

MOSCOW EXCHANGE

October 2015

Investor presentation

MOEX Overview

2 Recent achievements

3 Strategy 2015-2020

4 Strong operating and financial results

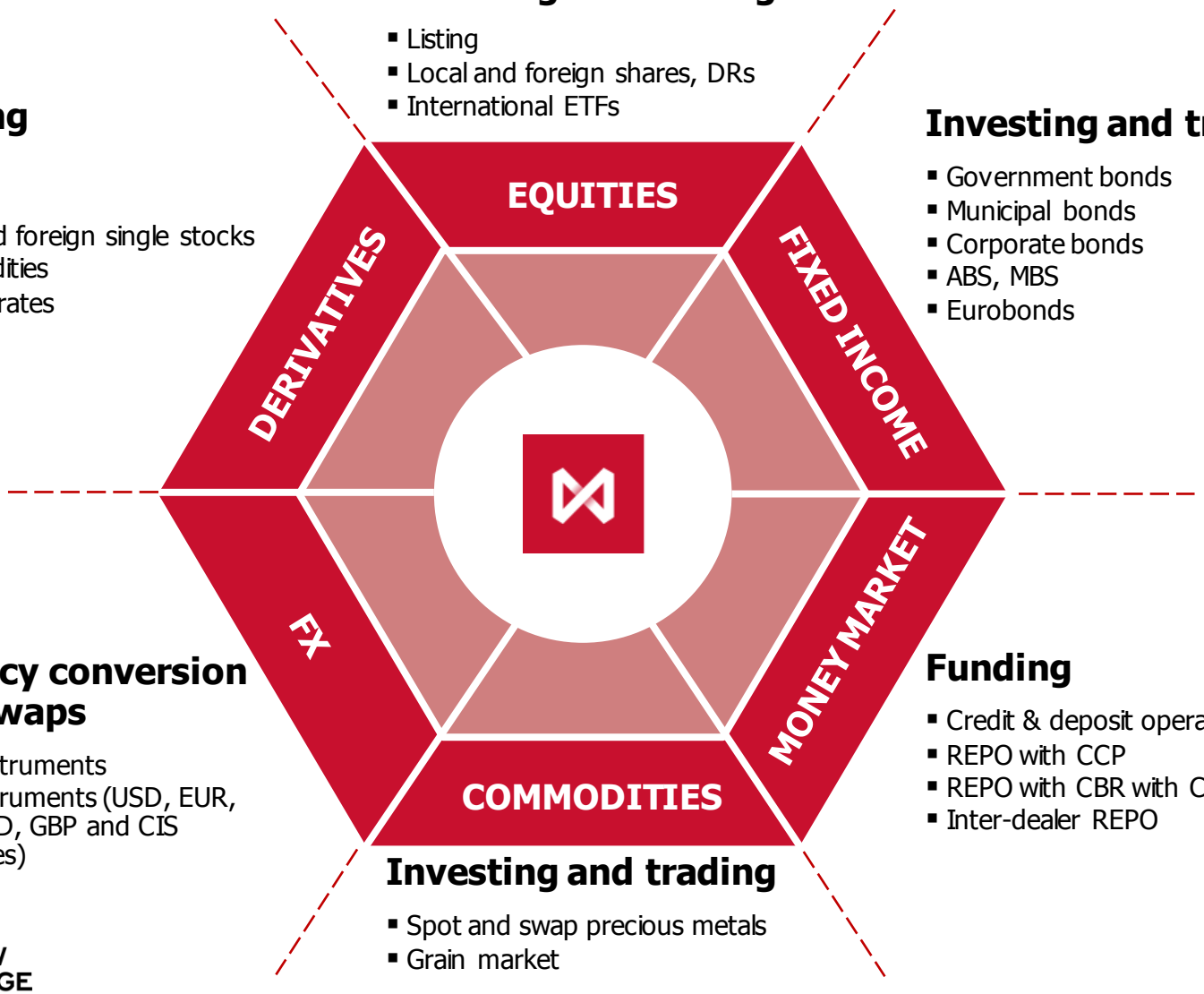
Highly diversified product offering…

Investing and trading

- Listing
- Local and foreign shares, DRs
- International ETFs

Hedging

- Indexes
- FX
- Local and foreign single stocks
- Commodities
- Interest rates



Investing and trading

- Government bonds
- Municipal bonds
- Corporate bonds
- ABS, MBS
- Eurobonds

Currency conversion + FX swaps

- Swap instruments
- Spot instruments (USD, EUR, CNY, HKD, GBP and CIS currencies)

Funding

- Credit & deposit operations
- REPO with CCP
- REPO with CBR with CMS
- Inter-dealer REPO

Investing and trading

- Spot and swap precious metals
- Grain market

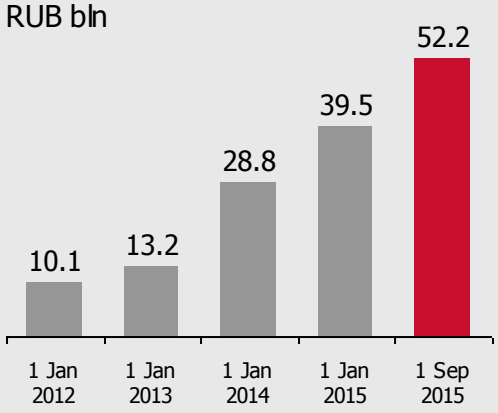
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…coupled with **strong post-trade infrastructure**

Central Counterparty (CCP) and Central Securities Depository (CSD)

CLEARING

National Clearing Centre (NCC) own funds (capital)[1]



CCP cleared value based on ADTV (9m2015)

RUB bln

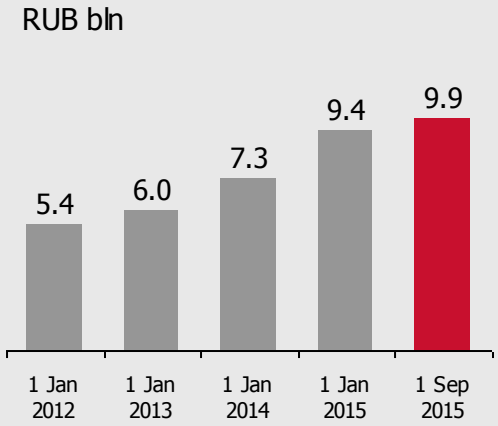
FX	1212.3
Derivatives	345.9
REPO with CCP	217.3
Fixed income	40.7
Equities	37.5
Commodities	0.3
OTC derivatives	0.01

Comments

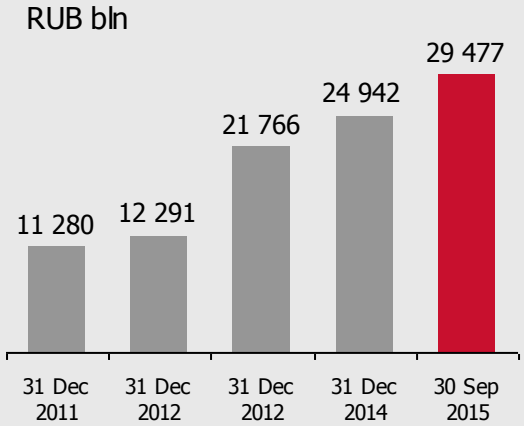
- Well-capitalized NCC as CCP for all asset classes
- Bank of Russia qualified CCP status
- Centralized clearing of OTC derivatives

SETTLEMENT & DEPOSITORY

National Settlement Depository[2] (NSD) capital



Assets in deposit[3]



Comments

- Safekeeping and settlement services
- Collateral management services for REPO transactions
- Repository for OTC trades
- Links to ICSDs for Russian bonds and equities
- AA- rating by Thomas Murray[4]

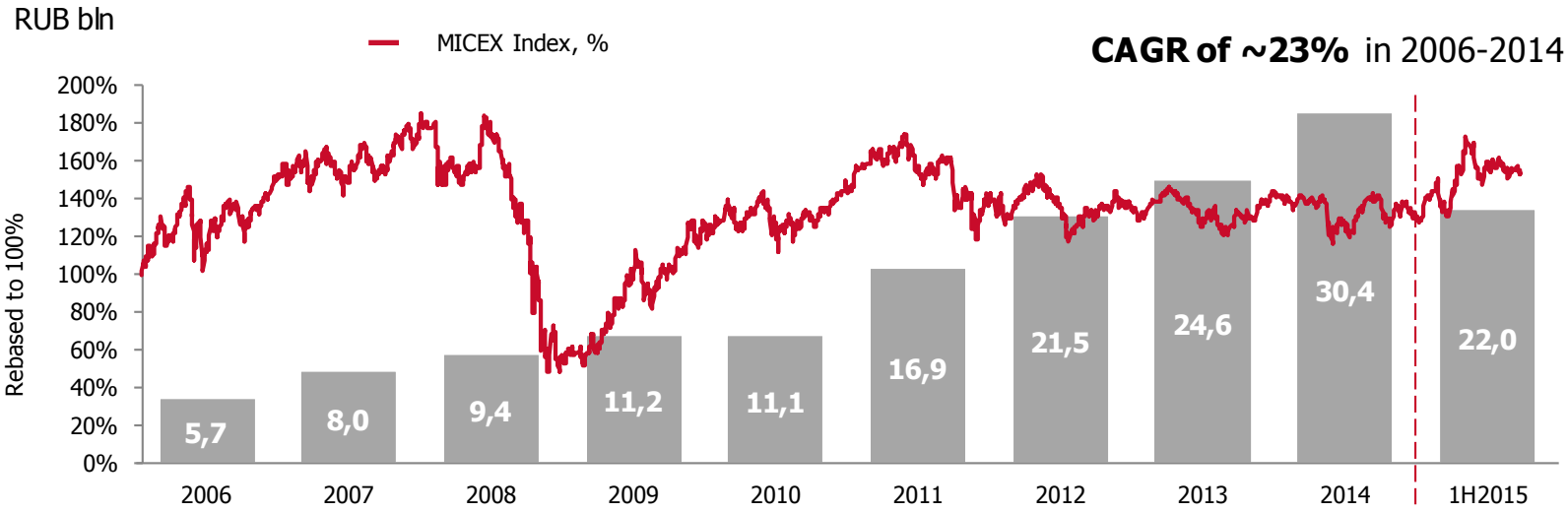
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Source: Moscow Exchange operational information

1 Figures in accordance with Russian Accounting Standards as reported to and disclosed by the CBR on a monthly basis
2 Russian Central Securities Depository
3 Assets in deposit based on Company' operational data
4 Thomas Murray – leading global agency for depository services

Moscow Exchange has a proven and **cycle-protected business model**

Operating income[1]

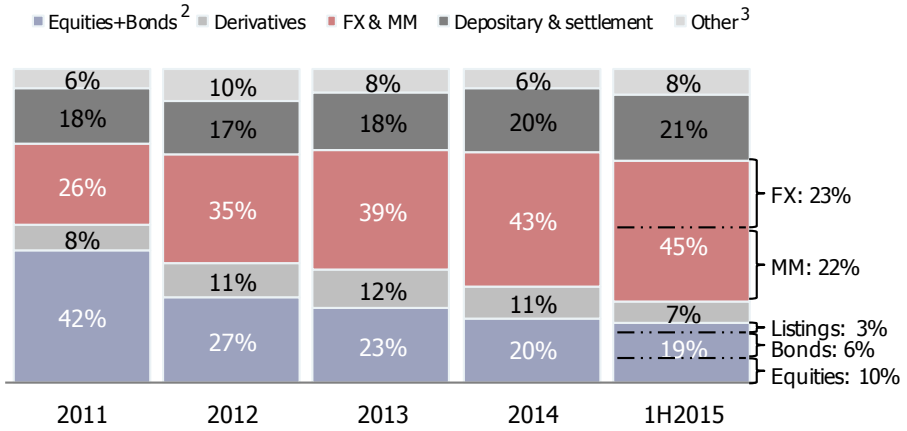


Key highlights

Unique business model allows MOEX to increase operating income regardless the stage of economic cycle:

- **Business line** is diversified, while markets have limited growth correlation
- **Growth drivers differ** across markets and products

Fee & commission income evolution[1]



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According to Moscow Exchange Consolidated Financial Statements for the relevant period

