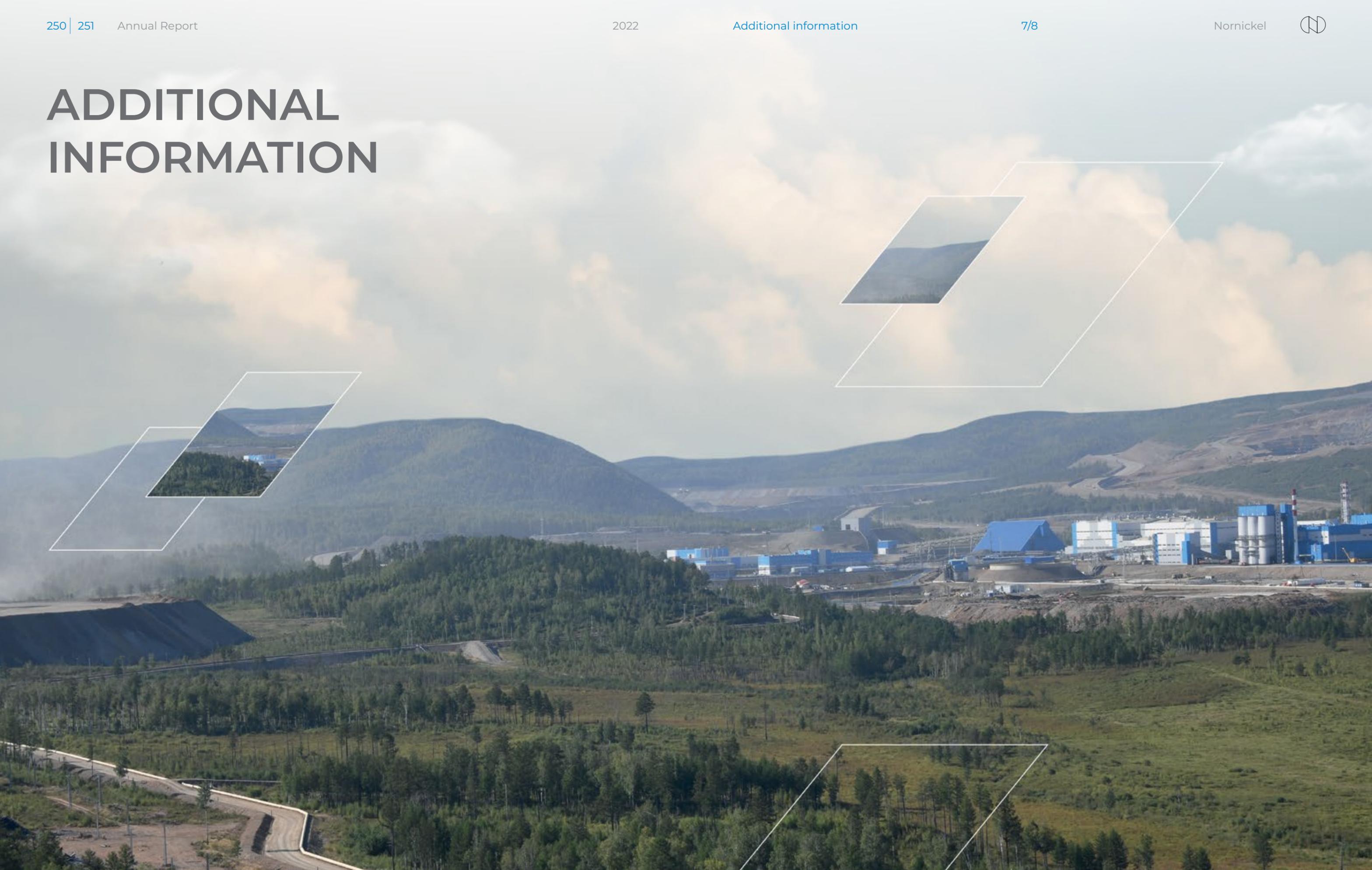




ADDITIONAL INFORMATION





CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022, 2021 AND 2020

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022, 2021 AND 2020

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the auditors' responsibility stated in the independent auditors' report set out on pages 2-5, is made with a view to distinguishing the respective responsibilities of management and those of the auditors in relation to the consolidated financial statements of Public Joint Stock Company "Mining and Metallurgical Company "Norilsk Nickel" and its subsidiaries (the "Group").

Management of the Group is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly in all material respects the consolidated financial position of the Group at 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020 and its consolidated financial performance, comprehensive income, consolidated cash

flows and changes in equity for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

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

- selecting suitable accounting principles and applying them consistently;
- making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- stating whether International Financial Reporting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements; and

- preparing the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business for the foreseeable future.

Management, within its competencies, is also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective system of internal controls throughout the Group;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with local legislation and accounting standards in the respective jurisdictions in which the Group operates;
- taking steps to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- detecting and preventing fraud and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020 were approved by:

President

V.O. Potanin

Senior Vice President –
Chief Financial Officer

S.G. Malyshev

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PJSC "MINING AND METALLURGICAL COMPANY "NORILSK NICKEL"

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of PJSC "Mining and Metallurgical Company "Norilsk Nickel" (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020, the consolidated income statements, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, 2021

and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Russian Federation and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics

for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements in the Russian Federation and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Disclosures on the impact of the economic situation on the Group's operations

Please refer to the Notes 34, 35 in the consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter

Starting from 2022 the United States of America, the European Union and some other countries had toughen up restrictive measures against the Russian government, major financial institutions, certain other legal entities and individuals in Russia, resulting in significant capital markets volatility, supply and distribution interruptions, and limited availability of debt financing. The Group made a comprehensive disclosure on the impact of economic and geopolitical environment on the Group's current and future operations which we consider to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures included the following:
Our audit procedures included the following:

- We obtained and critically reviewed the management's assessment of the impact of the economic and geopolitical situation on the Group's operations;
- We reviewed the assessment of revenue, production and capital expenditures levels budgeted for the next financial year;
- We assessed the Group's analysis of sensitivity to the major market, financial and regulatory risks, such as currency risks, interest rate risks and risks associated with the availability of external financing;
- We analysed the disclosure of credit risk, including the Group's assessment of dependency from major customers and credit risk concentration. We compared the information on credit ratings of the banks to external sources;
- We analysed the disclosure of liquidity risk including maturity profile and respective cash flows.

We considered the overall adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures related to the analysis of the impact of the economic situation on the Group's current and future operations in the consolidated financial statements.



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Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Financial Overview (MD&A) (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, and the information included in other sections of Annual Report for 2022, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error

and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such

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disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:

Natalia Velichko

Principal registration number of the entry in the Register of Auditors and Audit Organizations No. 21906109427 acts on behalf of the audit organization based on the power of attorney No.375/22 as of 1 July 2022

We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our

independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

JSC "Kept"

Principal registration number of the entry in the Register of Auditors and Audit Organizations No. 12006020351

Moscow, Russia
10 February 2023

Audited entity: PJSC "Mining and Metallurgical Company "Norilsk Nickel"

Independent auditor: JSC "Kept"

Registration number in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities No. 1028400000298.



CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022, 2021 AND 2020

US Dollars million	Notes	For the year ended 31 December		
		2022	2021	2020
Revenue				
Metal sales	7	16,073	17,103	14,977
Other sales		803	749	568
Total revenue		16,876	17,852	15,545
Cost of metal sales	8	(6,108)	(5,057)	(4,500)
Cost of other sales		(816)	(746)	(564)
Gross profit		9,952	12,049	10,481
General and administrative expenses	9	(1,353)	(989)	(869)
Selling and distribution expenses	10	(250)	(191)	(167)
Impairment of non-financial assets, net	15	(90)	(48)	(308)
Other operating expenses, net	11, 26, 27	(678)	(1,285)	(2,737)
Operating profit		7,581	9,536	6,400
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net		251	(53)	(1,034)
Finance costs, net	12	(493)	(279)	(879)
(Loss)/gain from disposal of subsidiaries and foreign joint operations	21	(110)	29	19
Income from investments	13	150	52	73
Profit before tax		7,379	9,285	4,579
Income tax expense	14	(1,525)	(2,311)	(945)
Profit for the year		5,854	6,974	3,634
Attributable to:				
Shareholders of the parent company		5,458	6,512	3,385
Non-controlling interests	23	396	462	249
		5,854	6,974	3,634
Earnings per share				
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the parent company (US Dollars per share)	22	35.7	41.9	21.4

The accompanying notes on pages 9 - 97 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022, 2021 AND 2020

US Dollars million	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Profit for the year	5,854	6,974	3,634
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Reclassification of translation reserve for disposed foreign operations to profit or loss (Note 21)	–	20	(10)
Effect of translation of foreign operations and other reserves	29	(2)	1
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net	29	18	(9)
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Effect of translation to presentation currency	891	80	(690)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net	891	80	(690)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	920	98	(699)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	6,774	7,072	2,935
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent company	6,332	6,618	2,763
Non-controlling interests	442	454	172
	6,774	7,072	2,935

The accompanying notes on pages 8 - 96 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2022, 2021 AND 2020

US Dollars million	Notes	At 31 December		
		2022	2021	2020
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	15	16,264	12,699	10,762
Intangible assets		302	265	222
Other financial assets	16	121	89	81
Deferred tax assets	14	340	167	755
Other non-current assets	18	365	345	327
		17,392	13,565	12,147
Current assets				
Inventories	18	4,945	3,026	2,192
Trade and other receivables	19	846	468	537
Advances paid and prepaid expenses		192	111	79
Other financial assets	16	40	43	58
Income tax receivable		17	203	7
Other taxes receivable	17	477	412	444
Cash and cash equivalents	20	1,882	5,547	5,191
Other current assets		4	60	51
		8,403	9,870	8,559
Total assets		25,795	23,435	20,706
Equity and liabilities				
Capital and reserves				
Share capital	22	6	6	6
Share premium		1,212	1,218	1,254
Treasury shares	22	-	(305)	-
Translation and other reserves		(4,541)	(5,415)	(5,521)
Retained earnings	31	10,448	8,184	8,290
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		7,125	3,688	4,029
Non-controlling interests	23	1,442	1,100	646
		8,567	4,788	4,675

	Notes	At 31 December		
Non-current liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	24	7,189	8,616	9,622
Lease liabilities	25	190	178	203
Provisions	26	916	894	560
Social liabilities	27	613	633	84
Trade and other long-term payables		56	55	32
Derivative financial instruments	30	67	72	52
Deferred tax liabilities	14	415	73	43
Other non-current liabilities	29	93	43	23
		9,539	10,564	10,619
Current liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	24	4,295	1,610	12
Lease liabilities	25	43	57	59
Trade and other payables	28	1,381	2,224	1,427
Dividends payable	31	496	3,146	47
Employee benefit obligations	29	585	417	401
Provisions	26	180	146	2,162
Social liabilities	27	201	158	96
Derivative financial instruments	30	-	15	93
Income tax payable		169	41	358
Other taxes payable	17	339	269	329
Other current liabilities	36	-	-	428
		7,689	8,083	5,412
Total liabilities		17,228	18,647	16,031
Total equity and liabilities		25,795	23,435	20,706

The accompanying notes on pages 8 - 96 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022, 2021 AND 2020

US Dollars million	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Operating activities			
Profit before tax	7,379	9,285	4,579
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	1,026	928	943
Impairment of non-financial assets, net (Note 15)	90	48	308
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	70	35	19
Loss/(gain) from disposals of subsidiaries and foreign joint operations (Note 21)	110	(29)	(19)
Change in provisions and allowances (Notes 26, 27)	236	896	2,477
Finance costs and income from investments, net (Notes 12, 13)	343	227	806
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net	(251)	53	1,034
Other	(106)	36	107
	8,897	11,479	10,254
Movements in working capital:			
Inventories	(1,693)	(796)	(119)
Trade and other receivables	(347)	38	(161)
Advances paid and prepaid expenses	(60)	(30)	(32)
Other taxes receivable	(121)	31	125
Employee benefit obligations	129	34	20
Trade and other payables	(1,096)	669	(239)
Provisions	(160)	(2,145)	(186)
Other taxes payable	164	(27)	(70)
Cash generated from operations	5,713	9,253	9,592
Income tax paid	(1,127)	(2,211)	(1,304)
Net cash generated from operating activities	4,586	7,042	8,288
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,227)	(2,683)	(1,686)
Purchase of share in associates	(29)	(21)	(14)
Purchase of intangible assets	(71)	(81)	(74)
Loans issued	-	(6)	(3)

	For the year ended 31 December		
Proceeds from repayment of loans issued	22	43	36
Net change in deposits placed (Note 16)	34	(35)	(4)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	11	12	2
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from disposal of subsidiaries and foreign joint operations (Note 21)	(46)	49	28
Interest and other investment income received	157	84	67
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,149)	(2,638)	(1,648)

The accompanying notes on pages 7 - 96 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Financing activities			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings (Note 35)	9,104	1,000	2,903
Repayments of loans and borrowings (Note 35)	(7,775)	(415)	(2,552)
Payments of lease liabilities (Note 35)	(50)	(55)	(46)
Dividends paid (Note 31)	(6,196)	(2,198)	(4,165)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	(73)	-	-
Receipt of dividends not remitted to ADR holders (Note 31)	544	-	-
(Payments)/proceeds on exchange of flows under cross-currency interest rate swaps, net	(19)	4	38
Interest paid	(599)	(315)	(510)
Acquisition of own shares from shareholders (Note 22)	-	(2,068)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,064)	(4,047)	(4,332)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(4,627)	357	2,308
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Note 20)	5,547	5,191	2,784
Effects of foreign exchange differences on balances of cash and cash equivalents	962	(1)	99
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 20)	1,882	5,547	5,191

The accompanying notes on pages 7 - 96 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022, 2021 AND 2020

US Dollars million	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company				Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company					Total
	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Translation and other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests		
Balance at 1 January 2020		6	1,254	–	(4,899)	7,452	3,813	474	4,287	
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	3,385	3,385	249	3,634	
Other comprehensive loss		–	–	–	(622)	–	(622)	(77)	(699)	
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	(622)	3,385	2,763	172	2,935	
Dividends	31	–	–	–	–	(2,547)	(2,547)	–	(2,547)	
Balance at 31 December 2020		6	1,254	–	(5,521)	8,290	4,029	646	4,675	
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	6,512	6,512	462	6,974	
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		–	–	–	106	–	106	(8)	98	
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	106	6,512	6,618	454	7,072	
Dividends	31	–	–	–	–	(5,374)	(5,374)	–	(5,374)	
Other effects related to transactions with non-controlling interest owners		–	–	–	–	490	490	–	490	
Acquisition of own shares from shareholders	22	–	–	(2,075)	–	–	(2,075)	–	(2,075)	
Cancellation of ordinary shares from treasury stock		–	(36)	1,770	–	(1,734)	–	–	–	
Balance at 31 December 2021		6	1,218	(305)	(5,415)	8,184	3,688	1,100	4,788	
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	5,458	5,458	396	5,854	
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	874	–	874	46	920	
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	874	5,458	6,332	442	6,774	
Dividends	31	–	–	–	–	(2,895)	(2,895)	(100)	(2,995)	
Cancellation of ordinary shares from treasury stock	22	–	(6)	305	–	(299)	–	–	–	
Balance at 31 December 2022		6	1,212	–	(4,541)	10,448	7,125	1,442	8,567	

The accompanying notes on pages 7 - 96 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022, 2021 AND 2020

US Dollars million

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Organisation and principal business activities

Public Joint Stock Company "Mining and Metallurgical Company "Norilsk Nickel" (the "Company" or PJSC "MMC "Norilsk Nickel") was incorporated in the Russian Federation on 4 July 1997. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are exploration, extraction, refining of ore and nonmetallic minerals and sale of base and precious metals produced from ore. Further details regarding the nature of the business and structure of the Group are presented in Note 37.

