating income and expenses and Taxes other than income tax are allocated between categories proportionally based on Cost of sales. Some costs are considered as unallocated (Loss on disposal of fixed assets, Net results on sale of Belaruskali goods, Mine flooding costs, Finance income and expense, Income tax expense). This split for the year ended 31 December 2009 was as follows:

	Export potash sales	Domestic potash sales	Total potash sales	Other sales	Unallocated	Total
Tonnes (thousands)	1,895	602	2,497	-	-	2,497
Revenues	29,189	2,878	32,067	1,742	-	33,809
Cost of sales	(6,109)	(1,942)	(8,051)	(827)	-	(8,878)
Distribution, general and administrative expenses, other operating income and expenses and taxes other than income tax	(9,739)	(1,195)	(10,934)	(545)	(264)	(11,743)
Operating profit/(loss)	13,341	(259)	13,082	370	(264)	13,188
Mine flooding costs					(1,060)	(1,060)
Finance income and expense, net					(894)	(894)
Profit before income tax						11,234
Income tax expense					(2,139)	(2,139)
Segment result/Net profit						9,095

7 Segment reporting (continued)

This split for the year ended 31 December 2008 was as follows:

	Export potash sales	Domestic potash sales	Total potash sales	Other sales	Unallocated	Total
Tonnes (thousands)	4,141	527	4,668	-	-	4,668
Revenues	58,222	3,190	61,412	1,386	-	62,798
Cost of sales	(7,662)	(975)	(8,637)	(773)	-	(9,410)
Distribution, general and administrative expenses, other operating income and expenses and taxes other than income tax	(13,456)	(596)	(14,052)	(398)	(105)	(14,555)
Operating profit/(loss)	37,104	1,619	38,723	215	(105)	38,833
Mine flooding costs					(8,294)	(8,294)
Finance income and expense, net					(1,004)	(1,004)
Profit before income tax						29,535
Income tax expense					(7,592)	(7,592)
Segment result/Net profit						21,943

8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment and related accumulated depreciation consist of the following:

	Buildings	Mine development costs	Plant and equipment	Transport	Assets under construction	Other	Land	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance as of 31 December 2008	8,547	5,785	16,649	4,733	13,011	543	179	49,447
Additions	-	-	-	192	14,837	-	-	15,029
Transfers	936	279	4,895	1,311	(7,538)	107	10	-
Disposals	(52)	(34)	(501)	(58)	(123)	(7)	-	(775)
Balance as of 31 December 2009	9,431	6,030	21,043	6,178	20,187	643	189	63,701
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>								
Balance as of 31 December 2008	3,746	4,716	8,432	1,596	-	315	-	18,805
Depreciation charge	271	175	2,340	395	-	42	-	3,223
Disposals	(22)	(8)	(453)	(45)	-	(7)	-	(535)
Balance as of 31 December 2009	3,995	4,883	10,319	1,946	-	350	-	21,493
<u>Net Book Value</u>								
Balance as of 31 December 2008	4,801	1,069	8,217	3,137	13,011	228	179	30,642
Balance as of 31 December 2009	5,436	1,147	10,724	4,232	20,187	293	189	42,208

8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Buildings	Mine development costs	Plant and equipment	Transport	Assets under construction	Other	Land	Total
Cost								
Balance as of 31 December 2007	8,049	5,317	13,285	4,096	8,771	500	179	40,197
Additions	-	-	-	710	9,860	-	-	10,570
Transfers	701	524	4,048	-	(5,325)	52	-	-
Disposals	(203)	(56)	(684)	(73)	(295)	(9)	-	(1,320)
Balance as of 31 December 2008	8,547	5,785	16,649	4,733	13,011	543	179	49,447
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance as of 31 December 2007	3,604	4,601	7,294	1,304	-	276	-	17,079
Depreciation charge	239	144	1,725	345	-	48	-	2,501
Disposals	(97)	(29)	(587)	(53)	-	(9)	-	(775)
Balance as of 31 December 2008	3,746	4,716	8,432	1,596	-	315	-	18,805
Net Book Value								
Balance as of 31 December 2007	4,445	716	5,991	2,792	8,771	224	179	23,118
Balance as of 31 December 2008	4,801	1,069	8,217	3,137	13,011	228	179	30,642

8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

For the year ended 31 December 2009 and 2008, respectively, the depreciation was allocated to statement of income as follows:

	2009	2008
Cost of sales	2,502	1,908
Distribution costs (including transshipment activities – Note 2.29)	356	341
General and administrative expenses	241	196
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	32	8
Total depreciation expense	3,131	2,453

In 2009 the Group incurred depreciation amounting to RR 92 (2008: RR 48), directly related to the construction of new fixed assets. These expenses were capitalised on the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with the Group accounting policy and included in assets under construction.

Fully depreciated assets still in use

As of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008 the gross carrying value of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still in use was RR 7,072 and RR 6,434, respectively.

Assets pledged under loan agreements

As of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008 the carrying value of property, plant and equipment pledged under bank loans was RR 6,729 and RR 4,582 (Note 16), respectively.

