
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

**REPORT OF A FOREIGN ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-16 OR 15D-16
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For August 16, 2018

QIWI plc

12-14 Kennedy Ave.
Kennedy Business Centre, 2nd Floor, Office 203
1087 Nicosia Cyprus
(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):

EXHIBIT 99.1 TO THIS REPORT ON FORM 6-K IS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THE REGISTRATION STATEMENTS ON FORM S-8 (FILE NO. 333-190918; FILE NO. 333-212441) OF QIWI PLC AND IN THE OUTSTANDING PROSPECTUS CONTAINED IN SUCH REGISTRATION STATEMENTS.

Exhibits

- 99.1 “QIWI Announces Second Quarter 2018 Financial Results” press release dated August 16, 2018
- 99.2 Interim condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited) of QIWI plc for the six months ended June 30, 2018
- 99.3 Acknowledgment Letter of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

QIWI PLC (Registrant)

Date: August 16, 2018

By: /s/ Alexander Karavaev
Alexander Karavaev
Chief Financial Officer



QIWI Announces Second Quarter 2018 Financial Results

*Second Quarter Total Adjusted Net Revenue Increases 54% to RUB 4,510 Million and Adjusted Net Profit Decreases 19% to RUB 872 Million or RUB 14.22 per diluted share
QIWI revises 2018 Guidance*

NICOSIA, CYPRUS – August 16, 2018 – QIWI plc (NASDAQ: QIWI) (MOEX: QIWI) (“QIWI” or the “Company”) today announced results for the second quarter ended June 30, 2018.

Second Quarter 2018 Operating and Financial Highlights

- Total Adjusted Net Revenue increased 54% to RUB 4,510 million (\$71.9 million)
- Payment Services Segment Net Revenue increased 28% to RUB 3,832 million (\$61.1 million)
- Adjusted EBITDA increased 1% to RUB 1,392 million (\$22.2 million)
- Adjusted Net Profit decreased 19% to RUB 872 million (\$13.9 million), or RUB 14.22 per diluted share
- Payment Services Segment Net Profit increased 22% to RUB 2,250 million (\$35.9 million) or RUB 36.67 per diluted share
- Total Payment Services volume increased 21% to RUB 262.8 billion (\$4.2 billion)

“Today I’m excited to share with you our second quarter 2018 results and our robust performance in the first half of 2018. I would like to highlight the continued growth in our core Payment Services segment that demonstrated 28% segment net revenue growth and 22% segment net profit growth in the second quarter 2018 driven by the development of our payment ecosystem and implementation of new projects in our focus market verticals,” said Sergey Solonin, QIWI’s chief executive officer. “We continued to demonstrate strong financial results in the payment services segment, which remains a core part of our business, generating strong cash flows and thus were able to continue investing in our new business lines and projects. We continued to focus on the development and expansion of our Consumer Financial Services segment and our SME business through Tochka multibank service.

I am also pleased to announce that we have reached the final agreements with Otkritie Bank in respect of Tochka and Rocketbank transactions and are currently in the process of completing these transactions.

We see many opportunities for growing our payment services business and creating a wider digital ecosystem and broader service offering through our new projects expanding and penetrating further our focus markets and developing new niches. We continue to see 2018 as a year of investments in our new projects and will continue to focus on executing our strategy and developing our new initiatives.”

The Segment Presentation of the Results of Operations

As of June 30 2018, we distinguish three reportable segments as well as Corporate and Other category, as set below:

- *Payment Services (PS) segment*, which encompasses our virtual distribution services, including QIWI Wallet and other QIWI applications, payment channels and methods; physical distribution, including our kiosks, terminals and other retail points of service, Contact Money Remittance System; and our merchant focused services;
- *Consumer Financial Services (CFS) segment*, which encompasses our consumer lending business SOVEST;
- *Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) segment*, which encompasses Tochka business which is focused on offering a broad range of services for small and medium enterprises; and
- *Corporate and Other (CO) category*, which encompasses expenses associated with the corporate operations of QIWI Group as well as our R&D, projects and emerging business models.

Second Quarter 2018 Results

Adjusted and Segment Net Revenues: Total Adjusted Net Revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 was RUB 4,510 million (\$71.9 million), an increase of 54% compared with RUB 2,934 million in the prior year. The increase was mainly driven by Payment Services and SME Segments Net Revenue growth.

Payment Services Segment Net Revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 was RUB 3,832 million (\$61.1 million), an increase of 28% compared with RUB 2,993 million in the prior year.

PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue was RUB 3,362 million (\$53.6 million), an increase of 36% compared with RUB 2,471 million in the prior year. PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue growth was predominantly driven by a volume growth in the E-commerce and Money Remittance market verticals as well as by an improvement in Payment Average Adjusted Net Revenue Yield.

PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue¹, which is principally composed of revenue from fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments and interest revenue, revenue from overdrafts provided to agents, and advertising, was RUB 470 million (\$7.5 million), a decrease of 10% compared with RUB 521 million in the prior year. PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue decrease in the second quarter was mostly due to the decrease of revenue from advertising and revenue from overdrafts provided to agents.

Fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments for the second quarter ended June 30, 2018 were RUB 326 million (\$5.2 million) compared with RUB 328 million for the corresponding period in the prior year. PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue excluding revenue from fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments decreased 25% compared with the same period in the prior year.

¹ Payment Services Other Adjusted Net Revenue is principally composed of revenue from fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments, interest revenue, revenue from overdrafts provided to agents, rent of space for kiosks, cash and settlement services and advertising related to the Payment Services Segment. It differs from Other Adjusted Net Revenue presented earlier as certain items contributing to interest revenues and other revenues were transferred to Consumer Financial Services Segment or Corporate and other Category. The numbers for the quarter and full year ended December 31, 2016 are presented in the updated methodology for convenience purposes and may differ from the numbers presented earlier.

Payment Services Segment Net Revenue excluding revenue from fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments increased 32% compared with the same period in the prior year.

Small and Medium Enterprises Segment Net Revenue which is composed of revenue from cash and settlement services (mostly associated with the information and technology service agreements with Otkritie Bank related to the operations of the Tochka project) for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 was RUB 597 million (\$9.5 million) compared with nil in the second quarter of the prior year as a result of the launch of operations of the Tochka project and corresponding revenues from information and technology service agreements with Otkritie Bank for providing services to Tochka clients that have their accounts with Otkritie Bank as well as revenues for providing services to Tochka clients that have their accounts with QIWI Bank.

Adjusted EBITDA: For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, Adjusted EBITDA was RUB 1,392 million (\$22.2 million), an increase of 1% compared with RUB 1,376 million in the prior year. Adjusted EBITDA increase was driven by Total Adjusted Net Revenue growth offset by an increase in compensation to employees and related taxes (excluding effect of share based payments) to RUB 914 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 as compared to RUB 339 million for same period in the prior year resulting from a significant personnel increase in connection with the launch of the Tochka project as well as continues hiring for SOVEST to as well as by an increase of SG&A expense as follows. SG&A expense increased due to an increase in: (i) compensation to employees (excluding effect of share based payments) to RUB 777 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 as compared to RUB 417 million for same period in the prior year as a result of significant personnel increase in connection with the launch of the Tochka project as well as continues hiring for SOVEST; (ii) advertising, client acquisition and related expenses to RUB 578 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 as compared to RUB 335 million for same period in the prior year mostly related to SOVEST and Tochka projects; other administrative as well as advisory and audit expenses in the amount of RUB 226 million. Adjusted EBITDA margin (Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of Total Adjusted Net Revenue) was 30.9% for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 compared with 46.9% for the same period in the prior year. Adjusted EBITDA excluding fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments was RUB 1,066 million (\$17.0 million), an increase of 2% compared with RUB 1,048 million for the corresponding period in the prior year. Adjusted EBITDA margin excluding fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments was 25.5% compared with 40.2% for the corresponding period in the prior year.

Adjusted and Segment Net Profit: For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, Adjusted Net Profit was RUB 872 million (\$13.9 million), a decrease of 19% compared with RUB 1,082 million in the prior year. The decrease of Adjusted Net Profit was primarily driven by a net foreign exchange loss² as compared to the net foreign exchange gain in the same period in the prior year as well as increase in income tax expenses. Adjusted Net Profit excluding fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments (net of tax) decreased 25% compared with the prior year.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, Payment Services Segment Net Profit was RUB 2,251 million (\$35.9 million), an increase of 22% compared with RUB 1,843 million in the prior year driven by Payment Services Segment Net Revenue growth and slightly offset by a net foreign exchange loss³ discussed above.

² Foreign exchange gain/loss is calculated as total foreign exchange gain/loss, net recognized in the statement of comprehensive income excluding the effect of foreign exchange gain/loss on June 2014 offering proceed

The Consumer Financial Services Segment Net Loss in the second quarter 2018 was RUB 702 million (\$11.2 million) as compared to a Net Loss of RUB 576 million in the same period of prior year resulting from the expansion of operations of the SOVEST project and associated costs mostly related to consumer acquisition.

The Small and Medium Enterprises Net Loss was RUB 263 million (\$4.2 million) compared to nil in the prior year primarily driven by expenses incurred in connection with the development of the Tochka project.

Corporate and Other Category Net Loss was RUB 413 million (\$6.6 million), an increase of 124% compared with the net loss of RUB 185 million in the prior year primarily driven by expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition and integration of assets of Rocketbank as well as several individually insignificant projects.

Payment Services Other Operating Data: For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, Payment Services Segment payment volume was RUB 262.8 billion (\$4.2 billion), an increase of 21% compared with RUB 216.5 billion in the prior year. The increase in payment volume was driven by growth in E-commerce and Money Remittances market verticals resulting largely from the development of several products for merchants and projects targeting the self-employed market as well as secular growth in our core markets. Payment average adjusted net revenue yield was 1.28%, an increase of 14 bps compared with 1.14% in the prior year primarily due to the higher average net revenue yield in the E-commerce market vertical as well as shift of product mix towards higher yielding E-commerce volumes offset by lower yields in Money Remittances and Financial Services category.

Payment Services Segment Net Revenue Yield was 1.46%, an increase of 8 bps as compared with 1.38% in the prior year. Payment Services Segment Net Revenue Yield excluding the effect of fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments was 1.33%, an increase of 10 bps as compared with the same period in the prior year.

The number of active kiosks and terminals was 152,055 including Contact and Rapida physical points of service, a decrease of 2% compared with the prior year.

The number of active Qiwi Wallet accounts was 20.5 million as of June 30, 2018, an increase of 2.0 million, or 11%, as compared with 18.5 million in the second quarter 2017. The increase was driven mainly by development of consumer and merchant use cases in the core market verticals, network effects as well as increasing convenience and usability of our services.

Consumer Financial Services Other Operating Data: For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, Consumer Financial Services Segment payment volume was RUB 3.2 billion (\$50.6 million).

Recent Developments

Acquisition of assets of Tochka and Rocketbank: In August 2017, we have executed a series of transactions to acquire the brands, software and hardware of Tochka, a digital banking service focused on offering a broad range of services to small and medium businesses and Rocketbank, a digital banking service offering debit cards and deposits to retail customers, from Otkritie Bank.

After the prolonged negotiations with the management of the Otkritie Bank on June 7 2018, QIWI, Otkritie Bank and Tochka management team have signed a partnership and agreed to establish a new entity to develop Tochka business together as a multi-banking platform. Consequently, on July 4 2018, JCS Tochka was established. We believe that the establishment and launch of JCS Tochka will be concluded in the next few months and the joint venture will consequently commence its business operations.

Further, in July 2018 we have reached the final agreements on the Rocketbank transaction. In accordance with these agreements, we have started the process of transferring Rocketbank customers to QIWI bank on July 25, 2018. We aim to conclude the transfer of Rocketbank customers, personnel and business processes to QIWI by the end of 2018 and expect to fully consolidate Rocketbank business as part of QIWI Group thereof.

Dividend: Throughout 2017, we have been heavily investing in our new project SOVEST and we anticipate that we will continue to bear significant costs related to the SOVEST project and certain other projects including Tochka and Rocketbank projects that we are developing now or plan to develop in the future. Thus, starting from the third quarter 2017 our Board of Directors have taken a decision to refrain from paying dividends. While long-term we remain committed to distributing all excess cash to our shareholders, the commencement of dividend distribution within the period of twelve months since the decision has been taken is unlikely.

2018 Guidance³

QIWI upgrades its Total Adjusted Net Revenue, Payment Services Segment Net Revenue and Payment Services Segment Net Profit guidance in respect of 2018 outlook:

- Total Adjusted Net Revenue is expected to increase by 26% to 32% over 2017;
- Payment Services Segment Net Revenue is expected to increase by 18% to 22% over 2017;
- Payment Services Segment Net Profit is expected to increase by 12% to 17% over 2017;

While guidance in respect to Adjusted Net Profit is downgraded:

- Adjusted Net Profit is expected to decline by 25% to 15% over 2017.