Major production facilities of the Group are located on Russia's Taimyr and Kola Peninsulas and in the Zabaikalsky Territory, and in Finland

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The entities of the Group maintain their accounting records in accordance with the laws, accounting and reporting regulations of the jurisdictions in which

they are incorporated and registered. Accounting principles in certain jurisdictions may differ significantly from those generally accepted under IFRS. Financial statements of such entities have been adjusted to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with IFRS.

The Group issues a separate set of IFRS consolidated financial statements to comply with the requirements of the Russian Federal Law No 208-FZ On consolidated financial statements ("208-FZ") which was adopted on 27 July 2010.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for mark-to-market valuation of certain classes of financial instruments, in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 are generally consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

during the year ended 31 December 2022

Adoption of amendments to the following Standards did not have material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or financial results of the Group:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (amended);
- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (amended);
- IFRS 3 Business combinations (amended);
- IFRS 16 Leases (amended);
- IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment (amended);
- IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets (amended).

Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations during the year ended 31 December 2021

Adoption of amendments to the following Standards did not have material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or financial results of the Group:

Amendments related to interest rate benchmark reform:

- IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (amended);
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (amended);
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (amended);
- IFRS 16 Leases (amended);
- IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (amended).

Other amendments:

- IFRS 16 Leases (amended).

Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations during the year ended 31 December 2020

Adoption of amendments to the following Standards did not have material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or financial results of the Group:

- IFRS 3 Business combinations (amended);
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (amended);

Standards and Interpretations

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (amended)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (amended)

IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements (amended) (Disclosure of accounting policy)

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (amended)

IAS 12 Income Taxes (amended)

IFRS 16 Leases (amended)

IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements (amended) (Classification of liabilities as current or non-current, non-current liabilities with covenants)

Management of the Group plans to adopt all of the above standards and interpretations in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the respective periods. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (amended);
- IFRS 16 Leases (amended);
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (amended);
- IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (amended);
- IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (amended);
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.

Standards and interpretations

issued but not yet effective

The Group did not early adopt any standard, interpretation or amendment that had been issued but was not yet effective.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after

1 January 2023

1 January 2024

1 January 2024

Reclassification

At 31 December 2022 management reassessed classification of certain cost items in cost of other sales and selling and distribution expenses. Information for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 was reclassified to conform with the current period presentation and the effect of the reclassification is immaterial.

The presentation of metal sales by segments was changed (Note 6).



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of consolidation SUBSIDIARIES

The consolidated financial statements incorporate financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, from the date that control effectively commenced until the date that control effectively ceased. Control is achieved where the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Non-controlling interests in net assets (excluding goodwill) of the consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the equity of the shareholders of the Company therein. Non-controlling interests include interests at the date of the original business combination and a share of changes in net assets since the date of the business combination. Total comprehensive income must be attributed to the shareholders of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Non-controlling interests may be initially measured either at fair value or at the proportionate share of non-controlling interests in the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis can be made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

All intra-group balances, transactions and any unrealised profits or losses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for within equity.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary it derecognises the assets and liabilities and related equity components of the former subsidiary. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at its fair value as at the date of losing the control.

Functional and presentation currency

The individual financial statements of each Group entity are presented in its functional currency.

The Russian rouble ("RUB") is the functional currency of the Company, all of its subsidiaries located in the Russian Federation, and all foreign subsidiaries of the Group, except for the below subsidiaries operating with a significant degree of autonomy. The functional currency of Norilsk Nickel Harjavalta Oy is US Dollar in 2020-2022, and the functional currency of Norilsk Nickel Africa Proprietary Limited and Nkomati Nickel Mine was South African Rand in 2020 and 2021.

The presentation currency of the Group's consolidated financial statements is US Dollar ("USD"). Using USD as a presentation currency is a common practice among global mining companies. The Group also issues consolidated financial statements which use RUB as the presentation currency to comply with Federal Law 208-FZ.

Components of the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity are translated into presentation currency using the following applicable exchange rates:

The exchange rates of certain currencies to the Russian Rouble used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	At 31 December 2022	At 31 December 2021	At 31 December 2020
US Dollar/RUB	70.34	74.29	73.88
Euro/RUB	75.65	84.07	90.79
Chinese Yuan/RUB	9.89	11.65	11.31

Revenue recognition METAL SALES REVENUE

Revenue from metal sales is recognised at a point of time when control over the asset is transferred to the customer and represents the invoiced value of all metal products shipped to customers, net of value added tax (if any).

Revenue from contracts that are entered into and continue to meet the Group's expected sale requirements designated for that purpose at their inception and are expected to be settled by physical delivery of the goods, is recognised in the consolidated financial statements as and when the goods are delivered. A gain or loss on forward contracts expected to be settled by physical delivery or on a net basis is recognised in revenue and disclosed separately from revenue from contracts with customers.

As a practical expedient, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component, if the expected period between when the Group transfers promised goods or a service to a customer and the customer pays for those goods or services is one year or less.

Certain contracts are provisionally priced so that price is not settled until a predetermined future date, as of which the delivery price is settled based on the market price (contracts with quotation period). Revenue from such transactions is initially

recognised at the market price at the date of sale. Price adjustments under provisionally priced contracts are recognised in revenue.

OTHER REVENUE

Revenue from contracts with customers on sale of goods (other than metals) is recognised at a point of time when control over the asset is transferred to a customer in accordance with the shipping terms specified in the sales agreements.

Revenue from service contracts is recognised over the time when the services are rendered.

Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether such contract or its components constitute a lease. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability, if a lease contract transfers to the lessee the right to control the use of the identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration, except for current leases with the term of 12 months or less. The Group recognises lease payments associated with current leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Land plot lease payments are treated as variable lease payments, if they are linked to the cadastral value and changes in the latter do not depend on market rental rates. The Group recognises such variable lease payments as an expense in the period when the event that triggers those payments occurs.

Right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost that comprises when applicable:

- the initial amount of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee;
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee for retirement of the underlying asset and restoration of the site where it is located.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at initial cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated economic useful life or over the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Right-of-use assets are presented in property, plant and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Lease liabilities (refer to Note 25) are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date and subsequently remeasured to reflect changes in lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using interest rate implicit in the lease (if that rate can be readily determined) or using Group incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date determined based on lease term and currency of the lease payments.

Component of consolidated statements

Assets and liabilities

Income, expenses, and cash flows

Equity

Applicable exchange rates

Period-end rate

Date of underlying transaction or average approximating exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions

Historical rates

All exchange differences resulting from translation of the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of financial position

components are recognised as a separate component in other comprehensive income/loss.



Employee benefits

Remuneration to employees in respect of services rendered during a reporting period is recognised as an expense in that period. Deferred costs under subsidised housing programmes for employees are recognised as other non-current assets and amortised over a certain period of employee participation in the programme (two to ten years). Long-term employee benefit obligations are discounted to present value.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

The Group contributes to the following major defined contribution plans:

- Pension Fund of the Russian Federation;
- Mutual accumulated pension plan.

The only obligation of the Group with respect to these and other defined contribution plans is to make specified contributions during the period in which they arise. Such contributions are recognised in the consolidated income statement when employees have rendered respective services.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current and deferred tax.

Income tax is recognised as an expense or income in the consolidated income statement unless it relates to other items recognised directly in other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Where

current or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

CURRENT TAX

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the consolidated income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and excludes items that are not taxable or deductible.

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. As a general rule, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements, if temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities other than in a business combination, which, at the time of the transaction, affects neither taxable profit nor accounting profit and do not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and interests in joint operations, unless the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences of the manner in which the Group expects at the reporting date to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Property, plant and equipment

MINING ASSETS

Mine development costs are capitalised and comprise expenditures directly related to:

- acquiring mining and exploration licences;
- developing new mines;
- estimating revised content of minerals in the existing ore bodies currently developed;
- expanding mine capacity.

Mine development costs include directly attributable finance costs capitalised during mine development.

Mine development costs are transferred to mining assets and start to be depreciated when a mine reaches commercial production quantities.

Mining assets are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Mining assets include cost of acquiring and developing mining properties, pre-production expenditure, mine infrastructure, property, plant and equipment that process extracted ore, subsoil use rights, mining and exploration licenses, finance costs eligible for capitalisation and discounted value of future decommissioning costs.

Carrying value of mining assets is depreciated over the lesser of their individual economic useful life on a straight-line basis, or the remaining life of mine. Life of mine is estimated

based on the Group production plans. Average useful lives vary from 1 to 47 years.

EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

Exploration expenditure, including geophysical, topographical, geological and similar types of expenditure made under evaluation, exploration and mining licences, is capitalised and amortised over the life of mine from the moment the commercial viability of the project is proved. Otherwise, it is expensed in the period in which it is incurred.

Exploration expenditure written-off before the start of mine development is not subsequently capitalised, even if mine commercial use subsequently occurs.

NON-MINING ASSETS

Non-mining assets include metallurgical processing plants, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, and other non-mining assets. Such assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Non-mining assets include property, plant and equipment used both in operations directly and to provide social services in the regions where the Group operates.

Non-mining assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their economic useful life.

Depreciation charge is calculated over the following economic useful life:

- buildings, facilities and infrastructure 2 to 50 years
- machinery, equipment and transport 2 to 32 years
- other non-mining assets 1 to 20 years

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION-IN-PROGRESS

Capital construction-in-progress comprises costs directly related to the construction of mining and non-mining assets, including:

- advances given for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and materials acquired for the construction of buildings, processing plants, infrastructure, machinery and equipment;
- irrevocable letters of credit opened for future fixed assets deliveries and secured by deposits placed with banks;
- directly attributable finance costs capitalised during construction.

Depreciation of these assets begins when they become available for use and are in the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

CAPITALISATION OF FINANCE COST

Finance costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until the assets are ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure



on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Intangible assets, excluding goodwill

Intangible assets are recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets mainly include patents, licences and software.

Amortisation of patents, licences and software is charged on a straight-line basis over their useful life, which vary from 1 to 12 years.

Impairment of non-current assets, excluding goodwill

At each reporting date, the Group analyses the triggers of impairment of its non-current assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit. Where the fair value less costs of disposal of individual assets is higher than their carrying amount the Group does not estimate its value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement immediately.

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the original

carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement immediately.

Inventories

REFINED METALS

The Group's main jointly produced metals include nickel, copper, palladium, platinum; by-products include cobalt, gold, rhodium, silver, and other metals. Main products are measured at the lower of cost of production or net realisable value. The cost of production of main products is determined as total production cost allocated to each joint product by reference to their relative sales value. The cost of production includes export customs duties (if applicable) incurred before a point of time when control over the asset is transferred to a customer. By-products are initially measured at net realisable value, based on current market prices. Net realisable value estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events after the reporting date, to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the reporting period.

WORK-IN-PROCESS

Work in process includes all costs incurred in the ordinary course of business for producing each product including direct material and labour costs, allocation of production overheads, depreciation, amortisation and other costs, given its stage of completion, less allowance for adjustment to net realisable value. Changes in the amount of allowance are recognised in Cost of metal sales in the consolidated income statement.

MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Materials and supplies are measured at cost less allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Group becomes party to contractual provisions of the instrument and are initially measured at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs,

except for those financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD

The effective interest method is used for calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and for allocating interest income over the period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including directly attributable transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group generally classifies cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables (excluding trade receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss under provisionally priced contracts), loans issued and bank deposits as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;

Lifetime expected credit losses

12-months expected credit losses since the reporting date

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

At initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable decision to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading. Such decisions are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive

Trade and other receivables
Financial assets other than trade and other receivables for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition

Financial assets other than trade and other receivables at initial recognition
Financial assets other than trade and other receivables for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition

income are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Trade receivables under provisionally priced contracts and derivative financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Trade receivables under provisionally priced contracts are remeasured at each reporting date using the forward market price for the period till the price settlement date outlined in the contract.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortised cost using either of the following methods:



When determining whether the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Group considers reliable and supportable information, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and forward-looking information.

The Group applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables. The Group assumes that expected credit loss for all trade and other receivables which are overdue for more than 365 days is equal to their carrying amount. To measure the expected credit losses, trade and other receivables that are overdue for less than 365 days are grouped based on the length of the overdue period to which respective expected loss rates are applied. The expected loss rates are based on the historical credit loss experience, adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

When trade and other receivables are considered uncollectable, they are written off against the respective loss allowance. Changes in the amount of allowance are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or if it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks

and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for the amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies financial liabilities into loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Derivative financial liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD

The effective interest method is used for calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and for allocating interest expense over the period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash outflows through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, cash deposits in banks, brokers and other financial institutions and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and on demand deposits, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If, in the course of discharging an obligation, the Group recognises property, plant and equipment, then this settlement does not result in an outflow of the Group's resources and, therefore, no provision is recognised.

Provisions may be recognised in respect of the Group social, environmental, asset decommissioning or other obligations, and are presented in these consolidated financial statements accordingly. In particular, the Group's social provisions are presented together with other liabilities related to its social expenditure as a separate item Social Liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision

is measured using the future cash flows, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS

Decommissioning obligations include direct asset decommissioning costs as well as related land restoration costs.

Future decommissioning costs and related obligations, discounted to present value, are recognised when the legal or constructive obligation in relation to such costs arises and the future costs can be reliably estimated. These costs are capitalised as part of the initial cost of the related asset and are depreciated over the useful life of the asset. The unwinding of discount on decommissioning obligations is recognised Finance cost, net in the consolidated income statement. Decommissioning obligations are periodically remeasured for changes in applicable laws, regulations, expected closure dates, inflation and discount rates.

Environmental provisions may include expenditure for remediation of the damage to the environment, including land and water bodies clean-up and rehabilitation costs, restoration of biological resources, settlement of legal claims and environmental damages, fines and penalties imposed by government authorities in respect of the environmental incidents.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group's management necessarily makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date, and the amounts of income and expenses for the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions require management judgement based on historical experience, current and expected economic conditions, and any other available information. Actual results may differ from such estimates. Key estimates and assumptions made by the Group's management are disclosed below or elsewhere in the notes to the consolidated financial statements if applicable.

The most significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions are as follows:

- useful economic life of property, plant and equipment;
- impairment of non-financial assets;
- decommissioning obligations and environmental provisions;
- income taxes.

Useful economic life of property, plant and equipment

The factors that may affect estimates of the useful economic life of mining assets include the following:

- changes in proven and probable ore reserves;
- the grade of ore reserves changing significantly over time;
- differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions used in the estimation and classification of ore reserves;
- unforeseen operational issues at mine sites;
- changes in capital, operating, mining, processing and decommissioning costs, discount rates and foreign exchange rates that could possibly adversely affect the economic viability of ore reserves.

The useful economic life of non-mining property, plant and equipment is reviewed by the management periodically, based on the current condition of the assets and the estimated period during which they will continue to bring economic benefits to the Group.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible non-financial assets for an indication that these assets may be impaired or that a previously recognised impairment loss may have decreased in full or in part. For the purpose of the impairment test, the assets that do not generate independent cash flows are allocated to an appropriate cash-generating unit. Management applies judgement in allocating assets that do not generate independent cash flows to appropriate cash-generating units, and in estimating the timing and amounts of the underlying cash flows. Subsequent changes to the assets allocation to cash generating units or the timing and amounts of cash flows may affect the recoverable amount of the respective assets.



Decommissioning obligations and environmental provisions

The Group's mining and exploration activities are subject to various environmental laws and regulations. The Group estimates decommissioning obligations and environmental provisions based on the management's understanding of the current legal requirements in the various jurisdictions in which it operates, terms of licence agreements and internally generated engineering estimates. Decommissioning obligations and environmental provisions are measured at present value using inflation and discounts rates at the date of respective cash outflows.

Environmental provisions are recognised based on the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the environmental obligation at the reporting date, taking into account risks and uncertainties surrounding the present obligation, including probable compensations under civil lawsuits and costs to be incurred under corresponding environmental programmes. Where it is possible to determine a reliable timing of the environmental obligations, estimates are based on the discounted value of cash flows required to settle those obligations, otherwise the management uses the best estimate of the future cash outflows related to the environmental obligations.