9 Investments in subsidiary and jointly controlled entities

Investment in jointly controlled entity

The Company has a 50% interest in JSC Belarusian Potash Company (“BPC”) – the remaining 50% is divided between Belaruskali (which owns 45%) and Belorussian Railways (which owns 5%). According to BPC’s charter, all shareholders meeting decisions may be taken only with a majority of 75%. Therefore, BPC operations are under the joint control of Belaruskali and the Company (the “Participants”). BPC’s principal activity is marketing and exporting as an agent potash fertilizers produced by the participants.

BPC’s charter provides for separate accounting of the operations of each participant, including separate accounting for the sales of the participants’ goods and the related cost of sale and distribution costs. Administrative expenses incurred by BPC are currently shared as follows: not more than 69% on Belaruskali operations, and not less than 31% on Group operations. The actual proportion depends on the volume of goods sold by each participant through BPC.

The distribution of net income to each participant is made on the basis of their relevant results after deducting administrative costs, unless both participants decide not to distribute. Group’s operations through BPC, assets and the Group’s liabilities located in BPC in which the Group has a direct interest are included in these consolidated financial statements. The statement of income reflects the revenue from sales by BPC of Uralkali’s products, together with the related costs of sales, distribution and administrative costs.

Acquisition of subsidiary

On 27 January 2009, the Group acquired a 100% stake in the share capital of Sophar Property Holding Inc., the only identifiable asset at the date of acquisition was a contract for the purchase of a corporate business jet. The total purchase consideration for the acquired subsidiary of RR 753 (US\$ 23,196,232) was equal to the net fair value of this contract. The total purchase consideration was fully paid by the Group in 2009.

The Group’s management considers that this acquisition constitutes a purchase of an asset and not a business combination.

10 Intangible assets

	Software	Other	Total
Cost as of 1 January 2008	374	20	394
Accumulated amortisation	(247)	-	(247)
Carrying amount as of 1 January 2008	127	20	147
Additions	85	-	85
Amortisation charge	(71)	-	(71)
Cost as of 31 December 2008	459	20	479
Accumulated amortisation	(318)	-	(318)
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2008	141	20	161
Additions	20	14	34
Amortisation charge	(57)	-	(57)
Cost as of 31 December 2009	479	34	513
Accumulated amortisation	(375)	-	(375)
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2009	104	34	138

The balances of intangible assets reported in these consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 respectively mainly represent management information and accounting system costs and fees charged by an external consultant for the installation of this software. The costs of the software are amortised over a period not exceeding five years. Other intangible assets are mainly represented by licenses (Note 1).

11 Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	2009	2008
Raw materials	1,819	1,557
Finished products	1,639	1,324
Work in progress	23	84
Total inventories	3,481	2,965

As of 31 December 2009 the value of circulating finished goods valued at carrying value pledged as security for bank loans was RR 227 (31 December 2008: nil) (Note 16).

12 Trade and other receivables

	2009	2008
Trade receivables	1,414	3,033
Other accounts receivable	421	922
Less: provision for impairment of trade and other receivables	(209)	(233)
Total financial receivables	1,626	3,722
VAT recoverable	1,797	1,880
Other taxes receivable	1,876	473
Advances to suppliers	432	435
Insurance expenses prepaid	49	40
Other prepayments	70	66
Total trade and other receivables	5,850	6,616

As of 31 December 2009 trade receivables of RR 1,239 (31 December 2008: RR 2,907), net of provision for impairment, were denominated in foreign currencies. 68% of this balance was denominated in US\$ (31 December 2008: 63%) and 32% was denominated in Euro (31 December 2008: 37%). Management believes that the fair value of accounts receivable does not differ significantly from their carrying amount.

Movements on the provision for impairment of trade and other receivables are as follows:

	2009		2008	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Other receivables
As of January 1	(79)	(154)	(51)	(39)
Provision accrued	(147)	(74)	(32)	(137)
Provision reversed	117	124	4	17
Provision written-off	-	4	-	5
As of December 31	(109)	(100)	(79)	(154)

The accrual and reversal of the provision for impaired receivables have been included in other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of income (Note 23). Amounts charged to the provision account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

12 Trade and other receivables (continued)

Analysis by credit quality of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	2009		2008	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Other receivables
<i>Current and not impaired</i>				
Customers from developed countries	443	34	827	41
Customers from developing countries	512	79	1,793	-
Domestic customers	101	201	30	628
Total current and not impaired	1,056	314	2,650	669
<i>Past due but not impaired</i>				
less than 45 days overdue	248	-	153	55
45 to 90 days overdue	-	7	141	-
Total past due but not impaired	248	7	294	55
<i>Determined to be impaired (gross)</i>				
45 to 90 days overdue	2	-	20	88
over 90 days overdue	108	100	69	110
Total gross amount of impaired accounts receivables	110	100	89	198
Total financial receivables (gross)	1,414	421	3,033	922
Less impairment provision	(109)	(100)	(79)	(154)
Total financial receivables	1,305	321	2,954	768

As of 31 December 2009 no trade and other receivables were pledged as collateral (31 December 2008: nil).