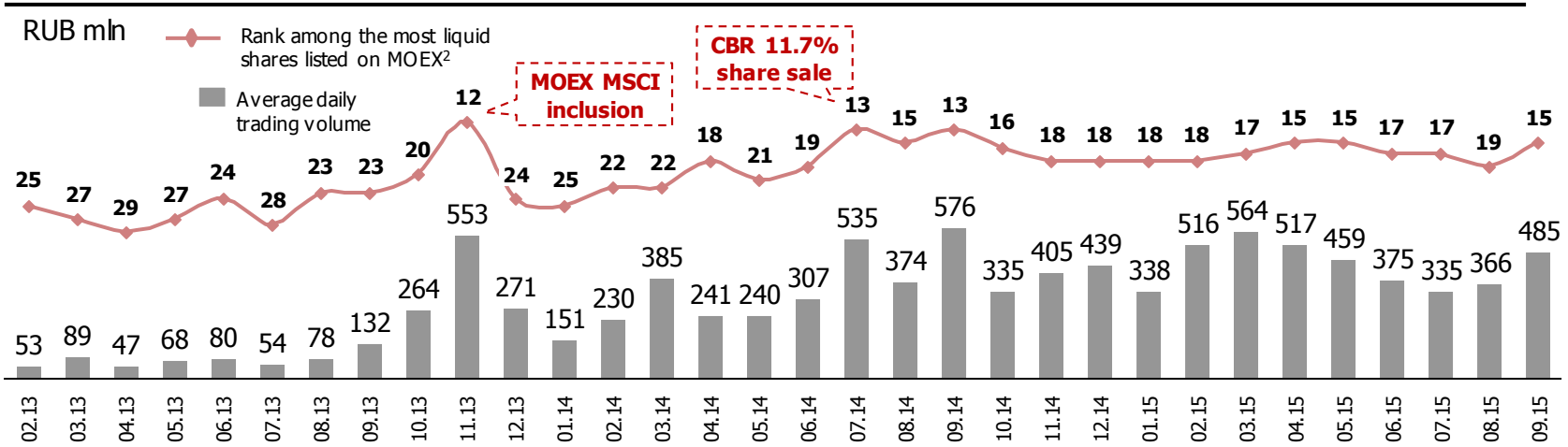
1 RTS data is consolidated from June 29, 2011

2 Include other income related to securities market in 2011-1H2015

3 Include income from Information services & sale of software and other fee&commission income in 2011-1H2015

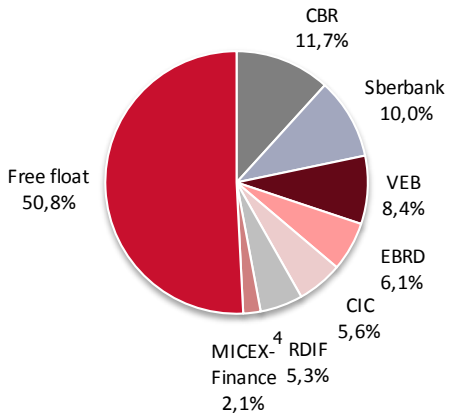
One of the highest free-floats in Russia

Growing ADTV (Average Daily Trading Volumes) of MOEX shares[1]

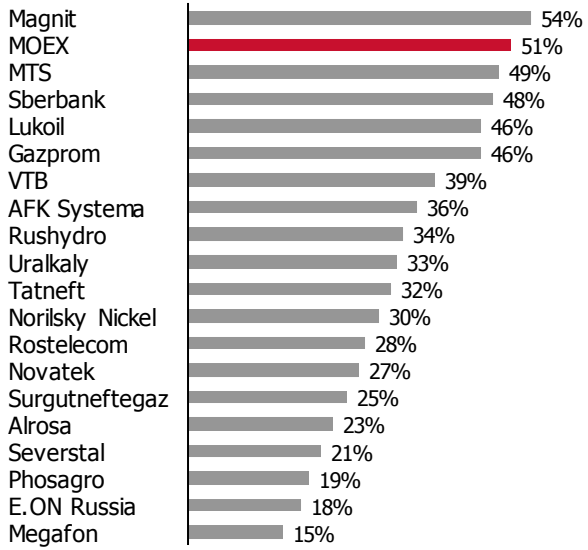


Dispersed ownership with no controlling shareholder…

as of March 16, 2015[3]



…and one of the highest free-floats in Russia[5]



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1 Trading volume in main trading mode (T0, T+2)
2 Ordinary and preferred shares
3 Including changes disclosed on June 8, 2015
4 100% owned subsidiary of the Moscow Exchange
5 Top 20 companies by market capitalisation from MICEX Index

Supervisory Board membership

	Board members	Strategy Planning	Audit	Nomination and Remuneration	Budget	Technical Policy[1]	Risk Management
	**Alexey Kudrin - Chairman** *Sberbank of Russia, Member of the Supervisory Board*						
	**Andrey Sharonov** *Rector of the Moscow School of Management SKOLKOVO*			✓			
	**Mikhail Bratanov** *Head of Societe Generale Securities Services in Russia and CIS, Head of Securities Services Department at Public JSC ROSBANK*		✓	✓	Chair		
	**Yuan Wang** *China Development Bank, Chief Economist*	✓	✓				
	**Anatoly Karachinsky** *IBS Group, Chairman of the Board*					Chair	
	**Rainer Riess** *Independent Director*	✓	Chair				✓
	**Sean Glodek** *Russian Direct Investment Fund, Director, Member of the Executive Board*	✓			✓		
	**Andrey Golikov** *Co-Chairman of the Board*	✓		Chair	✓		
	**Valery Goreglyad** *Bank of Russia, Chief Auditor*				✓		✓
	**Yuriy Denisov** *NCC, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board*	✓					Chair
	**Bella Zlatkis** *Sberbank, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board*			✓			
	**Sergey Lykov** *Vnesheconombank, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board*						
	**Nicola Jane Beattie** *Nbxc Ltd, Director/Senior Executive Director*	Chair					
	**Kirill Shershun** *CentroCredit, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board*						
	**Alexander Afanasiev** *Moscow Exchange, CEO, Chairman of the Executive Board*						

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* Independent directors

1. Technical Policy Commission includes key industry IT professionals

MOEX: driver and beneficiary of corporate governance reform

New Corporate Governance Code	✓ New Corporate Governance code approved by the CBR and Russian Government in April 2014 ✓ Code developed under a 3-year program with OECD and EBRD with MOEX's active participation ✓ Key aim is to use the institute of corporate governance to reduce issuers' non-market risks ✓ Code enshrines global best practices in areas such as Board performance and remuneration, disclosure and transparency, risk management and internal control, and commitment to treat all shareholders equally
Listing Reform	Following adoption of the new Code, MOEX initiated a program to bring listing requirements into line with global standards and the Code. Key changes: ✓ Listing structure simplified: 3 sections (Highest, Standard, Off-the-list) replace the previous 6 ✓ Stricter criteria for inclusion in Highest sector: at least 3 Independent Directors, history of 3 years of IFRS accounts (vs. 1 year previously), free float of at least 10%, requirement to have internal audit department and Board-approved policy on internal audit, and minimum credit rating increased two notches (for bond issuers) ✓ Foreign securities now eligible for inclusion in Highest sector, which opened the way for the many Russian companies incorporated abroad to attain premium Moscow listing ✓ Issuers are eligible to list in any section at the IPO stage. This allows IPO participation for the pension funds and insurance companies that are authorised to buy only the highest-level stocks ✓ Stricter requirements for Directors to be considered Independent (based on NYSE, LSE and HKEx criteria)
Ongoing dialogue with the market	✓ Issuers Committee holds regular face-to-face meetings to discuss initiatives and provide feedback ✓ Optimization of reporting, transparency and disclosure processes is based on proposals of market participants ✓ Open discussion and adjustments of the CBR's KPIs in the areas of listing, offerings and corporate governance

Investment highlights

1	MOEX operates in Top-10 largest economy globally[1] and covers Russia's largest public trading markets
2	Leading market position in a global context
3	Unique business model, offering trading of a wide range of assets together with well-established centralized post-trade infrastructure
4	High transparency and corporate governance standards
5	Successful track record of infrastructural reforms and improving regulatory framework
6	Strong financial performance
7	Attractive dividend policy

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1 IMF data for 2014 put Russia at #10 globally in GDP in current USD and #6 in GDP on a PPP basis

1 MOEX Overview

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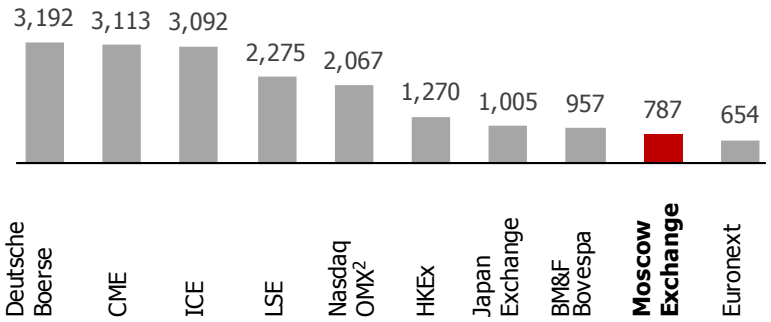
Key developments in Q2 and July-September 2015

- ✓ **Record high dividends**
  - MOEX paid FY2014 dividend of RUB 8.8 bln, or 55% of IFRS net profit, with a dividend yield of 5.2%
  - The new dividend policy approved by the Supervisory Board in September sets 55% payout as a new minimum floor
- ✓ **New placements and listings**
  - Credit Bank of Moscow (MOEX: CBOM) completed an IPO on MOEX, raising RUB 13.2 bln
  - United Wagon Company (MOEX: UWGN) completed an IPO on MOEX, raising RUB 9.0 bln
  - Strong YoY recovery (+141% 8M2015 vs 8M2014) in fixed income issuance in both corporate and sovereign segments, including first issuance under a new on-exchange debt raising mechanism
- ✓ **Corporate governance**
  - MOEX's inaugural Corporate Governance Guidelines approved by the Supervisory Board, establishing a framework to further strengthen corporate governance at the company
- ✓ **Local investor base development**
  - Individual investment accounts (IIA) beat expectations: More than **50 000** IIAs registered during 9M 2015
- ✓ **Strengthening the product offering**
  - Migration from T0/T2 to T+1 completed for Russian federal government bonds (OFZ) with a new liquidity support program introduced for T+1 to assist participants' transition to the new settlement cycle
- ✓ **New strategic partnerships**
  - MOEX and China Financial Futures Exchange signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) aimed to strengthen bilateral partnership through closer cooperation in various areas

New dividend policy: payout floor raised to 55%

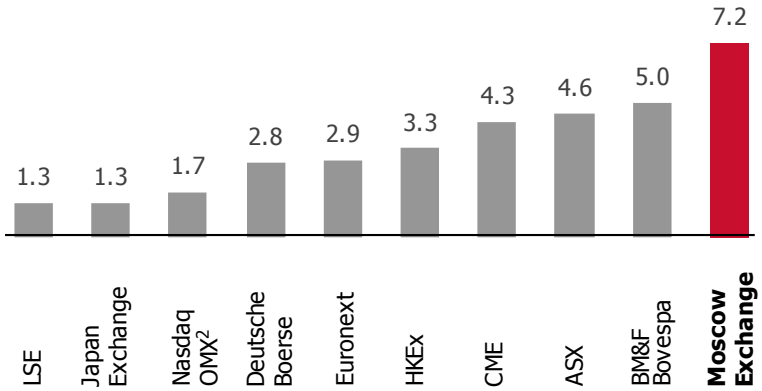
Revenues 2014[1]

USD mln

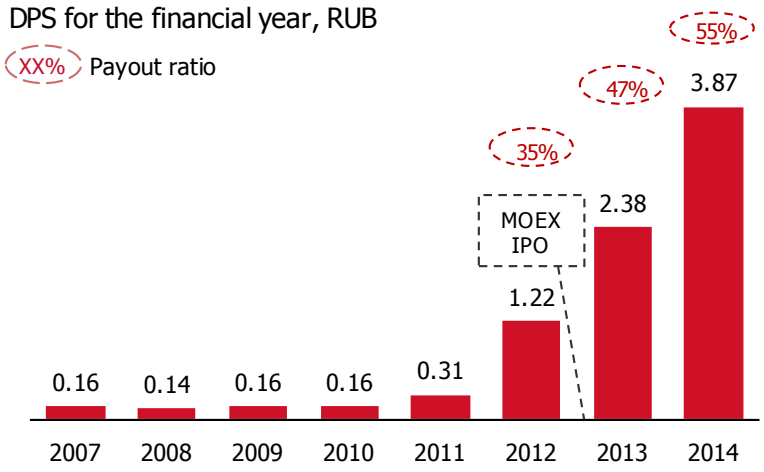


Dividend yield 2015E

%



History of dividend growth



Dividend policy 2013-2015: growing payout ratio of minimum 30/40/50% for Y12/Y13/Y14

Each year MOEX paid more than the minimum threshold set in the dividend policy: 35/47/55% of IFRS net profit

Since IPO MOEX returned **10.3%** of the current Mcap (RUB **166.7 bln**) to shareholders in form of dividends

A new dividend policy approved in Sep'15 sets 55% as a new payout floor

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Sourse: Bloomberg as of 21 August 2015