Actual costs incurred in future periods may differ materially from the amounts of the provisions. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life of mine estimates, discount rates, court decisions and government actions may affect the carrying amount of these provisions.

Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining provisions for income taxes paid in various jurisdictions due to the complexity of legal frameworks. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises provisions for taxes arising from tax audits based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where, following the tax disputes, the final tax amount differs from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences are recognised in the consolidated financial statements for the period when such determination is made.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to enable full or partial utilisation of the deferred tax asset.

Various factors are considered when assessing the probability of the future utilisation of deferred tax assets,

including past operating results, the Group's operational plan, expiration of tax losses carried forward, and tax planning strategies. If actual results differ from these estimates or if these estimates are to be adjusted in future periods, the financial position and financial results of the Group may be affected.

6. SEGMENTS

Reporting segments are based on internal reports on components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the Management Board.

Management has determined the following reporting segments:

- GMK Group segment includes main mining, processing and metallurgy operations as well as transport services, energy, repair and maintenance services located on Taimyr Peninsula. GMK Group metal sales to external customers include metal volumes produced from semi-products purchased from the South Cluster and GRK Bystrinskoye segments. Intersegment revenue from metal sales includes primarily sale of semi-products to the KGМК Group segment for further processing. Metal sales to external customers include an approximately equal portion of base and precious metals sales in 2022, while in 2020 and 2021 the share of base metals sales did not exceed 45%. GMK Group's intersegment other sales include revenue from metal processing services provided to other

segments. GMK Group's other sales to external customers primarily include revenue from energy and utilities services provided on Taimyr Peninsula;

- South Cluster segment includes certain ore mining and processing operations located on Taimyr Peninsula. Intersegment revenue from metal sales includes sale of semi-products to GMK Group for further processing. The South Cluster segment revenue from other sales includes intersegment ore processing services under tolling arrangements provided to the GMK Group segment;
- KGМК Group segment includes ore mining and processing operations, metallurgy operations, energy, and exploration activities located on Kola Peninsula. KGМК Group's metal sales to external customers include metal produced from semi-products purchased from the GMK Group segment. Intersegment revenue from metal sales includes sale of semi-products to GMK Group and NN Harjavalta for further processing. Metal sales to external customers include an approximately equal portion of base and precious metals sales in 2022, while in 2020 and 2021 the share of base metals sales did not exceed 40%. KGМК Group's revenue from other sales includes intersegment metal processing services provided to other segments and energy and utilities services provided to external customers on Kola Peninsula;
- NN Harjavalta segment includes refinery operations located in Finland. NN Harjavalta's metal sales to external

customers primarily include base metal produced from semi-products purchased from GMK Group segment and KGМК Group segment.

- GRK Bystrinskoye segment includes ore mining and processing operations located in the Zabaikalsky Territory of the Russian Federation. Metal sales to external customers include an approximately equal portion of base and other metals sales;
- Other mining segment primarily included a 50% interest of the Group in metal mining and processing joint operations of Nkomati Nickel Mine ("Nkomati"), which was disposed of during the year ended 31 December 2021, and also includes certain other mining and exploration activities located in Russia and abroad. In 2021 and 2020 the Other mining segment's sales primarily included 50% share of the Group in the sales of metal semi-products produced by Nkomati;
- Other non-metallurgical segment includes resale of third-party refined metal products, other trading operations, transport services, supply chain management, energy and utility, research and other activities located in Russia and abroad. Metal sales to external customers include mainly base metals sales in 2022 and precious metals sales in 2020, and approximately equal portion of base and precious metals sales in 2021. In 2021 and 2020 the Other non-metallurgical segment also included resale of 50% of metal semi-products produced by Nkomati. Other sales of the Other non-metallurgical

segment primarily included revenue from passenger and freight air transportation services and fuel sales.

Corporate activities of the Group do not represent a reporting segment, include primarily the headquarters' general and administrative expenses and treasury operations of the Group and are presented as Unallocated.

The amounts in respect of reportable segments in the disclosure below are stated before intersegment eliminations, excluding:

- balances of intercompany loans and borrowings and interest accruals;
- balances of intercompany investments;
- accrual of intercompany dividends.

Amounts are measured on the same basis as those in the consolidated financial statements.

The following tables present revenue, measure of segment profit or loss (EBITDA) and other segment information from continuing operations regarding the Group's reportable segments for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.



For the year ended 31 December 2022	GMK Group	South cluster	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta		GRK Bystrinskoye	Other mining	Other non-metallurgical	Eliminations	Total
Revenue from external customers										
Metal sales	5,213	–	7,556	1,741		1,160	–	403	–	16,073
Other sales	246	5	32	18		1	–	501	–	803
Intersegment revenue										
Metal sales	6,405	728	2,862	603		135	–	3	(10,736)	–
Other sales	378	239	1	1		29	1	651	(1,300)	–
Total revenue	12,242	972	10,451	2,363		1,325	1	1,558	(12,036)	16,876
Segment EBITDA	4,316	450	3,915	157		934	(11)	9	(9)	9,761
Unallocated										(1,064)
Consolidated EBITDA										8,697
Depreciation and amortisation										(1,026)
Impairment of non-financial assets, net										(90)
Finance costs, net										(493)
Foreign exchange gain, net										251
Income from investments and loss from disposal of subsidiaries										40
Profit before tax										7,379
	GMK Group	South cluster	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta		GRK Bystrinskoye	Other mining	Other non-metallurgical	Unallocated	Total
Other material cash and non-cash items purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3,307	298	350	22		72	10	239	–	4,298
Depreciation and amortisation	741	57	23	24		148	–	33	–	1,026
Impairment of non-financial assets/(reversal of impairment)	72	4	2	–		(1)	4	9	–	90
Change in provisions and allowances	198	–	13	–		2	3	1	19	236



For the year ended 31 December 2021	GMK Group	South cluster	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta		GRK Bystrinskoye	Other mining	Other non-metallurgical	Eliminations	Total
Revenue from external customers										
Metal sales	6,480	–	7,687	1,106		1,200	28	602	–	17,103
Other sales	188	1	26	7		3	–	524	–	749
Intersegment revenue										
Metal sales	4,852	618	2,179	380		109	–	–	(8,138)	–
Other sales	316	148	1	–		34	–	407	(906)	–
Total revenue	11,836	767	9,893	1,493		1,346	28	1,533	(9,044)	17,852
Segment EBITDA	5,456	397	3,758	59		1,076	(16)	11	716	11,457
Unallocated										(945)
Consolidated EBITDA										10,512
Depreciation and amortisation										(928)
Impairment of non-financial assets, net										(48)
Finance costs, net										(279)
Foreign exchange loss, net										(53)
Income from investments and loss from disposal of subsidiaries and foreign joint operation										81
Profit before tax										9,285
	GMK Group	South cluster	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta		GRK Bystrinskoye	Other mining	Other non-metallurgical	Unallocated	Total
Other material cash and non-cash items purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,002	304	205	26		62	12	153	–	2,764
Depreciation and amortisation	622	30	84	12		122	1	57	–	928
Impairment of non-financial assets/(reversal of impairment)	(101)	–	137	–		2	–	10	–	48
Change in provisions and allowances	760	6	19	–		1	–	–	110	896



For the year ended 31 December 2020	GMK Group	South cluster	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta		GRK Bystrinskoye	Other mining	Other non-metallurgical	Eliminations	Total
Revenue to external customers										
Metal sales	5,427	–	6,897	949		897	129	678	–	14,977
Other sales	156	–	27	5		3	8	369	–	568
Intersegment revenue										
Metal sales	6,907	532	2,001	354		98	–	–	(9,892)	–
Other sales	210	162	1	–		6	–	340	(719)	–
Total revenue	12,700	694	8,926	1,308		1,004	137	1,387	(10,611)	15,545
Segment EBITDA	6,171	407	1,757	70		717	(14)	31	(556)	8,583
Unallocated										(932)
Consolidated EBITDA										7,651
Depreciation and amortisation										(943)
Impairment of non-financial assets, net										(308)
Finance costs, net										(879)
Foreign exchange loss, net										(1,034)
Income from investments and loss from disposal of subsidiaries										92
Profit before tax										4,579
	GMK Group	South cluster	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta		GRK Bystrinskoye	Other mining	Other non-metallurgical	Unallocated	Total
Other material cash and non-cash items purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,275	114	155	17		98	2	99	–	1,760
Depreciation and amortisation	596	28	152	32		110	1	24	–	943
Impairment of non-financial assets, net	43	–	264	–		1	–	–	–	308
Change in provisions and allowances	2,362	–	(14)	–		–	22	1	106	2,477



At 31 December 2020	GMK Group	South cluster	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta	GRK Bystrinskoye	Other mining	Other non-metallurgical	Eliminations	Total
Intersegment assets	2,848	162	720	165	109	14	45	(4,063)	–
Segment assets	10,150	412	3,440	480	1,526	49	1,150	(2,020)	15,187
Total segment assets	12,998	574	4,160	645	1,635	63	1,195	(6,083)	15,187
Unallocated									5,519
Total assets									20,706
Intersegment liabilities	350	24	2,645	266	8	–	770	(4,063)	–
Segment liabilities	3,794	129	322	84	107	79	1,139	–	5,654
Total segment liabilities	4,144	153	2,967	350	115	79	1,909	(4,063)	5,654
Unallocated									10,377
Total liabilities									16,031

7. METAL SALES

The Group's metal sales to external customers are detailed below (based on external customers' locations):

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Europe	7,522	9,036	6,755
Asia	4,966	4,688	5,266
North and South America	2,335	2,647	2,400
Russian Federation and CIS	1,250	732	556
	16,073	17,103	14,977

Revenue from metal sales for the year ended 31 December 2022 included net loss of USD (64) million in respect of forward contracts measured at fair value that are expected to be settled by physical delivery or on a net basis (for the year ended 31 December 2021: net loss in the amount of

USD (41) million and for the year ended 31 December 2020: net loss in the amount of USD (104) million).

For the year ended 31 December 2022 metal revenue included net gain of USD35 million from price adjustments in respect

of certain provisionally priced contracts, primarily for sale of nickel (for the year ended 31 December 2021 primarily for sale of rhodium and other metals: net gain in the amount of USD25 million and for the year ended 31 December 2020 primarily for sale of palladium: net gain in the amount of USD38 million).

8. COST OF METAL SALES

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash operating costs			
Labour	2,123	1,406	1,307
Mineral extraction tax and other levies	1,192	627	248
Materials and supplies	1,069	715	731
Third party services	784	410	276
Purchases of refined metals for resale	437	581	482
Transportation expenses	275	130	90
Fuel	166	122	109
Electricity and heat energy	136	118	151
Purchases of raw materials and semi-products	33	95	298
Export custom duties	–	442	–
Other costs	326	228	194
Total cash operating costs	6,541	4,874	3,886
Depreciation and amortisation	1,015	843	845
Increase in metal inventories	(1,448)	(660)	(231)
Total	6,108	5,057	4,500



9. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Staff costs	833	577	529
Third party services	230	191	142
Depreciation and amortisation	107	83	67
Taxes other than mineral extraction tax and income tax	94	76	69
Transportation expenses	9	18	18
Other	80	44	44
Total	1,353	989	869

10. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Transportation expenses	100	81	72
Marketing expenses	52	48	44
Staff costs	33	23	19
Other	65	39	32
Total	250	191	167

11. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES, NET

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Social expenses (Note 27)	407	1,048	505
Environmental provisions (Note 26)	93	176	2,242
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	70	35	19
Change in other provisions and liabilities	43	(3)	24
Expenses on industrial incidents response	35	69	–
Change in provision on production facilities shut down (Note 26)	14	(3)	(10)

Change in decommissioning obligations (Note 26)	12	(5)	2
Other, net	4	(32)	(45)
Total	678	1,285	2,737

12. FINANCE COSTS, NET

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalised	330	225	364
Unwinding of discount on provisions and payables	185	59	61
Loss/(gain) from currency conversion operations	111	(24)	(8)
Fair value loss/(gain) on the cross-currency interest rate swap contracts	18	(68)	182
Interest expense on lease liabilities	16	15	12
Changes in fair value of other non-current and other current liabilities	–	66	262
Income received as a result of early debt repayment	(172)	–	–
Other, net	5	6	6
Total	493	279	879

13. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Interest income on bank deposits	133	51	43
Other, net	17	1	30
Total	150	52	73



14. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Current income tax expense	1,306	1,695	1,685
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	219	616	(740)
Total income tax expense	1,525	2,311	945

A reconciliation of theoretic income tax, calculated at the statutory rate in the Russian Federation, the location of major production assets of the Group,

to the amount of actual income tax expense recognised in the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Profit before tax	7,379	9,285	4,579
Income tax at statutory rate of 20%	1,476	1,857	916
Changes in unrecognised deferred tax assets	36	15	14
Non-deductible social expenses	67	177	93
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries	(13)	(45)	(38)
Income tax provision related to the compensation of environmental damages	–	460	–
Tax effect of other reserves and liabilities	40	–	–
Tax effect of other permanent differences	(81)	(153)	(40)
Total income tax expense	1,525	2,311	945

In 2022 tax effect of other permanent differences was mainly represented by an income tax rate credit applicable to a Group's subsidiary and was partially offset, in approximately equal parts, by unrecognized losses of Group's

foreign subsidiaries and unrecognised expenses for the disposal of investments in the total amount of USD100 million (in 2020 and 2021: was represented mainly by the income tax rate credit applicable to a Group's subsidiary).

The corporate income tax rates in other countries where the Group has a taxable presence vary from 0% to 30%.

DEFERRED TAX BALANCES

	At 31 December 2021	Recognised in income statement	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Disposed on disposal of subsidiaries	Effect of translation to presentation currency	At 31 December 2022
Property, plant and equipment, right-of use assets	490	110	–	(15)	8	593
Inventories	(174)	15	–	–	(44)	(203)
Trade and other receivables	3	(28)	–	–	21	(4)
Decommissioning obligations	(115)	16	–	–	(2)	(101)
Environmental provisions	(6)	5	–	–	(2)	(3)
Other provisions	(89)	30	–	–	1	(58)
Loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, lease liabilities	(145)	58	–	21	(51)	(117)
Other assets	15	8	–	–	1	24
Other liabilities	33	24	7	(5)	–	59
Tax loss carry-forwards	(106)	(19)	–	(1)	11	(115)
Net deferred tax (assets)/liabilities	(94)	219	7	–	(57)	75



At 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021 a deferred tax asset of USD136 million and USD135 million, respectively, relating to tax losses of prior years on disposal of shares of OJSC "Third Generation Company of the Wholesale Electricity Market", was not recognised as it had occurred before the Company joined the tax consolidation group.

Taking into account the termination of the institution of the tax consolidation group from 1 January 2023 and the amount of tax losses potentially recoverable before 1 January 2025, the Group assesses this unrecognised deferred tax asset at USD38 million at 31 December 2022. The remaining part of the deferred tax

asset in the amount of USD105 million is currently assessed by the Group as non-recoverable, taking into account the features of determining the result of the disposal of shares of OJSC "Third Generation Company of the Wholesale Electricity Market" in the Company's tax accounting and the procedure for recognizing tax losses on completed transactions with securities that arose before 31 December 2014.

At 31 December 2022 unrecognised deferred tax assets in the amount of USD86 million related to other tax loss carry-forwards may be recognised without expiry due to specific rules stated by art. 283 "Carry-Forward Of Losses"

of the Tax code of the Russian Federation (31 December 2021: USD66 million and 31 December 2020: USD222 million).

At 31 December 2022, the Group did not recognise a deferred tax liability in respect of taxable temporary differences of USD6,611 million (31 December 2021: USD3,499 million and 31 December 2020: USD2,031 million) associated with investments in subsidiaries, because management believes that it is in a position to control the timing of reversal of such differences and does not expect its reversal in foreseeable future.