13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2009	2008
RR denominated cash on hand and bank balances (interest rate: from 0.5% p.a. to 3.5% p.a. (2008: from 0.5% p.a. to 5.0% p.a.))	882	1,570
US\$ denominated bank balances	1,792	300
EUR denominated bank balances	305	1,933
Other currencies denominated balances	11	9
US\$ term deposits (interest rate: 1.9% p.a. (2008: 1.2% p.a.))	293	1,598
EUR term deposits (interest rate: from 5% to 13% p.a. (2008: 3% p.a.))	221	2,031
RR term deposits (interest rate: from 5% to 15% p.a. (2008: from 4.0% to 11.8% p.a.))	780	8,733
Cash and cash equivalents, net of restricted cash	4,284	16,174
<i>Restricted cash</i>		
Term bank deposits (12.7% p.a.)	13	-
Total restricted cash	13	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,297	16,174

Term deposits, except those included in restricted cash, as at 31 December 2009 have various original maturities but may upon request be withdrawn without any restrictions.

14 Shareholders' equity

	Number of ordinary shares (in millions)	Ordinary shares	Treasury shares	Total
At 1 January 2008	2,124	648	(12)	636
At 31 December 2008	2,124	648	(12)	636
At 1 January 2009	2,124	648	(12)	636
At 31 December 2009	2,124	648	(12)	636

The number of unissued authorised ordinary shares is 1,500 million (31 December 2008: 1,500 million) with a nominal value per share of 0.5 Roubles. All shares stated in the table above have been issued and fully paid.

14 Shareholders' equity (continued)

Treasury shares. As of 31 December 2009 treasury shares comprise 24,601,344 ordinary shares of the Company (31 December 2008: 24,601,344) with a nominal value per share of 0.5 Roubles owned by LLC Kama, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group (Note 6). These ordinary shares carry voting rights in the same proportion as other ordinary shares. Voting rights of ordinary shares of the Company held by entities within the Group are effectively controlled by the management of the Group.

Profit distribution. In accordance with Russian legislation, the Company distributes profits as dividends or transfers them to reserves (fund accounts) on the basis of financial statements prepared in accordance with Russian Accounting Rules.

The Company's statutory accounting reports are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations. Russian law identifies net profit as the basis of distribution. For the year ended 31 December 2009, the current period net statutory profit for the Company as reported in the published annual statutory reporting forms was RR 1,153 (for the year ended 31 December 2008: RR 29,480) and the closing balance of the accumulated profit including the current period net statutory profit totalled RR 33,643 (31 December 2008: RR 32,480). However, this legislation and other statutory laws and regulations are open to legal interpretation and accordingly management believes at present that it would not be appropriate to disclose the amount of the distributable reserves in these consolidated financial statements.

15 Mine flooding provisions

	Note	2009	2008
Balance as of January 1		7,804	23
Utilisation of provision for brine injection	25	-	(23)
Utilisation of provision for compensations	25, 5	(7,804)	-
Accrual of provision for compensations	25, 5	1,000	7,804
Balance as of December 31		1,000	7,804

16 Borrowings

	2009	2008
Bank loans	13,463	13,987
Short-term company loans	-	439
Long-term company loans	45	45
Finance lease payable	507	327
Total borrowings	14,015	14,798

As of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008 the fair value of the current and non-current borrowings is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The Group does not apply hedge accounting and has not entered into any hedging arrangements in respect of its interest rate exposures.

	2009	2008
Balance as of January 1	13,987	10,600
Bank loans received, denominated in US\$	10,418	7,297
Bank loans received, denominated in RR	500	4,229
Bank loans repaid, denominated in US\$	(11,830)	(6,212)
Bank loans repaid, denominated in RR	(50)	(4,234)
Interest accrued	384	676
Interest paid	(393)	(723)
Recognition of syndication fees	(144)	(38)
Amortisation of syndication fees	27	26
Currency translation difference	564	2,366
Balance as of December 31	13,463	13,987

The table below provides interest rates as of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008 and the split of the bank loans into short- and long-term.

16 Borrowings (continued)**Short-term borrowings**

	Interest rates	2009	2008
Bank loans in US\$ – fixed interest	2008: 8.75%	-	1,075
	From 1 month Libor +1.6% to 1 month Libor +3.4% (2008: from 1 month Libor +1.6% to 1 month Libor +1.95%)		
Bank loans in US\$ – floating interest		5,199	3,092
Bank loans in RR – fixed interest	14%	455	-
Total short-term bank loans		5,654	4,167

Long-term borrowings

	Interest rates	2009	2008
	From 1 month Libor +1.6% to 1 month Libor +3.4% (2008: from 1 month Libor +1.6% to 1 month Libor +1.95%)		
Bank loans in US\$ – floating interest		7,809	9,820
Total long-term bank loans		7,809	9,820

US\$ denominated bank loans bear a weighted average interest of 2.49% (31 December 2008: 5.63%).