1. Exchanges 2014 financial statements, converted at the average currency exchange rate for the period
2. Revenues excluding rebates

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Building on the success of Strategy 2012-2015…

Key initiatives of Strategy 2012-2015 successfully implemented

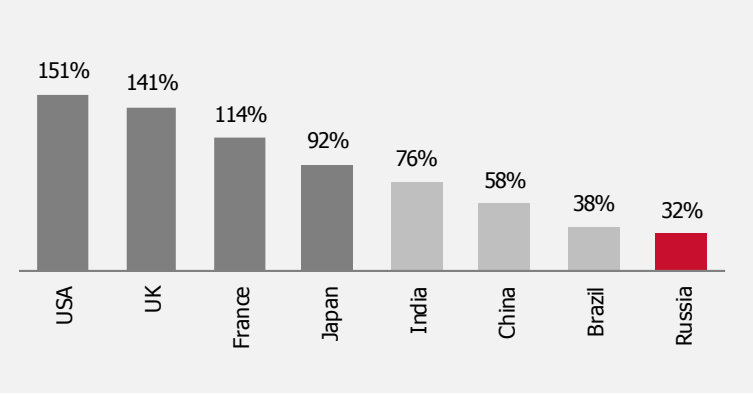
- ☑ Central Securities Depository (CSD)
- ☑ CCP across all markets
- ☑ T+ settlement cycle
- ☑ DMA across all markets
- ☑ ICSDs access to local infrastructure
- ☑ USD/RUB futures emergence as flagship derivative contract
- ☑ Crucial regulatory reforms (individual investment accounts, "non-loss" rule elimination for NPFs, revival of pension savings)

- Total trading volumes CAGR of ~**18%** in 2012-2014
- Operating profit CAGR of ~**29%** in 2012-2014
- EPS for 2014 up **2.3 times** versus 2011 to RUB 7.2
- Dividend per share up **12.5 times** versus 2011 to RUB 3.87 with a payout ratio of 55% for 2014

...based on significant growth opportunities

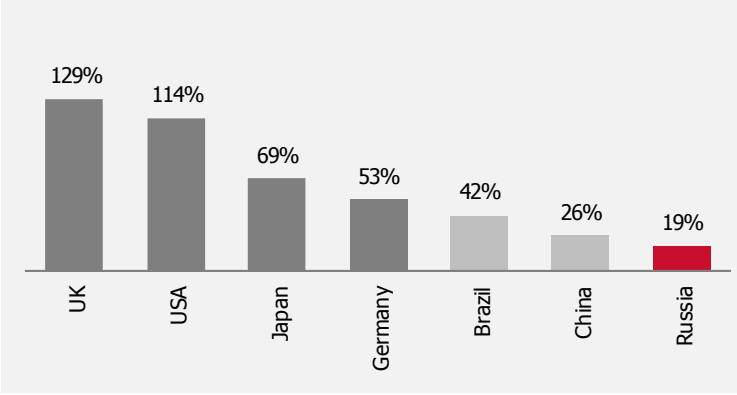
Equity market capitalisation to GDP[1]

2014



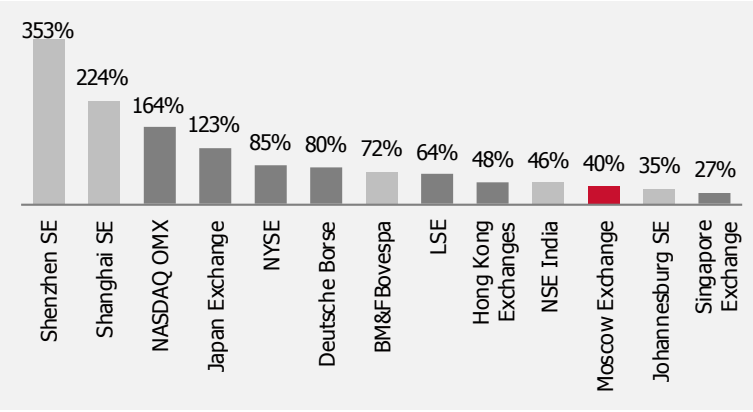
Corporate debt to GDP[2]

2014



Equity market velocity[3]

2014



Comments

- Russian capital and derivatives markets have potential both on supply and demand points of view:
  - Relatively low share of equity and debt market capitalisation to GDP

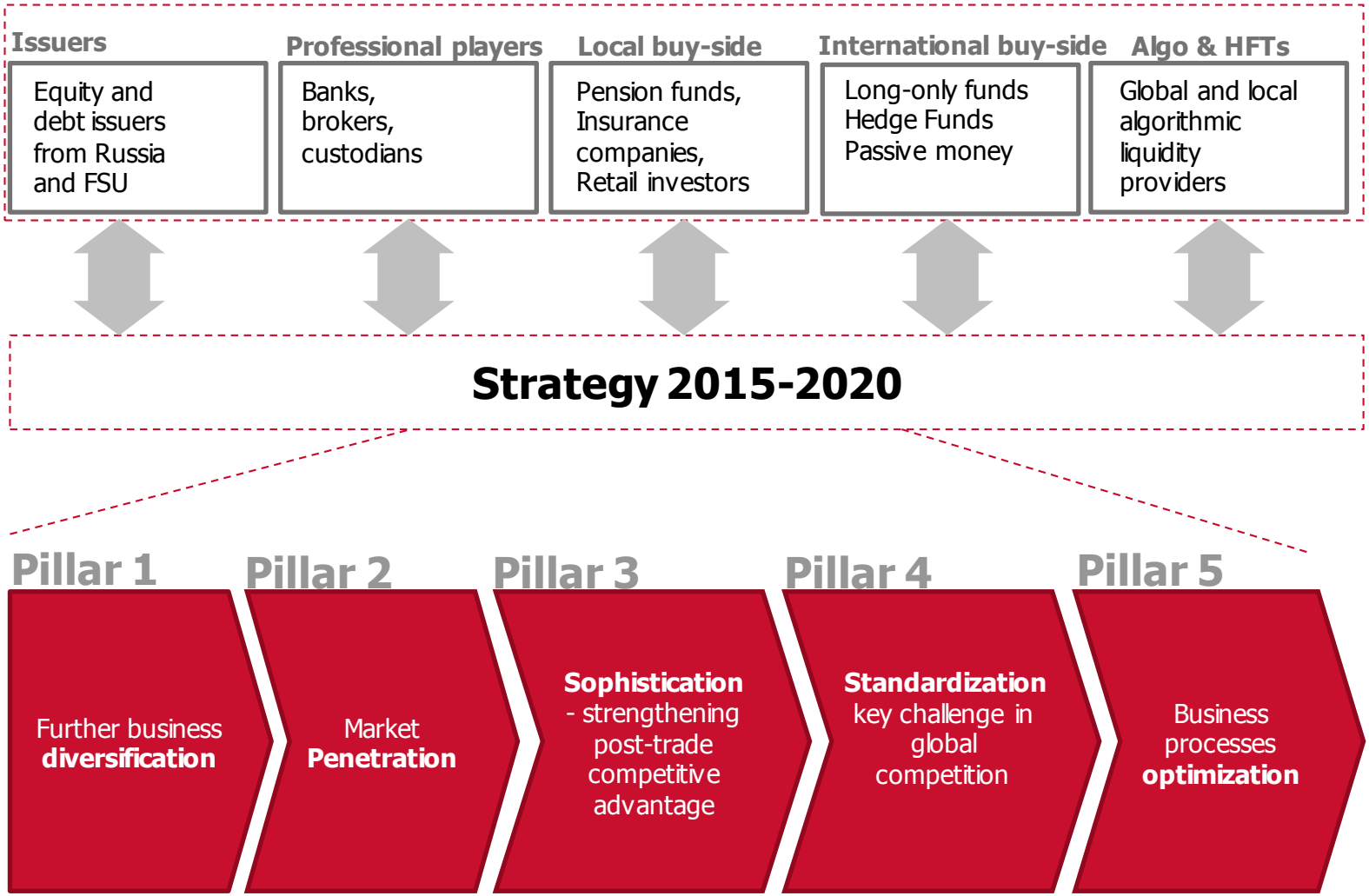
Source: Moscow Exchange, WFE, IMF, Rosstat, SCIB, BIS

1 Data for 2014. Market capitalisation for the USA is the sum of NASDAQ and NYSE market capitalisations, for China – the sum of Shanghai and Shenzhen market capitalisations, for India – BSE market capitalisation, for Brazil – BM&FBovespa market capitalisation, for Russia – Moscow Exchange market capitalisation, for France – NYSE Euronext Europe market capitalisation, for UK – LSE market capitalisation (including Borsa Italiana market capitalisation), GDP – IMF forecast

2 Corporate debt data – BIS statistics of debt securities amount outstanding as of June 2014, Russia GDP estimate for 2014 – SCIB, other countries – IMF data

3 NASDAQ OMX including Nordic markets

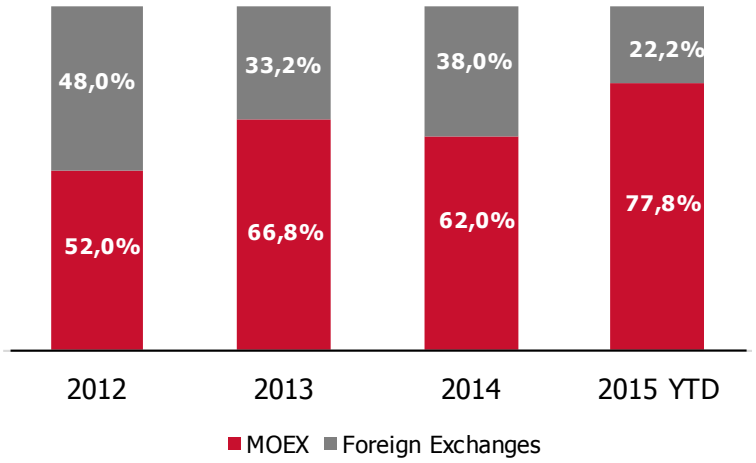
Strategy 2015-2020: focus on key client groups through five pillars



Issuers: Increasing supply on the market

Equity capital raised by Russian companies

MOEX vs. foreign exchanges



- Upgrades to market infrastructure have made MOEX **the first-choice venue for IPOs and SPOs**
- Magnit, Alrosa, Moscow Exchange, Credit Bank of Moscow, United Wagon Company, VTB, Polymetal, PIK Group raised equity capital exclusively on MOEX in 2013-2015
- **Primary bond issuance has recovered**: in 1H 2015 on a year-on-year basis corporate and regional bonds placements doubled and sovereign placements tripled

Key Strategy 2015-2020 initiatives to continue to boost issuance

(i) Further strengthen corporate governance

- ✓ Additional development of listing rules
- ✓ Promotion benefits of high corporate governance standards

(ii) New products and services

- ✓ Simplification of bond issuance
- ✓ New instruments: CPI-linked bonds, structured notes
- ✓ Simplification of listing for foreign companies

(iii) Initiatives to reduce costs for maintaining listing

- ✓ Corporate actions reform
- ✓ Corporate information center

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Banks and brokers: Priming the engine of the financial market

Key initiatives

(i) Product portfolio development

- ✓ Repository development
- ✓ Creation of the CSD-based information center
- ✓ Valuation center
- ✓ Development of technical services

(ii) Post-trade infrastructure services:

- ✓ OTC derivatives clearing
- ✓ Tri-party services
- ✓ Single collateral pool and new collateral management services

(iii) Strengthening IT offering

- ✓ Integration of clearing, risk-management and settlement offering
- ✓ Unification of risk management system across all markets, including cross margining and risk netting
- ✓ Reduction of market participants costs related to the infrastructure

Local investor base: Growing institutional & retail segments

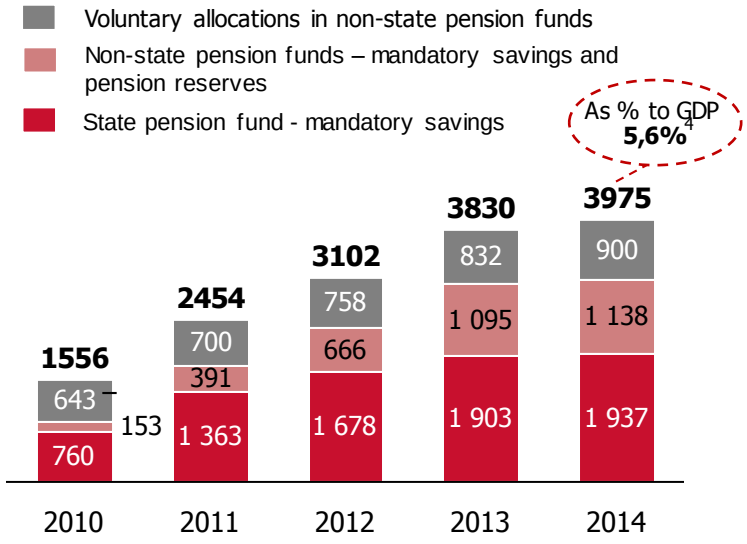
MOEX currently has strong market share across our markets. Thus our focus is on deepening the markets, specifically growing the local institutional & retail investor segments.