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Non-mining assets and right-of-use assets					Total
	Mining assets and mine development cost	Buildings, facilities and infrastructure	Machinery, equipment and transport	Other	Capital construction-in-progress	
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2020	9,976	3,560	4,106	295	1,560	19,497
Additions	943	–	–	–	942	1,885
Transfers	–	192	361	21	(574)	–
Change in decommissioning provision	42	2	–	–	–	44
Additions of right-of-use assets and remeasurement of the lease liability	–	(9)	69	5	–	65
Disposed on disposal of subsidiary (Note 21)	(68)	–	–	–	–	(68)
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiaries	–	25	1	–	–	26
Disposals	(32)	(25)	(29)	(2)	(12)	(100)

	Non-mining assets and right-of-use assets					
Other	(31)	10	20	(1)	(9)	(11)
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(1,557)	(567)	(645)	(46)	(244)	(3,059)
Balance at 31 December 2020	9,273	3,188	3,883	272	1,663	18,279
Additions	1,237	–	–	–	1,750	2,987
Transfers	–	302	465	26	(793)	–
Change in decommissioning provision	134	21	–	–	–	155
Additions of right-of-use assets and remeasurement of the lease liability	–	7	18	8	–	33
Disposals	(68)	(55)	(107)	(51)	(17)	(298)
Other	(3)	(6)	(2)	(1)	–	(12)
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(82)	(21)	(22)	(2)	(21)	(148)
Balance at 31 December 2021	10,491	3,436	4,235	252	2,582	20,996
Additions	1,703	–	–	–	2,756	4,459
Transfers	–	437	787	160	(1,384)	–
Change in decommissioning provision	(34)	(27)	–	–	–	(61)
Additions of right-of-use assets and remeasurement of the lease liability	–	125	27	15	–	167
Disposals	(87)	(79)	(179)	(11)	(22)	(378)



	Non-mining assets and right-of-use assets						
	Mining assets and mine development cost	Buildings, facilities and infrastructure	Machinery, equipment and transport	Other	Capital construction-in-progress	Total	
Other	21	4	16	(28)	(13)	–	
Effect of translation to presentation currency	410	140	135	6	129	820	
Balance at 31 December 2022	12,504	4,036	5,021	394	4,048	26,003	
	Non-mining assets and right-of-use assets						
	Mining assets and mine development cost	Buildings, facilities and infrastructure	Machinery, equipment and transport	Other	Capital construction-in-progress	Total	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance at 1 January 2020	(3,159)	(1,760)	(2,286)	(139)	(160)	(7,504)	
Charge for the year	(466)	(175)	(338)	(24)	–	(1,003)	
Disposals	27	18	25	1	9	80	
Impairment loss, net	(247)	(41)	(18)	–	(2)	(308)	
Disposed on disposal of subsidiary (Note 21)	50	–	–	–	–	50	
Other	28	(9)	(10)	–	–	9	
Effect of translation to presentation currency	463	289	359	23	25	1,159	
Balance at 31 December 2020	(3,304)	(1,678)	(2,268)	(139)	(128)	(7,517)	
Charge for the year	(479)	(179)	(357)	(24)	–	(1,039)	
Disposals	57	51	89	32	5	234	
Impairment loss, net	(123)	75	13	(2)	(11)	(48)	
Other	3	4	1	2	–	10	

	Non-mining assets and right-of-use assets						
Effect of translation to presentation currency	40	8	12	1	2	63	
Balance at 31 December 2021	(3,806)	(1,719)	(2,510)	(130)	(132)	(8,297)	
Charge for the year	(582)	(183)	(424)	(48)	–	(1,237)	
Disposals	77	65	91	7	9	249	
Impairment loss, net	(50)	(17)	(12)	2	(13)	(90)	
Other	(2)	(2)	(5)	7	–	(2)	
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(172)	(93)	(91)	(4)	(2)	(362)	
Balance at 31 December 2022	(4,535)	(1,949)	(2,951)	(166)	(138)	(9,739)	
Carrying value							
At 31 December 2020	5,969	1,510	1,615	133	1,535	10,762	
At 31 December 2021	6,685	1,717	1,725	122	2,450	12,699	
At 31 December 2022	7,969	2,087	2,070	228	3,910	16,264	

Capitalised borrowing costs for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to USD 277 million (for the year ended 31 December 2021: USD95 million and for the year ended 31 December 2020: USD118 million). The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount

of borrowing costs was 5.05% per annum for the year ended 31 December 2022 (for the year ended 31 December 2021: 3.12% and for the year ended 31 December 2020: 4.10%).

At 31 December 2022 mining assets and mine development cost included USD3,738 million of mining assets under development (31 December 2021: USD2,560 million and 31 December 2020: USD2,593 million).



At 31 December 2022 non-mining assets included USD39 million of investment property (31 December 2021: USD38 million and 31 December 2020: USD39 million).

Impairment

As at 31 December 2022, the Group performed an impairment analysis of assets and found no assets subject to economic impairment, except for the ore mining and processing assets of KGMK, described below.

In 2020 a federal law set a 3.5 times increase of mineral extraction tax on the types of ores mined by the Group. The Group assessed this change in the tax legislation as an indicator for impairment of one of the cash-generating units within JSC "Kolskaya GMK": KGMK ore mining and processing operations.

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit was determined based on value in use calculations. As a result of the impairment test the carrying value of KGMK ore mining and processing production assets in the amount of USD264 million were fully impaired as at 31 December 2020. At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the Group concluded that the recoverable amount didn't change and recognised further impairment in respect of additions to property, plant and equipment in the cash-generating unit. The impairment loss in the amount of USD2 million was recognised within impairment of non-financial assets in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: USD137 million and 31 December 2020: USD264 million).

The most significant estimates and assumptions used in determination of value in use are as follows:

- Future cash flows were projected based on budgeted amounts, taking into account actual results for the previous years. Forecasts were assessed up to 2047. Measurements were performed based on discounted cash flows expected to be generated by a separate cash-generating unit;
- Management used adjusted commodities price forecasts for copper-nickel concentrate price forecast. Prices adjustments were made based on current contract terms;
- Production information was primarily based on internal production reports available at the date of impairment test and management's assumptions regarding future production levels;
- Inflation indices and foreign currency trends are in general consistent with external sources of information. Inflation used was projected within 2.5-6.9% (31 December 2021: 3.0-4.6% and 31 December 2020: 3.6-4.5%), exchange rates USD/RUB were within the range of 76.68-89.79 (31 December 2021: 72.23-84.76 and 31 December 2020: 72.02-84.76);
- A pre-tax nominal discount rate of 19.1% (31 December 2021: 12.2% and 31 December 2020: 13.7%) was calculated based on weighted average cost of capital and reflects management's estimates of the risks specific to the cash-generating unit.

Since 2021 the Group developed and partially implemented optimization plans in order to increase KGMK ore mining and processing operations' cash flows and mitigate the negative impact of higher mineral extraction tax.

During the year ended 31 December 2022 the Group recognised additional impairment losses in the amount of USD88 million in respect of specific individual assets (for the year ended 31 December 2021: USD26 million and for the year ended 31 December 2020: USD3 million).

The Group didn't identify any indicators of impairment in respect to other cash generating units (CGUs) as at 31 December 2022.

In 2015 the Group recognised the gas extraction assets as a separate cash-generating unit, with its value in use determined using a discounted cash flow model at each subsequent reporting date. As a result of the performed assessment of the value in use, an impairment loss of USD41 million was recognised in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020.

During the year ended 31 December 2021 due to change in circumstances and changes in the operating environment the Group reviewed the aggregation of assets into a separate cash-generating unit. As a result, the gas extraction assets were included in a cash-generating unit, which includes operations of the core production assets in Norilsk. The Group did not identify indicators of impairment in respect of the above cash-generating unit and reversed the previously recognised impairment losses from the gas extraction assets, net of respective accumulated depreciation that would have been accrued had no impairment been recognised, included in reversal of impairment of non-financial assets, in the consolidated income statement in the amount of USD115 million.

Right-of-use assets

	Buildings, facilities and infrastructure	Machinery, equipment and transport	Other	Total
Balance at 1 January 2020	139	66	7	212
Additions of right-of-use assets and remeasurement of the lease liability	(9)	69	5	65
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiaries	25	–	–	25
Depreciation	(20)	(12)	(3)	(35)
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(20)	(12)	(1)	(33)
Balance at 31 December 2020	115	111	8	234
Additions of right-of-use assets and remeasurement of the lease liability	7	18	8	33
Depreciation	(30)	(21)	(2)	(53)
Balance at 31 December 2021	92	108	14	214
Additions of right-of-use assets and remeasurement of the lease liability	125	27	15	167
Disposals (Note 21)	(4)	(69)	(3)	(76)
Depreciation	(34)	(8)	(4)	(46)
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(9)	(22)	(2)	(33)
Balance at 31 December 2022	170	36	20	226

16. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	At 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Non-current			
Loans issued and other receivables	90	58	56
Bank deposits	11	12	11
Investments in associates	8	17	14
Other	12	2	–
Total non-current	121	89	81



	At 31 December		
Current			
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	30	8	1
Loans issued	10	1	57
Deposits	–	34	–
Total current	40	43	58

17. OTHER TAXES

	At 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Taxes receivable			
Value added tax recoverable	584	410	434
Advance payments of other taxes	10	9	17
	594	419	451
Less: impairment of value added tax recoverable	(8)	(7)	(7)
Offset of taxes receivable and taxes payable paid on a net basis	(109)	–	–
Other taxes receivable	477	412	444
Taxes payable			
Social security contributions	135	51	48
Value added tax	112	75	199
Mineral extraction tax	78	50	15
Property tax	18	19	12
Other	105	74	55
Offset of taxes receivable and taxes payable paid on a net basis	(109)	–	–
Other taxes payable	339	269	329

18. INVENTORIES

	At 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Refined metals and other metal products	1,967	767	547
Work-in-process and semi-products	1,870	1,572	1,159
Less: allowance to net realisable value for finished goods and work-in-process	(81)	(78)	(84)
Total metal inventories	3,756	2,261	1,622
Materials and supplies	1,257	823	644
Less: allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items	(68)	(58)	(74)
Materials and supplies, net	1,189	765	570
Inventories	4,945	3,026	2,192

At 31 December 2022 a part of the metal semi-product stock in the amount of USD163 million net of impairment in the amount of USD92 million

was presented in other non-current assets in line with the Group's production plans (31 December 2021: USD121 million

net of impairment of USD69 million and 31 December 2020: USD73 million net of impairment of USD57 million).

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	At 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Trade receivables	675	345	411
Other receivables	250	171	150
Receivables from the registrar on transfer of dividends to shareholders (Note 31)	–	–	32
	925	516	593
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(79)	(48)	(56)
Trade and other receivables, net	846	468	537



In 2022, 2021 and 2020, the average credit period on metal sales varied from 0 to 30 days. Trade receivables are generally non-interest bearing.

At 31 December 2022 trade and other receivables include USD563 million of accounts receivable measured at fair value through profit or loss, Level 2 of fair value hierarchy (31 December 2021: USD248 million and 31 December 2020: USD339 million). At the reporting date the fair value is measured using the forward market price corresponding to the quotation period specified in the contract.

At 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020 there were no material trade accounts receivable which were overdue or individually determined to be impaired.

The average credit period on sales of other products and services for the year ended 31 December 2022 was 39 days (for the year ended 31 December 2021: 42 days and for the year ended 31 December 2020: 37 days). No interest was charged on these receivables.

Included in the Group's other receivables at 31 December 2022 were debtors with a carrying value of USD65 million

(31 December 2021: USD109 million and 31 December 2020: USD83 million) that were past due but not impaired. Management of the Group believes that these amounts are recoverable in full.

The Group did not hold any collateral for accounts receivable balances.

Ageing of other receivables past due but not impaired was as follows:

At 31 December

	2022	2021	2020
Less than 180 days	54	97	75
180-365 days	11	12	8
	65	109	83

Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses was as follows:

At 31 December

	2022	2021	2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	48	56	66
Change in allowance	22	2	3
Accounts receivable written-off	(2)	(10)	(2)
Effect of translation to presentation currency	11	–	(11)
Balance at the end of the year	79	48	56

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group recognised an impairment of receivables under certain contracts with foreign equipment suppliers for the total amount of USD35 million,

for which the probability of recovery is low despite the presence of collateral due to the failure of both suppliers and guarantors to meet their obligations.

If pre-trial recovery of compensation of the receivables is not possible, the Group plans to go to court.

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	At 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Current accounts			
· RUB	266	249	41
· USD	591	1,691	3,744
· CNY	209	14	64
· other	70	41	56
Bank deposits			
· RUB	74	2,402	39
· USD	584	1,132	1,237
· CNY	57	5	2
· other	–	–	6
Other cash and cash equivalents			
· RUB	3	6	–
· USD	28	7	–
· other	–	–	2
Total	1,882	5,547	5,191

Bank deposits

Interest rate on USD-denominated deposits held in banks at 31 December 2022 was in the range from 1.00% to 3.00% (31 December 2021: 0.05%

to 0.88% and 31 December 2020: 0.15% to 0.41%) per annum. Interest rate on RUB-denominated deposits held in banks at 31 December 2022 was 7.30% (31 December 2021: from 7.20% to 9.12% and 31 December 2020: 3.75%)

per annum. Interest rate on CNY-denominated deposits held in banks at 31 December 2022 was from 0.4% to 2.20% (31 December 2021: 2.40% and 31 December 2020: 3.80%) per annum.

21. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES AND FOREIGN JOINT OPERATIONS

On 25 March 2022, the Group sold its interest in the subsidiary JSC "Nordstar" engaged in transportation services for a consideration of RUB1 million (USD0.02 million) resulting in a net cash outflow from disposal of the subsidiary recognised in the consolidated statement of cash flows in the line Net cash (outflow)/inflow from disposal of subsidiaries. Loss on disposal in the amount of USD110 million

was recognised in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022.

With regard to suspended production of the joint operations of Nkomati, the Group reclassified the foreign currency translation reserve of foreign operations to the profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2021 in the amount of USD20 million.

In October 2021, the Group received cash consideration in the amount of USD51 million and incurred associated costs in the amount of USD2 million under the settlement agreement in relation to the cancelled sale of Nkomati. The amount was presented in Disposal of foreign joint operations in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows.



In September 2020, the Group sold a number of assets in Australia, including Honeymoon Well nickel project, held by the Group subsidiary MPI Nickel Pty Ltd for a consideration

of USD29 million (AUD 40 million). Net cash inflow from the disposal of the subsidiary in the amount of USD28 million was recognised in the consolidated statement of cash

flows, net of costs to sell in the amount of USD1 million. Gain on disposal in the amount of USD19 million was recognised in the consolidated income statement.

22. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised and issued ordinary shares

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 the number of the Group's authorized and issued shares taking into account cancellation amounts to 152,863,397 and 153,654,624 respectively. At 31 December 2020 the number of the Group's authorized and issued ordinary shares was 158,245,476.

On 11 August 2022, the extraordinary General meeting of shareholders of the Company decided to reduce the Company's share capital by cancelling 791,227 ordinary shares. The state registration of the amendments to the Company's Charter related

to the reduction of the Company's share capital was carried out on 17 October 2022. The cancellation of treasury shares was recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022.

On 27 April 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company decided to acquire the Company's own outstanding shares. The Company completed acquisition of 5,382,079 ordinary shares on 29 June 2021 and presented the purchase of treasury shares in the consolidated statement of changes in equity in the amount of USD2,075 million (RUB149,630 million). Cash consideration was fully paid and recognised in the consolidated

statement of cash flows in the amount of USD2,068 million (RUB149,630 million) at the USD/RUB exchange rates effective on payment dates.