As of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008, loans (including short-term borrowings) were guaranteed by the collateral of property, plant and equipment (Note 8). A bank loan of RR 455 (31 December 2008: nil) was collateralised by finished goods (Note 11).

Bank loans of RR 5,673 (31 December 2008: RR 5,569) were collateralised by future export proceeds of the Group under sales contracts with certain customers acceptable to the banks.

The Group's bank borrowings mature as follows:

	2009	2008
- within 1 year	5,654	4,167
- between 2 and 3 years	7,809	9,820
Total bank loans	13,463	13,987

In December 2009 OJSC BBT entered into the new financial lease agreement with Federal State Unitary Enterprise Rosmorport ("FSUE Rosmorport") for 49 years. Under this agreement, BBT has leased berth No. 106 and renegotiated the lease terms for berth No. 107. As of 31 December 2009 the leased berths were included in buildings, with a net book value of RR 476 (31 December 2008: RR 276).

Minimum lease payments under finance leases and their present values are as follows:

	2009	2008
- within 1 year	49	38
- between 2 and 5 years	196	152
- after 5 years	2,157	1,447
Minimum lease payments at the end of the year	2,402	1,637
Less future finance charges	(1,895)	(1,310)
Present value of minimum lease payments	507	327

17 Trade and other payables

	2009	2008
Trade payables	1,110	2,570
Accrued liabilities	134	237
Dividends payable	107	94
Other payables	407	307
Total financial payables	1,758	3,208
Accrued liabilities	446	449
Advances received	147	103
Deferred consideration of subsidiary acquisition	139	132
Other payables	255	267
Total trade and other payables	2,745	4,159

18 Revenues

	2009	2008
Export		
Potassium chloride	16,474	41,613
Potassium chloride (granular)	12,715	16,609
Domestic		
Potassium chloride	2,878	3,190
Other	238	249
Transportation and other revenues	1,504	1,137
Total revenues	33,809	62,798

In March 2008, the Government of the Russian Federation introduced duties, effective from April 2008 until April 2009, on the export of potassium chloride outside the CIS Customs Union. The duty applicable to Uralkali's potassium chloride was 5% of the declared customs value, which the Group charged on almost all of the Group's potassium chloride exports. Export revenues were shown net of the abovementioned duties, which amounted during the year ended 31 December 2009 to RR 267 (for the year ended 31 December 2008: RR 1,886).

19 Cost of sales

	Note	2009	2008
Depreciation	8	2,502	1,908
Labour costs	22	2,083	2,622
Fuel and energy		1,499	1,864
Materials and components used		1,460	1,820
Repairs and maintenance		1,242	1,282
Transportation between mines by railway		201	348
Utilities		16	25
Change in work in progress, finished goods and goods in transit		(172)	(479)
Other costs		47	20
Total cost of sales		8,878	9,410

Expenses of RR 45 (for the year ended 31 December 2008: RR 95) related to transporting ore between mines by automotive transport were incurred by CJSC Autotranskali, a 100% subsidiary of the Group, and are mainly included in labour costs, materials and components used and fuel and energy costs.

20 Distribution costs

	Note	2009	2008
Freight		2,611	4,960
Railway tariff		1,628	3,203
Transport repairs and maintenance		347	572
Transshipment		340	282
Depreciation		273	259
Labour costs	22	217	137
Travel expenses		157	158
Commissions		52	22
Other costs		450	247
Total distribution costs		6,075	9,840

21 General and administrative expenses

	Note	2009	2008
Labour costs	22	2,081	1,532
Consulting, audit and legal services		318	362
Depreciation	8	241	196
Repairs and maintenance		141	92
Security		119	113
Mine-rescue crew		111	93
Insurance		67	116
Travel expenses		59	67
Amortisation of intangible assets		57	71
Communication and information system services		51	67
Bank charges		24	69
Other expenses		569	426
Total general and administrative expenses		3,838	3,204

22 Labour costs

	Note	2009	2008
Labour costs – Cost of sales	19	2,083	2,622
Wages, salaries, bonuses and other compensations		1,689	2,128
Unified social tax		397	465
Post employment benefits	27	(3)	29
Labour costs – Distribution costs	20	217	137
Wages, salaries, bonuses, other compensations and unified social tax		217	137
Labour costs – General and administrative expenses	21	2,081	1,532
Wages, salaries, bonuses and other compensations		1,868	1,295
Unified social tax		214	205
Post employment benefits	27	(1)	32
Total labour costs		4,381	4,291

23 Other operating income and expenses

	2009	2008
Social cost and charity	1,031	565
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	271	157
Provision for impairment of receivables	(20)	148
Net result on sale of Belaruskali goods	(7)	(52)
Other expenses, net	53	291
Total other operating income and expenses	1,328	1,109

The Group entered into a sales agreement with BPC for processing the sales of Belaruskali goods through Uralkali Trading SA in 2009 and 2008, respectively, in order to overcome certain drawbacks in Belarusian export legislation.