Key Strategy 2015-2020 initiatives

- ✓ Active work in partnership with the government to improve regulatory framework:
  - Regulation of pension funds, insurance companies and mutual funds
  - Development of individual investment accounts
  - Tax initiative to attract retail investors
- ✓ Increase in financial literacy of local investors through educational and promotional efforts in major cities across the country
- ✓ Develop and promote new products driven by local investor demand in REPO, FX and derivatives

Institutional money: **pension funds reform**

Pension assets[1] in Russia

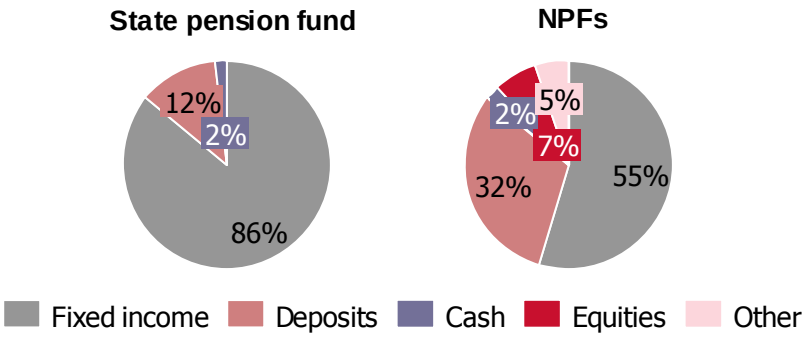


Key highlights

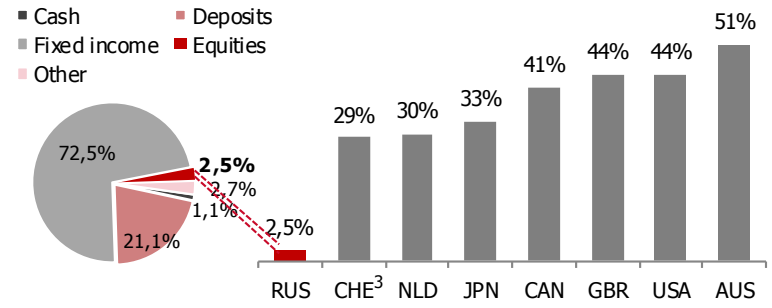
Positive regulatory framework development:

- CBR became a regulator of the pension system
- Adopted changes in pension funds regulation:
  - ✓ "One year non-loss rule" was abolished
  - ✓ Investment horizon of NPFs[2] was extended to 5 years
  - ✓ Customer incentive to stay with the fund manager not less than 5 years
  - ✓ Guarantee fund mechanism (similar to Deposit Insurance Agency in the banking system)
- Number of individuals, whose pension savings are invested in non-state pension funds increased from ~1 mln in 2007 to ~28 mln in 2014
- On Apr, 2015 the government made a decision to return funds for 2H'13-14 (clients who transferred their pension money from the State fund to NPFs - more than RUB 500 bln), which were under moratorium. New inflows to NPFs for 2014-2015 remains under moratorium and to be utilized for PAYGO system funding.
- New contributions to NPFs will start from 2016.

Pension system Investment portfolio



Exposure to equities is limited



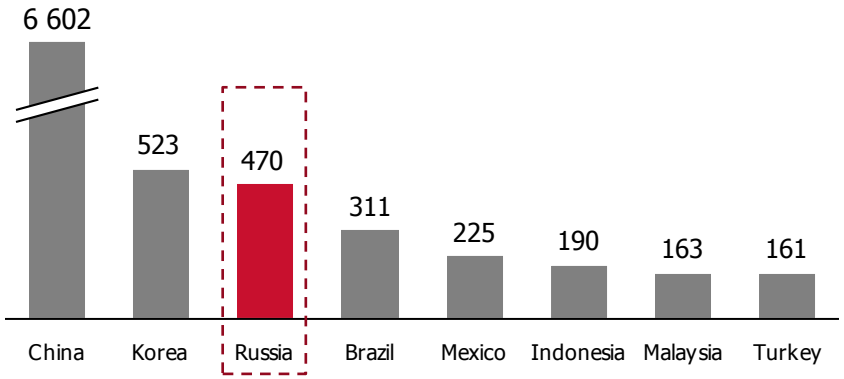
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Source: OECD, investfunds.ru, FSFM, Economist Intelligence Unit, Russian State Statistics Agency (Rosstat), Tower Watson
1 Obligatory savings, not including reserves
2 For Russia mandatory savings managed both by NPFs (Non-state pension funds) and Pension fund of Russia
3 Chile
4 Source: Rosstat. GDP for 2014.

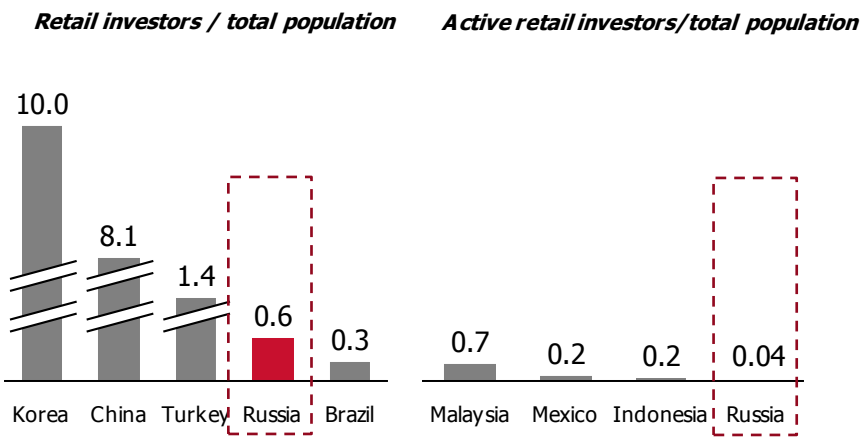
Retail money: **aiming to grow equity culture**

Retail investors bank deposits[1]

USD bln



Population exposure to securities market, %



Comments

- As Russian securities market passed through several periods of turbulence, individuals preferred bank deposits or real estate to securities market
- Due to young equity culture, there is a limited number of "buy and hold" investor type among individuals, while interest from short-term speculative investors is relatively strong
- **Recent regulatory changes**:
  - ✓ **Tax breaks** on capital gains on securities held for more than 3 years (up to RUB 9 mln for securities purchased after 1 Jan 2014)
  - ✓ Introduction of **individual investment accounts** for private investors since 2015
- These initiatives are set to attract individuals to securities market

More than 50 000 of individual investment accounts opened as of September 2015

Source: EIU, World Bank, IMF, central banks of Korea, Turkey, Mexico, Indonesia, National Bureau of Statistics of China, Allianz, SZSE Factbook, CBR, Moscow Exchange

1. Korea, Turkey, Mexico, Indonesia – data for August 2014, Russia – as of 1.09.2014, Brazil – 2013, China – 2012, Malaysia – 2011

International buy-side: Integrating into the global financial system

Key initiatives

(i) Completing the upgrade to best international standards

- ✓ Simplification of access for international investors
- ✓ Optimization of documentary and technical interface
- ✓ Corporate governance standards and investor protection
- ✓ EMIR and CFTC compliance

(ii) New products and services

- ✓ Strengthen market data and index offering
- ✓ Information services and creation of corporate information center
- ✓ Single collateral pool across asset classes
- ✓ Development of opening and closing auctions

(iii) Marketing

- ✓ Telling the story of Russian market infrastructure reform through the media, events and direct interaction with investors
- ✓ Outreach to new investor types and new geographies

Algo & HFTs: growing role in the market eco-system

Key initiatives

- ✓ Strengthen market data and index offering
- ✓ Collocation services
- ✓ Transfer of IT-facilities into the new Tier-III certified data center
- ✓ Cross margining and risk netting
- ✓ Single access point to all asset classes, single collateral pool and new collateral management services
- ✓ Optimization of documentary and technical interface
- ✓ Reduction of trading costs related to the infrastructure

1 MOEX Overview

2 Recent achievements

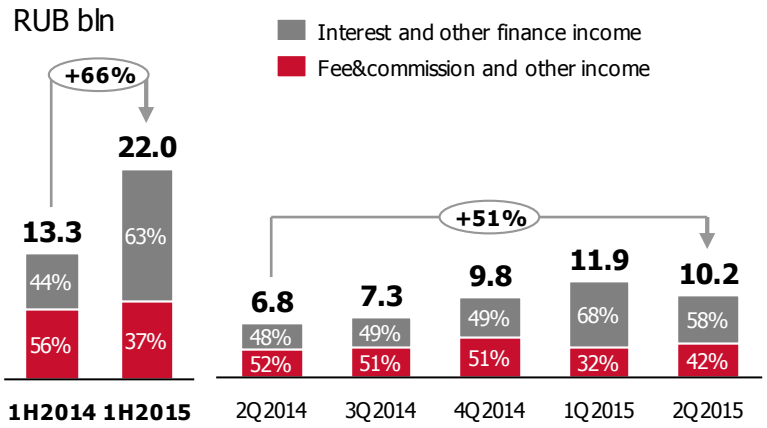
3 Strategy 2015-2020

Strong operating and financial results

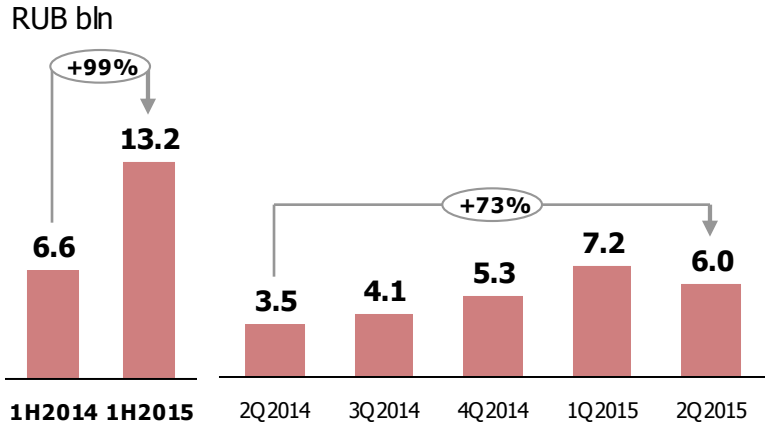
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Financial results: MOEX business model delivers again

Operating income



Net profit



Key metrics

	2Q2014	2Q2015	Chg
Basic EPS, RUB	1.58	2.70	+71% ↑
F&C Income	3,522.0	4,299.1	+22% ↑
Net Interest and other finance income	3,219.1	5,854.3	+82% ↑
EBITDA	4,774.8	7,947.2	+67% ↑
EBITDA margin	75.3%	78.1%	+2.8 p.p. ↑
Cost income ratio	35.0%	26.1%	-8.9 p.p. ↓

Key highlights

- High double digit growth in operating income driven by solid performance across both major components
- Efficiency ratio (CIR) improved further driven by healthy income and stringent cost control
- Record 6M EBITDA and net profit

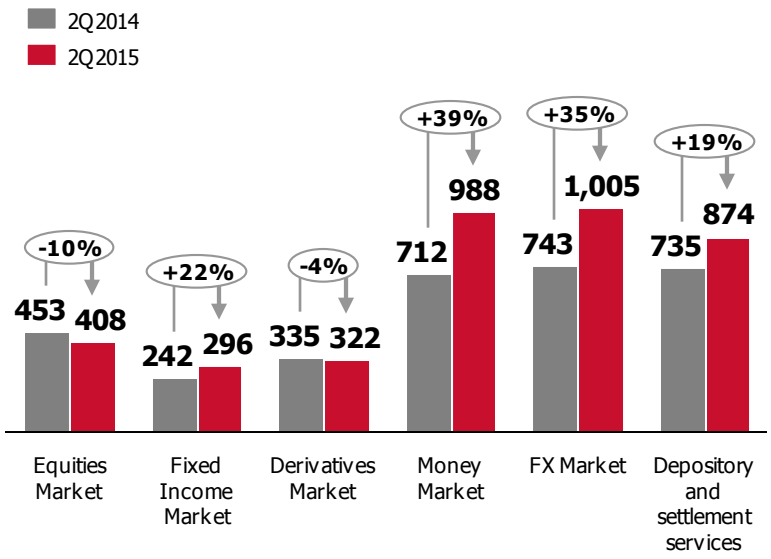
MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Source: Consolidated Financial Statements