Given that during the first half of 2018 we have reached the final agreements with Otkritie Bank regarding the Tochka and Rocketbank transactions, we include in our guidance for 2018 the anticipated effect of these projects on our financial results for full year 2018.

³ Guidance is provided in Russian rubles

Earnings Conference Call and Audio Webcast

QIWI will host a conference call to discuss second quarter 2018 financial results today at 8:30 a.m. ET. Hosting the call will be Sergey Solonin, chief executive officer, and Alexander Karavaev, chief financial officer. The conference call can be accessed live over the phone by dialing +1 (877) 407-3982 or for international callers by dialing +1 (201) 493-6780. A replay will be available at 11:30 a.m. ET and can be accessed by dialing +1 (844) 512-2921 or +1 (412) 317-6671 for international callers; the pin number is 13681979. The replay will be available until Thursday, August 23, 2018. The call will be webcast live from the Company's website at <https://www.qiwi.ru> under the Corporate Investor Relations section or directly at <http://investor.qiwi.com/>.

About QIWI plc.

QIWI is a leading provider of next generation payment and financial services in Russia and the CIS. It has an integrated proprietary network that enables payment services across online, mobile and physical channels. It has deployed over 20.5 million virtual wallets, over 152,000 kiosks and terminals, and enabled merchants and customers to accept and transfer over RUB 83 billion cash and electronic payments monthly connecting over 47 million consumers using its network at least once a month. QIWI's consumers can use cash, stored value and other electronic payment methods in order and pay for goods and services or transfer money across virtual or physical environments interchangeably.

Forward-Looking Statements

This press release includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of, and subject to the protection of, the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including, without limitation, statements regarding expected total adjusted net revenue, adjusted net profit and net revenue yield, dividend payments, payment volume growth, growth of physical and virtual distribution channels, trends in each of our market verticals and statements regarding the development of our Consumer Financial Services segment, including, in particular, the development of our SOVEST project as well as other new projects. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of QIWI plc. to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Various factors that could cause actual future results and other future events to differ materially from those estimated by management include, but are not limited to, the macroeconomic conditions of the Russian Federation and in each of the international markets in which we operate, competition, a decline in net revenue yield, regulation, QIWI’s ability to grow physical and virtual distribution channels, QIWI’s ability to expand geographically and other risks identified under the Caption “Risk Factors” in QIWI’s Annual Report on Form 20-F and in other reports QIWI files with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. QIWI undertakes no obligation to revise any forward-looking statements or to report future events that may affect such forward-looking statements unless QIWI is required to do so by law.

Contact

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QIWI plc.
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(in millions)

	As of December 31, 2017 (audited)	As of June 30, 2018 (unaudited)	As of June 30, 2018 (unaudited)
	RUB	RUB	USD (1)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	724	1,004	16
Goodwill and other intangible assets	10,807	10,667	170
Investments in joint venture	832	823	13
Long-term debt instruments	1,100	497	8
Long-term loans	164	221	4
Other non-current assets	64	78	1
Deferred tax assets	245	174	3
Total non-current assets	13,936	13,464	215
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9,648	7,301	116
Short-term loans	1,691	3,221	51
Short-term debt instruments	704	1,428	23
Prepaid income tax	187	194	3
Cash and cash equivalents(2)	18,406	20,486	326
Other current assets	458	559	9
Total current assets	31,094	33,189	529
Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	29	921	15
Total assets	45,059	47,574	758
Equity and liabilities			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	1	1	0
Additional paid-in capital	1,876	1,876	30
Share premium	12,068	12,068	192
Other reserve	1,462	1,622	26
Retained earnings	5,715	7,367	117
Translation reserve	(2)	255	4
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	21,120	23,189	370
Non-controlling interests	37	30	0
Total equity	21,157	23,219	370
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term customer accounts	—	186	3
Other non-current liabilities	10	1	0
Deferred tax liabilities	826	739	12
Total non-current liabilities	836	926	15
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19,599	18,400	293
Amounts due to customers and amounts due to banks	3,182	4,688	75
VAT and other taxes payable	198	278	4
Income tax payable	32	34	1
Other current liabilities	51	29	0
Total current liabilities	23,062	23,429	373
Liabilities directly associated with the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale	4	—	—
Total equity and liabilities	45,059	47,574	758

- (1) Calculated using a ruble to U.S. dollar exchange rate of RUB 62.7565 to U.S. \$1.00, which was the official exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation as of June 30, 2018.
- (2) Cash and cash equivalents presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2017 does not reconcile with the cash and cash equivalents presented in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for twelve months ended December 31, 2017 due to the cash balances classified as part of the assets held for sale.

QIWI plc.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
(in millions, except per share data)

	Three months ended (unaudited)		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
	RUB	RUB	USD(1)
Revenue	4,790	6,992	111
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	2,215	3,420	55
Selling general and administrative expenses	1,221	2,223	35
Depreciation and amortization	200	208	3
Credit loss expense	38	38	1
Impairment of intangible assets	—	9	0
Profit from operations	1,116	1,094	17
Other income and expenses, net	4	(65)	(1)
Foreign exchange gain	342	480	8
Foreign exchange loss	(193)	(354)	(6)
Interest income and expenses, net	11	5	0
Profit before tax	1,280	1,160	18
Income tax expense	(204)	(220)	(4)
Net profit	1,076	940	15
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent	1,070	929	15
Non-controlling interests	6	11	0
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	74	259	4
Total comprehensive income net of tax	1,150	1,199	19
attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent	1,144	1,188	19
Non-controlling interests	6	11	0
Earnings per share:			
Basic profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	17.64	15.23	0.24
Diluted profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	17.51	15.14	0.24

(1) Calculated using a ruble to U.S. dollar exchange rate of RUB 62.7565 to U.S. \$1.00, which was the official exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation as of June 30, 2018.

QIWI plc.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
(in millions, except per share data)

	Six months ended (unaudited)		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
	RUB	RUB	USD(1)
Revenue	9,402	13,386	213
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	4,304	6,515	104
Selling general and administrative expenses	2,282	4,041	64
Depreciation and amortization	409	402	6
Credit loss expense	36	125	2
Impairment of intangible assets	—	23	0
Profit from operations	2,371	2,280	36
Other income and expenses, net	(8)	(89)	(1)
Foreign exchange gain	214	494	8
Foreign exchange loss	(301)	(377)	(6)
Interest income and expenses, net	7	12	0
Profit before tax	2,283	2,320	37
Income tax expense	(389)	(442)	(7)
Net profit	1,894	1,878	30
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent	1,883	1,860	30
Non-controlling interests	11	18	0
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(70)	257	4
Total comprehensive income net of tax	1,824	2,135	34
attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent	1,813	2,117	34
Non-controlling interests	11	18	0
Earnings per share:			
Basic profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	31.06	30.49	0.49
Diluted profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	30.84	30.31	0.48

(1) Calculated using a ruble to U.S. dollar exchange rate of RUB 62.7565 to U.S. \$1.00, which was the official exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation as of June 30, 2018.

QIWI plc.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(in millions)

	Six months ended (unaudited)		
	June 30, 2017 RUB	June 30, 2018 RUB	June 30, 2018 USD(1)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax	2,283	2,320	37
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to net cash flow (used in)/ generated from operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	409	402	6
Foreign exchange loss/(gain), net	87	(117)	(2)
Interest income, net	(518)	(499)	(8)
Credit loss expense	36	125	2
Share-based payments	115	160	3
Other	15	101	2
Operating profit before changes in working capital	2,427	2,492	40
Decrease in trade and other receivables	2,211	1,559	25
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	244	(111)	(2)
Increase/(decrease) in customer accounts and amounts due to banks	(869)	1,547	25
Decrease in accounts payable and accruals	(3,319)	(1,403)	(22)
Increase in loans issued from banking operations	(272)	(1,761)	(28)
Cash generated from operations	422	2,323	37
Interest received	527	533	8
Interest paid	(36)	(46)	(1)
Income tax paid	(592)	(414)	(7)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	321	2,396	38
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Acquisition of joint control company	(813)	(9)	(0)
Purchase of property and equipment	(82)	(442)	(7)
Purchase of intangible assets	(106)	(137)	(2)
Loans issued	(376)	(125)	(2)
Repayment of loans issued	203	4	0
Purchase of debt instruments	(1,376)	(810)	(13)
Proceeds from settlement of debt instruments	1,775	672	11
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(775)	(847)	(13)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Dividends paid to owners of the Group	(1,400)	—	—
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders	(10)	(25)	(0)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(1,410)	(25)	(0)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(231)	527	8
Net increase\ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,095)	2,051	33
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	19,021	18,435	294
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period⁽³⁾	16,926	20,486	326

- (1) Calculated using a ruble to U.S. dollar exchange rate of RUB 62.7565 to U.S. \$1.00, which was the official exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation as of June 30, 2018.
- (2) Cash and cash equivalents presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2017 does not reconcile with the cash and cash equivalents presented in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for twelve months ended December 31, 2017 due to the cash balances classified as part of the assets held for sale.

QIWI plc.
Reporting Segments Data

	Three months ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
	RUB	RUB	USD ⁽¹⁾
Total Segment Net Revenue⁽²⁾	2,934	4,510	71.9
Payment Services	2,992	3,832	61.1
Consumer Financial Services	(68)	58	0.9
Small and Medium Enterprises	—	597	9.5
Corporate and Other	9	23	0.4
Total Segment Net Profit⁽³⁾	1,082	872	13.9
Payment Services	1,843	2,250	35.9
Consumer Financial Services	(576)	(702)	(11.2)
Small and Medium Enterprises	—	(263)	(4.2)
Corporate and Other	(185)	(413)	(6.6)
	Six months ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
	RUB	RUB	USD ⁽¹⁾
Total Segment Net Revenue⁽²⁾	5,839	8,609	137.2
Payment Services	5,901	7,500	119.5
Consumer Financial Services	(78)	61	1.0
Small and Medium Enterprises	—	1,017	16.2
Corporate and Other	16	31	0.5
Total Segment Net Profit⁽³⁾	2,348	1,953	31.1
Payment Services	3,578	4,459	71.1
Consumer Financial Services	(892)	(1,381)	(22.0)
Small and Medium Enterprises	—	(416)	(6.6)
Corporate and Other	(338)	(709)	(11.3)

- (1) Calculated using a ruble to U.S. dollar exchange rate of RUB 62.7565 to U.S. \$1.00, which was the official exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation as of June 30, 2018.
- (2) For the quarter ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018 Total Adjusted Net Revenue is equal to Total Segment Net Revenue
- (3) For the quarter ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018 Total Adjusted Net Profit is equal to Total Segment Net Profit

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Supplemental Financial Information

This release presents Total Adjusted Net Revenue, PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue, PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA margin, Adjusted Net Profit and Adjusted Net Profit per share, which are non-IFRS financial measures. You should not consider these non-IFRS financial measures as substitutes for or superior to revenue, in the case of Total Adjusted Net Revenue, PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue and PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue; Net Profit, in the case of Adjusted EBITDA; and Adjusted Net Profit, or earnings per share, in the case of Adjusted Net Profit per share, each prepared in accordance with IFRS. Furthermore, because these non-IFRS financial measures are not determined in accordance with IFRS, they are susceptible to varying calculations and may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures presented by other companies. QIWI encourages investors and others to review our financial information in its entirety and not rely on a single financial measure. For more information regarding Total Adjusted Net Revenue, PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue, PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA margin, Adjusted Net Profit, and Adjusted Net Profit per share, including a quantitative reconciliation of Total Adjusted Net Revenue, PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue, PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Profit to the most directly comparable IFRS financial performance measure, which is revenue in the case of Total Adjusted Net Revenue, PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue and PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue and Net Profit in the case of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Profit, see Reconciliation of IFRS to Non-IFRS Operating Results in this earnings release.

PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue is the Adjusted Net Revenue consisting of the merchant and consumer fees collected for the payment transactions. E-commerce payment adjusted net revenue consists of fees charged to customers and merchants that buy and sell products and services online, including online games, social networks, betting, online stores, game developers, software producers, coupon websites, tickets and numerous other merchants. Financial Services payment adjusted net revenue primarily consists of fees charged for payments accepted on behalf of our bank partners and microfinance companies. Money Remittances payment adjusted net revenue primarily consists of fees charged for transferring funds via money remittance companies, card-to-card transfers and certain wallet-to-wallet transfers. Telecom payment adjusted net revenue primarily consists of fees charged for payments to MNOs, internet services providers and pay television providers. Other payment adjusted net revenue consists of consumer and merchant fees charged for a variety of payments including multi-level-marketing, utility bills, government payments, education services and many others. PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue primarily consists of revenue from fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments, interest revenue, revenue from overdrafts provided to agents, rent of space for kiosks, cash and settlement services and advertising.