24 Finance income and expense

The components of finance income and expense were as follows:

	2009	2008
Interest income	313	852
Dividend income	-	4
Fair value gains on investments	114	-
Other financial income	29	-
Finance income	456	856
	2009	2008
Interest expense	411	702
Finance lease expense	38	38
Foreign exchange loss, net	751	737
Fair value losses on investments	-	151
Letters of credit fees	150	232
Finance expense	1,350	1,860

During the year ended 31 December 2009 the Group did not acquire any new qualifying assets for which construction would commence on or after 1 January 2009, consequently no interest was capitalized.

25 Mine flooding costs

Mine flooding costs include costs associated with flooding at Mine 1 (Note 5):

	Note	2009	2008
Dismantling costs		-	111
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		-	336
State financing		-	(16)
Brine injection costs		-	47
Monitoring costs		60	35
Utilisation of provision for brine injection	5, 15	-	(23)
Accrual of provision for compensations	5, 15	1,000	7,804
Total mine flooding costs		1,060	8,294

Dismantling costs are mainly represented by labour costs, depreciation expenses and costs paid to service organisations for dismantling equipment at Mine 1.

26 Income tax expense

	2009	2008
Current income tax expense	2,005	7,953
Deferred income tax	134	(343)
Effect of change in tax rates	-	(18)
Income tax expense	2,139	7,592

Income before taxation and non-controlling interests for financial reporting purposes is reconciled to tax expense as follows:

	2009	2008
Profit before income tax	11,234	29,535
Theoretical tax charge at effective statutory rates	1,741	5,907
Tax effect of items which are not deductible or assessable for taxation purposes	537	1,691
Difference in tax rates	(193)	(15)
Effect of change in tax rates	-	(18)
Other	54	27
Consolidated tax charge	2,139	7,592

Most companies of the Group were taxed at rates of 15.5% and 20% on taxable profits in the Russian Federation, the Perm region, for 2009 and 2008 respectively.

Domestic deferred income tax has been computed in these consolidated financial statements using the rate expected to apply in future periods (i.e. 15.5%). Deferred taxes in other countries were computed applying respective national income tax rates.

	31 December 2009	31 December 2008	Charged/(credited) to profit or loss 2009	Charged/(credited) to profit or loss 2008
Tax effects of taxable temporary differences:				
Property, plant and equipment	(439)	(342)	(97)	196
Investments	(7)	(7)	-	48
Inventories	(23)	-	(23)	60
Borrowings	(25)	(5)	(20)	-
Accounts receivable	(4)	22	(26)	12
Other	-	(12)	12	(12)
	(498)	(344)	(154)	304
Tax effects of deductible temporary differences:				
Finance lease	101	65	36	(14)
Mine flooding reserve	-	-	-	(5)
Accounts payable	48	113	(65)	5
Inventories	-	131	(131)	131
Tax loss carry forward	156	-	156	-
Other	24	-	24	(60)
	329	309	20	57
Deferred income tax expense/ (income)			(134)	361
Total net deferred income tax asset/(liability)	(169)	(35)		

	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred income tax asset	247	197
Deferred income tax liability	(416)	(232)
Deferred income tax asset/ (liability), net	(169)	(35)

The Group has not recognised a deferred income tax liability in respect of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries in the amount of RR 10,921 (31 December 2008: RR 9,358). The Group controls the timing of the reversal of these temporary differences and does not expect their reversal in the foreseeable future.

27 Post employment benefits obligations

In addition to statutory pension benefits, the Company also has several post-employment benefit plans, which cover most of its employees.

The Company provides financial support of a defined benefit nature to its pensioners. The plans provide for the payment of retirement benefits starting from the statutory retirement age, which is currently 55 for women and 60 for men. The amount of benefit depends on a number of parameters, including the length of service in the Company at retirement. The benefits do not vest until and are subject to the employee retiring from the Company on or after the above ages. This plan was introduced in the Collective Bargaining Agreement concluded in 2007.

The Company further provides other long-term employee benefits such as lump-sum payments upon death of its current employees and pensioners and a lump-sum payment upon retirement of a defined benefit nature.

As of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008 the net liabilities of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefit plans comprised the following:

	2009	2008
Present value of defined benefit obligations (DBO)	327	361
Present value of unfunded obligations	327	361
Unrecognised past service cost	(67)	(77)
Post employment benefits obligations	260	284

The amount of net expense for the defined benefit pension plans recognised in the consolidated statement of income (Note 22) was as follows:

	2009	2008
Current service cost	22	17
Interest cost	34	21
Net actuarial (gains)/losses recognised during the year	(70)	14
Amortisation of past service cost	10	9
Post employment benefits	(4)	61

The movements in the liability for post-employment benefit plans were as follows:

	2009	2008
Present value of defined benefit obligations (DBO) as of 1 January	361	324
Service cost	22	17
Interest cost	34	21
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(70)	14
Past service cost	-	10
Benefits paid	(20)	(25)
Present value of defined benefit obligations (DBO) as of 31 December	327	361