On 19 August 2021, the extraordinary General meeting of shareholders of the Company decided to reduce the Company's share capital by cancelling 4,590,852 ordinary shares. The state registration of the amendments to the Company's Charter related to the reduction of the Company's share capital was carried out on 14 October 2021. The cancellation of treasury shares was recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Earnings per share

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Basic and diluted earnings per share (US Dollars per share):	35.7	41.9	21.4

The earnings and weighted average number of outstanding shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Profit for the period attributable to shareholders of the parent company	5,458	6,512	3,385

Weighted average number of shares outstanding

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Shares outstanding at 1 January	152,863,397	158,245,476	158,245,476
June 2021: acquisition of own shares from shareholders	–	(5,382,079)	–
Shares outstanding at 31 December	152,863,397	152,863,397	158,245,476
Weighted average number of outstanding shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	152,863,397	155,502,830	158,245,476

23. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

At 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020 aggregate financial information relating to the subsidiary, LLC "GRK "Bystrinskoye",

that has material non-controlling interest, before any intra-group eliminations, is presented below:

	At 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Non-current assets	1,268	1,254	1,298
Current assets	1,774	1,061	762
Non-current liabilities	(88)	(66)	(718)
Current liabilities	(86)	(65)	(67)
Net assets	2,868	2,184	1,275
Net assets attributable to non-controlling interest	1,434	1,093	656

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Net profit for the year	793	924	497
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	90	(15)	(147)
Total comprehensive income for the year	883	909	350
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	396	462	248
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	45	(7)	(73)



	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities	783	1,083	619
Cash flows used in investing activities	(650)	(407)	(413)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(177)	(675)	(215)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(44)	1	(9)

24. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	Currency	Fixed or floating interest rate	Average nominal % rate during the year ended 31 December			Maturity	At 31 December		
			2022	2021	2020		2022	2021	2020
Unsecured loans									
	USD	floating	3.17%	1.53%	1.99%	2023-2028	5,055	5,624	5,319
	EUR	floating	0.99%	0.85%	0.85%	2023-2028	19	24	30
	RUB	floating	12.83%	–	–	2023-2025	1,692	–	–
Secured loans									
	RUB	fixed	–	9.75%	9.75%	2022	–	4	8
Total loans							6,766	5,652	5,357
Bonds									
	USD	fixed	3.38%	4.20%	4.39%	2023-2026	2,743	4,238	3,736
	CNY	floating	3.75%	–	–	2025	703	–	–
	CNY	fixed	3.95%	–	–	2025	562	–	–
	RUB	fixed	8.48%	7.20%	8.85%	2024-2025	710	336	541
Total bonds							4,718	4,574	4,277
Total loans and borrowings							11,484	10,226	9,634
Less: current portion due within twelve months and presented as current loans and borrowings							(4,295)	(1,610)	(12)
Non-current loans and borrowings							7,189	8,616	9,622

The Group is obliged to comply with a number of restrictive financial and other covenants, including

maintaining certain financial ratios and restrictions on pledging and disposal of certain assets.

At 31 December 2022, loans were not secured by property, plant and equipment (31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020: USD8 million).

25. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities	Currency	Average borrowing rate during the year ended 31 December, %			Maturity	At 31 December		
		2022	2021	2020		2022	2021	2020
	RUB	9.52%	7.23%	7.37%	2023-2071	210	113	126
	USD	2.81%	4.10%	4.07%	2024-2032	12	107	114
	EUR	6.88%	6.31%	6.20%	2023-2050	11	15	20
	other	–	–	2.06%		–	–	2
Total lease liabilities						233	235	262
Less: current lease liabilities						(43)	(57)	(59)
Non-current lease liabilities						190	178	203

At 31 December 2022 lease liabilities with original maturity in excess of 15 years amounted to USD67 million (31 December 2021: USD13 million and 31 December 2020: USD12 million).



26. PROVISIONS

	Decommissioning	Environmental	Tax	Other	Total
Balance at 1 January 2020	662	–	4	19	685
Accruals	26	2,136	1	17	2,180
Utilization	(16)	(48)	–	(9)	(73)
Change in estimates	17	106	–	(6)	117
Unwinding of discount	32	–	–	–	32
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(106)	(113)	–	–	(219)
Balance at 31 December 2020	615	2,081	5	21	2,722
Accruals	146	–	2	11	159
Utilisation	(24)	(1,984)	(1)	(20)	(2,029)
Change in estimates	1	176	(1)	(3)	173
Unwinding of discount	39	–	–	–	39
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(9)	(14)	(1)	–	(24)
Balance at 31 December 2021	768	259	4	9	1,040
Accruals	–	–	7	8	15
Utilisation	(32)	(18)	(4)	(4)	(58)
Change in estimate	(36)	93	(4)	(7)	46
Unwinding of discount	73	29	–	–	102
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(37)	(13)	1	–	(49)
Balance at 31 December 2022	736	350	4	6	1,096
including the current portion:					
At 31 December 2020	66	2,072	5	19	2,162
At 31 December 2021	86	48	4	8	146
At 31 December 2022	146	24	4	6	180

SIGNIFICANT EVENT – FUEL SPILL IN NORILSK

On 29 May 2020, an incident occurred at the site of heat and power plant No. 3 (HPP-3) in the Kayerkan neighbourhood of Norilsk: diesel fuel storage reservoir was damaged through sudden failure of support posts, which resulted in approximately 21.2 kt of diesel fuel leakage. According to the Group's assessment, the incident was caused by defects in design and construction, as well as by unusually hot weather, which led to the thawing of permafrost resulting in sinking of support posts.

The incident resulted in the contamination of nearby water bodies and land in the area of leakage, as well as damage to biological resources. The main stage of clean-up works following the incident was completed in 2020.

On 10 September 2020 Yenisei interregional administration of the Federal Environment Supervision Agency (Rosprirodnadzor) filed a lawsuit to the Arbitration Court of the Krasnoyarsk Territory against Joint Stock Company Norilsk-Taimyr Energy Company (JSC "NTEK") claiming compensation of damages to water bodies and soil caused by diesel fuel spill at HPP-3 in Norilsk in the amount of RUB147.78 billion (USD1,943 million at RUB/USD exchange rate at the date of filing).

On 10 March 2021, in accordance with the court decision on the lawsuit filed by Rosprirodnadzor, the Group paid RUB146.177 billion (USD1,968 million) in compensation of damages to water bodies and soil.

In 2021, expenditure for the compensation was deducted against taxable profits. On 3 December 2021, the Group received a decision of the off-site tax audit for the consolidated taxpayers group for the first half of 2021 that invalidated income tax deduction of the damages compensation. Taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances and based on an assessment of the probability of economic benefits outflows, the Group recognised an income tax provision in the amount of USD402 million offset

against income tax prepayments at 31 December 2021. The Group's appeal filed in the first quarter of 2022 was not satisfied. The provision was utilised during the first quarter of 2022.

In April 2021, the Company's subsidiary, JSC "NTEK", signed a three-party agreement with the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Siberian Federal University in order to develop, approve and implement a set of measures to remediate the damage caused by the oil spill to the wildlife and broader environment of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

On 29 July 2021, Yenisei territorial administration of the Federal Agency for Fishery (Rosrybolovstvo) filed a lawsuit for compensation of damages to aquatic bioresources for the total amount of RUB58.65 billion (USD810 million). Subsequently, on 15 April 2022 the amount of claims was increased by the Federal Agency for Fishery to RUB58.96 billion (USD725 million).

On 3 September 2021, during the court hearing, the parties agreed to proceed with the dispute settlement by negotiating an amicable agreement, which would include compensation in kind of the damage caused to aquatic life by constructing fish breeding plants, artificially reproducing the affected fish species and releasing the fry into the water bodies.

On 22 July 2022, the court approved the amicable agreement between the parties. In accordance with the agreement, JSC "NTEK" will fully compensate the damage to aquatic bioresources in kind by releasing the fry of different fish species (sturgeon, muksun, broad whitefish, whitefish and nelma) to the water bodies of the Norilskaya-Pyasino lake and river system affected by the incident in 2033–2050.

Before 2033, JSC "NTEK" plans an annual early release of the Siberian sturgeon fry to the Yenisey River starting 2023.

In addition, to ensure scientific support of recovery measures JSC "NTEK" will finance a research to be conducted in 2023–2051 by Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO) to assess the condition and habitat of water bioresources.

The key assumptions for determining the amount of liabilities under the amicable agreement inherently contain a high degree of uncertainty, primarily due to the following: fishery research results, the cost of construction and operation of the fish breeding infrastructure, operating expenses related to the measures to be performed at the Norilskaya-Pyasino lake and river system, the future fry purchase prices, the possibility of achieving a stable recovery and reproduction of water bioresources, macroeconomic assumptions (including applicable inflation rates and risk-free rates), and the material effect of the discount factor for longer terms.

On 2 December 2022, the Russian Supreme Court received a cassation appeal from the Prosecutor General's Office against judgements of lower instance courts that upheld and confirmed the legitimacy of an amicable agreement between the Federal Agency for Fishery (Rosrybolovstvo), JSC NTEC and Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO) in a lawsuit initiated by Rosrybolovstvo seeking to recover RUB58.96 billion (USD838 million) in compensation for the damage to aquatic biological resources as a result of the HPP-3 incident in Norilsk. On 30 January 2023, a judge of the Supreme Court ruled to reject the submission of the cassation appeal of the Prosecutor General's Office for a court hearing by the Judicial Chamber for Economic Disputes of the Supreme Court. On 6 February 2023, the Prosecutor General's Office filed a complaint against the ruling of the Supreme Court to reject the submission of the cassation appeal of the Prosecutor General's Office to a court hearing by the Judicial Chamber for Economic Disputes. As at the date of approval of these consolidated financial



statements, the Group is assessing the prospects of complaint consideration by the Supreme Court.

In the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group incurred clean-up and remediation expenditures amounting to USD16 million (for the year ended 31 December 2021: USD16 million). The Group continues with the rehabilitation measures and post-incident environmental monitoring.

At 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020, the total discounted amount of the provision in relation to the diesel fuel spill at HPP-3 in Norilsk was recognised in the environmental provisions in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The amount of the provision is subject to a high degree of uncertainty and will be adjusted in the future reporting periods as new facts and circumstances arise, including the review of the cost

forecast for environmental remediation, changes in macroeconomic indicators, and other factors. However, to the best of its knowledge and in accordance with the requirements of law, the Group does not expect new significant claims to be filed with respect to the HPP-3 fuel spill in future periods.

Key assumptions used in the estimation of decommissioning obligations and environmental provisions were as follows:

At 31 December

	2022	2021	2020
Discount rates Russian entities	7.2% – 11.1%	8.2% – 8.7%	4.2% – 7%
Expected closure date of mines	up to 2125	up to 2054	up to 2057
Expected inflation over the period from 2023 to 2042	2.7% – 6.9%	2.8% – 4.9%	2.8% – 4.1%
Expected inflation over the period from 2043 onwards	2.4% – 2.7%	2.5% – 2.8%	2.5% – 2.8%

Settlement of long-term provisions (at present value) is planned as follows:

At 31 December

	2022	2021	2020
Due in years 2 – 5	412	317	228
Due in years 6 – 10	230	231	88
Due in years 11 – 15	134	86	62
Due in years 16 – 20	23	66	82
Due thereafter	117	194	100
Total	916	894	560

27. SOCIAL LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT SOCIAL COMMITMENTS

Social liabilities of the Group include social provisions and payables relating to social commitments of the Group.

The table below represents changes in social liabilities of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020.

Balance at 1 January 2020

Accruals of provision and payables	494
Utilisation and payment	(403)
Change in estimates	11
Unwinding of discount	5
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(16)

Balance at 31 December 2020

Accruals of provision and payables	1,079
Utilisation and payment	(448)
Change in estimates	(31)
Unwinding of discount	18
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(7)

Balance at 31 December 2021

Accruals of provision and payables	475
Utilisation and payment	(454)
Change in estimate	(68)
Unwinding of discount	78
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(8)

Balance at 31 December 2022

including the current portion:

At 31 December 2020

At 31 December 2021

At 31 December 2022

Due in years 2 – 5	320
Due in years 6 – 10	213
Due in years 11 – 15	77
Due in years 16 – 20	2
Due thereafter	1

Total

Social liabilities

Incl. Comprehensive plan provision

89	–
494	13
(403)	–
11	–
5	–
(16)	–
180	13
1,079	517
(448)	(12)
(31)	(3)
18	4
(7)	(1)
791	518
475	–
(454)	(23)
(68)	(14)
78	50
(8)	(2)
814	529
96	13
158	48
201	100

At 31 December

	2022	2021	2020
Due in years 2 – 5	320	296	66
Due in years 6 – 10	213	216	11
Due in years 11 – 15	77	117	3
Due in years 16 – 20	2	2	2
Due thereafter	1	2	2
Total	613	633	84



Carrying value of social provisions is determined based on the discounted cash flows required to settle the present obligation. The discount rate was between 7.2% and 10.5% at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 8.2% to 8.7%; 31 December 2020: 4.3% to 5.6%).

In 2017–2022, the Group entered into several agreements with the governments of the regions where it operates, namely the Zabaikalsky Territory, the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Murmansk Region. These agreements imply the Group's financial commitments in respect of the social and economic development of the regions, including the construction of social infrastructure facilities.

At 31 December 2022 the provision recognised with respect to the above-mentioned agreements in Social liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position amounted to USD67 million (31 December 2021: USD115 million and 31 December 2020: USD61 million).

COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR NORILSK

In February 2021, the Group entered into a four-party agreement with the Ministry for the Development of the Russian Far East and Arctic, the Krasnoyarsk Territory Government, and the Norilsk Municipality to implement comprehensive social and economic development programmes in Norilsk. In December 2021, the Government of the Russian Federation approved the Comprehensive Social and Economic Development Plan for Norilsk (the "Comprehensive Plan"), which includes a schedule of mutual financial commitments of the Government

of the Russian Federation, the Krasnoyarsk Territory Government, and the Group for the social and economic development of the city up to 2035. The Comprehensive Plan covers housing renovation, the overhaul and modernisation of the city's engineering and utilities infrastructure, construction, repair, reconstruction and development of social infrastructure facilities and resettlement of Norilsk and Dudinka citizens to areas with more favourable living conditions. In addition, the Comprehensive Plan provides for the preparation and subsequent update of the Norilsk development strategy setting the city as a core hub for Taimyr development, designing the concept of regional tourism development and implementation of support programmes for small and medium-sized businesses in Norilsk. The financial commitments of the Company for 2021–2035 amount to RUB81.3 billion (USD1,094 million at the USD exchange rate at 31 December 2021).

In line with the Group's accounting policy (Note 4), in respect of the part of its obligations under the four-party agreement and the Comprehensive Plan amounting to RUB69.3 billion, the Group recognised a provision in its consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2021 at the present value of cash outflows in the amount of RUB37.9 billion (USD514 million).

The remaining RUB12 billion (USD162 million) in financial commitments under the Comprehensive plan are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as part of property, plant and equipment once the expenditure is incurred.

At 31 December 2022, the Group recognised USD2 million under the Comprehensive Plan within property, plant and equipment in its consolidated statement of financial position.

In case of any changes to the nature, timing or amount of financing of particular measures stipulated by the Comprehensive Plan during its implementation, the Group will update the amount of social provisions in its consolidated financial statements accordingly.

Apart from the financing committed under the four-party partnership agreement and the Comprehensive Plan, in 2021 the Company announced an additional financing programme for the social and economic development of Norilsk for RUB150 billion (USD2,019 million). As of the date the consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue, the schedule, amounts and terms of financing of the programme's individual activities, as well as the mechanism for their implementation, have not been approved. The implementation of the programme is subject to the Company's verification procedures and corporate approval, which have not been received as of the date these consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue.

In the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group also accrued USD121 million (for the year ended 31 December 2021: USD127 million; for the year ended 31 December 2020: USD198 million) of social provisions under various social programmes and contributions other than those referred to above.

28. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	At 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	614	416	267
Payables for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	546	417	242
Other creditors	171	397	116
Total financial liabilities	1,331	1,230	625
Non-financial liabilities			
Advances received on contracts with customers	50	994	802
Total non-financial liabilities	50	994	802
Total	1,381	2,224	1,427

The maturity analysis for the Group's financial liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities was as follows:

	At 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Due within 1 month	950	854	322
Due from 1 to 3 months	340	312	246
Due from 3 to 12 months	41	64	57
Total	1,331	1,230	625

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	At 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Provision for annual leave	341	238	218
Wages, salaries and bonuses	302	190	178
Other	36	31	27
Total obligations	679	459	423
Less: non-current obligations	(94)	(42)	(22)
Current obligations	585	417	401



Defined contribution plans

Amounts recognised in the consolidated income statement in respect of defined contribution plans were as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Pension Fund of the Russian Federation	454	325	283
Mutual accumulated pension plan	8	6	6
Other	3	5	5
Total	465	336	294

30. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CROSS-CURRENCY INTEREST RATE SWAPS)

At 31 December 2022 the fair value of the cross-currency interest rate swap contracts was presented in non-current liabilities in the amount of USD67 million (31 December 2021: non-current liabilities in the amount of USD72 million and 31 December 2020: non-current

and current liabilities in the amount of USD52 million and 84 million respectively).

The fair value of cross-currency interest rate swap contracts (Level 2 of fair value hierarchy) is calculated as the present value of future cash flows discounted at the interest rates applicable

to the currencies of the corresponding cash flows and available at the reporting date. The fair value is subject to a credit risk adjustment that reflects the credit risk of the Group and of the other party and is calculated based on credit spreads derived from current tradable financial instruments (Note 36).

31. DIVIDENDS

Dividends declared and paid in Russian roubles were translated to US dollars using prevailing RUB/USD rates

at the declaration date and payment date, respectively, as presented in the table below.

Dividends for the period	Declaration period	Dividends declared			Dividends paid		Receipt of dividends not remitted to ADR holders Total USD million
		Per share RUB	Per share USD	Total USD million	Payment period	Total USD million	
Annual 2021	June 2022	1,166.22	18.94	2,895	June 2022	3,146	544
9 months 2021	December 2021	1,523.17	20.81	3,181	January 2022	3,050	–
Annual 2020	May 2021	1,021.22	13.86	2,193	June 2021	2,198	–

Dividends for the period	Declaration period	Dividends declared			Dividends paid		Receipt of dividends not remitted to ADR holders Total USD million
		Per share RUB	Per share USD	Total USD million	Payment period	Total USD million	
9 months 2020	December 2020	623.35	8.50	1,346	December 2020	1,334	–
Annual 2019	May 2020	557.20	7.59	1,201	June 2020	1,264	–
9 months 2019	December 2019	604.09	9.66	1,529	January 2020	1,567	–

At 31 December 2022 dividends payable for 2021 not remitted to American Depositary Receipt (ADR) holders following the restrictions of Presidential Decree of 5 March 2022 No. 95 and the decision of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of 10 June 2022 and dividends payable to minority shareholders of the Group's

companies in the total amount of USD496 million are recognized within dividends payable in the consolidated statement of financial position. Dividends not received by ADR holders were transferred to NPO JSC "The National Settlement Depository" and subsequently returned to the Group and remain on demand by the holders.

At 31 December 2022 dividends paid by the Company to the shareholders registrar but not transferred to shareholders bank accounts amounted to USD0.3 million and were recognised in trade and other receivables (at 31 December 2021: USD0.3 million and at 31 December 2020: USD32 million).

32. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES

Related parties include major shareholders and entities under their ownership and control; associates, joint ventures and joint operation; and key management personnel. The Group defines major shareholders as shareholders, which have significant influence over the Group activities. The Company and its subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of their business, enter into various sale, purchase

and service transactions with related parties. Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Transactions and outstanding balances are included in the disclosure starting the date the counterparty has become a related party.

Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.



	Entities under ownership and control of the Group's major shareholders			Associates, joint ventures and joint operation		
	For the year ended 31 December 2022	For the year ended 31 December 2021	For the year ended 31 December 2020	For the year ended 31 December 2022	For the year ended 31 December 2021	For the year ended 31 December 2020
Transactions with related parties						
Loans and borrowings received	1,025	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and borrowings repaid	800	–	–	–	–	–
Purchase of assets and services and other operating expenses	116	103	92	36	66	120
Fair value gain on the cross-currency						
interest rate swap contracts	41	–	–	–	–	–
Interest expense accrued	10	–	–	–	–	–
Interest expense repaid	10	–	–	–	–	–
Interest income accrued	4	–	–	–	–	–
Interest received	4	–	–	–	–	–
Sales of goods and services and other income	1	–	–	12	–	–

	Entities under ownership and control of the Group's major shareholders			Associates, joint ventures and joint operation		
	At 31 December 2022	At 31 December 2021	At 31 December 2020	At 31 December 2022	At 31 December 2021	At 31 December 2020
Outstanding balances with related parties						
Cash and cash equivalents	258	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and borrowings	225	–	–	–	–	–

	Entities under ownership and control of the Group's major shareholders			Associates, joint ventures and joint operation		
	For the year ended 31 December 2022	For the year ended 31 December 2021	For the year ended 31 December 2020	For the year ended 31 December 2022	For the year ended 31 December 2021	For the year ended 31 December 2020
Accounts payable and lease liabilities	26	13	19	–	5	15
Derivatives (liabilities)	21	–	–	–	–	–
Accounts receivable	–	1	–	1	10	7

At 31 December 2022 the Group received guarantees in respect of advances to its suppliers from a related party amounted to 42 million USD.

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company acquired own shares from the entities under ownership and control of the Group's major shareholders for a consideration of USD1,421 million (Note 22).

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group acquired from a related party an entity, which holds the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the amount of USD25 million.

33. COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

At 31 December 2022, contractual capital commitments amounted to USD2,299 million (31 December 2021: USD3,338 million and 31 December 2020: USD2,021 million).

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Group consists of members of the Management Board and the Board of Directors. For the year ended 31 December 2022 remuneration of key management personnel of the Group included salary and performance bonuses amounted to USD80 million (for the year ended

31 December 2021: USD91 million and for the year ended 31 December 2020: USD78 million).

Leases

The Group is a party to a number of lease contracts with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or market rental rates, and hence are not recognised as lease liabilities. At 31 December 2022 total future non-discounted variable lease payments under such contracts with the maturity

up to 2071 amounted to USD358 million (31 December 2021: USD322 million and 31 December 2020: USD316 million).

At 31 December 2022 there were no future non-discounted lease payments for leased items not transferred to the Group as a lessee and not recognised as lease liabilities (31 December 2021: USD36 million and 31 December 2020: none).



34. CONTINGENCIES

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Legal contingent liabilities

The Group has a number of legal contingent liabilities with the probability of outflow of economic benefits being assessed by the management of Group as possible, including matters arising from claims and disputes of a civil law and public law nature. At 31 December 2022 these liabilities amounted to USD14 million (31 December 2021: USD3 million and 31 December 2020: USD7 million).

Tax contingencies in the Russian Federation

The Russian Federation currently has a number of laws related to various taxes imposed by both federal and regional governmental authorities. Applicable taxes include value-added (VAT), income tax, mandatory social security contributions to non-budget funds, mineral extraction tax and other levies. Tax returns, together with other legal compliance areas (for example, customs and currency control matters), are subject to review and investigation by government authorities, which are authorised by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. Generally, tax returns remain open and subject to inspection for a period of three years following the fiscal year.

While the management of the Group believes that it has recognised adequate provisions for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of current and previous legislation, the risk remains that the tax authorities in the Russian

Federation could take a different view with regard to interpretive issues. This uncertainty may expose the Group to additional taxation, fines and penalties.

In March 2022, amendments to Russian tax legislation were adopted. According to them, foreign exchange gains are accounted for tax purposes in the reporting period, when the underlying asset or liability is repaid. Starting from 1 January 2023, the same tax accounting will apply to foreign exchange losses. In December 2022 amendments to Russian tax legislation were adopted, providing early implementation of new tax accounting for foreign exchange losses for the year ended 31 December 2022. The Group used this option.

In accordance with Article 3 of Federal Law No. 302-FZ dated 3 August 2018, a duration of the agreement to establish a consolidated taxpayers group (CTG), expires on 1 January 2023. In this regard, all entities of the Group that were previously part of the CTG will calculate and pay income tax independently, starting from 1 January 2023.

On 1 January 2023, amendments to the Tax code of the Russian Federation were adopted. According to them, the Group pays taxes in a single tax payment (STP) to a single tax account. At 31 December 2022, the total balance of payments to the budget included all taxes receivables and payables (net of especially separate amounts), therefore this information will be presented on a net basis in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Transfer pricing legislation enacted in the Russian Federation starting 1 January 2012 provides for major modifications making local transfer pricing rules closer to the OECD

guidelines, but creating additional uncertainties as regards the actual application of tax legislation.

The impact of any additional taxation in relation to transfer pricing may be material to the financial statements of the Group. Yet, the probability of such additional taxation cannot be reliably assessed.

The transfer pricing rules provide for an obligation for the taxpayers to prepare transfer pricing documentation with respect to controlled transactions and stipulate the principles and mechanisms for accruing additional taxes and interest in case prices in the controlled transactions differ from the market level.

Current Russian transfer pricing legislation requires businesses to conduct transfer pricing analysis for the majority of cross-border and major domestic inter-company transactions. Starting 2019, transfer pricing control, as a general rule, is applied to domestic transactions only if both criteria are met: the parties apply different income tax rates, and the annual turnover of transactions between them exceeds RUB1 billion (USD16 million at RUB/USD rate at 31 December 2022).

In addition to performing transfer pricing audits, Russian tax authorities may also review prices used in intra-group transactions. They may impose additional taxes if they conclude that taxpayers have received unjustified tax benefits as a result of those transactions.

Russian tax authorities continue to exchange transfer pricing as well as other tax related information with tax authorities of other countries. This information may be used by the tax authorities to identify transactions for additional in-depth analysis.

Environmental matters

The Group is subject to extensive federal, regional and local environmental controls and regulations in the countries where it operates. The Group's operations result in air and water pollutant emissions, as well as generation and disposal of production waste.

The Group periodically evaluates its environmental provisions pursuant to the environmental legislation in the countries where it operates. Such provisions are recognised in the consolidated financial statements as and when obligating events occur.

The management of the Group believes that there are no material obligations for environmental damage other than those recognised in these consolidated financial statements. However, potential liabilities, which may arise due to changes in environmental laws and regulations, cannot be reliably estimated but may be material. The Group is unable to predict the timing or extent to which environmental laws and regulations may change. Such change, if it takes place, may require that the Group modernise its technological processes to meet more stringent statutory requirements.

Russian Federation risk

The Group's operations are primarily located in the Russian Federation. Consequently, the Group is influenced by the economic and financial markets of the Russian Federation, which display the characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop, which poses a risk of their varying interpretations and frequent change. This, together with other legal and fiscal impediments, creates additional challenges for entities operating in the Russian Federation.

Starting 2014, the United States of America, the European Union and some other countries have imposed

and gradually expanded restrictive economic measures against a number of Russian individuals and legal entities. Starting February 2022, the above countries have been imposing additional stringent restrictive measures against the Russian Government, large financial institutions and other legal entities and individuals in Russia. In addition, restrictions were imposed on exports and imports of certain goods and business-relevant services, including accounting, auditing, tax and management consulting and certain legal and IT consulting services, as well as aviation and maritime transportation sectors. In light of the imposed restrictive measures, a number of large international companies from the USA, the European Union and some other countries ceased, materially reduced or suspended their activities in the Russian Federation and business relationships with Russian citizens and legal entities. Moreover, there is a risk that further restrictive measures and similar types of pressure will be imposed. In response, the Russian Government has implemented a set of economic measures in order to secure and stabilise the Russian economy, as well as retaliatory restrictive measures, currency control measures, a number of key interest rate changes and other special economic measures.

The imposition and further tightening of the restrictive measures has led to an increased economic uncertainty, including the lowering of liquidity and high volatility in the equity markets, volatility of the Russian rouble exchange rates and key interest rate, a reduction in both local and foreign direct investment inflows, procedural difficulties in currency payments for Russian issuers and significant limitations in the availability of debt financing. In addition, many Russian companies are practically devoid of access to international stock and debt capital markets, thus having to look for alternative ways to raise financing and growing more dependent

on the state support. The Russian economy is in the process of adaptation, involving the substitution of export markets that become unavailable, replacement of procurement and technology import markets, as well as changes in the logistics and production chains.

On 28 February 2022, the stock market of the Moscow Exchange discontinued trading in shares and corporate bonds. Trading in shares and corporate bonds on the Moscow Exchange was resumed in late March 2022, while restrictions continue to apply to a number of securities transactions made by non-residents of Russia. On 3 March 2022, the London Stock Exchange suspended trading in depositary receipts issued for the Company's ordinary shares; trading has not been resumed as of the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Federal Law No. 114-FZ On Amendments to the Federal Law On Joint-Stock Companies and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation automatic and a forced conversion of depositary receipts into the Company's shares was implemented. Depositary receipts the rights to which are recorded by Russian depositories were converted automatically. Depositary receipts the rights to which are recorded by foreign depositories could be converted based on an application until 10 November 2022. Before the end of the reporting period as a part of the forced conversion, the Company's shares were credited to the applicants that submitted the required documents. At 31 December 2022, the total percentage of Company shares remaining on depository accounts of depository programs corresponded to 6.7% of share capital of the Company.

On 28 April 2023, the permit for circulation of the Company depository receipts outside Russia lapses. From that day forward any Company shares accounted for on depository accounts of depository programs will not be vested with voting



rights for holders, will not be counted when votes are tallied and no dividends will be accrued on them.

On 21 July 2022 and on 26 July 2022 the European Union and Great Britain respectively, introduced a ban against the import of gold of Russian origin on top of other restrictive measures.

On 16 December 2022, the European Union, among other restrictive measures, introduced a ban on investments in the mining industry in Russia and also banned the supply of various equipment, including industrial. At the same time in accordance with the European Union ruling these restrictive measures do not apply to mining and production of palladium, nickel, copper, cobalt, rhodium and iron ore.

On 29 June 2022, the United Kingdom imposed personal restrictions against the Potanin V. O. These restrictions are mandatory within the UK and for all British citizens and legal entities registered in the UK. According to the advice of an external legal counsel and the management's assessment, these restrictions do not expand to the Group and its subsidiaries. On 15 December 2022, the US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) updated Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List) to include Potanin V. O. SDN list also included legal entities associated with one of the major shareholders.

OFAC also explicitly stated that the restrictive measures do not apply to the Company. However, in the current geopolitical circumstances, as each counterparty doing business with the Group independently decides on the application of its own internal restrictions on interaction with Russian legal entities, the management has

to assume that some counterparties might reconsider their trade, financial or other operations with the Group.

The longer-term effects of potential additional restrictive measures are difficult to determine. Still, they may have a significant impact on the Group's business.

Supply and distribution channels reconfiguration

In 2022, a number of suppliers fully withdrew from the Russian market, while others suspended deliveries of goods and services to Russian legal entities. As a result, procurement from these suppliers has become unavailable to the Group. Although the Group has started transition to alternative suppliers, full replacement of suppliers who left the Russian market may take a considerable time and involves additional costs and rescheduling of certain investment projects and capital commitments. Due to the need to replace some of the components, the Group is actively looking for alternative suppliers and substituting imports in order to fulfill the production program for 2023. The Group is also in the process of reconfiguring its distribution channels, which led to extended sales logistics chains and alongside with restrictive measures and time-consuming processes of reengineering the Company's customer base and sales markets significantly increased finished goods inventories. The Group's management expects that the stocks of finished goods accumulated in 2022 will be significantly reduced in 2023 in line with the Group's sales plans for 2023.

Impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the Group's operations

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. The spread of COVID-19 led to lockdowns and business disruption in many countries, which, together with other factors, led to an increased volatility in financial markets, including commodity markets, and general economic uncertainty. The wave-like pattern of the spread of the COVID-19 infection continues to create uncertainty in business.

The Group operates primarily in mining, refining of ore and sales of base and precious metals, which have not been significantly impacted by the outbreak of COVID-19.