QIWI plc.
Reconciliation of IFRS to Non-IFRS Operating Results
(in millions, except per share data)

	Three months ended (unaudited)		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
	RUB	RUB	USD(1)
Revenue	4,790	6,992	111.4
Minus: Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	2,215	3,420	54.5
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes	359	938	14.9
Total Adjusted Net Revenue	2,934	4,510	71.9
Segment Net Revenue			
Payment Services Segment Revenue	4,771	6,238	99.4
<i>PS Payment Revenue</i> (2)	4,052	5,535	88
Minus: Cost of PS Payment Revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)(3)	1,808	2,459	39
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes allocated to PS Payment Revenue(4)	227	286	5
<i>PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue</i>	<u>2,471</u>	<u>3,362</u>	<u>53.6</u>
<i>PS Other Revenue</i> (5)	719	703	11
Minus: Cost of PS Other Revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)(6)	236	270	4
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes allocated to PS Other Revenue(4)	39	37	1
<i>PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue</i>	<u>521</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>7.5</u>
Payment Services Segment Net Revenue	2,993	3,832	61.1
Consumer Financial Services Segment Revenue	9	95	1.5
Minus: Cost of CFS revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	160	236	3.8
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes	84	199	3.2
Consumer Financial Services Segment Net Revenue	(68)	58	0.9
SME Revenue	—	625	10.0
Minus: Cost of SME revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	—	355	5.7
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes	—	327	5.2
SME Net Revenue	—	597	9.5
Corporate and Other Category Revenue	10	34	0.5
Minus: Cost of CO revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	11	100	1.6
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes	8	89	1.4
Corporate and Other Category Net Revenue	9	23	0.4
Total Segment Net Revenue	2,934	4,510	71.9
Net Profit	1,076	940	15.0
Plus:			
Depreciation and amortization	200	208	3.3
Other income	(4)	65	1.0
Foreign exchange gain	(342)	(480)	(7.6)
Foreign exchange loss	193	354	5.6
Interest expenses	(11)	(5)	(0.1)
Income tax expenses	204	220	3.5
Share-based payments expenses	60	90	1.4
Adjusted EBITDA	1,376	1,392	22.2
<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	46.9%	30.9%	30.9%
Net profit	1,076	940	15.0
Amortization of fair value adjustments(7)	91	73	1.2
Share-based payments expenses	60	90	1.4
Foreign Exchange loss/(gain) on June 2014 offering proceeds(8)	(127)	(216)	(3.4)
Effect of taxation of the above items	(18)	(15)	(0.2)
Adjusted Net Profit	1,082	872	13.9
Adjusted Net Profit per share:			
Basic	17.84	14.30	0.23
Diluted	17.70	14.22	0.23
Weighted-average number of shares used in computing Adjusted Net Profit per share			
Basic	60,642	61,003	61,003
Diluted	61,111	61,371	61,371

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- (1) Calculated using a ruble to U.S. dollar exchange rate of RUB 62.7565 to U.S. \$1.00, which was the official exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation as of June 30, 2018.
 - (2) PS Payment Revenue represents payment processing fees, which primarily consists of the merchant and consumer fees charged for the payment transactions.
 - (3) Cost of PS Payment Revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) primarily consists of transaction costs to acquire payments from our customers payable to agents, mobile operators, international payment systems and other parties.
 - (4) The Company does not record the compensation to employees and related taxes within cost of revenue separately for PS Payment Revenue and PS Other Revenue; therefore, it has been allocated between PS Payment Revenue and PS Other Revenue in proportion to the relevant revenue amounts for the purposes of the reconciliation presented above.
 - (5) PS Other Revenue primarily consists of revenue from fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments, interest revenue, revenue from overdrafts provided to agents, rent of space for kiosks, cash and settlement services and advertising.
 - (6) Cost of PS Other Revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) primarily consists of direct costs associated with other revenue and other costs, including but not limited to: compensation to employees and related taxes allocated to PS Other Revenue and costs of call-centers and advertising commissions.
 - (7) Amortization of fair value adjustments primarily includes the effect of the acquisition of control in Contact and Rapida.
 - (8) The Forex loss on SPO funds as presented in the reconciliation of Net Profit to Adjusted Net Profit differs from the Foreign exchange loss and Foreign exchange gain in the reconciliation of Net Profit to Adjusted EBITDA as the latter includes all the foreign exchange losses/(gains) for the period, while the former only include the foreign exchange loss/(gain) on the US dollar amount, which we received at SPO.

QIWI plc.
Reconciliation of IFRS to Non-IFRS Operating Results
(in millions, except per share data)

	Six months ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
	RUB	RUB	USD(1)
Revenue	9,402	13,386	213.3
Minus: Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	4,304	6,515	103.8
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes	741	1,738	27.7
Total Adjusted Net Revenue	5,839	8,609	137.2
Segment Net Revenue			
Payment Services Segment Revenue	9,368	12,124	193.2
<i>PS Payment Revenue</i> (2)	7,931	10,761	171
Minus: Cost of PS Payment Revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)(3)	3,559	4,738	76
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes allocated to PS Payment Revenue(4)	471	562	9
<i>PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue</i>	4,843	6,585	104.9
PS Other Revenue(5)	1,437	1,363	22
Minus: Cost of PS Other Revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)(6)	464	519	8
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes allocated to PS Other Revenue(4)	85	71	1
<i>PS Other Adjusted Net Revenue</i>	1,059	915	14.6
Payment Services Segment Net Revenue	5,901	7,500	119.5
Consumer Financial Services Segment Revenue	14	147	2.3
Minus: Cost of CFS revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	259	441	7.0
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes	168	355	5.7
Consumer Financial Services Segment Net Revenue	(78)	61	1.0
SME Revenue	—	1,065	17.0
Minus: Cost of SME revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	—	654	10.4
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes	—	606	9.7
SME Net Revenue	—	1,017	16.2
Corporate and Other Category Revenue	20	50	0.8
Minus: Cost of CO revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	21	163	2.6
Plus: Compensation to employees and related taxes	17	144	2.3
Corporate and Other Category Net Revenue	16	31	0.5
Total Segment Net Revenue	5,839	8,609	137.2
Net Profit	1,894	1,878	29.9
Plus:			
Depreciation and amortization	409	402	6.4
Other income and expenses, net	8	89	1.4
Foreign exchange gain	(214)	(494)	(7.9)
Foreign exchange loss	301	377	6.0
Interest income and expenses, net	(7)	(12)	(0.2)
Income tax expenses	389	442	7.0
Share-based payments expenses	115	160	2.5
Adjusted EBITDA	2,895	2,842	45.3
<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	49.6%	33.0%	33.0%
Net profit	1,894	1,878	29.9
Amortization of fair value adjustments(7)	194	147	2.3
Share-based payments expenses	115	160	2.5
Foreign Exchange loss/(gain) on June 2014 offering proceeds(8)	182	(203)	(3.2)
Effect of taxation of the above items	(37)	(29)	(0.5)
Adjusted Net Profit	2,348	1,953	31.1
Adjusted Net Profit per share:			
Basic	38.73	32.01	0.51
Diluted	38.46	31.82	0.51
Weighted-average number of shares used in computing Adjusted Net Profit per share			
Basic	60,630	60,995	60,995
Diluted	61,051	61,365	61,365

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- (1) Calculated using a ruble to U.S. dollar exchange rate of RUB 62.7565 to U.S. \$1.00, which was the official exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation as of June 30, 2018.
 - (2) PS Payment Revenue represents payment processing fees, which primarily consists of the merchant and consumer fees charged for the payment transactions.
 - (3) Cost of PS Payment Revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) primarily consists of transaction costs to acquire payments from our customers payable to agents, mobile operators, international payment systems and other parties.
 - (4) The Company does not record the compensation to employees and related taxes within cost of revenue separately for PS Payment Revenue and PS Other Revenue; therefore, it has been allocated between PS Payment Revenue and PS Other Revenue in proportion to the relevant revenue amounts for the purposes of the reconciliation presented above.
 - (5) PS Other Revenue primarily consists of revenue from fees for inactive accounts and unclaimed payments, interest revenue, revenue from overdrafts provided to agents, rent of space for kiosks, cash and settlement services and advertising.
 - (6) Cost of PS Other Revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) primarily consists of direct costs associated with other revenue and other costs, including but not limited to: compensation to employees and related taxes allocated to PS Other Revenue and costs of call-centers and advertising commissions.
 - (7) Amortization of fair value adjustments primarily includes the effect of the acquisition of control in Contact and Rapida.
 - (8) The Forex loss on SPO funds as presented in the reconciliation of Net Profit to Adjusted Net Profit differs from the Foreign exchange loss and Foreign exchange gain in the reconciliation of Net Profit to Adjusted EBITDA as the latter includes all the foreign exchange losses/(gains) for the period, while the former only include the foreign exchange loss/(gain) on the US dollar amount, which we received at SPO.

QIWI plc.
Other Operating Data

	Three months ended		
	June 30, 2017(1)	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
	RUB	RUB	USD(2)
Payment Services Segment key operating metrics			
Payment volume (billion)(3)	216.5	262.8	4.2
E-commerce	39.0	57.6	0.9
Financial services	56.7	57.0	0.9
Money remittances(4)	65.7	93.2	1.5
Telecom	42.4	43.1	0.7
Other	12.7	11.9	0.2
Payment adjusted net revenue (million)(5)	2,470.6	3,361.9	53.6
E-commerce	1,246.4	2,015.7	32.1
Financial services	311.2	275.6	4.4
Money remittances(4)	660.4	806.2	12.8
Telecom	189.3	197.9	3.2
Other	63.4	66.5	1.1
Payment Average Adjusted Net Revenue Yield	1.14%	1.28%	1.28%
E-commerce	3.20%	3.50%	3.50%
Financial services	0.55%	0.48%	0.48%
Money remittances(4)	1.01%	0.87%	0.87%
Telecom	0.45%	0.46%	0.46%
Other	0.50%	0.56%	0.56%
Payment Services Segment Net Revenue Yield	1.38%	1.46%	1.46%
Active kiosks and terminals (units)(6)	155,730	152,055	152,055
Active Qivi Wallet accounts (million)(7)	18.5	20.5	20.5
Consumer Financial Services Segment key operating metrics			
Payment volume (million)(8)	314	3,176	50.6
CFS Segment Net Revenue Yield	n/a	1.82%	1.82%

- (1) Calculated using a ruble to U.S. dollar exchange rate of RUB 62.7565 to U.S. \$1.00, which was the official exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation as of June 30, 2018.
- (2) Payment Services Segment payment volume by market verticals and consolidated payment volume consist of the amounts paid by our customers to merchants or other customers included in each of those market verticals less intra-group eliminations. The methodology of payment volumes allocation between different market verticals in Contact and Rapida may differ from the methodology used by QIWI. We therefore retain the right to restate the presented volumes, net revenues and net revenue yields data in case the methodology of Contact and Rapida will be brought in conformity with the methodology used by QIWI.
- (3) PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue is calculated as the difference between PS Payment Revenue and PS Cost of Payment Revenue (excluding D&A) plus compensation to employees and related taxes allocated to PS Payment Revenue. PS Payment Revenue primarily consists of merchant and consumer fees. Cost of PS Payment Revenue primarily consists of commission to agents.
- (4) We measure the numbers of our kiosks and terminals on a daily basis, with only those kiosks and terminals being taken into calculation through which at least one payment has been processed during the day, which we refer to as active kiosks and terminals. The period end numbers of our kiosks and terminals are calculated as an average of the amount of active kiosks and terminals for the last 30 days of the respective reporting period.
- (5) Active Qivi Wallet accounts calculated on a yearly basis, i.e. an active account is an account that had at least one transaction within the last 12 months from the reporting date.
- (6) Consumer Financial Services Segment payment volume (million) consist of the amounts paid by our customers using SOVEST card to our partner merchants.