As of 31 December 2009 and 2008, respectively, the principal actuarial assumptions for the post-employment benefit plans were as follows:

	2009	2008
Discount rate	11.12%	9.30%
Salary increase	10.16%	10.16%
Inflation	8.00%	8.00%
Benefits increase (fixed-amount)	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality tables	Russia (1986-87)	Russia (1986-87)

Net deficit on the post-employment benefit plans and the number of experience adjustments for the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008, respectively, were as follows:

	2009	2008
Present value of defined benefit obligations (DBO)	327	361
Deficit in plan	327	361
(Gains)/losses arising of experience adjustments on plan liabilities	(47)	(22)

28 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding treasury shares (Note 14). The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares: therefore, the diluted earnings per share equal the basic earnings per share.

	2009	2008
Net profit	9,089	21,937
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)	2,100	2,100
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in RR per share)	4.33	10.45

29 Contingencies, commitments and operating risks

i Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Group are received. On the basis of its own estimates and both internal and external professional advice, the management is of the opinion that there are no current legal proceedings or other claims outstanding that could have a material effect on the result of operations or financial position of the Group which have not been accrued or disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

Between September and November 2008, a number of purported class action lawsuits were filed in US federal district courts in Minnesota and Illinois. Class actions are civil lawsuits typically filed by a plaintiff seeking money damages on behalf of the named plaintiff and all others who are similarly situated. The plaintiffs in the suits filed in Minnesota and Illinois are various corporations and individuals who have filed the suits purportedly on behalf of all direct and indirect purchasers of potash from one of the defendants in the United States. The complaint alleges price fixing violations of the US Sherman Act since 1 July 2003. The Company and BPC (Note 9) were listed among the defendants, as well as certain other potash producers. The plaintiffs in the suits have not claimed any specific amount in damages, and it is premature at this time to assess the Group's potential exposure to the plaintiffs' claims. The management of the Group believes that these suits have no merit and the Group intends to defend its position vigorously.

At the end of 2009 the Federal Antimonopoly Service (FAS) concluded that the Company violated Clause 1 Part 1 Article 11 of the Federal Law On Protection of Competition (coordinated actions restricting competition). Basing on this conclusion FAS could impose a fine on the Company amounting up to RR 311. However the Company believes that conclusion of FAS is not valid and intends if necessary to defend its position in court. The Company estimates the possibility of this liability crystallising as "remote" and has not recognised any provisions in respect of this risk.

On the basis of its own estimates, as well as both internal and external professional advice, the management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of these claims.

ii Tax legislation

Russian tax, currency and customs law are subject to varying interpretations and changes, which can occur frequently. The management's interpretation of such laws as applied to the Group's transactions and activity of the Group may be challenged by the relevant regional and federal authorities.

The Russian tax authorities may be taking a more aggressive position in their interpretation of the law and assessments, and it is possible that transactions and activities that have not been challenged in the past may now or in the future be challenged. This includes them following guidance from the Supreme Arbitration Court for anti-avoidance claims based on reviewing the substance and business purposes of the transactions, and it is possible that this will significantly increase the level and frequency of scrutiny from the tax authorities. As a result, significant additional taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for three calendar years proceeding the year of review. Under certain circumstances, reviews may cover longer periods.

Russian transfer pricing legislation provides the possibility for the tax authorities to make transfer pricing adjustments and impose additional tax liabilities in respect of certain controllable transactions, provided that the tax authorities prove that the transaction price established by the parties deviates by more than 20% from the market price. Controllable transactions include transactions with interdependent parties under the Russian Tax Code, all cross-border transactions (irrespective of whether they are performed between related or unrelated parties), transactions where the price applied by a taxpayer deviates by more than 20% from the price applied in similar transactions by the same taxpayer within a short period of time. There is no formal guidance as to how these rules should be applied in practice. In the past, arbitration court practice in this respect has been contradictory.

29 Contingencies, commitments and operating risks (continued)

Tax liabilities arising from intercompany transactions are determined using actual transaction prices. It is possible, with the evolution of the interpretation of transfer pricing rules in the Russian Federation and the changes in the approach of the Russian tax authorities, that such transfer prices could potentially be challenged in the future. Given the nature of the current Russian transfer pricing rules, the impact of any such challenge cannot be reliably estimated; however, it may be significant.