Diversified fee & commission income

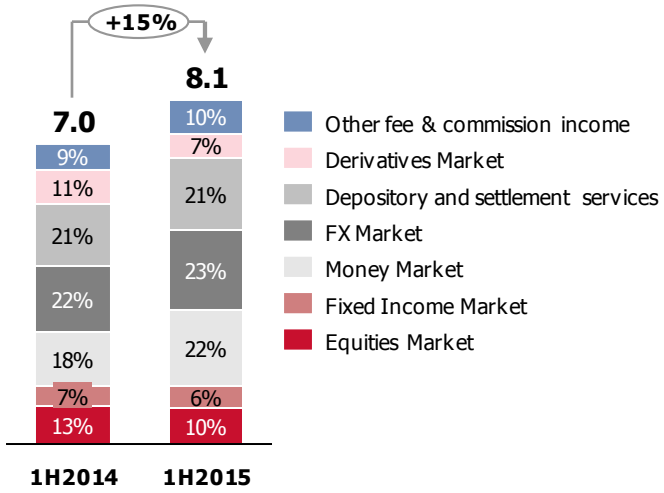
Fee & commission income performance

RUB mln



Fee & commission income breakdown

RUB bln



Comments

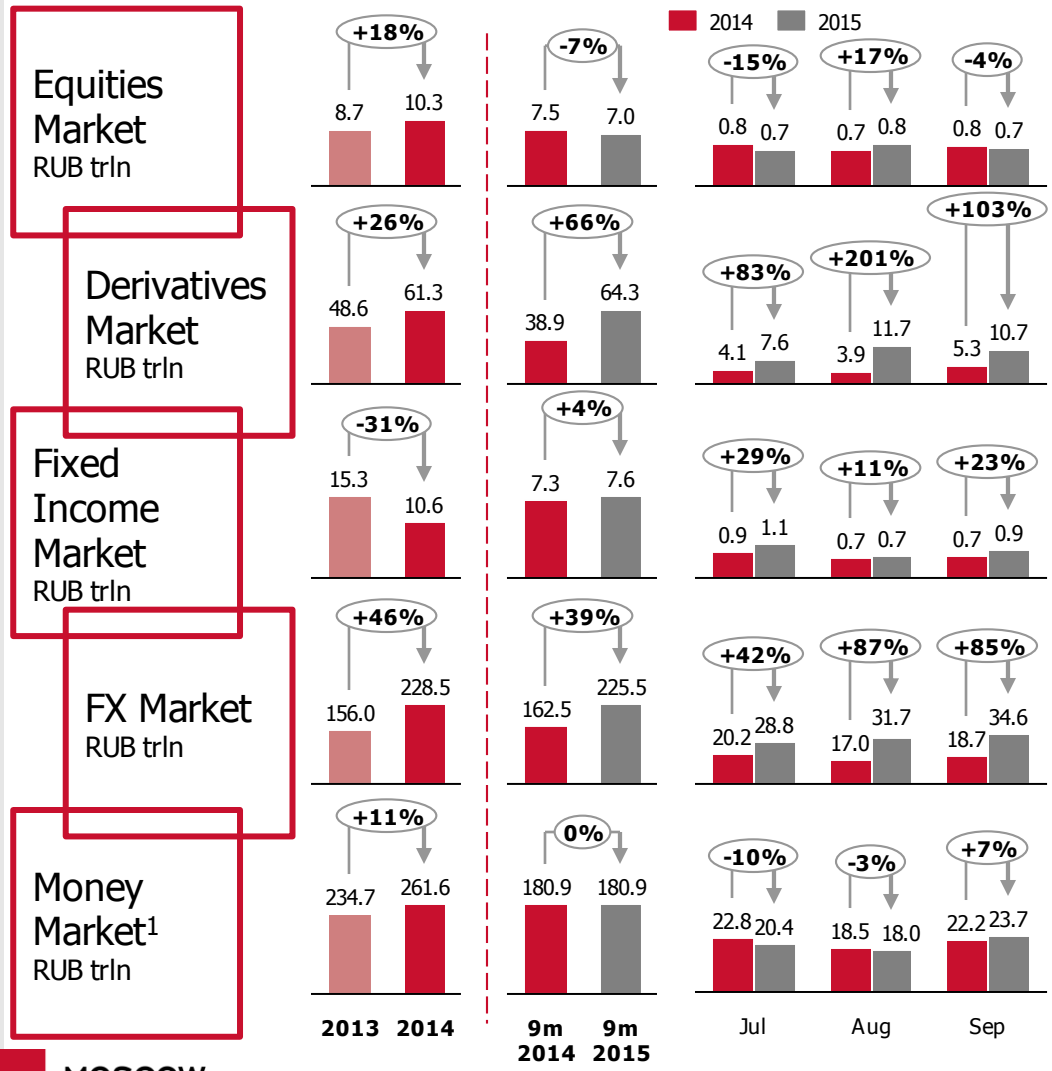
- Fee & commission income remained well-diversified, up 22% YoY in 2Q 2015 and 15% YoY in 1H 2015
- Strong performance delivered across various segments, including Money Market (+39% YoY), FX Market (+35% YoY), Depository and Settlement Services (+19% YoY) and Fixed Income Market (+22% YoY)

MOSCOW EXCHANGE

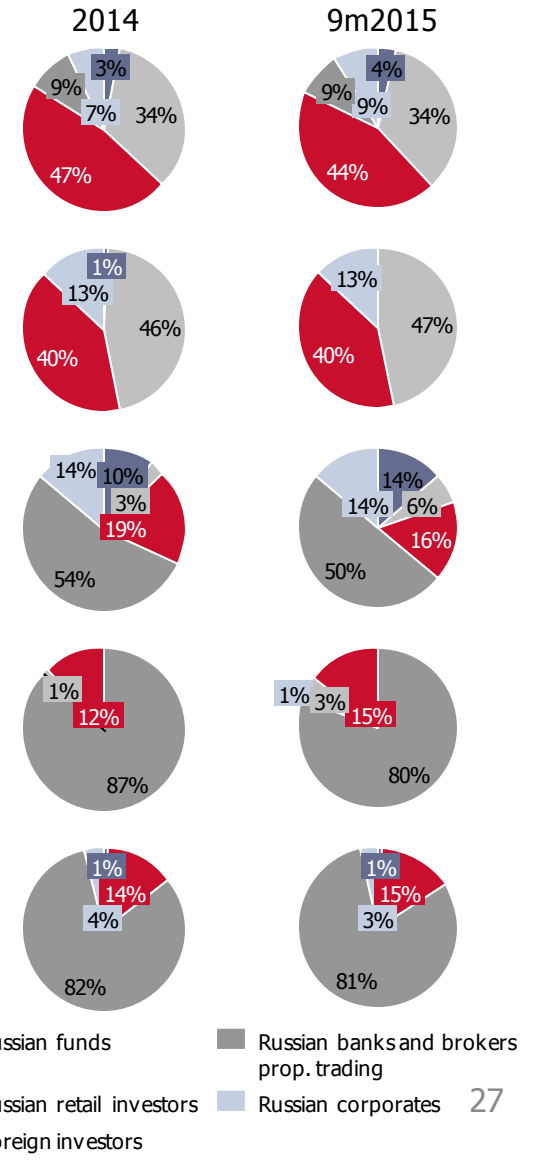
Source: Consolidated Financial Statements
Other fee & commission income mainly includes income from sale of software and technical services and information services, listing and other service fees

Domestic investors activity growth in fixed income and derivatives markets

Trading volumes



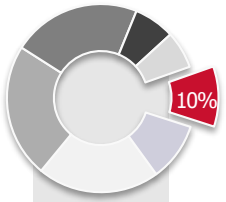
Volume breakdown by investor types



Source: Moscow Exchange data

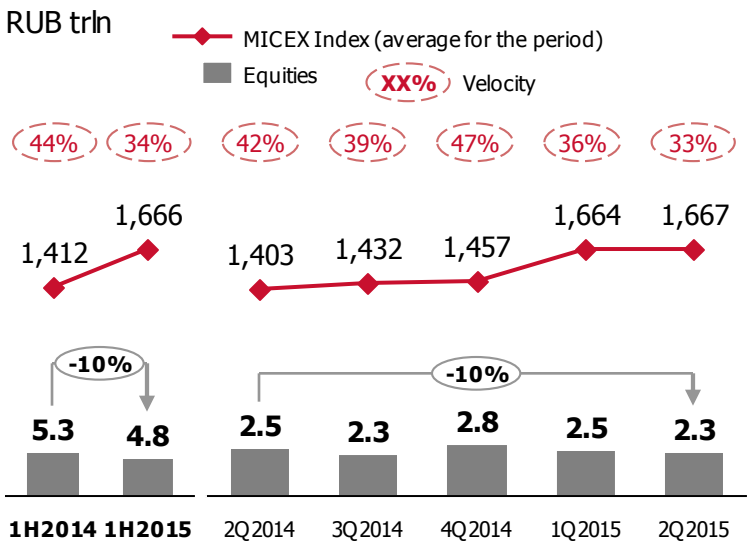
1 Trading volumes including REPO with collateral management. Investor structure based on on-exchange trading volumes only

MOSCOW EXCHANGE

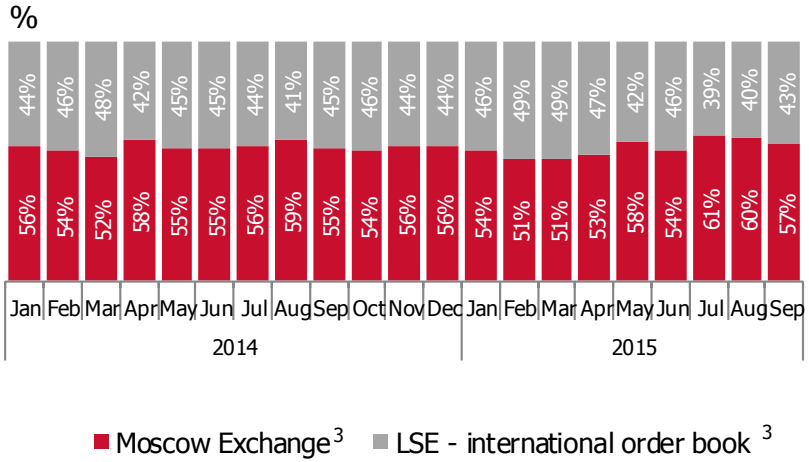


Equities Market

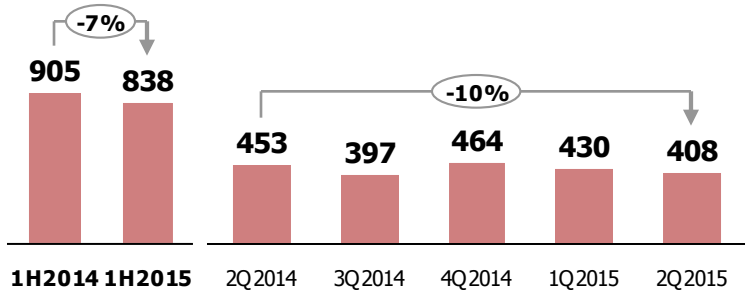
Trading volumes[1]



Russian equities trading volumes[2], MOEX vs LSE



Fee & commission income



Comments

- In 2Q2015, MOEX fine-tuned its tariff plans for professional market participants aiming to support competitive environment among participants. The impact on effective yields is expected to be neutral
- Opening auction technology launched in June to make price setting more transparent and representative for market participants
- MOEX increased number of securities eligible for partial pre-funding from 50 to 82, which will lead to lower funding costs for customers

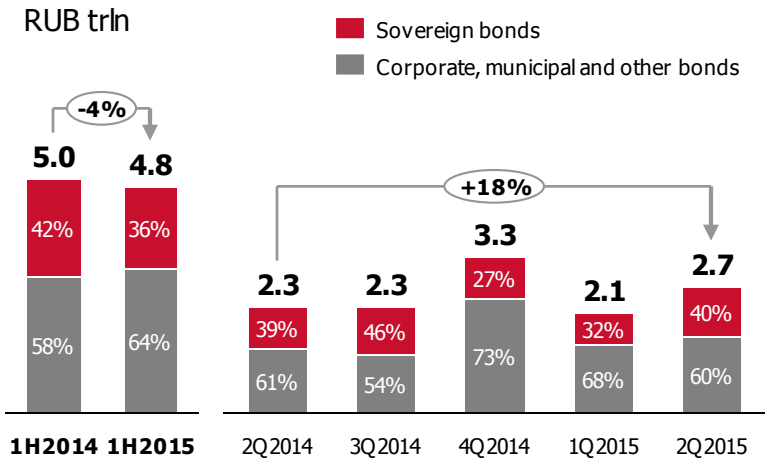
MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Source: Moscow Exchange operational information and Consolidated Financial Statements, Liquidmetrix