QIWI plc.
Other Operating Data

	Six months ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
	RUB	RUB	USD (1)
Payment Services Segment key operating metrics			
Payment volume (billion)(2)	424.3	512.1	8.2
E-commerce	76.6	109.4	1.7
Financial services	115.8	113.8	1.8
Money remittances(3)	121.6	178.8	2.8
Telecom	83.7	84.6	1.3
Other	26.6	25.5	0.4
Payment adjusted net revenue (million)(4)	4,842.8	6,584.4	104.9
E-commerce	2,424.5	3,777.2	60.2
Financial services	617.1	565.2	9.0
Money remittances(3)	1,301.8	1,722.1	27.4
Telecom	373.2	377.1	6.0
Other	126.2	142.8	2.3
Payment average adjusted net revenue yield	1.14%	1.29%	1.29%
E-commerce	3.17%	3.45%	3.45%
Financial services	0.53%	0.50%	0.50%
Money remittances(3)	1.07%	0.96%	0.96%
Telecom	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
Other	0.47%	0.56%	0.56%
Payment Services Segment Net Revenue Yield	1.39%	1.46%	1.46%
Active kiosks and terminals (units)(5)	155,730	152,055	152,055
Active Qivi Wallet accounts (million)(6)	18.5	20.5	20.5
Consumer Financial Services Segment key operating metrics			
Payment volume (million)(7)	505	5,487	87.4
CFS Segment Net Revenue Yield	n/a	1.11%	1.11%

- (1) Calculated using a ruble to U.S. dollar exchange rate of RUB 62.7565 to U.S. \$1.00, which was the official exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation as of June 30, 2018.
- (2) Payment Services Segment payment volume by market verticals and consolidated payment volume consist of the amounts paid by our customers to merchants or other customers included in each of those market verticals less intra-group eliminations. The methodology of payment volumes allocation between different market verticals in Contact and Rapida may differ from the methodology used by QIWI. We therefore retain the right to restate the presented volumes, net revenues and net revenue yields data in case the methodology of Contact and Rapida will be brought in conformity with the methodology used by QIWI.
- (3) PS Payment Adjusted Net Revenue is calculated as the difference between PS Payment Revenue and PS Cost of Payment Revenue (excluding D&A) plus compensation to employees and related taxes allocated to PS Payment Revenue. PS Payment Revenue primarily consists of merchant and consumer fees. Cost of PS Payment Revenue primarily consists of commission to agents.
- (4) We measure the numbers of our kiosks and terminals on a daily basis, with only those kiosks and terminals being taken into calculation through which at least one payment has been processed during the day, which we refer to as active kiosks and terminals. The period end numbers of our kiosks and terminals are calculated as an average of the amount of active kiosks and terminals for the last 30 days of the respective reporting period.
- (5) Active Qivi Wallet accounts calculated on a yearly basis, i.e. an active account is an account that had at least one transaction within the last 12 months from the reporting date.
- (6) Consumer Financial Services Segment payment volume (million) consist of the amounts paid by our customers using SOVEST card to our partner merchants.

INDEX TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

QIWI plc

Interim condensed consolidated financial statements
(unaudited)

for the six months ended June 30, 2018

<u>Report of independent registered public accounting firm</u>	F-2
<u>Interim condensed consolidated financial statements</u>	
<u>Interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2018</u>	F-3
<u>Interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2018</u>	F-4
<u>Interim condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2018</u>	F-5
<u>Interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2018</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements</u>	F-8

Report of independent registered public accounting firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Qiwi plc

Results of Review of Interim Financial Statements

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position of Qiwi plc as of June 30, 2018, the related condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income and the related condensed consolidated statements of changes in cash flows and equity for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related notes. Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements for them to be in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated statement of financial position of Qiwi plc as of December 31, 2017, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in consolidated cash flow statements and equity for the year then ended, and the related notes (not presented herein) and in our report dated March 28, 2018, we expressed an unqualified audit opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position of Qiwi plc as of December 31, 2017, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated statement of financial position from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC and the PCAOB. We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB (United States). A review of interim financial statements consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLC

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2008

Moscow, Russia

August 16, 2018

QIWI plc

Interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position

As of June 30, 2018

(in millions of Rubles)

	Notes	As of December 31, 2017 (audited)	As of June 30, 2018 (unaudited)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	15	724	1,004
Goodwill and other intangible assets		10,807	10,667
Investment in joint venture	4, 14	832	823
Long-term debt instruments	23	1,100	497
Long-term loans	7, 23	164	221
Other non-current assets		64	78
Deferred tax assets		245	174
Total non-current assets		13,936	13,464
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	9,648	7,301
Short-term loans	7	1,691	3,221
Short-term debt instruments	23	704	1,428
Prepaid income tax		187	194
Cash and cash equivalents	9	18,406	20,486
Other current assets	10	458	559
Total current assets		31,094	33,189
Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	5	29	921
Total assets		45,059	47,574
Equity and liabilities			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital		1	1
Additional paid-in capital		1,876	1,876
Share premium		12,068	12,068
Other reserve		1,462	1,622
Retained earnings		5,715	7,367
Translation reserve		(2)	255
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		21,120	23,189
Non-controlling interests		37	30
Total equity		21,157	23,219
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term Customer accounts	12	—	186
Other non-current liabilities		10	1
Deferred tax liabilities		826	739
Total non-current liabilities		836	926
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	19,599	18,400
Short-term Customer accounts and amounts due to banks	12	3,182	4,688
VAT and other taxes payable		198	278
Income tax payable		32	34
Other current liabilities		51	29
Total current liabilities		23,062	23,429
Liabilities directly associated with the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale		4	—
Total equity and liabilities		45,059	47,574

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the six months ended June 30, 2018

(in millions of Rubles, except per share data)

	Notes	Six months ended (unaudited)	
		June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Revenue	16	9,402	13,386
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	17	4,304	6,515
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18	2,282	4,041
Depreciation and amortization		409	402
Credit loss expense		36	125
Impairment of intangible assets		—	23
Profit from operations		2,371	2,280
Other income and expenses, net		(8)	(89)
Foreign exchange gain		214	494
Foreign exchange loss		(301)	(377)
Interest income and expenses, net		7	12
Profit before tax		2,283	2,320
Income tax expense	20	(389)	(442)
Net profit		1,894	1,878
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		1,883	1,860
Non-controlling interests		11	18
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(70)	257
Total comprehensive income, net of tax		1,824	2,135
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		1,813	2,117
Non-controlling interests		11	18
Earnings per share:			
Basic, profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		31.06	30.49
Diluted, profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		30.84	30.31

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

QIWI plc

Interim condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

for the six months ended June 30, 2018

(in millions of Rubles)

	Notes	Six months ended (unaudited)	
		June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		2,283	2,320
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows (used in) /generated from operating activities</i>			
Depreciation and amortization		409	402
Foreign exchange loss/(gain), net		87	(117)
Interest income, net	16	(518)	(499)
Credit loss expense	18	36	125
Share-based payments		115	160
Other		15	101
Operating profit before changes in working capital		2,427	2,492
Decrease in trade and other receivables		2,211	1,559
Decrease/(increase) in other assets		244	(111)
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to customers and amounts due to banks		(869)	1,547
Decrease in accounts payable and accruals		(3,319)	(1,403)
Increase in loans issued from banking operations		(272)	(1,761)
Cash generated from operations		422	2,323
Interest received		527	533
Interest paid		(36)	(46)
Income tax paid		(592)	(414)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		321	2,396
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Acquisition of joint control company	4	(813)	(9)
Purchase of property and equipment		(82)	(442)
Purchase of intangible assets		(106)	(137)
Loans issued		(376)	(125)
Repayment of loans issued		203	4
Purchase of debt instruments		(1,376)	(810)
Proceeds from settlement of debt instruments		1,775	672
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(775)	(847)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Dividends paid to owners of the Group	19	(1,400)	—
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders		(10)	(25)
Net cash flow used in financing activities		(1,410)	(25)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(231)	527
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,095)	2,051
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	9*	19,021	18,435
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9*	16,926	20,486

* Cash and cash equivalents do not reconcile to Note 9 by 29 - the amount of cash classified as part of assets held for sale as of December 31, 2017.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

QIWI plc

Interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the six months ended June 30, 2018

(in millions of Rubles, except per share data)

	Notes	Attributable to equity holders of the parent								Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Share capital		Additional paid-in capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Total		
		Number of shares issued and outstanding	Amount								
Balance as of December 31, 2017 (audited)		60,932,654	1	1,876	12,068	1,462	5,715	(2)	21,120	37	21,157
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	2.2(e)	—	—	—	—	—	(208)	—	(208)	—	(208)
Balance as of January 1, 2018		60,932,654	1	1,876	12,068	1,462	5,507	(2)	20,912	37	20,949
Profit for the period		—	—	—	—	—	1,860	—	1,860	18	1,878
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		—	—	—	—	—	—	257	257	—	257
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—	1,860	257	2,117	18	2,135
Share-based payments	24.4	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	160	—	160
Exercise of options		61,505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends to non-controlling interest		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(25)	(25)
Balance as of June 30, 2018 (unaudited)		60,994,159	1	1,876	12,068	1,622	7,367	255	23,189	30	23,219

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the six months ended June 30, 2018

(in millions of Rubles, except per share data)

		Attributable to equity holders of the parent									
		Share capital									
	Notes	Number of shares issued and outstanding	Nominal amount	Additional paid-in capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of December 31, 2016 (audited)		60,597,034	1	1,876	12,068	1,064	4,808	131	19,948	21	19,969
Profit for the period		—	—	—	—	—	1,883	—	1,883	11	1,894
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		—	—	—	—	—	—	(70)	(70)	—	(70)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		—	—	—	—	—	1,883	(70)	1,813	11	1,824
Share-based payments	24.4	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	115	—	115
Exercise of options		52,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends (24 per share)	19	—	—	—	—	—	(1,441)	—	(1,441)	—	(1,441)
Dividends to non-controlling interest		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10)	(10)
Balance as of June 30, 2017 (unaudited)		60,649,417	1	1,876	12,068	1,179	5,250	61	20,435	22	20,457

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

QIWI plc

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

for the six months ended June 30, 2018

(in millions of Rubles, except per share data)

1. Corporate Information and description of business

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of QIWI plc, formerly QIWI Limited prior to December 31, 2012 when the Company's name was changed, (hereinafter "the Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively "the Group") for the six months ended June 30, 2018 were authorized for issue on August 14, 2018.

The Company was registered on February 26, 2007 as a limited liability Company OE Investments in Cyprus under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. The registered office of the Company is Kennedy 12, Kennedy Business Centre, 2nd Floor, P.C.1087, Nicosia, Cyprus. On September 13, 2010 the directors of the Company resolved to change the name of the Company from OE Investments Limited to QIWI Limited.

Sergey Solonin is the ultimate controlling shareholder of the Group as of June 30, 2018.

Information on the Company's principal subsidiaries is disclosed in Note 3.

2. Basis of preparation and changes to the Group's accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements as of December 31, 2017.

2.2. New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2018. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The Group applies IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* for the first time in 2018. As required by IAS 34, the nature and effect of changes to the Group's financial statements as a result of adopting IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are disclosed below.

Several other amendments and interpretations are applied for the first time in 2018, but do not have an impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group.

2. Basis of preparation and changes to the Group's accounting policies (continued)

2.2. New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

The Group applied IFRS 9 prospectively, with the initial application date of January 1, 2018 without adjusting the comparative information for the prior periods.

(a) *Classification and measurement*

Under IFRS 9, all debt financial assets that do not meet a "solely payment of principal and interest" (SPPI) criterion, are classified as accounted at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). Under this criterion, debt instruments that do not correspond to a "basic lending arrangement", such as instruments containing embedded conversion options or "non-recourse" loans, are measured at FVPL. For debt financial assets that meet the SPPI criterion, classification at initial recognition is determined based on the business model, under which these instruments are managed:

- Instruments that are managed on a "hold to collect" basis are measured at amortised cost;
- Instruments that are managed on a "hold to collect and for sale" basis are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- Instruments that are managed on other basis, including trading financial assets, will be measured at FVPL.

Equity financial assets are required to be classified at initial recognition as FVPL unless an irrevocable designation is made to classify the instrument as FVOCI. For equity investments classified as FVOCI, all realised and unrealised gains and losses, except for dividend income, are recognised in other comprehensive income with no subsequent reclassification to profit and loss.

The classification of financial liabilities remains largely unchanged from the current IAS 39 requirements. Derivatives will continue to be measured at FVPL. Embedded derivatives are no longer separated from a host financial asset.

The IFRS 9 had no impact on the Group's balance sheet or equity on applying the classification requirements. The accounting for the Group's financial assets and liabilities remains largely the same as it was under IAS 39. The Group continues measuring at fair value all financial assets currently held at fair value (FVPL). The Group analysed the contractual cash flow characteristics of cash at banks, debt securities, loans and trade receivables and concluded that they meet the criteria for amortised cost measurement under IFRS 9. Therefore, reclassification for these instruments was not required.

2. Basis of preparation and changes to the Group's accounting policies (continued)

2.2. New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

(b) Impairment

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Group's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach.

IFRS 9 requires the Group to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECL and 12mECL are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

- **PD** The *Probability of Default* is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- **EAD** The *Exposure at Default* is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- **LGD** The *Loss Given Default* is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For other financial assets (i.e., cash in banks, loans and debt instruments) and financial liabilities (i.e., financial guaranties and credit related commitments) the Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

In all cases, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due (except for particular sort of Trade and other receivables of 60 days). However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

2. Basis of preparation and changes to the Group's accounting policies (continued)

2.2. New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

For Trade and other receivables, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For instalment card loans and its undrawn credit commitments ELC calculation the Group uses internal historical instalment card loans loss rates statistics for assessment of probabilities of default. The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time and is based on internal statistics.