The Group's management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that the Group's tax, currency legislation and customs positions will be sustained. Accordingly, as of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008, no provision for potential tax liabilities had been recorded. Management will continue to monitor the situation as legislation and practice evolve in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

iii Insurance policies

The Company generally enters into insurance agreements when it is required by statutory legislation. The insurance agreements do not cover the risks of damage to third parties' property resulting from the Group's underground activities and the risks reflected in Note 5; therefore, no losses from the flooding of Mine 1 are expected to be compensated.

iv Environmental matters

The enforcement of environmental regulation in the Russian Federation is evolving and the enforcement posture of government authorities is continually being reconsidered. The Group periodically evaluates its obligations under environmental regulations. In the current enforcement climate under existing legislation, management believes that there are no significant liabilities for environmental damage due to legal requirements except for those mentioned in Note 5. The Company's mining activities and the recent mine flooding may cause subsidence that may affect the Company's facilities, and those of the city of Berezniki, state organisations and others.

v Operating environment of the Group

Since October 2008, world mineral fertilizer markets have experienced a slowdown and the Group decided to curtail its production of potassium fertilizers in the fourth quarter of 2008 and in 2009. Production volume in 2008 and 2009 were at 92% and 52% respectively of the 2007 production level. In July 2009, the Group concluded an agreement with a major Indian customer for potash deliveries effective between July 2009 and March 2010. The prices have been set at US\$ 460 per tonne of potash (the previous price was US\$ 625 per tonne effective between May 2008 and March 2009). In December 2009, the Group concluded an agreement with two major Chinese customers for potash deliveries effective between January 2010 and December 2010. The prices have been set at US\$ 350 per tonne of potash (the previous price was US\$ 560 per tonne effective between February 2007 and December 2008)

The availability of external funding in financial markets has significantly reduced. Such circumstances could affect the ability of the Group to obtain new borrowings and re-finance its existing borrowings at terms and conditions similar to those applied to earlier transactions.

The debtors of the Group may also be affected by the tighter liquidity situation which could in turn have an impact on their ability to repay amounts owed. Deteriorating operating conditions for customers may also have an impact on the ability of management to forecast cash flow and assess the impairment of financial and non-financial assets.

The effects of the global financial crisis continued to have a serious effect on the Russian economy in 2009:

- lower commodity prices have resulted in lower income from exports and thus lower domestic demand. Russia's economy contracted in 2009;
- the rise in Russian and emerging market risk premiums resulted in a certain increase in financing costs;
- the official US\$ exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation increased from RR 29.38 at 31 December 2008 to RR 30.24 at 31 December 2009. At 1 April 2010 the US\$ exchange rate was RR 29.50.

The tax, currency and customs legislation within the Russian Federation is subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes, and other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities currently operating in the Russian Federation. The future economic direction of the Russian Federation is largely dependent upon the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the Government, together with tax, legal, regulatory and political developments.

Management is unable to reliably determine the effects on the Group's future financial position of any further deterioration in the Group's operating environment as a result of the ongoing crisis. It believes it is taking all necessary measures to support the sustainability and growth of the Group's business in the current circumstances.

29 Contingencies, commitments and operating risks (continued)

vi Capital expenditure commitments

As of 31 December 2009 the Group had contractual commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment from third parties for RR 5,012 (31 December 2008: RR 6,123).

The Group has already allocated the necessary resources in respect of these commitments. The Group believes that future net income and funding will be sufficient to cover these and any similar such commitments.

vii Guarantees

Guarantees are irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that another party cannot meet its obligations. As of 31 December 2009 the Group issued guarantees in favour of third parties in the amount of RR 3 (31 December 2008: RR 9).

30 Financial risk management

30.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Overall risk management procedures adopted by the Group focus on the unpredictability of financial and commodity markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is different from the functional currency of the companies of the Group.

The Group operates internationally and exports approximately 76% of potash fertilizers produced. As a result the Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. Export sales are denominated in a hard currency, namely in US\$ or Euro. The Group maintains a balance between US\$ and Euro sales in order to mitigate the risk of US\$/Euro exchange rate fluctuations. The Company is exposed to the risk of RR/US\$ and RR/Euro exchange rates fluctuations: however the Company is currently benefiting from weak exchange rate of the Rouble against the US\$ and Euro, since all the Company's major expenses are denominated in Roubles.

As of 31 December 2009, if the RR had weakened/strengthened by 10% against the US\$ and Euro with all other variables held constant, the post-tax profit for the year would have been RR 722 lower/higher (31 December 2008: RR 381 lower/higher), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on the translation of US\$ and Euro denominated trade receivables, cash in bank, deposits and foreign exchange losses/gains on the translation of US\$ denominated borrowings.

(ii) Price risk

The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk, since the Group does not enter in any operations with financial instruments whose value is exposed to the value of commodities traded on the public market.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are exposed to market interest rates changes. The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk through market value fluctuations of interest bearing short- and long-term borrowings, whose interest rates comprise a fixed component. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk (Note 16). The Group has interest-bearing assets which are at fixed interest rates (Note 13).

The objective of managing interest rate risk is to prevent losses due to adverse changes in market interest rate level. The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, the renewal of existing positions and alternative financing.

As of 31 December 2009, if Libor rates on US\$ denominated borrowings had been 100 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been RR 130 (31 December 2008: RR 96) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counterparties to transactions may default on their obligations, causing financial losses for the Group. The objective of managing credit risk is to prevent losses of liquid funds deposited with or invested in such counterparties. Financial assets, which potentially subject Group entities to credit risk, consist primarily of trade receivables, cash and bank deposits. The maximum exposure to credit risk resulting from financial assets is equal to the carrying amount of the Group's financial assets – RR 9,783 (31 December 2008: RR 23,409).