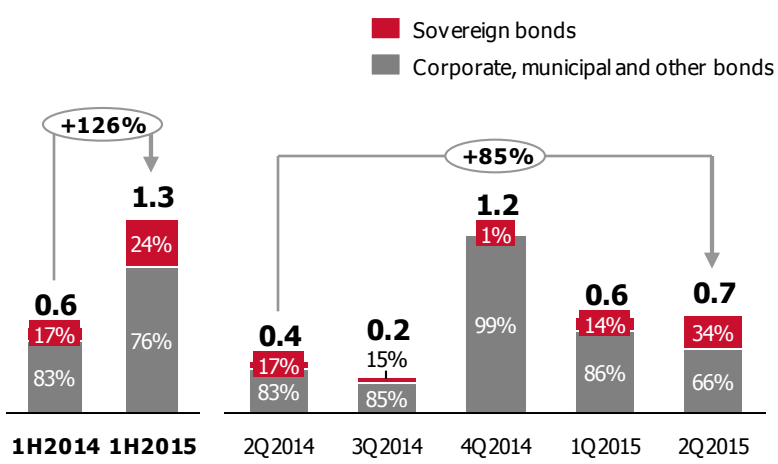
1 Volumes on both primary and secondary markets
2 Moscow Exchange and London Stock Exchange data for Russian dual-listed companies
3 Only electronic order book deals

Fixed Income Market: rejuvenation of primary market

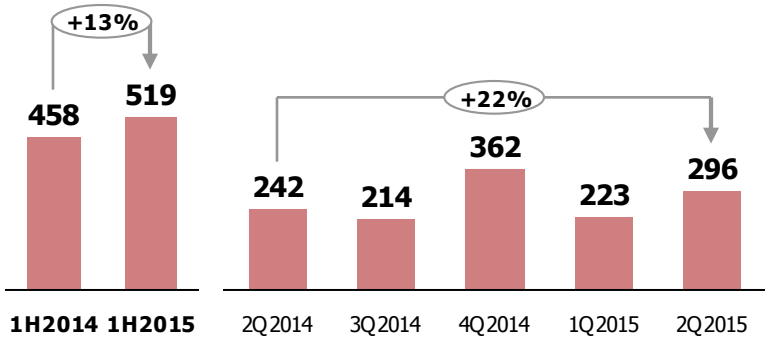
Trading volumes[1]



Primary market returns



Fee & commission income



Comments

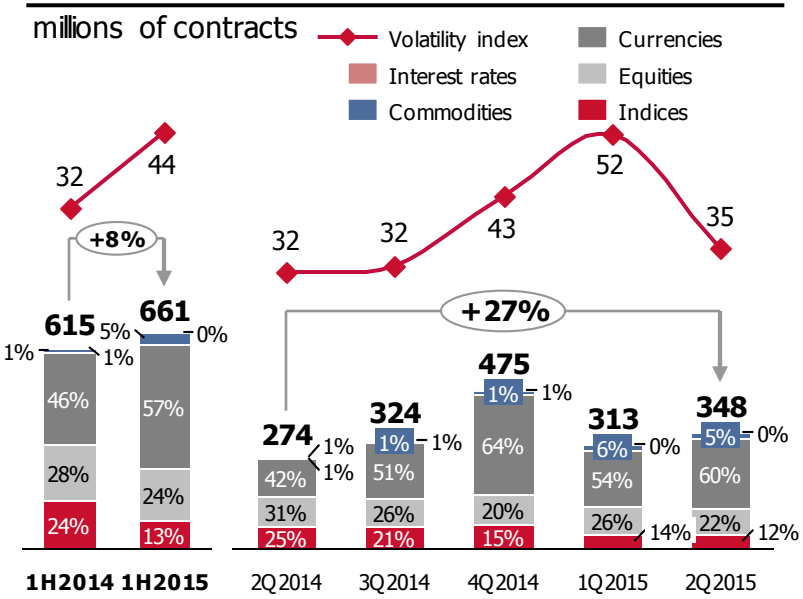
- Robust growth in primary corporate bond placements (+47% YoY) and sovereign bond placements (+279% YoY) led to fee & commission income growth of 22%
- MOEX migrated to T+1 settlement cycle for OFZs, which helped to reduce market participants' funding costs and increase liquidity of OFZ trading through order book.
- Mechanism for block trading of OFZs was introduced: market participants can see only their own orders, which minimizes impact on market price

MOSCOW EXCHANGE

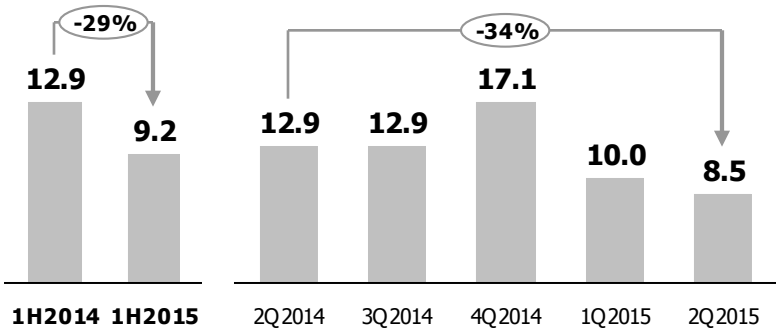
Source: Moscow Exchange operational information and Consolidated Financial Statements
1 Trading volumes on fixed income market include placements

Derivatives Market: FX futures remains a key growth driver

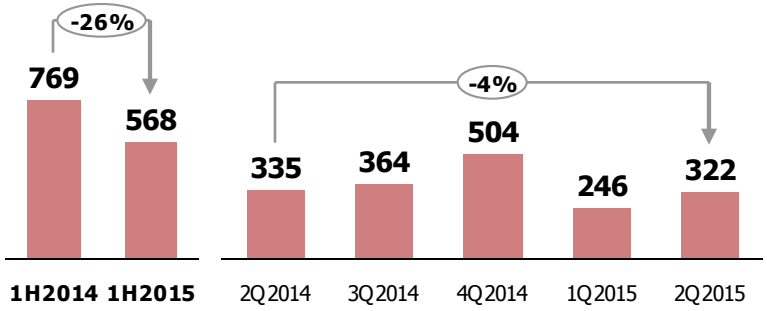
Trading volumes



Open interest



Fee & commission income

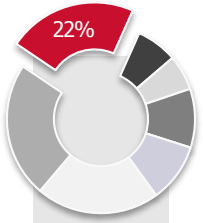


Comments

- Increased FX Market volatility led to 84% YoY growth in FX derivatives trading, which comprised 60% of total trading volumes on Derivatives Market versus 42% in 2Q2014
- Futures on indexes and single-stocks contracted by 22% YoY in contract terms
- Fees and commissions declined 4% due to lower fees for FX-based futures as compared to single-stocks and indexes futures

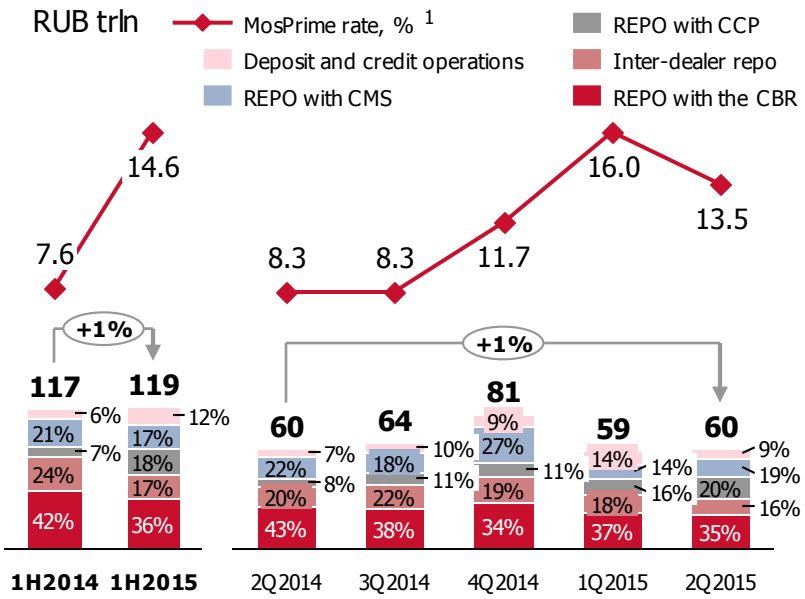
MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Source: Moscow Exchange operational information and Consolidated Financial Statements

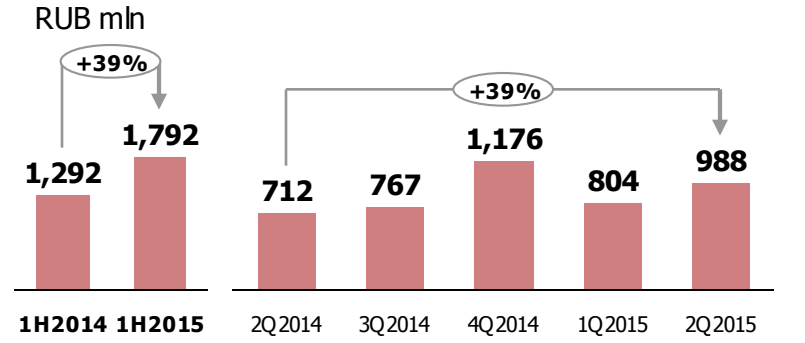


Money Market: solid demand for on-exchange services

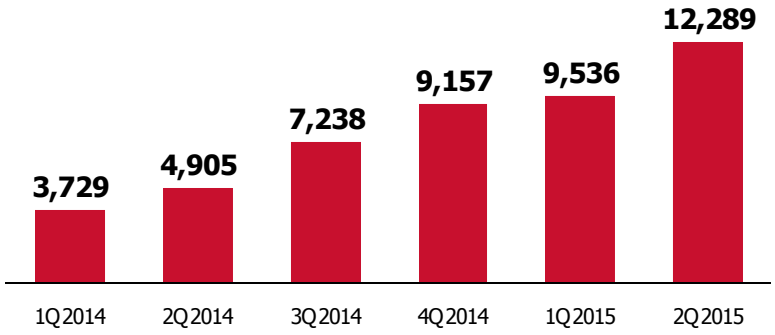
Trading volumes



Fee & commission income



Trading volumes for REPO with CCP

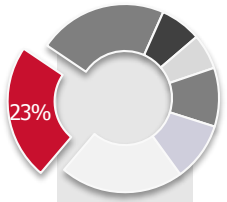


Comments

- REPO with CCP remained the fastest-growing product (up 2.5x YoY) and contributed 20% of trading volumes versus 8% year ago
- Average REPO maturity increased from 4.9 days to 7.3 days mainly driven by the CBR direct repo in FX. This led to higher fee income, since both deal amount and term are basis for fees
- On the back of growth in trading of long-term instruments, recognition of fee and commission income is deferred and is made during the lifespan of these instruments since 1Q2015. In 2Q2015, the sum of current period commission deferral and amortization / partial reversal of previous deferral was RUB 44.5 mln

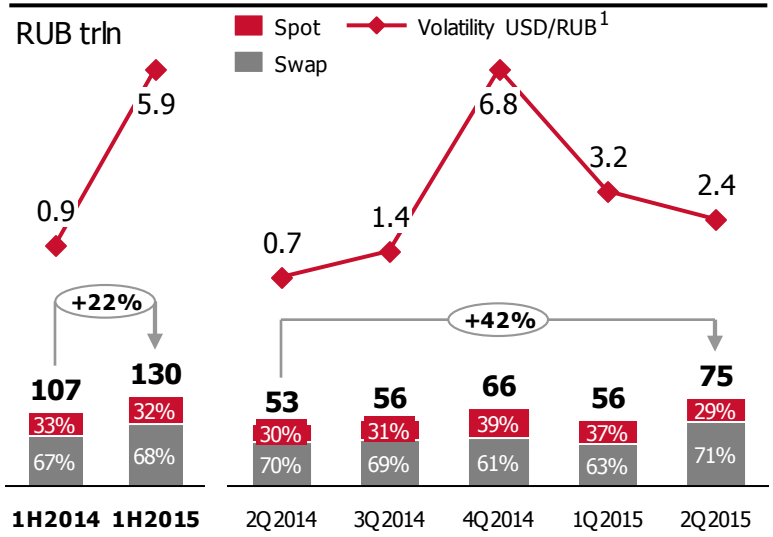
MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Source: Moscow Exchange operational information and Consolidated Financial Statements
1 Overnight rate, average for the period