The adoption of the ECL requirements of IFRS 9 resulted in increases in impairment allowances of the Group's financial assets. The increase in allowance resulted in adjustment to Retained earnings. The statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017 was restated for the amount presented in the table below (see clause (e)).

(c) Hedge accounting

The Group does not use hedge accounting in its financial statements.

(d) Other adjustments

In addition to the adjustments described above, on adoption of IFRS 9, other items of the primary financial statements such as deferred taxes and retained earnings were also adjusted.

(e) Effect of transition to IFRS 9

Impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the statement of financial position (increase/(decrease)) as at December 31, 2017:

	Adjustments	Amount
Assets		
Trade and other receivables	(b)	(33)
Loans issued	(b)	(108)
Debt instruments	(b)	(5)
Deferred tax assets	(d)	49
Total assets		(97)
Liabilities		
Other current liabilities	(b)	(111)
Total Liabilities		(111)
Net impact on equity, Including		(208)
Retained earnings	(b), (d)	(208)

2. Basis of preparation and changes to the Group's accounting policies (continued)

2.2. New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

The reconciliations for the opening loss provision allowances under IAS 39 and provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets to the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) allowances under IFRS 9 are disclosed in the table below:

	Loan loss provision under IAS 39/IAS 37 as of December 31, 2017	Remeasurement	ECLs under IFRS 9 as of January 1, 2018
Impairment allowance for:			
<i>Debt instruments</i>	—	(5)	(5)
<i>Trade and other receivables</i>	(545)	(33)	(578)
<i>Loans issued</i>	(321)	(108)	(429)
<i>Undrawn credit commitments</i>	—	(111)	(111)
	(866)	(257)	(1,123)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18 *Revenue* and related Interpretations and applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards. The new standard establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The standard requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

The Group analysed all aspects and requirements of IFRS 15 and noted no impact on its operations accounting or financial statements. The Group adopted IFRS 15 using the full retrospective method of adoption.

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The Interpretation clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. This Interpretation had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2. Basis of preparation and changes to the Group's accounting policies (continued)

2.2. New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Amendments to IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*

The amendments clarify that an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or other qualifying entity, may elect, at initial recognition on an investment-by-investment basis, to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. If an entity, that is not itself an investment entity, has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which:

- (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognised;
- (b) the associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and
- (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent.

These amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3. Group structure

The interim condensed consolidated IFRS financial statements include the assets, liabilities and financial results of the Company and its subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are listed below:

Subsidiary	Main activity	Ownership interest	
		As of December 31, 2017	As of June 30, 2018
JSC QIWI (Russia)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks	100%	100%
QIWI Bank JSC (Russia)	Maintenance of electronic payment systems, money transfer, consumer and SME financial services	100%	100%
QIWI Payments Services Provider Ltd (UAE)	Operation of on-line payments	100%	100%
QIWI International Payment System LLC (USA)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks	100%	100%
QIWI Kazakhstan LP (Kazakhstan)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks	100%	100%
JLLC OSMP BEL (Belarus)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks	51%	51%
QIWI-M S.R.L. (Moldova)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks	51%	51%
QIWI ROMANIA SRL (Romania)	Operation of electronic payment kiosks	100%	100%
QIWI WALLET EUROPE SIA (Latvia)	Operation of on-line payments	100%	100%
QIWI Retail LLC (Russia)	Sublease of space for electronic payment kiosks	100%	—
QIWI Management Services FZ-LLC (UAE)	Management services	100%	100%
Attenium LLC (Russia)	Management services	100%	100%
Postomatnye Tekhnologii LLC (Russia)	Logistic	100%	100%
Future Pay LLC (Russia)	Operation of on-line payments	100%	100%
QIWI Blockchain Technologies LLC (Russia)	Software development	100%	100%
QIWI Shtrikh LLC (Russia)	On-line cashbox production	51%	51%
QIWI Platform LLC (Russia)	Software development	100%	100%
QIWI Processing LLC (Russia)	Software development	100%	100%
Joint ventures (Note 4)			
Flocktory Ltd (Cyprus)	Holding company	82%	82%
Flocktory Spain S.L. (Spain)	SaaS platform for customer lifecycle management and personalization	82%	82%
FreeAtLast LLC (Russia)	SaaS platform for customer lifecycle management and personalization	82%	82%

4. Acquisition of joint venture

2017

FLOCKTORY

On March 22, 2017, the Group acquired 82% stake in Flocktory Ltd, non-public company, operating in Russia and Spain. Flocktory Ltd operates through its subsidiaries Flocktory Spain S.L. and FreeAtLast LLC (Russia). The Flocktory’s business is primarily focused on the development of automated marketing solutions for the e-commerce, financial, media and travel industries, which are based on data collection and analysis and substantively represents SaaS platform for customer lifecycle management and personalization.

According to the shareholders’ agreement and Flocktory articles of association, decisions on relevant activities require unanimous consent of all shareholders. Thus, since the date of acquisition the Group has exercised a joint control over Flocktory Ltd and recognized it as a joint venture accounted for under equity method. Pre-existing relationships between the Group and Flocktory group were not significant.

QIWI entered into call and put option agreements with respect to the remaining 18% stake in Flocktory Ltd. Put option provides right to minority shareholders to sell their remaining shares in Flocktory to QIWI after the acquisition date. Put option becomes exercisable after one year from the acquisition date for 50% of minority shares, after year and a half from acquisition for 25% of minority shares and after two years from acquisition—remaining 25%. Both call and put options have not been exercised yet and their fair value equals zero as of the acquisition date and as of June 30, 2018.

The consideration was made by the following:

Cash consideration paid	794
Cash payable for Flocktory’s stock option plan cancelation*	<u>37</u>
Total purchase consideration transferred	<u>831</u>

* Based on the share purchase agreement (SPA) QIWI plc is obliged to offer to employee stock option plan (ESOP) participants of Flocktory Ltd cash consideration for cancellation of 504 ESOP rights, 259 of which were cancelled at the date of acquisition (March 22, 2017), 120 offered for cancellation – at March 22, 2018, and 125 to be offered for cancellation at March 22, 2019.

4. Acquisition of joint venture (continued)

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities as of the date of acquisition was:

	<u>Fair value</u>
Net assets acquired:	
Property and equipment	1
Intangible assets	720
Accounts receivable	26
Cash and cash equivalents	55
Trade and other payables	(21)
Other liabilities	(1)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	780
Group's share of net assets (82%)	639
Goodwill arising on acquisition	192

Goodwill related to the joint venture amounted to 192 and is included in the carrying amount of the investment in joint venture.

5. Disposal Groups Held for Sale

2018

Development of Tochka project

In August 2017, the Group has executed a series of transactions to acquire the brands, software and hardware of Tochka. On June 7, 2018, the Group, Otkritie Bank and Tochka management signed a partnership and agreed to establish a new entity to develop the Tochka project together as a multi-banking platform. The capital structure of the new entity will be as follows: Otkritie Bank will have 50% + 1 share, QIWI—40% and Tochka management will have 10%—1 share, while dividends will be distributed as follows: QIWI and Otkritie Bank to receive 45% each and 10% will be attributed to Tochka management. As part of the transaction Otkritie Bank, Tochka management and the Group agreed to each contribute their assets to the new entity, including trademarks, software and hardware of Tochka as well as Tochka's personnel and cash financing.

As of June 30, 2018, the Group reclassified assets planned for contribution to new entity to assets held for sale. It is expected that the contribution will be made within 12 months.

No impairment was recognized upon reclassification of the assets as a disposal group.

The value of the assets classified as held for sale is the following:

Property and equipment	38
Intangible assets	78
Accounts receivable	805
Total assets held for sale	921

6. Operating segments

In reviewing the operational performance of the Group and allocating resources, the chief operating decision maker of the Group (CODM), who is the Group's CEO and its ultimate controlling shareholder, reviews selected items of segment's statement of comprehensive income.

In determining that the CODM was the CEO, the Group considered the aforementioned roles of CEO responsibilities as well as the following factors:

- The CEO determines compensation of our other executive officers while board of directors approves corporate key performance indicators (KPIs) and total bonus pool for those executive officers. In case of underperformance of corporate KPIs a right to make a final decision on bonus pool distribution is left with the BOD;
- The CEO is actively involved in the day-to-day operations of the Group and regularly chairs meetings on key projects of the Group ; and
- The CEO regularly reviews the financial and operational reports of the Group. These reports primarily include segment net revenue, segment profit before tax and segment net profit for the Group as well as certain operational data.

The financial data is presented on a combined basis for all key subsidiaries and joint ventures representing the segment net revenue, segment profit before tax and segment net profit. The Group measures the performance of its operating segments by monitoring: segment net revenue, segment profit before tax and segment net profit. Segment net revenue is a measure of profitability defined as the segment revenues less segment direct costs, which include the same items as the "Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)" as reported in the Group's consolidated statement of comprehensive income, except for payroll costs. Payroll costs are excluded because, although required to maintain the Group's operations, they are not linked to volume. The Group does not monitor balances of assets and liabilities by segments as CODM considers they have no impact on decision-making.

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the types of products and services the Group offers. Before January 1, 2018, the Group reported two segments. Due to significant development of Tochka project during six months ended June 30, 2018, the Management took a decision to report separately small and medium enterprise segment although it did not reach quantitative thresholds of reportable segments. As a result, starting 2018, CODM reviews segment net revenue, segment profit before tax and segment net profit separately for each of the following reportable segments: Payment Services, Consumer Financial Services and Small and Medium Enterprises:

- Payment Services (PS), operating segment that generates revenue through operations of our payment processing system offered to our customers through a diverse range of channels and interfaces.
- Consumer Financial Services (CFS), operating segment that generates revenue through financial services rendered to individuals.
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), operating segment that generates revenue through offering a broad range of services to small and medium businesses.

For the purpose of management reporting, expenses related to corporate back-office operations were not allocated to any operating segment and are presented separately to CODM. Results of other operating segments and corporate expenses are included in Corporate and Other (CO) category for the purpose of segment reporting.

6. Operating segments (continued)

Management reporting is different from IFRS, because it does not include certain IFRS adjustments, which are not analyzed by the CODM in assessing the operating performance of the business. The adjustments affect such major areas as deferred taxation, share-based payments, foreign exchange gain/(loss) from revaluation of cash proceeds received from secondary public offering, effect from disposal of subsidiaries and fair value adjustments, such as amortization and impairment.

The segments' statement of comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2018, as presented to the CODM are presented below:

	Six months ended June 30, 2018				
	PS	CFS	SME	CO	Total
Revenue	12,124	147	1,065	50	13,386
Segment net revenue	7,500	61	1,017	31	8,609
Segment profit/(loss) before tax	5,417	(1,706)	(518)	(769)	2,424
Segment net profit/(loss)	4,459	(1,381)	(416)	(709)	1,953

The segments' statement of comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2017, as presented to the CODM are presented below:

	Six months ended June 30, 2017				
	PS	CFS	SME	CO	Total
Revenue	9,368	14	—	20	9,402
Segment net revenue	5,901	(78)	—	16	5,839
Segment profit/(loss) before tax	4,178	(1,118)	—	(286)	2,774
Segment net profit/(loss)	3,578	(892)	—	(338)	2,348

Segment net revenue, as presented to the CODM, for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 is calculated by subtracting cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) from revenue and adding back payroll and related taxes as presented in the table below:

	Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Revenue under IFRS	9,402	13,386
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	(4,304)	(6,515)
Payroll and related taxes	741	1,738
Total segments net revenue, as presented to CODM	5,839	8,609

6. Operating segments (continued)

A reconciliation of segment profit before tax to IFRS consolidated profit before tax of the Group, as presented to the CODM, for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, is presented below:

	Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Consolidated profit before tax under IFRS	2,283	2,320
Amortization of fair value adjustments to intangible assets recorded on acquisitions	194	147
Share-based payments	115	160
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss from revaluation of cash proceeds received from secondary public offering	182	(203)
Total segments profit before tax, as presented to CODM	2,774	2,424

A reconciliation of segment net profit to IFRS consolidated net profit of the Group, as presented to the CODM, for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, is presented below:

	Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Consolidated net profit under IFRS	1,894	1,878
Amortization of fair value adjustments to intangible assets recorded on acquisitions	194	147
Share-based payments	115	160
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss from revaluation of cash proceeds received from secondary public offering	182	(203)
Effect from taxation of the above items	(37)	(29)
Total segments net profit, as presented to CODM	2,348	1,953

Geographic information

Revenues from external customers are presented below:

	Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Russia	7,024	9,845
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	524	643
European Union (EU)	439	988
Other	1,415	1,910
Total revenue per consolidated statement of comprehensive income	9,402	13,386

Revenue is recognized according to merchants' geographic place. The majority of the Group's non-current assets are located in Russia.