Based on the analysis of possible outcomes and their consequences for the economic environment and operations of the Group, the Group's management has developed and implemented a number of measures to ensure normal operating activities.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group spent USD22 million in cash net of VAT (for the year ended 31 December 2021: USD66 million and for the year ended 31 December 2020: USD157 million) to prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19. Expenses in the amount of USD37 million were recognised in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 (for the year ended 31 December 2021: USD67 million and for the year ended 31 December 2020: USD123 million). These expenses are presented in the following line items:

Line items of the consolidated income statement	For the year ended 31 December			
	2022	2021	2020	
Cost of metal sales	Labour	1	10	45
	Materials and supplies	7	4	5
	Other costs	4	6	5
Cost of other sales	Labour and other costs	3	6	11
General and administrative expenses	Staff costs and other costs	4	11	8
Other operating expenses	Social expenses	18	30	49

The part of the amount paid for the year ended 31 December 2022 included capital expenditures of USD1 million (for the year ended 31 December 2021: USD3 million and for the year ended 31 December 2020: USD12 million). The change in inventory balances and prepayments for future supplies amounted to USD (16) million (for the year ended 31 December 2021: USD (2) million and for the year ended 31 December 2020: USD22 million).

OVERALL IMPACT OF RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES ON THE GROUP'S FINANCIAL POSITION AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

These consolidated financial statements provide the management's point of view on the current business environment in the Russian Federation impacting the Group's operations and financial position. The Group's management is making every effort to mitigate the risks associated with the economic restrictions imposed and COVID-19 pandemic

and based on the assessment of the current situation doesn't expect a significant adverse impact on the financial position and financial results of the Group for at least 12 months after 31 December 2022. The actual impact of the future business environment may differ from the management's assessment.

The management will continue to monitor the situation closely and implement necessary measures to respond to possible adverse events as they occur.



35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital in order to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maximise the return to shareholders through the optimisation of debt (long and short-term borrowings) and equity (share capital and retained earnings) structure.

Management of the Group regularly reviews its level of leverage calculated as the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to ensure that it is in line with the Group's financial policy aimed at preserving investment grade credit ratings.

At 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020 the Company maintains credit ratings from Russian rating agency Expert RA at RUAAA investment grade level.

Financial risk factors and risk management structure

In the normal course of its operations, the Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group has an explicit risk management structure aligned with internal control and analysis procedures that enable it to assess, evaluate and monitor the Group's exposure to financial risks, including their change due to the current economic situation and imposition of restrictive economic measures.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk relates to changes in interest rates that could adversely impact the financial results of the Group. The Group's interest rate risk arises from loans and borrowings with floating interest rates.

In order to mitigate and manage the risk, the Group carries out arrangements to maintain the balanced structure of debt portfolio which includes loans and borrowings with fixed and floating interest rates. The Group also considers this risk factor together with changes in the macroeconomic environment, particularly economic growth and increase in commodity prices, which is normally associated with higher base rates.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Central Bank changed its key interest rate several times following restrictive measures imposed by the USA, the EU and other countries and changes in key macroeconomic parameters, such as inflation rate and rouble exchange rate. The key interest rate was increased to 20% in the end of February, followed by a gradual decrease to 7.5% by the end of December. There were no significant fluctuations during 2021 and 2020.

At 31 December 2022, the amount of loans and borrowings of the Group with the rate linked to the key interest rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation is 15% of the total amount of loans and borrowings (see Note 24). The negative impact of the temporary increase in the key interest rate and the strengthening of the rouble starting the second quarter of the current year on the amount of the Group's interest expenses was not significant.

Management believes that the Group's exposure to the interest rate risk is acceptable.

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being actively implemented globally, including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). The Group monitors market developments and manages transition to alternative rates. The Group's

unsecured US dollar-denominated floating rate loans use USD LIBOR1M rates, which according to current plans will cease to be published after 30 June 2023. The Group signed amendments to certain loan agreements to replace LIBOR rate with the alternative rate – Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (Term SOFR) not later than USD LIBOR publication stop date and intends to switch the remaining loan agreements with floating interest rates to the alternative rates during 2023, not later than LIBOR rates publication stop date.

CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk relates to changes in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument denominated in foreign currency because of changes in exchange rates.

The major part of the Group's revenues and related trade accounts receivable are denominated in US dollars, while expenditure is primarily denominated in Russian roubles and therefore the Group is exposed to fluctuations of the USD exchange rate. Currency risk arising from other currencies is assessed by management of the Group as immaterial.

Restrictive measures imposed by the USA, the EU and some other countries with respect to the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and Russia's international reserves as well as the counter-measures of the Russian government and the Central Bank relating to capital flows controls and currency control led to an increased volatility of the rouble exchange rate. During the year ended 31 December 2022, the RUB/USD exchange rate ranged from 51.16 roubles for 1 US Dollar to 120.38 roubles for 1 US Dollar. Taking into account the exchange rates at 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Group preserves its financial stability.

The currency risk is managed by analysis of currency position, efficiency control of currency exchange operations and the best possible matching of cash inflows and cash outflows denominated in the same currency, although the restrictive measures and Russia's respective counter-measures limit the efficiency and availability of the above mentioned instruments of the Group currency risk management.

If necessary, the Group uses derivative financial instruments primarily cross-currency interest rate swaps to reduce exposure to currency risk by balancing revenue cash flows denominated in US dollars and liabilities denominated in Russian roubles.

The carrying amount of cross-currency interest rate swaps is presented in Note 30. At 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020,

the carrying amounts of monetary assets and liabilities, excluding cross-currency interest rate swaps, denominated in foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the individual Group entities were as follows:

	At 31 December 2022			At 31 December 2021			At 31 December 2020		
	USD	CNY	Other currencies	USD	CNY	Other currencies	USD	CNY	Other currencies
Cash and cash equivalents	1,169	266	70	2,811	18	41	4,940	66	63
Trade and other receivables	1,425	–	134	792	–	35	638	–	15
Other assets	22	–	53	55	–	20	32	–	12
Total assets	2,616	266	257	3,658	18	96	5,610	66	90
Trade and other payables	761	3	63	353	–	122	277	–	106
Loans and borrowings	7,798	1,265	20	9,862	–	24	9,055	–	30
Lease liabilities	12	–	11	107	–	15	114	–	22
Other liabilities	7	–	8	23	–	–	16	–	2
Total liabilities	8,578	1,268	102	10,345	–	161	9,462	–	160

Given that the Group exposure to the currency risk for the USD- and CNY-denominated monetary

liabilities is offset by the revenue from metal sales denominated in USD, as well as the high correlation of the CNY

and the USD, management believes that the Group's exposure to the currency risk is at an acceptable level.



THE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF INTEREST RATE AND CURRENCY RISKS

	Increase/(decrease) of profit before tax for the year ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Interest rate risk			
1 p.p. USD rate increase impact	(45)	(35)	(34)
1 p.p. RUB rate increase impact	(17)	(8)	(18)
1 p.p. CNY rate increase impact	(7)	-	-
Currency risk			
USD20% strengthening against RUB	(1,261)	(1,421)	(1,034)
CNY 20% strengthening against RUB	(200)	4	13

The sensitivity analysis is prepared including cross-currency interest rate swap effects and assuming that the amount of loans and borrowings at floating rates outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding for the whole reporting period.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk means that a debtor will default on its contractual obligations as they fall due resulting in a financial loss to the Group. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, uncollateralised trade and other receivables, as well as loans issued.

The Group mitigates the credit risk through its allocation to a large number of counterparties and respective credit limits approval based on counterparties' financial position analysis and uses, if possible, trade financing and insurance instruments, bank guarantees and documentary forms of settlement.

To analyse counterparty solvency, the Group uses information from credit rating agencies about the counterparty's assigned credit ratings and projections for its changes; should such information be lacking, financial stability and overall creditworthiness is assessed

by calculating financial indicators and analysing the counterparty's financial statements for several reporting periods.

The outstanding balances of five financial institutions and five largest customers are presented below. At 31 December 2022 credit rating of Russian banks according to the national scale Expert RA was not lower than RUAAA and of international banks on the international Fitch scale was not lower than A (at 31 December 2021: was not lower than BB+ on the Fitch scale and at 31 December 2020: was not lower than BB+ on the Fitch scale).

	Outstanding balance at 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents			
Bank A	510	1,548	2,512
Bank B	366	902	800
Bank C	258	572	712
Bank D	204	541	170
Bank E	88	405	160
Other	456	1,579	837
Total	1,882	5,547	5,191

	Outstanding balance at 31 December		
	2022	2021	2020
Trade and other receivables			
Customer A	163	149	108
Customer B	160	24	32
Customer C	47	19	26
Customer D	38	18	21
Customer E	34	13	21
Other	404	245	329
Total	846	468	537

Management of the Group believes that the credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables is at an acceptable level due to the high credit rating of the banks where these cash and cash equivalents are placed, as well as the implementation of measures to manage the credit risk associated with counterparties the Group interacts with.

The revision of the set of working capital management instruments and other changes in terms of financing of the Group's transactions with its customers led to a longer cash collection cycle and an increase in the accounts receivable. At 31 December 2022, the Group does not expect a significant increase in expected credit losses on receivables and other financial assets.

The Group is not economically dependent on a limited number of customers because the majority of its products are metals traded on the global commodity markets.

Information on sales to the Group's customers is presented below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2022		For the year ended 31 December 2021		For the year ended 31 December 2020	
	Revenue USD million	%	Revenue USD million	%	Revenue USD million	%
Largest customer	1,950	12	3,431	19	2,541	16
Next 9 largest customers	5,861	35	6,169	35	5,596	36
Total 10 largest customers	7,811	47	9,600	54	8,137	52
Remaining customers	9,065	53	8,252	46	7,408	48
Total	16,876	100	17,852	100	15,545	100



The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk for financial assets:

	Note	At 31 December		
		2022	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	20	1,882	5,547	5,191
Derivative financial instruments (assets)	16	42	10	1
Loans and other long-term receivables	16	100	59	113
Trade and other receivables (excluding trade receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss)	19	283	220	198
Cover for irrevocable letters of credit	15	–	–	14
Bank deposits not included in cash and cash equivalents	16	11	46	11

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to settle all liabilities as they fall due.

The Group's centralised treasury regularly monitors forecasted and actual cash flows and analyses the repayment schedules to take timely and appropriate measures in order to minimise potential adverse effects, including through liquidity management and proactive loan portfolio management aimed at minimising the amount of short-term debt and maintaining the weighted average term of the loan portfolio at an acceptable level.

Current liquidity management involves detailed budgeting procedures, as well as analysis and structuring of a daily payment position for a 30-day period. The payment position is calculated separately for each currency and bank account. In addition to the continuous analysis of the payment position, at least three times a month the Group updates its rolling cash flow forecast model with a horizon of up to 12 months.

The Group manages liquidity risk by creating a reserve of liquid funds and maintaining a portfolio of committed credit facilities and overdrafts from a number of banks at a level sufficient to cover possible revenue fluctuations taking into account market risks.

In particular, the Group had available committed credit facilities and overdrafts to finance its day-to-day liquidity requirements of USD2,788 million at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: USD3,500 million and 31 December 2020: USD3,313 million).

The Group continues its activities on the expansion of credit limits capacity and diversification of its portfolio of committed and treasury credit lines from the biggest Russian banks. The Group considers all available options for raising financing on the Russian market and holds negotiations with international financial institutions as part of proactive debt portfolio management in order to optimise the average duration of the debt portfolio and avoid excess concentration of debt payments.

In accordance with the granted government licence on foreign currency payments of debt and interest to foreign creditors, the Group continues to service its debt in compliance with the terms of respective loan or bonds facilities, including timing and currency of payments.

In September 2022, the consent of the holders of all 5 Eurobond issues of the Group was obtained to amend the transaction documentation, according to which the Company received the right to make payments to holders of Eurobonds in Russian depositories, bypassing a foreign paying agent, which allowed to (a) ensure compliance with the requirements of Russian legislation and (b) continue payments to foreign depositories through a payment agent.

The following table shows the maturity profile of the Group's borrowings, lease liabilities and derivative instruments (maturity profiles for trade and other payables are presented in Note 28) based on contractual undiscounted payments, including interest

	At 31 December 2022	Total	Due in the first year	Due in the second year	Due in the third year	Due in the fourth year	Due in the fifth year	Due thereafter
Fixed rate bank loans and borrowings								
Principal		4,022	1,000	1,105	1,417	500	–	–
Interest		387	155	134	84	14	–	–
		4,409	1,155	1,239	1,501	514	–	–
Floating rate bank loans and borrowings								
Principal		7,488	3,303	2,084	1,675	414	7	5
Interest		480	240	147	80	13	–	–
		7,968	3,543	2,231	1,755	427	7	5
Lease liabilities								
Lease liabilities		522	63	54	34	23	21	327
Cross-currency interest rate swap								
Payable		375	11	364	–	–	–	–
Receivable		(368)	(23)	(345)	–	–	–	–
		7	(12)	19	–	–	–	–
Total		12,906	4,749	3,543	3,290	964	28	332
	At 31 December 2021	Total	Due in the first year	Due in the second year	Due in the third year	Due in the fourth year	Due in the fifth year	Due thereafter
Fixed rate bank loans and borrowings								
Principal		4,591	1,504	1,000	1,087	500	500	–
Interest		407	193	97	76	27	14	–
		4,998	1,697	1,097	1,163	527	514	–
Floating rate bank loans and borrowings								
Principal		5,676	107	2,166	2,100	614	676	13
Interest		221	88	71	40	14	8	–
		5,897	195	2,237	2,140	628	684	13



At 31 December 2021	Total	Due in the first year	Due in the second year	Due in the third year	Due in the fourth year	Due in the fifth year	Due thereafter
Lease liabilities							
Lease liabilities	279	65	50	45	31	20	68
Cross-currency interest rate swap							
Payable	426	12	12	402	-	-	-
Receivable	(409)	(24)	(24)	(361)	-	-	-
	17	(12)	(12)	41	-	-	-
Total	11,191	1,945	3,372	3,389	1,186	1,218	81
At 31 December 2020	Total	Due in the first year	Due in the second year	Due in the third year	Due in the fourth year	Due in the fifth year	Due thereafter
Fixed rate bank loans and borrowings							
Principal	4,299	4	1,504	1,000	1,088	500	203
Interest	656	213	203	106	86	36	12
	4,955	217	1,707	1,106	1,174	536	215
Floating rate bank loans and borrowings							
Principal	5,387	7	345	2,558	2,055	400	22
Interest	312	105	103	74	29	1	-
	5,699	112	448	2,632	2,084	401	22
Lease liabilities							
Lease liabilities	288	61	61	48	41	26	51
Cross-currency interest rate swap							
Payable	1,364	938	12	12	402	-	-
Receivable	(1,305)	(893)	(24)	(24)	(364)	-	-
	59	45	(12)	(12)	38	-	-
Total	11,001	435	2,204	3,774	3,337	963	288

Reconciliation of changes in liabilities and cash flows from financing activities:

	Loans and borrowings	Lease liabilities	Derivatives financial instruments (liabilities)	Total
Balance at 1 January 2020	9,620	224	(101)	9,743
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	2,903	-	-	2,903
Repayments of loans and borrowings	(2,552)	-	-	(2,552)
Payments of lease liabilities	-	(46)	-	(46)
Proceeds on exchange of flows under cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	-	38	38
Changes from financing cash flows	351	(46)	38	343
Other non-cash changes:				
Recognition of lease liabilities	-	90	-	90
Changes in fair value of the cross-currency interest rate swap	-	-	182	182
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(321)	(6)	17	(310)
Borrowing costs and amortisation of loans at effective interest rate	(16)	-	-	(16)
Balance at 31 December 2020	9,634	262	136	10,032
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	1,000	-	-	1,000
Repayments of loans and borrowings	(415)	-	-	(415)
Payments of lease liabilities	-	(55)	-	(55)
Proceeds on exchange of flows under cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	-	4	4
Changes from financing cash flows	585	(55)	4	534
Other non-cash changes:				
Recognition of lease liabilities	-	37	-	37
Changes in fair value of the cross-currency interest rate swap	-	-	(68)	(68)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(4)	(9)	-	(13)
Borrowing costs and amortisation of loans at effective interest rate	11	-	-	11
Balance at 31 December 2021	10,226	235	72	10,533
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	9,104	-	-	9,104
Repayments of loans and borrowings	(7,775)	-	-	(7,775)
Payments of lease liabilities	-	(50)	-	(50)



	Loans and borrowings	Lease liabilities	Derivatives financial instruments (liabilities)	Total
Payments on exchange of flows under cross-currency interest rate swaps	–	–	(19)	(19)
Changes from financing cash flows	1,329	(50)	(19)	1,260
Other non-cash changes:				
Recognition of lease liabilities	–	169	–	169
Changes in fair value of the cross-currency interest rate swap	–	–	18	18
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	153	(17)	(4)	132
Changes arising from disposal of subsidiaries	–	(96)	–	(96)
Borrowing costs and amortisation of loans at effective interest rate	(224)	–	–	(224)
Other	–	(8)	–	(8)
Balance at 31 December 2022	11,484	233	67	11,784

Interest payable on loans and borrowings and lease liabilities (Note 25) arising from financing activities

is short-term and is paid within 12 months from the date of accrual.