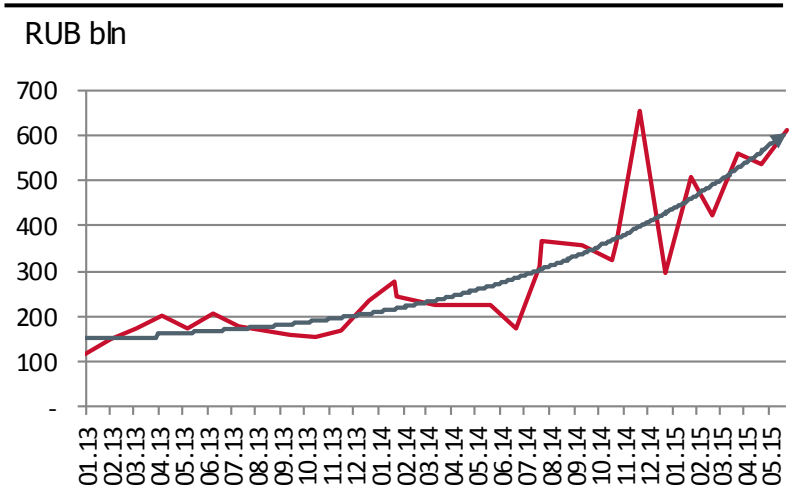


FX Market: stronger demand for risk management via swaps

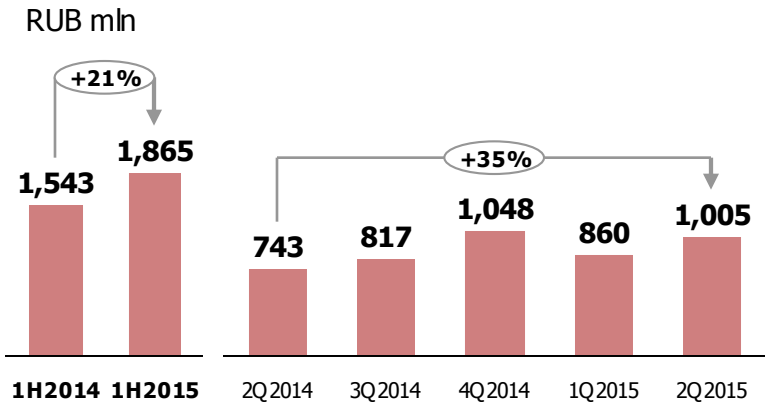
Trading volumes



Swaps with >1w maturity



Fee & commission income

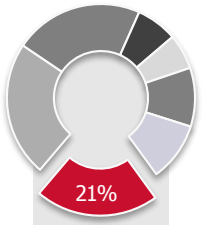


Comments

- In 2Q2015, spot market trading volumes were up 36% YoY driven by higher volatility and increased activity across all groups of market participants
- Swap transaction volumes increased 44% YoY amid growing demand from local banks to manage liquidity positions and hedge FX risks
- The share of 1 week+ swaps continued to grow, demonstrating a healthy demand for FX risks hedging, while limiting risks thanks to transactions with CCP

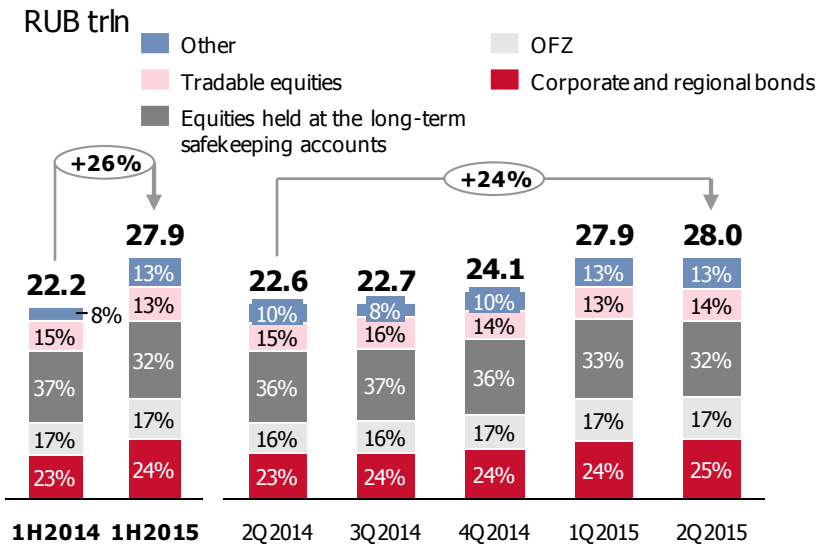
MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Source: Moscow Exchange operational information and Consolidated Financial Statements
1 Calculated as daily standard deviation of the USD/RUB exchange rate for the period

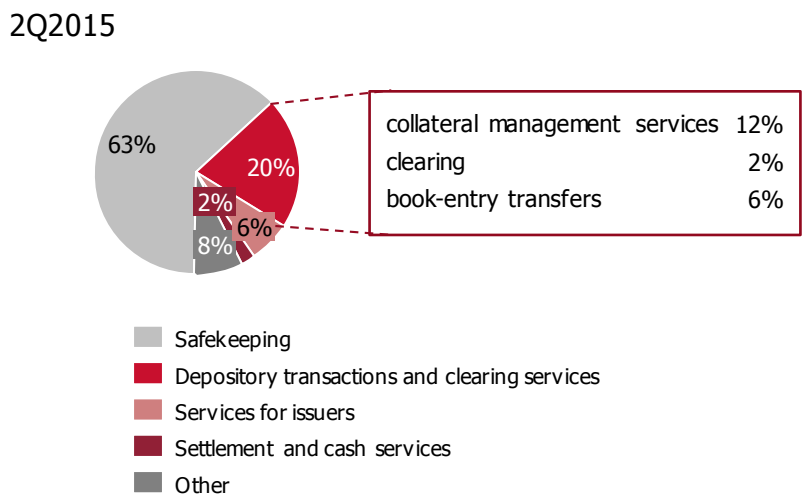


NSD: new assets under custody drive growth

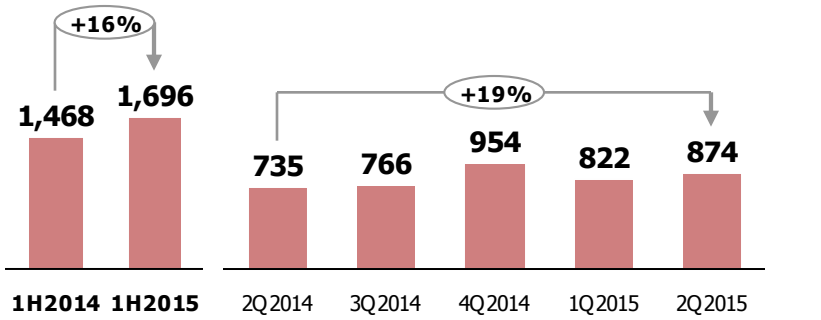
Assets on deposit (average for the period)[1]



Fee & commission income breakdown[1]



Fee & commission income



Comments

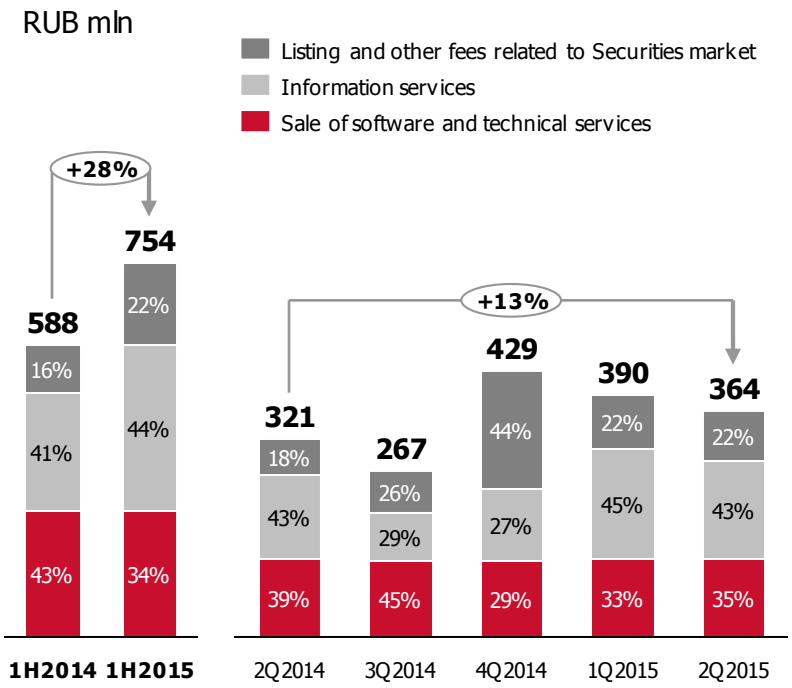
- New assets under custody and market cap expansion contributed to fee growth of 19%. The increase in assets under custody was driven by admission of DRs and Eurobonds as collateral for repo and on-exchange Eurobond trading
- Under the corporate actions reform, NSD applied international standards for its e-proxy voting service: new technology allows implementation of ISO 20022 and ISO 15022 standards at all stages of the remote voting process

MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Source: Moscow Exchange operational information and Consolidated Financial Statements
1 according to management accounts data

Growth in listing and information services fees

Other fee & commission income[1]



Comments

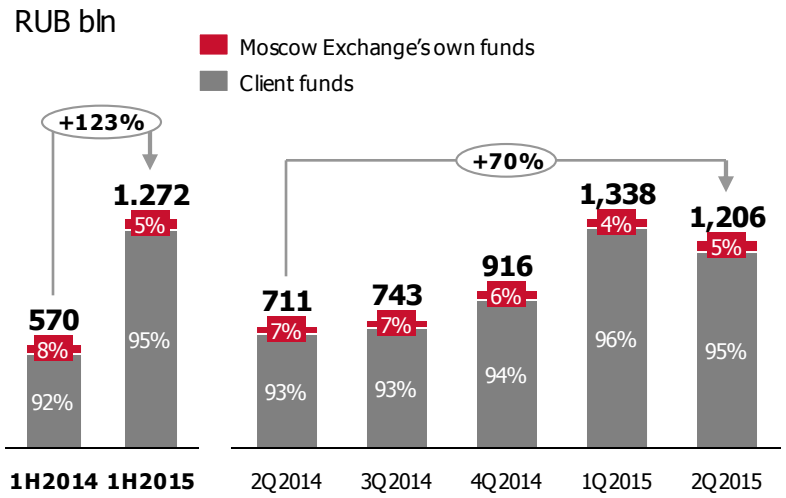
- Solid YoY growth in fees from information services (15%) and listings (37%) led to other fee & commission income growth of 13% YoY
- Price increases for some products (real-time market data and end-of-day market data) led to higher fees from information services
- Fees from sale of software and technical services remained flat at RUB 127 mln (2Q2014: RUB 126 mln)
- Growth of listing fees was driven by strong primary placement activity on equities and fixed income markets and the new pricing structure following the completion of the listing reform in 2Q2014

MOSCOW EXCHANGE

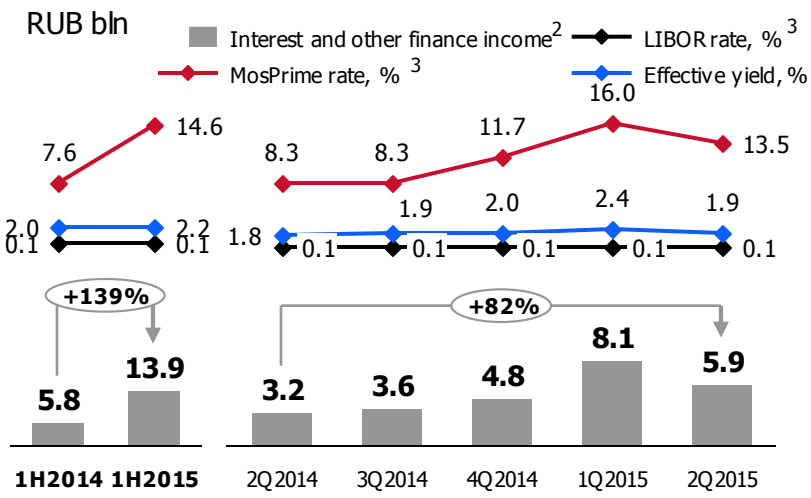
Source: Consolidated Financial Statements
1 Not including other fee&commission income as presented in financial statements

Interest income: growth driven by higher interest rates and inflows of client funds

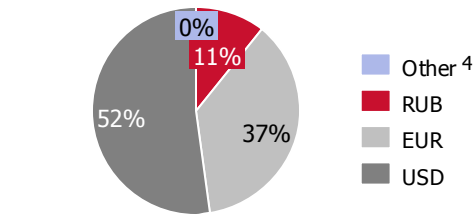
Investment portfolio[1] (average daily volume)