The Group does not have any single external customer amounting to 10% or greater of Group's revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2018 and in the six months ended June 30, 2017.

7. Long-term and short-term loans issued

As of June 30, 2018, long-term and short-term loans issued consisted of the following:

	Total as of June 30, 2018	Expected credit loss allowance	Net as of June 30, 2018
Long-term loans			
Loans to individuals	1	—	1
Loans to legal entities	227	(7)	220
Total long-term loans	228	(7)	221
Short-term loans			
Loans to legal entities	101	(91)	10
Installment Card Loans	3,666	(455)	3,211
Total short-term loans	3,767	(546)	3,221

As of December 31, 2017, long-term and short-term loans consisted of the following:

	Total as of December 31, 2017	Provision for impairment of loans	Net as of December 31, 2017
Long-term loans			
Loans to individuals	1	—	1
Loans to legal entities	166	(3)	163
Total long-term loans	167	(3)	164
Short-term loans			
Due to financial institutions	3	(3)	—
Loans to legal entities	94	(93)	1
Installment Card Loans	1,912	(222)	1,690
Total short-term loans	2,009	(318)	1,691

The amounts in the tables show the maximum exposure to credit risk regarding loans issued. The Group has no internal grading system of loans issued for credit risk rating grades analysis. Loans issued are not collateralized.

An analysis of the changes in the ECL allowances due to changes in corresponding gross carrying amounts for the six months ended June 30, 2018, was the following:

ECL allowance under IFRS 9 as of January 1, 2018 (Note 2.2 (e))	Total (429)
Changes because of financial instruments (originated or acquired)/derecognized during the reporting period	(132)
Transfers between stages	—
Amounts written off	8
ECL allowance under IFRS 9 as of June 30, 2018	(553)

7. Long-term and short-term loans issued (continued)

As of June 30, 2017, the provision for impairment of loans movement was the following:

	Provision for impairment of loans as of December 31, 2016	(Charge)/reversal for the year	Utilisation	Provision for impairment of loans as of June 30, 2017
Installment Card Loans	—	(59)	—	(59)
Loans due from legal entities	(113)	3	3	(107)
Loans due from financial institutions	(3)	—	—	(3)
Total loans receivables	(116)	(56)	3	(169)

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group had no overdue but not impaired loans.

8. Trade and other receivables

As of June 30, 2018, trade and other receivables consisted of the following:

	Total as of June 30, 2018	Expected credit loss allowance	Net as of June 30, 2018
Cash receivable from agents	3,565	(368)	3,197
Deposits issued to merchants	2,681	(12)	2,669
Commissions receivable	1,115	(27)	1,088
Advances issued	223	(14)	209
Rent receivables	30	(20)	10
Other receivables	158	(30)	128
Total trade and other receivables	7,772	(471)	7,301

As of December 31, 2017, trade and other receivables consisted of the following:

	Total as of December 31, 2017	Provision for impairment of receivables	Net as of December 31, 2017
Cash receivable from agents	4,666	(426)	4,240
Deposits issued to merchants	3,919	(13)	3,906
Commissions receivable	827	(18)	809
Advances issued	240	(1)	239
Rent receivables	101	(73)	28
Other receivables	440	(14)	426
Total trade and other receivables	10,193	(545)	9,648

The amounts in the tables show the maximum exposure to credit risk regarding Trade and other receivables. The Group has no internal grading system of Trade and other receivables for credit risk rating grades analysis. Receivables are non-interest bearing, except for agent receivables bearing interest rate of 14%-36% per annum and credit terms generally do not exceed 30 days. Trade and other receivables are not collateralized.

8. Trade and other receivables (continued)

An analysis of the changes in the ECL allowances due to changes in the corresponding gross carrying amounts for the six months ended June 30, 2018, was the following:

ECL allowance under IFRS 9 as of January 1, 2018 (Note 2.2 (e))	Total (578)
Changes because of financial instruments (originated or acquired)/derecognized during the reporting period	(18)
Amounts written off	125
ECL allowance under IFRS 9 as of June 30, 2018	(471)

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, the provision for impairment of receivables movement was the following:

	Provision for impairment of receivables as of December 31, 2016	Reversal for the period	Utilisation	Provision for impairment of receivables as of June 30, 2017
Cash receivable from agents	(659)	17	57	(585)
Deposits issued to merchants	(3)	—	—	(3)
Comissions receivable	(7)	—	1	(6)
Advances issued	(1)	—	1	—
Rent receivables	(95)	2	—	(93)
Other receivables and advances	(14)	1	3	(10)
Total provision for impairment of receivables	(779)	20	62	(697)

9. Cash and cash equivalents

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following:

	As of December 31, 2017	As of June 30, 2018
Correspondent accounts with Central Bank of Russia (CBR)	6,522	677
Correspondent accounts with other banks	2,891	3,096
Short-term CBR deposits	6,500	9,970
Other short-term bank deposits	1,322	5,550
RUB denominated cash with banks and on hand	600	355
Other currency denominated cash with banks and on hand	572	839
Less: Allowance for ECL/impairment losses	(1)	(1)
Total cash and cash equivalents	18,406	20,486

The amounts in the table show the maximum exposure to credit risk regarding cash and cash equivalents. The Group has no internal grading system of cash and cash equivalents for credit risk rating grades analysis.

Since 2017 the Company has the bank guarantee and secured it by a cash deposit of U.S.\$ 2.5 mln until July 31, 2019.

9. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

During the last public offering, the Company increased its issued share capital and received approximately U.S. \$ 89 mln. The majority part of these proceeds is accounted as other short-term bank deposits in cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2018 and as of December 31, 2017. Due to appreciation of U.S. \$ rate against RUB for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and depreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2017 the Group recorded foreign exchange gain in the amount of 203 and loss in the amount of 182 respectively. The Group intends to use these funds for settlement of its U.S. \$ denominated obligations that will arise from its M&A activity or for capital expenditures in the normal course of business in the future.

10. Other current assets

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, other current assets consisted of the following:

	As of <u>December 31, 2017</u>	As of <u>June 30, 2018</u>
Reserves at CBR*	229	336
VAT and other taxes receivable	51	62
Indemnification asset	30	30
Prepaid expenses	99	83
Other	49	48
Total other current assets	<u>458</u>	<u>559</u>

* Banks are currently required to post mandatory reserves with the CBR to be held in non-interest bearing accounts. Starting from August 1, 2016, such mandatory reserves established by the CBR constitute 5% for liabilities in RUB and 6-7% for liabilities in foreign currency. The amount is excluded from cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement and does not have a repayment date.

The Group has no internal grading system of other current assets for credit risk rating grades analysis.

11. Trade and other payables

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group's accounts payable and other payables consisted of the following:

	As of <u>December 31, 2017</u>	As of <u>June 30, 2018</u>
Payables to merchants	9,178	8,143
Money remittances and e-wallets accounts payable	5,312	5,666
Deposits received from agents	3,638	2,612
Payment processing fees payable	469	432
Accrued personnel expenses and related taxes	367	559
Provision for undrawn credit commitments (Note 21)	—	86
Other payables	573	847
Other advances received	62	55
Total trade and other payables	<u>19,599</u>	<u>18,400</u>

12. Customer accounts and amounts due to banks

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, customer accounts and amounts due to banks consisted of the following:

	As of <u>December 31, 2017</u>	As of <u>June 30, 2018</u>
Due to banks	1,390	844
Due to individuals	110	46
Due to legal entities	1,571	3,556
Term deposits	111	428
Total customer accounts and amounts due to banks	<u>3,182</u>	<u>4,874</u>
<i>Including long-term deposits</i>	<u>—</u>	<u>186</u>

Customer accounts and amounts due to banks bear interest up to 7%.

13. Borrowings

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Group had available overdraft credit facilities with an overall credit limit of 1,000, with maturity up to June 2020 and interest rate of up to 30% per annum. The balance payable under these credit lines as of June 30, 2018 was zero. Some of these agreements stipulated the right of a lender to increase the interest rate in case the covenants are violated.

14. Investment in joint venture

The Group has a single joint venture: Flocktory Ltd with subsidiaries (see Note 4). Three parties exercising joint control over this entity make unanimous decisions on major issues, including distribution and payment of dividends.

The Group's interest in Flocktory joint venture is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

The following table illustrates summarized financial information of the Group's investment in Flocktory joint venture:

	<u>As of December 31, 2017</u>	<u>As of June 30, 2018</u>
Joint venture companies' statement of financial position:		
Non-current assets	666	630
Current assets	125	162
<i>including cash and cash equivalents</i>	80	122
Current liabilities	(11)	(34)
<i>including financial liabilities</i>	(9)	(31)
Net assets	780	758
Group's share (82%) of net assets	640	618
Goodwill	<u>192</u>	<u>205</u>
Carrying amount of investment in joint venture company	<u>832</u>	<u>823</u>

Joint venture' revenue and net income for six months ended June 30, 2018:

Revenues	148
Cost of revenues	(68)
Other income and expenses, net	(103)
<i>including selling, general and administrative expenses</i>	(64)
<i>including depreciation and amortization</i>	(39)
Total net loss	<u>(23)</u>
Group's share (82%) of total net loss	<u>(19)</u>

15. Property and equipment

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Group acquired fixed assets in the amount of 442 (six months ended June 30, 2017: 82). The main additions were processing servers and leasehold improvements.

As of June 30, 2018, the Group did not identify any indicators of property and equipment impairment.

16. Revenue

	Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
<i>Commissions and other revenue, including:</i>		
Payment processing fees	7,931	10,761
Cash and settlement service fees	30	1,088
Other revenue	263	387
<i>Interest revenue and related charges, including:</i>		
Fees from inactive accounts and unclaimed payments	646	629
Interest revenue accounted at EIR	532	521
Total revenue	<u>9,402</u>	<u>13,386</u>

For the purposes of consolidated cash flow statement, "Interest expense/(income), net" consists of the following:

	Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Interest revenue accounted at EIR	(532)	(521)
Interest expense classified as part of cost of revenue	21	34
Interest income from non-banking loans and other interest expenses classified separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	(7)	(12)
Interest income, net, for the purposes of consolidated cash flow statement	<u>(518)</u>	<u>(499)</u>

17. Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)

	Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Transaction costs	3,088	4,177
Payroll and related taxes	741	1,738
Other expenses	475	600
Total cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	<u>4,304</u>	<u>6,515</u>

18. Selling, general and administrative expenses

	Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Compensation to employees, related taxes and other personnel expenses	932	1,552
Rent of premises and related utility expenses	163	276
Advertising, client acquisition and related expenses	549	1,034
Advisory and audit services	171	302
Tax expenses, except of income and payroll relates taxes	186	301
IT related services	102	161
Other expenses	179	415
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	2,282	4,041

19. Dividends paid and proposed

Dividends paid and proposed by the Group are presented below:

	Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Proposed, declared and approved during the period:		
Six months ended June 30, 2018: no dividends		—
(Six months ended June 30, 2017: Final dividend for 2016: U.S.\$ 11,520,798 or U.S.\$0.19 per share, Interim dividend for 2017: U.S.\$ 13,341,675 or U.S.\$ 0.22 per share)		1,441
Paid during the period:		
Six months ended June 30, 2018: no dividends		—
(Six months ended June 30, 2017: Final dividend for 2016: U.S.\$ 11,520,798 or U.S.\$0.19 per share, Interim dividend for 2017: U.S.\$ 13,341,675 or U.S.\$ 0.22 per share)		1,400
Proposed for approval (not recognized as a liability as of June 30):		
Six months ended June 30, 2018: no dividends		—
(Six months ended June 30, 2017: Interim dividend for 2017: U.S.\$ 12,736,378 or U.S.\$ 0.21 per share)		764
Dividends payable as of June 30:		—

20. Income tax

The Company is incorporated in Cyprus under the Cyprus Companies Law, but the business activity of the Group and joint ventures is subject to taxation in multiple jurisdictions, the most significant of which include:

Cyprus

The Company is subject to 12.5% corporate income tax applied to its worldwide income.

Gains from the sale of securities/titles (including shares of companies) either in Cyprus or abroad are exempt from corporate income tax in Cyprus. Capital gains tax is levied at a rate of 20% on profits from disposal of immovable property situated in Cyprus or of shares in companies which own immovable property situated in Cyprus (unless the shares are listed on a recognized stock exchange).