36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments that are measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition, are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 of fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which their fair value is observable as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The management believes that the carrying value of financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents (Note 20), other financial assets (Note 16), trade and other receivables except for trade and other receivables at fair value through profit or loss (Note 19), trade and other payables (Note 28) and lease liabilities (Note 25) either approximates to their fair value or may not significantly differ from it. The fair value of trade and other receivables at fair value through profit or loss, as well as the level of the fair value hierarchy and the method of measuring are disclosed in Note 19.

At 31 December 2020 other current liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss included a liability on the execution of a put option held by owners of 13.3% non-controlling interest in the share capital in LLC "GRK "Bystrinskoye" in the amount of USD428 million.

Since the non-controlling interest owners did not exercise their right under the put option before its expiry date of 31 December 2021, the Group derecognised the liability on the execution of the put option as at 31 December 2021. The Group presented derecognition of the liability directly in the consolidated statement of changes in equity as Other effects related to transactions with non-controlling interest owners in the amount of USD490 million, which was its fair value at 31 December 2021 immediately before derecognition. The fair value of the liability at all applicable dates was determined based on the discounted cash flows of LLC "GRK "Bystrinskoye" less its net debt taking into account the amount of working capital at the reporting date and with the relevant discount reflecting the non-controlling ownership interest. The fair value estimate is within Level 3 of fair value hierarchy. The most

significant estimates and assumptions used in determination of the fair value were as follows:

- Future cash flows were forecast up to 2044 based on budgeted amounts, taking into account actual results for the previous years as well as capital expenditure budgets;
- Prices for metal concentrates and iron ore were estimated by the Group's management using consensus forecasts for commodity prices;
- Metals concentrate (copper and iron ore concentrate) production and sales forecast was based on production reports available at the reporting

date and the life of mine plan taking into account the current production capacity and current estimates of metal content in ore reserves;

- The inflation and exchange rate forecasts were based on Oxford Economics data consistent with a consensus forecast of investment banks. Forecast for exchange rate was made based on expected RUB and USD inflation indices;
- An after-tax nominal RUB discount rate of 13.9% at 31 December 2021 (31 December 2020: 13.8%) was estimated by reference

to the weighted average cost of capital and the management's estimates of the risks specific to the asset.

Change in the fair value of the liability on the execution of the put option for 2021 till the date of derecognition amounted to USD66 million included in the financial costs of the consolidated income statement (31 December 2020: USD262 million). The estimation of fair value of the liability on the execution of the put option was sensitive to changes in the number of key assumptions. The sensitivity analysis at 31 December 2020 is disclosed in the table below:

Increase in fair value of the liability on the execution of the put option	Change of parameters			
	Decrease in discount rate by 1 p.p.	Weakening of RUB/USD exchange rate by 10%	Increase of copper price by 10%	Increase of gold price by 10%
At 31 December 2020	25	70	37	36

The information below presents financial instruments not measured at fair value, including loans and borrowings (Note 24), trade and other long-term payables (Note 28).

	At 31 December 2022		At 31 December 2021		At 31 December 2020	
	Carrying value	Fair value Level 1	Carrying value	Fair value Level 1	Carrying value	Fair value Level 1
Fixed rate bonds	4,156	3,323	4,574	4,639	4,277	4,512
Total bonds	4,156	3,323	4,574	4,639	4,277	4,512
	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2
Floating rate loans	6,766	6,535	5,648	5,439	5,349	5,309
Fixed rate loans	–	–	4	4	8	8
Fixed rate bonds	562	562	–	–	–	–
Total loans	7,328	7,097	5,652	5,443	5,357	5,317
	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2
Trade and other long-term payables	56	56	55	55	32	32
Total trade and other long-term payables	56	56	55	55	32	32



The fair value of financial liabilities presented in the table above is determined as follows:

- the fair value of corporate bonds (Level 1 of fair value hierarchy) was determined as their market price at the reporting dates;

- the fair value of floating rate and fixed rate loans and borrowings and corporate bonds (Level 2 of fair value hierarchy) at 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020 was determined as the present value of future cash flows (principal and interest), discounted at the market interest rates, which are determined as of the reporting date based

- on the currency of a loan, its expected maturity and credit risks attributable to the Group;
- the fair value of trade and other long-term payables at 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020 was determined as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the best management estimate of market interest rates.

37. INVESTMENTS IN SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries by operating segments	Country	Nature of business	Effective % held		
			31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
GMK Group					
JSC "Norilsky Kombinat"	Russian Federation	Rental of property	100	100	100
JSC "Norilskgazprom"	Russian Federation	Gas extraction	100	100	100
JSC "Norilsktransgaz"	Russian Federation	Gas transportation	100	100	100
JSC "NTEK"	Russian Federation	Electricity production and distribution	100	100	100
LLC "ZSC"	Russian Federation	Construction	100	100	100
LLC "Norilsknickelremont"	Russian Federation	Repairs	100	100	100
LLC "Norilskiy obespechivaushiy complex"	Russian Federation	Production of spare parts	100	100	100
South Cluster					
LLC "Medvezhyi ruchey"	Russian Federation	Ore mining and processing	100	100	100
KGMK Group					
JSC "Kolskaya GMK"	Russian Federation	Mining and metallurgy	100	100	100
LLC "Pechengastroy"	Russian Federation	Repairs	100	100	100
Norilsk Nickel Harjavalta					
Norilsk Nickel Harjavalta OY	Finland	Metallurgy	100	100	100

Subsidiaries by operating segments	Country	Nature of business	Effective % held		
			31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
GRK Bystrinskoye					
LLC "GRK "Bystrinskoye"	Russian Federation	Ore mining and processing	50.01	50.01	50.01
LLC "Vostokgeologiya"	Russian Federation	Geological works and construction	100	100	100
Other non-metallurgical					
Metal Trade Overseas A.G.	Switzerland	Distribution	100	100	100
Norilsk Nickel (Asia) Limited	Hong Kong	Distribution	100	100	100
Norilsk Nickel Metal Trade (Shanghai)	China	Distribution	100	100	100
Norilsk Nickel USA, Inc.	USA	Distribution	100	100	100
LLC "Institut Gypronickel"	Russian Federation	Research	100	100	100
JSC "TTK"	Russian Federation	Supplier of fuel	100	100	100
JSC "ERP"	Russian Federation	River shipping operations	100	100	100
LLC "Aeroport Norilsk"	Russian Federation	Airport	100	100	100
JSC "AK "NordStar"	Russian Federation	Air company	-	100	100
Joint operations by operating segments					
	Country	Nature of business	Effective % held		
			31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Other mining					
Nkomati Nickel Mine	Republic of South Africa	Ore mining and processing	50	50	50



GLOSSARY

Anode. Crude metal (nickel or copper) obtained from anode smelting and fed for electrolytic refining (electrolysis) whereby it is dissolved.

Refinement. The process of extracting high purity precious metals through their separation and removal of impurities.

Rich ores. Ores with high sulphide content (over 70%) and the following metal grades: 2–5% for nickel, 2–25% for copper, and 5–100 g/t for platinum group metals.

Probable ore reserves. Estimated based on the economically mineable part of indicated and, in some circumstances, measured mineral resources, including possible dilution and losses during mining operations.

Disseminated ores. Ores containing 5% to 30% sulphides, with the following metal grades: 0.2–1.5% for nickel, 0.3–2% for copper, and 2–10 g/t for platinum group metals.

Leaching. Selective dissolution of one or several components of the processed solid material in organic solvents or water solutions of inorganic substances. Kinds of leaching: acid leaching (leaching with acids as reagents), chlorine leaching.

Proven ore reserves. Estimated based on the economically mineable part of measured mineral resources, including possible dilution and losses during mining operations.

Metal extraction. The ratio between the quantity of a component extracted from the source material and its quantity in the source material (as a percentage or a fraction).

Cathode. Pure metal (nickel or copper) obtained as a result of electrolytic refining of anodes.

Cake. Solid residue from filtering pulp during leaching of ores, concentrates or metallurgical intermediates, and purification of processing solutions.

Conversion. Oxidation process to turn matte into converter matte (in smelting copper-nickel concentrates) or blister copper (in smelting copper concentrates) and remove slag (carbon, sulphur, iron and other impurities).

Concentrate. A product of ore concentration with a high grade of the extracted mineral, which gives its name to the concentrate (copper, nickel, etc.).

Cuprous ores. Ores containing 20% to 70% sulphides, with the following metal grades: 0.2–2.5% for nickel, 1.0–15.0% for copper, 5–50 g/t for platinum group metals.

Roasting. Heating ore to high temperatures to trigger chemical changes that enable subsequent metal recovery processes.

Concentration. Artificial improvement of metallurgical feedstock mineral grades by removal of a major portion of waste rock not containing any valuable minerals.

Oxide. A compound of a chemical element with oxygen.

Tailings pit. A complex of hydraulic structures used to receive and store mineral waste / tailings.

Vanyukov furnace. An autogenous smelter for processing concentrates, where smelting is performed in a bath of

slag and matte, with intensive injection of air-oxygen mixture. The heat from oxidation reactions is actively used in the process.

Flash smelter. An autogenous smelter for processing dry concentrates, where the smelted substance is finely ground feedstock mixed with a gaseous oxidiser (air, oxygen), which holds melted metal particles suspended. The heat from oxidation reactions is actively used in the process.

Pyrrhotite concentrate. By-product of copper-nickel ore concentration.

Smelting. Pyrometallurgical process carried out at temperatures that ensure complete melting of the processed material.

Sublevel caving. An underground mining method in which ore blocks are developed from top to bottom via sublevels, and ore is extracted by blasting or causing sublevels to cave in. The voids formed after extraction get filled with fractured rock.

Pulp. A mixture of finely ground rock with water or a water solution.

Ore. Natural minerals containing metals or their compounds in economically valuable amounts and forms.

Mine. A mining location for extraction of ores.

Thickening. Separation of liquid (water) and solid particles in dispersion systems (pulp, suspension, colloid) based on natural gravity settling of solid particles in settlers and thickeners, or centrifugal settling of solid particles in hydrocyclones.

Metal grade. The ratio between the weight of metal in the dry material and the total dry weight of the material expressed as a percentage or grammes per tonne (g/t).

Sulphides. Compounds of metals and sulphur.

Drying. Removal of moisture from concentrates performed in designated drying furnaces (to a moisture level below 9%).

Tolling agreement. An agreement to process foreign feedstock with subsequent shipping of finished product. The feedstock and end product are exempt from customs duties.

Converter matte. A metallurgical intermediate produced as a result of matte conversion. Depending on the chemical composition, the following types of converter matte are distinguished: copper, nickel and copper-nickel.

Filtration. The process of reducing the moisture level of the pulp by forcing it through a porous medium.

Flotation. A concentration process where specific mineral particles suspended within the pulp attach to air bubbles. Poorly wetttable mineral particles attach to the air bubbles and rise through the suspension to the top of the pulp, producing foam, while well wetttable mineral particles do not attach to the bubbles and remain in the pulp. This is how the minerals are separated.

Tailings. Waste materials left over after concentration processes and containing mostly waste rock with a minor amount of valuable minerals.

Ore mixture. A mixture of materials in certain proportions needed to achieve the required chemical composition of the end product.

Slag. Melted or solid substance with a varying composition that covers the surface of a liquid product during metallurgical processes (resulting from ore mixture melting, melted intermediate processing and metal refining) and includes waste rock, fluxes, fuel ash, metal sulphides and oxides, and products of interaction between the processed materials and lining of melting units.

Sludge. Powder product containing precious metals settling during electrolysis of copper and other metals.

Matte. Intermediate product in the form of an alloy of sulphides of iron and non-ferrous metals with a varying chemical composition. Matte is the main product accumulating precious metals and metal impurities the feedstock contains.

Electrolysis. A series of electrochemical reduction-oxidation reactions at electrodes immersed in an electrolyte as a result of passing of an electric current from an external source.

Electrowinning. Electrodeposition of metal from ores that have been put in solution. Ore or concentrate is leached with agents that dissolve metal-containing minerals or the entire material, so that the metal is deposited on the cathode. The electrolyte is typically reused in the process. The end product is high-purity metal cathode.



Measurement units

Length

1 km	0.6214 mi
1 m	3.2808 ft
1 cm	0.3937 in
1 mi	1.609344 km
1 foot	0.3048 m
1 in	2.54 cm

Area

1 sq m	10.7639 sq ft
1 sq km	0.3861 sq mi
1	2.4710 acres
1 sq ft	0.09290304 sq m
1 sq m	2.589988 sq km
1 acre	0.4046873 ha

Weight

1 kg	2.2046 lb
1 metric tonne	1,000 kg
1 short tonne	907.18 kg
1 troy ounce	31.1035 g
1 lb	0.4535924 kg
1 g	0.03215075 oz t

Currency exchange rates in 2020–2022

Index

	2020	2021	2022
Average rate Russian Rouble / US Dollar	72.15	73.65	68.55
Average effective rate Russian Rouble / US Dollar (for CAPEX)	73.15	73.42	66.96



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Disclaimer

The information herein relies on the data available to MMC Norilsk Nickel as at the date of this Annual Report.

After this Annual Report was prepared, the Company's operations, forecasts and descriptions of the «current situation», and the report content may have been affected by external or other factors, including the escalation of the geopolitical conflict in Ukraine, sanctions imposed by the United States of America, the European Union, the United Kingdom and other nations against the Russian Federation, Russian individuals and legal entities, Russian Federation's response to sanctions, economic and other measures introduced to maintain the economic and financial stability of the Russian Federation, the COVID-19 pandemic and other factors beyond the Company's control. In particular, the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and other nations have imposed export controls against the Russian Federation that restrict, among other things, supply of industrial equipment to the Russian Federation. These export controls may have a negative impact on the manufacturing capabilities of MMC Norilsk Nickel, should it be unable to purchase and deliver equipment to the Russian Federation.

The Annual Report discloses the Company's short-, medium-, and long-term goals and plans. All plans and intentions outlined in this Annual Report are provisional and subject, among other things, to a number of economic, political and legal factors, including the factors mentioned above, beyond Nornickel's control.

Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties as they refer to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of the Company's future operational and financial performance, and actual results of the Company's operations, its financial position, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategy, and the development of the industry in which MMC Norilsk Nickel operates may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this annual report. MMC Norilsk Nickel hereby disclaims any liability for any loss resulting from the use of this annual report, and assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained herein.

Information about market share and other statements regarding the industry in which MMC Norilsk Nickel operates, as well as the Company's position relative to its competitors is based on publicly available information published by other metals and mining companies or obtained from trade and business organisations and associations. Such data and statements have not been independently verified, and the financial and operating performance metrics of MMC Norilsk Nickel's competitors used to assess and compare positions may have been calculated differently from the method used by MMC Norilsk Nickel.

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