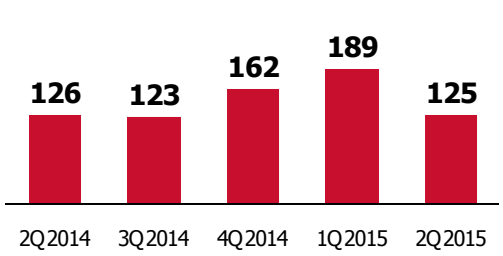
Interest income



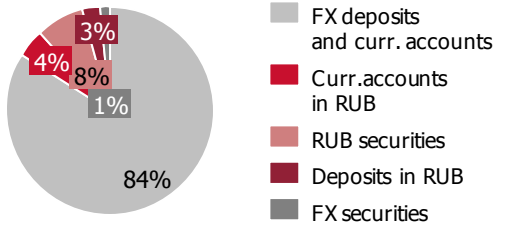
Clients funds by currency



RUB client funds



Investment portfolio by type of asset



MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Source: NFEA, Bloomberg, Moscow Exchange operational information and Consolidated Financial Statements

1 Based on average daily investment portfolio according to management accounts

2 Interest and other finance income includes interest and other finance income, interest expense, net loss on financial assets available-for-sale, foreign exchange gains less losses

3 Average daily rate for the period

4 Share of other currencies is close to zero

NCC capital target set at RUB 51 bln for 2015

Approach to setting target capital

CBR regulation of capital adequacy ratio

- Risk weighted assets (RWA) less provisions
- Market risk (according to 387-P)
- Operational risk

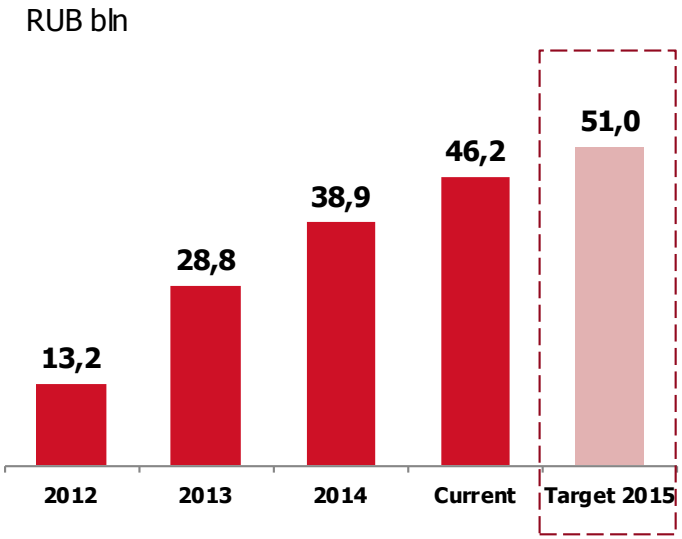
→ Tier 1 ratio (N1) >10%

CCP Stress-tests

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- CCP risk

→ Capital should be sufficient to (i) cover potential losses under a stress scenario and (ii) keep business operational

NCC capital (eop)



Key factors that impacted the target capital:

- ✓ Rapid growth of market participants balances in 2014, particularly FX denominated
- ✓ Ruble devaluation
- ✓ Expected abolishment of temporarily requirements for RWA in FX set by the CBR under 211-T regulation

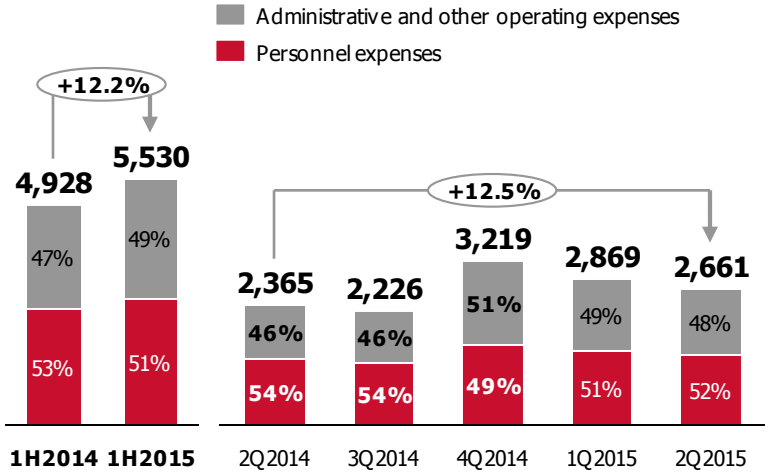
Key factors to watch:

- ✓ Changes in client balances
- ✓ Interest rates in the US and EU
- ✓ MOEX and CBR collaboration on regulation developments on NCC as a Central counterparty (CCP)

Operating expenses

Operating expenses

RUB mln

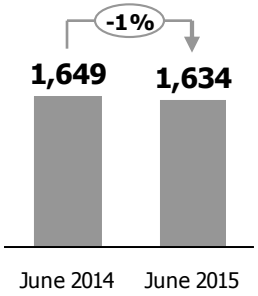


Major expense items

RUB mln

	2Q2014	2Q2015	Change YoY
Personnel expenses	**1 287**	**1 387**	***8%***
Administrative and other operating expenses, including	**1 078**	**1 274**	***18%***
Amortisation of intangible assets	263	291	*11%*
Professional services	107	227	*112%*
Depreciation of property and equipment	126	142	*13%*
Rent and office maintenance	107	124	*16%*
Taxes other than income tax	115	113	*-2%*
Market maker fees	62	74	*19%*
Total	**2 365**	**2 661**	*12.5%*
Cost income ratio	**35.0%**	**26.1%**	**-**

Headcount



Comments

- Cost control remained strict with operating expenses growth of 12.2% YoY in 1H2015, versus inflation of 16.0% YoY
- Administrative and operating expenses up 18.2% YoY driven mainly by FX linked items on the back of weaker ruble as well as higher spending on professional services
- Personnel costs increased 8% YoY driven mainly by higher social taxes introduced in 2015

MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Source: Moscow Exchange, Consolidated Financial Statements

Appendix

Consolidated Statement of **Financial Position**

In million rubles	*June 30, 2015*	*December 31, 2014*	*% chg. June 30, 2015/December 31, 2014*
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	995 148.2	1 163 783.1	-14%
Central counterparty financial assets	317 904.2	139 609.8	128%
Financial assets[1]	181 390.5	132 266.5	37%
Property and equipment and intangible assets	24 376.1	24 200.6	1%
Goodwill	15 971.4	15 971.4	0%
Other assets[2]	1 399.9	1 673.4	-16%
Total Assets	**1 536 190.3**	**1 477 504.9**	**4%**

In million rubles	*June 30, 2015*	*December 31, 2014*	*% chg. June 30, 2015/December 31, 2014*
Liabilities:			
Balances of market participants	1 082 714.6	1 231 999.1	-12%
Central counterparty financial liabilities	317 904.2	139 609.8	128%
Distributions payable to holders of securities	28 954.1	6 353.0	356%
Other liabilities[3]	8 179.4	7 695.5	6%
Total Liabilities	**1 437 752.3**	**1 385 657.5**	**4%**
Total Equity	**98 438.0**	**91 847.4**	**7%**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**1 536 190.3**	**1 477 504.9**	**4%**

MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Source: Moscow Exchange, Consolidated Financial Statements
1 Financial assets at fair value though profit or loss, Due from financial institutions, Investments available-for-sale, Investments in associates
2 Current tax prepayments, Deferred tax asset, Other assets
3 Settlement on reverse repo margins, Deferred tax liability, Current tax payables, Other liabilities

Consolidated Statement of **Comprehensive Income**

In million rubles	*Three month period ended June 30, 2015*	*Three month period ended June 30, 2014*	*% chg. 2Q2015/ 2Q2014*	*Year ended December 31, 2014*	*Year ended December 31, 2013*	*% chg. 2014/ 2013*
Fee and commission income	4 299.1	3 521.9	22%	15 586.0	12 792.1	22%
Interest and other finance income[1]	5 854.3	3 219.2	82%	14 279.4	11 754.9	21%
Other operating income	23.2	12.1	92%	528.7	58.9	797%
Operating Income	**10 176.6**	**6 753.2**	**51%**	**30 394.0**	**24 606.0**	**24%**
Administrative and other operating expenses	-1 273.7	-1 078.1	18%	-4 978.5	-5 030.0	-1%
Personnel expenses	-1 387.0	-1 286.5	8%	-5 394.8	-4 827.0	12%
Operating Expense	**-2 660.7**	**-2 364.6**	**13%**	**-10 373.3**	**-9 857.0**	**5%**
Operating Profit	**7 515.9**	**4 388.6**	**71%**	**20 020.8**	**14 749.0**	**36%**
Interest expense in respect of written put option over own shares	-	-	-	-	-199.7	-
Share of profit/(loss) of associates	-1.3	-1.8	-28%	7.4	74.6	-90%
Profit before Tax	**7 514.6**	**4 386.8**	**71%**	**20 028.1**	**14 623.9**	**37%**
Income tax expense	-1 511.0	-913.2	65%	-4 035.0	-3 042.2	33%
Net Profit	**6 003.6**	**3 473.6**	**73%**	**15 993.2**	**11 581.7**	**38%**
Earnings per share						
Basic earnings per share, rubles	2.70	1.58	71%	7.21	5.23	38%
Diluted earnings per share, rubles	2.68	1.58	70%	7.18	5.23	37%

MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Source: Moscow Exchange, Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

1 Interest and other finance income, Interest expense, Net loss on financial assets available-for-sale, Foreign exchange gains less losses

DR holders pay substantial **EXTRA FEES** to depositary banks

Fees to be paid to depositary bank for some of DR programs of the Russian companies

DR program		Depositary Service Fee[1] (DSF), USD per DR	Dividend Fee[2], USD per DR	Dividend Fee as % of dividend amount[3]	DRs cancellations fee, USD per DR
RusHydro	BoNY Mellon	0.02	0.004	**14%**	0.05
TGK-1	BoNY Mellon	0.02	0.002	**13%**	0.05
VTB Bank	BoNY Mellon	0.03	0.009	**12%**	0.05
TMK	BoNY Mellon	0.02	0.01	**12%**	0.05
MMK	BoNY Mellon	0.02	0.012	**12%**	0.05
Sberbank	BoNY Mellon	-	0.02	**8%**	0.05
Gazprom	BoNY Mellon	-	0.02	**7%**	0.05
Surgutneftgaz-p	BoNY Mellon	0.02	0.02	**6%**	0.05
Russian Grids	BoNY Mellon	0.02	0.02	**5%**	0.05
Lukoil	BoNY Mellon	-	0.02	**2%**	0.05
Norilsk Nickel	BoNY Mellon	0.01	0.02	**2%**	0.05
Acron	Deutsche Bank	0.02	0.015	**9%**	0.05
Mechel	Deutsche Bank	0.02	0.017	**8%**	0.05
MTS	JP Morgan	0.01	0.03	**3%**	0.05
Rosneft	JP Morgan	0.03	-	**n/a**	0.05
Phosagro	Citi	0.02	0.01	**7%**	0.05
Average		**0.02**	**0.01**	**8%**	**0.05**

Gross DSF and dividend fees calculated for Top-3 international funds holding DRs of Russian companies[4]

Fund A	4 734 003 USD
Fund B	5 029 605 USD
Fund C	3 179 714 USD

Cost of cancellations all DR in portfolios to local shares for Top-3 funds

Fund A	5 808 931 USD
Fund B	5 828 632 USD
Fund C	4 376 841 USD

- Depositary service fee and Dividend fee are to be paid by DR holder to the depositary bank while there are no such fees for holders of local shares
- All DRs cancellations operations are also charged 0.05 USD per DR
- DR dividend income in case of non disclosure of beneficial owners taxed at a 30% rate from 2014[5]

(1) Service fees are charged annually, in arbitrary date. Calculated based on number of DR on client account on the record date
(2) Dividend fees are charged when dividends are paid
(3) As % of dividend amount after tax
(4) Calculations based on Thomson Reuters data as of June 2014
(5) Federal Law of 02.11.2013 № 306-FZ came into force January 1, 2014
Source: BNY Mellon, Deutsche Bank, JP Morgan, Citi, Thomson Reuters

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–perception of market services offered by the Company and its subsidiaries;

–volatility (a) of the Russian economy and the securities market and (b) sectors with a high level of competition that the Company and its subsidiaries operate;

–changes in (a) domestic and international legislation and tax regulation and (b) state policies related to financial markets and securities markets;

–competition increase from new players on the Russian market;

–the ability to keep pace with rapid changes in science and technology environment, including the ability to use advanced features that are popular with the Company's and its subsidiaries' customers;

–the ability to maintain continuity of the process of introduction of new competitive products and services, while keeping the competitiveness;

–the ability to attract new customers on the domestic market and in foreign jurisdictions;

–the ability to increase the offer of products in foreign jurisdictions.

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