Dividends received from a non-resident (foreign) company are exempt from the levy of defence contribution if either the dividend paying company derives at least 50% of its income directly or indirectly from activities which do not lead to investment income ("active versus passive investment income test" is met) or the foreign tax burden on the profit to be distributed as dividend has not been substantially lower than the Cypriot corporate income tax rate (i.e. lower than 6.25%) at the level of the dividend paying company ("effective minimum foreign tax test" is met). The Company has not been subject to defence tax on dividends received from abroad as the dividend paying entities are engaged in operating activities.

The Russian Federation

The Company's subsidiaries incorporated in the Russian Federation are subject to corporate income tax at the standard rate of 15% applied to income received from Russia government bonds and 20% applied to their other taxable income. Withholding tax of 15% is applied to any dividends paid out of Russia, reduced to as low as 5% for some countries (including Cyprus), with which Russia has double-taxation treaties.

Kazakhstan

The Company's subsidiary incorporated in Kazakhstan is subject to corporate income tax at the standard rate of 20% applied to their taxable income.

The major components of income tax in the interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income are:

	<u>Six months ended</u>	
	<u>June 30, 2017</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Current income tax expense	(522)	(407)
Deferred tax benefit/(expense)	133	(35)
Income tax expense for the period	(389)	(442)

21. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks**Operating environment**

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

As Russia is Group's main country of operation, it is particularly exposed to fluctuations and problems that arise in the Russian economy. Emerging markets, such as Russia, are subject to greater risks than more developed markets, including significant legal, economic and political risks. Emerging economies are subject to rapid change, and therefore the information set out herein may become outdated relatively quickly.

Though the Russian economy contracted both in 2015 and in 2016, it has registered modest growth in 2017 and the first half of 2018. However, throughout the period from 2014 to 2017 the population's purchasing power has been decreasing, which according to the Russian Consumer Confidence Overall Index resulted in consumer confidence declining significantly. A further weakening in the Russian economy could have a negative impact on the Group's merchants, as well as consumers who use Group's services. This could negatively impact the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations, particularly if the recessionary environment disproportionately affects some of the market segments that represent a larger portion of the Group's operations. The Group also has a certain amount of fixed costs, including salaries and rent, which could limit its ability to adjust costs and respond quickly to changes affecting the economy and its business.

Chief among the challenges currently facing the Russian economy are also (i) the ongoing crisis in Eastern Ukraine, (ii) the deterioration of Russia's relationships with many Western countries, (iii) the economic and financial sanctions imposed by the U.S., EU, Canada and other countries in connection with these events on certain Russian companies, individuals, and entire sectors of Russian economy, (iv) a steep decline in oil prices in preceding years, and (v) a weakening of the Russian ruble against the U.S. dollar. The lack of access to financing for Russian issuers, capital flight and a general climate of political and economic uncertainty are additional difficulties constricting Russian business at this time. There can be no assurance that additional sanctions affecting the payments or financial services business will not be imposed by or against Russia or other countries in which the Group operates. In addition, a number of Western businesses have curtailed or suspended activities in Russia or dealings with Russian counterparts for reputational reasons, even though currently such activities and dealings are not prohibited by the sanctions. An expansion of the existing sanctions or introduction of new sanctions, sanctions specifically targeting the Group, its management or its shareholders, or targeting the sector generally, could affect the Group's business as its international customers, suppliers, shareholders and other business partners may change their relationship with the Group for compliance, political, reputational or other reasons.

21. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks (continued)

Some of our agents, merchants or Tochka SME clients, although mostly not incorporated in Crimea, may have operations there. Further, before the introduction of the corresponding sanctions the Group has had direct contacts with several Crimea banks that are registered as financial legal entities in Crimea, currently such banks may continue to operate as the Group's agents or merchants. Overall the share of the Group's business that comes from such counterparties is insignificant. On December 19, 2014, U.S. President Obama signed a new executive order imposing comprehensive sanctions on the Crimea region. The EU has similarly introduced a broad set of sanctions through the Council Regulation (EU) 692/2014 as amended by Regulation (EU) 1351/2014. To date, management does not believe that any of the current sanctions as in force limit the Group's ability to work with entities that may have operations in Crimea or operate in Crimea. Nevertheless, if the Group is deemed to be in violation of any sanctions currently in place or if any new or expanded sanctions are imposed on Russian businesses operating in Crimea by the U.S., EU, or other countries the Group's business and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

In the ordinary course of our business, the Group may accept payments from consumers who either directly or indirectly interact with certain entities that are the targets of U.S. sanctions. The U.S., EU and other countries have adopted a package of economic restrictive measures imposing certain sanctions on the operations of various Russian banks and corporations, including VTB Bank and Gazprombank. Some subsidiaries of the Group hold bank accounts in the aforementioned banks as well as have overdrafts and bank guarantees with VTB Bank. Other Russian banks, including Bank Rossiya, SMP Bank, Investcapitalbank and Sobinbank, have also been designated by OFAC and are subject to U.S. economic sanctions. Tempbank was also designated due to its dealings with the Syrian government. On April 6, 2018, the OFAC extended the list of 'designated nationals' to include several Russian prominent businessmen, companies and government officials. Some of these persons are significant participants in various industries in Russia. This latest round of sanctions is therefore expected to have a significant impact on the Russian economy in general and has already resulted in an abrupt depreciation of the ruble in early April 2018. On August 8, 2018, the U.S. Department of State announced it would impose new sanctions on Russia under the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act. Sanctions are to be imposed in two tranches. The first phase of sanctions will be imposed when the sanctions take effect on or around August 22. Furthermore, on August 2, 2018, a bipartisan group of U.S. Senators introduced a draft Defending American Security from Kremlin Aggression Act of 2018, a comprehensive legislation which details broad sanctions on investments in Russian energy projects, Russian sovereign debt, oligarchs and national banks, including a freeze on Russian state banks' operations in dollars. As a result of these measures, various forms of sanctions apply to a vast number of prominent Russian companies and business groups. Management is monitoring these developments in the current environment and taking actions where appropriate. These and any further possible negative developments could adversely impact the results and financial position of the Group in a manner not currently determinable.

Furthermore, U.S. sanctions may be extended to any person that U.S. authorities determine has materially assisted, provided financial, material, or technological support to, or provided goods or services in support of, any sanctioned individuals or entities. For example, the Group may be deemed to be associated with U.S.-designated banks due to its accepting payments for them from consumers in the ordinary course of its business, even though the Group may not have any direct contract relationships with them. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would not view such activities as meeting the criteria for U.S. economic sanctions. In addition, because of the nature of the Group's business, the Group does not generally identify its customers where there is no express requirement to do so under Russian anti-money laundering legislation. Therefore, the Group is not always able to screen them against the "Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List" published by OFAC or other sanctions lists.

21. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks (continued)

The Group contracts with some of its international merchants in U.S. dollars. Recently it started to encounter difficulties in conducting such transactions, even with respect to largest and most well-known international merchants, due to the refusal of an increasing number of the Group U.S. relationship banks and the correspondent U.S. banks of the Group non-U.S. relationship banks to service U.S. dollar payments. A direct or correspondent relationship with a U.S. bank is necessary in order for any non-U.S. company to transact in U.S. dollars. Reasons the Group has been given to explain these changes in approach by the banks mainly referred to changes in internal know-your-customer procedures, limits on certain types of merchants and certain jurisdictions, and other internal policies, which the management believe might be a result of the increasing negative sentiment towards Russia on part of U.S. banks, among other factors, even with respect to transactions and relationships that do not present any potential violation of any applicable sanctions.

In recent years, the CBR has considerably increased the intensity of its supervision and regulation of the Russian banking sector. Qiwi Bank is central to the operation of all of the Group's segments, as it provides issuing, acquiring and deposit settlement functions within the Group, serves as the issuing bank for our payment-by-installment SOVEST cards and is the banking institution behind Tochka's financial services offering. Qiwi Bank, like all banks and non-banking credit organizations operating in Russia, is subject to extensive regulation and reporting obligations, which may limit the Groups activities and increase the Groups costs of doing business. Qiwi Bank has been the subject of CBR investigations in the past that have uncovered various regulatory violations and deficiencies, which the Group has generally rectified. There can be no assurance that any future inspection will not result in discovery of any significant or minor violations of various banking regulations, and what sanctions the CBR would choose to employ against QIWI Bank if this were to happen. For example, recently management was notified that throughout 2017 QIWI Bank exceeded thresholds turnover amounts with respect to certain types of transactions. The measures that the CBR has so far imposed on QIWI Bank in response have not had a significant impact on operations, and management believes that it has taken and continues to implement appropriate measures to ensure that QIWI Bank will not be in breach of such requirements going forward. However, this measures have not been lifted yet and there can be no assurance that this measures will be lifted soon or additional sanctions will not be imposed on us as a result of such findings. Scrutiny of CBR can be expected to increase following launch of SOVEST and certain other projects, as it will expand the scope of traditional commercial and retail bank services that Qiwi Bank provides. Any such sanctions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If Qiwi Bank's banking license is revoked, the Group would effectively be unable to provide most of its services.

21. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks (continued)

The Group's business is also subject to know-your-client- requirements established by Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 115-FZ "On Combating the Legalization (Laundering) of Criminally Obtained Income and Funding of Terrorism", dated August 7, 2001, as amended to date, or the Anti-Money Laundering Law. Based on the Anti-Money Laundering Law management distinguishes three types of consumers based on their level of identification, being anonymous, identified through a simplified procedure and fully identified. Key difference between the simplified and the full identification procedures is that the simplified identification can be performed remotely. The remote identification requires the verification of certain data provided by consumers against public databases. Albeit a government order No. 630 dated July 8, 2014, was enacted providing that public databases shall be set up by specific government authorities and access to them shall be granted to the third parties authorized to carry out identification of consumers, such databases are not yet up and running at scale and, to the knowledge of the Group, there is no work in progress on setting up such databases. Thus, current situation could cause the Group to be in violation of the identification requirements. In case management is forced not to use the simplified identification procedure until the databases are fully running, it could negatively affect the number of consumers and, consequently, volumes and revenues.

Further, the Group provides payment processing services to a number of merchants in the betting industry. Processing payments to such merchants represents a relatively significant portion of the Group' revenues and also generally carries higher margins than processing payments to merchants in most of the Group's other categories. Furthermore, betting winnings received by the Group consumers deposited into their Qivi Wallet accounts represents one of the significant reload sources for Qivi Wallet accounts. The betting industry is subject to extensive and actively developing regulation in Russia, as well as increasing government scrutiny. In 2016, QIWI Bank established a TSUPIS together with the self-regulated associations of bookmakers in order to be able to accept such payments. If any of the Group's merchants engaged in the betting industry are not able or are unwilling to comply with Russian betting legislation, or if they decide to cease their operations in Russia for regulatory reasons or otherwise, the Group would have to discontinue servicing them and would lose the associated income. Moreover, if the Group is found to be in non-compliance with any of the requirements of the applicable legislation, it could not only become subject to fines and other sanctions, but could also be forced to discontinue operations that are deemed to be in breach of the applicable rules, thereby losing the associated revenue streams. Additionally, as of January 1, 2018, the relevant betting legislation has been supplemented with the ability of the Russian government to blacklist betting merchants that are found to be in violation of applicable Russian laws, and the requirement for credit institutions to block any payments to such blacklisted merchants. These measures may result in the contraction of the betting sector and therefore adversely affect the revenues, margins and net revenue of the Group's Payment services segment. Moreover, if the Group is found to be in breach of any relevant legislation, governmental authorities could take actions against it, including by blocking its website, imposing fines or other sanctions. The Group could face similar difficulties in other jurisdictions, since online betting is an area of intense focus by regulators in many of the countries in which the Group operates.

21. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks (continued)

The Group stores and/or transmits sensitive data, such as credit or debit card numbers, passport details, mobile phone numbers and other identification data, and the Company has ultimate liability to its consumers for the failure to protect this data. The Company has experienced breaches of its security by hackers in the past, and breaches could occur in the future. In such circumstances, the encryption of data and other protective measures have not prevented unauthorized access and may not be sufficient to prevent future unauthorized access. Any future breach of the system, including through employee fraud, may subject the Company to material losses or liability, payables to other payment systems, fines and claims for unauthorized purchases with misappropriated credit or debit card information, identity theft, impersonation or other similar fraud claims. In addition, misuse of such sensitive data or a cybersecurity breach could result in claims, regulatory scrutiny and other negative consequences.

Taxation

Russian and the CIS's tax, currency and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations, and changes, which can occur frequently. Management's interpretation of such legislation as applied to the transactions and activity of the Group may be challenged by the relevant regional and federal authorities. Recent events within Russia and the CIS which are discussed below suggest that the tax authorities are taking a more assertive position in their interpretation of the legislation and assessments and as a result, it is possible that transactions and activities that have not been challenged in the past may be challenged in the future.