30 Financial risk management (continued)

30.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The Group is exposed to concentrations of credit risk. As of 31 December 2009 the Group had two counterparties (31 December 2008: nine counterparties) with aggregated receivables balances above RR 100. The total aggregate amount of these balances was RR 448 (31 December 2008: RR 2,856) or 24% of the gross amount of the trade and other receivables (31 December 2008: 72%). Cash and short-term deposits are placed in banks and financial institutions, which are considered at the time of deposit to have minimal risk of default. The Group has no other significant concentrations of credit risk.

Trade receivables are subject to a policy of active credit risk management which focuses on an assessment of ongoing credit evaluation and account monitoring procedures. The objective of the management of trade receivables is to sustain the growth and profitability of the Group by optimising asset utilisation while at the same time maintaining risk at an acceptable level.

The effective monitoring and controlling of credit risk is performed by the Group's corporate treasury function. The credit quality of each new customer is analysed before the Group enters into contractual agreements. The credit quality of customers is assessed taking into account their financial position, past experience, country of origin and other factors. The management believes that the country of origin is one of the major factors affecting a customer's credit quality and makes a corresponding analysis (Note 12). Most customers from developing countries are supplied on secured payment terms.

These terms include deliveries against opened letters of credit and arrangements with banks on non-recourse discounting of promissory notes received from customers. Only customers from developed countries with a high reputation are supplied on a credit basis.

Although the collection of receivables could be influenced by economic factors, management believes that there is no significant risk of loss to the Group beyond the provision already recorded (Note 12).

The table below shows the credit quality of cash, cash equivalents and letters of credit balances on the balance sheet date, based on the credit ratings of independent agency Moody's Investor Services (for the cash balances held on accounts in Russia the locally tailored ratings are used) as of 31 December 2009 and 2008:

Rating	2009	2008
Aa3	3,407	8,679
A1	902	1,666
Aaa.ru	891	-
Baa2.ru	793	-
B1	393	-
Aa2	165	-
B3.ru	-	1,672
Baa.1	-	5,818
Ba1	-	580
Unrated*	27	1,272
Total	6,578	19,687

* Unrated balance contains cash on hand and other cash equivalents.

(c) Liquidity risk

In accordance with prudent liquidity risk management, the management of the Group aims to maintain sufficient cash in order to meet its obligations. Group treasury aims to maintain sufficient level of liquidity based on monthly cash flow budgets, which are prepared for the year ahead and continuously updated during the year.

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the time remaining from the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows at spot rates.

	Note	Less than 1 year	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
As of 31 December 2009				
Trade and other payables	17	1,758	-	-
Borrowings		6,071	8,166	-
Finance leasing	16	49	196	2,157
As of 31 December 2008				
Trade and other payables	17	3,208	-	-
Borrowings		5,344	10,190	-
Finance leasing	16	38	152	1,447

30 Financial risk management (continued)

30.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of capital. The Group considers total capital to be total equity as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on a debt to equity ratio basis. This ratio is calculated as the sum of long- and short-term bank borrowings divided by total equity.

The debt to equity ratios as of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008 were as follows:

	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Total bank borrowings (Note 16)	13,463	13,987
Total equity	43,715	34,620
Debt to equity ratio	31%	40%

As of 31 December 2009 management has set a level of 30% debt to equity ratio as a strategic goal.

31 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by an active quoted market price.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Group using available market information, where it exists, and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgement is necessarily required to interpret market data to determine the estimated fair value. The Russian Federation continues to display some characteristics of an emerging market and economic conditions continue to limit the volume of activity in the financial markets. Market quotations may be outdated or reflect distress sale transactions, and therefore not represent fair values of financial instruments. Management has used all available market information in estimating the fair value of financial instruments.

Financial instruments carried at fair value. Trading and available-for-sale investments are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value.

Fair values were determined based on quoted market prices, except for certain investment securities available for sale for which there were no available external independent market price quotations. These securities have been fair valued by the Group on the basis of the results of recent sales of equity interests in the investees between unrelated third parties, consideration of other relevant information such as discounted cash flows and financial data of the investees and application of other valuation methodologies. Valuation techniques required certain assumptions that were not supported by observable market data. Changing any such used assumptions to a reasonably possible alternative would not result in significantly different profit, income, total assets or total liabilities.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost. The fair value of floating rate instruments is normally their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments is based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Discount rates used depend on the credit risk of the counterparty. Carrying amounts of trade receivables approximate fair values. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost which approximates current fair value.

Liabilities carried at amortised cost. The fair value is based on quoted market prices, if available. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments with stated maturity, for which a quoted market price is not available, was estimated based on expected cash flows discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. The fair value of liabilities repayable on demand or after a notice period ("demandable liabilities") is estimated as the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid. Estimated fair values of borrowings are presented in Note 16.