The Company may encounter difficulties in obtaining lower rates of Russian withholding income tax envisaged by the Russia-Cyprus double tax treaty for dividends distributed from Russia, i.e. dividends paid by a Russian legal entity to a foreign legal entity are generally subject to Russian withholding income tax at a rate of 15%, although this tax rate may be reduced under an applicable double tax treaty. The Company intend to rely on the Russia-Cyprus double tax treaty. The tax treaty allows reduction of withholding income tax on dividends paid by a Russian company to a Cypriot company to 10% provided that the following conditions are met: (i) the Cypriot company is a tax resident of Cyprus within the meaning of the tax treaty; (ii) the Cypriot company is the beneficial owner of the dividends; (iii) the dividends are not attributable to a permanent establishment of the Cypriot company in Russia; and (iv) the treaty clearance procedures are duly performed. This rate may be further reduced to 5% if the direct investment of the Cypriot company in a Russian subsidiary paying the dividends is at least EUR 100,000. Although the Group will seek to claim treaty protection, there is a risk that the applicability of the reduced rate of 5% or 10% may be challenged by Russian tax authorities. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Company would be able to avail itself of the reduced withholding income tax rate in practice. Specifically, Cypriot holding company may incur a 15% withholding income tax at source on dividend payments from Russian subsidiaries if the treaty clearance procedures are not duly performed at the date when the dividend payment is made. In this case the Company may seek to claim as a refund the difference between the 15% tax withheld and the reduced rate of 10% or 5% as appropriate. However, there can be no assurance that such taxes would be refunded in practice.

Due to its international structure, the Group is subject to transfer pricing and permanent establishment risks in various jurisdictions it operates in. Since January, 2012, the Russian tax authorities have the right to apply transfer pricing adjustments and impose additional tax liabilities in respect of "controlled" transactions, if the transaction price differs from the market price. The Russian transfer pricing legislation grants taxpayers the right to justify their compliance with the

21. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks (continued)

arm's length principle at prices used in controlled transactions by preparing the transfer pricing documentation.

The Group manages the related risks by looking at its management functions and risks in various countries and level of profits allocated to each subsidiary. The list of "controlled" transactions of the Group includes various transactions between different Russian entities as well as certain types of cross-border transactions. The Group determines its tax liabilities arising from "controlled" transactions using actual transaction prices.

Currently the tax authorities perform tax audits of many Russian taxpayers with major focus on compliance with new transfer pricing legislation. It is therefore possible that the Group entities may become subject to transfer pricing tax audits by tax authorities in the near future. The Russian tax authorities may challenge the level of prices applied by the Group under the "controlled" transactions (including certain intercompany transactions) and accrue additional tax liabilities. If additional taxes are assessed with respect to these matters, they may be material. This risk may increase in the future as Russian transfer pricing practice develops.

The Management believes that the Group is able to prove the arms' length nature of prices with respect to the "controlled" transactions, and that there has been proper reporting to the Russian tax authorities, supported by appropriate available transfer pricing documentation.

Since 2015 significant changes to the Russian tax legislation are enacted which are aimed at preventing the abuse of "offshore" structures (so-called "de-offshorization" legislation). In particular, these changes include the definition of beneficiary ownership, tax residence of legal entities by the place of actual carrying out activities, as well as approach to taxation of controlled foreign companies. It is currently unclear how the Russian tax authorities will interpret and apply the new tax provisions and what will be the possible impact on the Group. Therefore, it cannot be excluded that Group's companies might be subject to additional tax liabilities because of these changes being introduced and applied to transactions carried out by them, which could have a material adverse effect on Group's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Group's management is undertaking all necessary and required measures in order to minimize the potential negative impact of the "de-offshorization" legislation.

Risk assessment

The Group's management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and is in accordance with the current industry practice and that the Group's currency, customs, tax and other regulatory positions will be sustained. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the maximum effect of additional losses, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their different interpretations, could be significant, and amount up to RUB 3 billion that was assessed by the Group as of June 30, 2018 (RUB 2.5 billion as of December 31, 2017).

Insurance policies

The Group holds no insurance policies in relation to its assets, operations, or in respect of public liability or other insurable risks. There are no significant physical assets to insure. Management has considered the possibility of insurance of business interruption in Russia, but the cost of it outweighs the benefits in management's view.

21. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks (continued)

Legal proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of future operations of the Group.

Operating lease commitments

The Group has commercial lease agreements of office buildings. The leases have an average life of between one and four years. Total lease expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 is for rent of office places 253 (six months ended June 30, 2017 – 151).

Future minimum lease rentals under non-cancellable operating lease commitments for office premises as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	<u>As of December 31, 2017</u>	<u>As of June 30, 2018</u>
Within one year	397	402
After one year but not more than four years	693	611

The Group is a party to a material contract of lease of office building, which gave origin to lease expenses in the amount of 77 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 (six months ended June 30, 2017 – 77) and creates commitments to charge further 384 of lease expenses, 154 of which shall be accrued within one year and 230 – after one year but no more than three years. The contract was concluded on July 1, 2014 and terminates on December 31, 2020. The lease payment consists of three parts: basis lease payment, reimbursement of operational expenses, and lease pay for parking places. All the three components gradually increase to the end of the contract term. For the purposes of these financial statements, the payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pledge of assets

As of June 30, 2018, the Group pledged debt instruments (government bonds) with carrying amount of 1,446 (December 31, 2017 – 1,319) as collateral for bank guarantee issued on Group’s behalf to its major partner and 485 (December 31, 2017 – 486) to CBR.

Guarantees issued

The Group issues financial guaranties to non-related parties for the term up to two years at market rate. The amount of guaranties issued as of June 30, 2018 is 120 (As of December 31, 2017 – 73).

21. Commitments, contingencies and operating risks (continued)

Credit related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of credit limits of instalment card loans of both activated and not activated by the customers. Commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers firstly activating their credit limits and further maintaining specific credit standards. Outstanding credit limits are possible to be used including credit limits not yet activated by the customers and related commitments are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2017	As of June 30, 2018
Unused limits on instalment card loans	8,603	20,696

The amounts in the table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk regarding credit related commitments. The Group has no internal grading system of other financial assets for credit risk rating grades analysis.

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances due to change in corresponding gross carrying amounts for the six months ended June 30, 2018, was the following:

ECL allowance under IFRS 9 as of January 1, 2018 (Note 2.2 (e))	Total (111)
Changes because of financial instruments (originated or acquired)/derecognized during the reporting period	25
Amounts written off	—
ECL allowance under IFRS 9 as of June 30, 2018	(86)

The total outstanding contractual amount of unused limits on contingencies and commitments liability does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as these financial instruments may expire or terminate without being funded. In accordance with instalment card service conditions the Group has a right to refuse the issuance, activation, reissuing or unblocking of an instalment card, and is providing an instalment card limit at its own discretion and without explaining its reasons. The Group also has a right to increase or decrease a credit card limit at any time without prior notice.

22. Balances and transactions with related parties

Amounts due to customers in the amount of 15 as of June 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 – 97) comprise of cash held at bank account by related parties, including key management personnel and the companies under their control or control of their close family members.

Benefits of key management and Board of Directors generally comprised of short-term benefits and share-based payments during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and amounted to 71 (six months ended June 30, 2017 – 67).

23. Financial instruments

The Group's principal financial instruments consisted of loans receivable, trade and other receivables, customer accounts and amounts due to banks, trade and other payables, cash and cash equivalents, long and short-term debt instruments and borrowings. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities which arise directly from its operations. During the year, the Group did not undertake trading in financial instruments.

The fair value of the Group's financial instruments as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 is presented by type of the financial instrument in the table below:

		As of December 31, 2017*		As of June 30, 2018	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets					
Debt instruments	AC	1,804	1,827	1,925	1,937
Long-term loans	AC	164	164	164	164
Long-term loans	FVPL	—	—	57	57
Total financial assets		1,968	1,991	2,146	2,158

* The balances of financial instruments as of December 31, 2017 are classified under IFRS 9.

Financial instruments used by the Group are included in one of the following categories:

- AC – accounted at amortized cost;
- FVPL – accounted at fair value through profit or loss.

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, short-term loans issued, accounts receivable and payable, reserves at CBR and customer accounts and amounts due to banks approximate their fair values largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

Debt instruments of the Group consist of RUB nominated government bonds with interest rate 6,4% – 7,5% and maturity up to May 2020. All debt instruments are pledged (Note 21).

Long-term loans generally represent RUB nominated loans to Russian legal entities and have a maturity up to nine years. For the purpose of fair value measurement of these loans the Group uses comparable marketable interest rate which is in range of 8-21%.

23. Financial instruments (continued)

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments to be accounted or disclosed at fair value:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets accounted at fair value through profit or loss					
Long-term loans	June 30, 2018	57	—	—	57
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Debt instruments	June 30, 2018	1,937	1,937	—	—
Long-term loans	June 30, 2018	164	—	—	164
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Debt instruments	December 31, 2017	1,827	1,827	—	—
Long-term loans	December 31, 2017	164	—	—	164

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

The Group uses the following IFRS hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3: Techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Valuation methods and assumptions

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are evaluated at the amount the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Long-term fixed-rate loans issued and debt instruments are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, terms of maturity, specific country and industry risk factors and individual creditworthiness of the customer.

24. Share based payments

24.1. Option plans

As of June 30, 2018, the Group has the following outstanding option plans:

	2012 Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)	2015 Restricted Stock Unit Plan (RSU Plan)
Adoption date	October, 2012	July, 2015
Type of shares	class B shares	class B shares
Number of options or RSUs reserved	Up to 7 % of total amount of shares	Up to 7 % of total amount of shares
Exercise price	Granted during: Year 2012: U.S. \$13.65 Year 2013: U.S. \$41.24 - 46.57 Year 2014: U.S. \$34.09 - 37.89 Year 2017: U.S. \$ 23.94	Granted during: Year 2016: n/a Year 2017: n/a Year 2018: n/a
Exercise basis	Shares	Shares
Expiration date	December 2020	December 2022
Vesting period	Up to 4 years	Three vesting during up to 2 years
Other major terms	The options are not transferrable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The units are not transferrable • All other terms of the units under 2015 RSU Plan are to be determined by the Company’s BOD or the CEO, if so resolved by the BOD, acting as administrator of the Plan

In April 2018, QIWI plc established QIWI Employees Trust, which owns shares reserved for ESOP and RSU plans and transfers them to employees who exercise their options. The Trust is not a legal entity and major decisions relating to its activities are determined by QIWI plc. In these financial statements it is regarded as an extension of QIWI plc.

24.2. Changes in outstanding options

The following table illustrates the movements in share options during the six months ended June 30, 2018:

	As of December 31, 2017	Granted during the period	Forfeited during the period	Exercised during the period	As of June 30, 2018
2012 ESOP	1,528,140	—	(11,159)	—	1,516,981
2015 RSU Plan	545,378	60,700	(1,800)	(61,505)	542,773
Total	2,073,518	60,700	(12,959)	(61,505)	2,059,754

As of June 30, 2018 the Company has 1,516,981 options outstanding, all of which are vested, and 542,773 RSUs outstanding, of which 23,172 are vested and 519,601 are unvested.

The weighted average price for share options exercised under RSU plan during the reporting period was nil.

24. Share based payments (continued)

24.3. Valuations of share-based payments

The valuation of all equity-settled options granted are summarized in the table below:

Option plan/ Grant date	Number of options/ RSUs	Dividend yield, %	Volatility, %	Risk-free interest rate, %	Expec- ted term, years	Weighted average share price (U.S. \$)	Weighted average fair value per option/ RSU (U.S. \$)	Valuation method
2012 ESOP	4,128,521	0-5.03%	28%-49.85%	0.29%-3.85%	2-4	28.10	7.14	Black-Scholes-Merton
2015 RSU Plan	1,156,408	0-5.03%	48.82%-64.02%	2.89%-3.96%	0-2	15.15	14.56	Binominal

The forfeiture rate used in valuation models granted during the period is 9%. It is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of forfeiture patterns that may occur.

The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

24.4. Share-based payment expense

The amount of expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was 160 (the six months ended June 30, 2017 – 115).

25. Events after the reporting date

In July 2018, the Group reached the final agreements with Otkritie Bank in respect of Rocketbank transaction. In accordance with these agreements, on July 25, 2018, the Group started the process of transferring Rocketbank customers to Qiwi Bank. The Group expects to complete the transfer of Rocketbank customers, personnel and business processes to QIWI by the end of 2018. The Group plans to consolidate Rocketbank from the date of obtaining control over its business.

Acknowledgment Letter of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Qiwi plc

We are aware of the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements (Form S-8 No. 333-190918; Form S-8 No. 333-212441) of securities to be offered to employees in employee benefit plans of Qiwi plc of our report dated August 16, 2018, relating to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of QIWI plc that are included in its Form 6-K dated August 16, 2018

/s/ Ernst & Young LLC

Moscow, Russia

August 16, 2018