

July 2014

MOSCOW EXCHANGE

# Investor presentation



Well-positioned attractive investment opportunity

- Successful track record of changes
- 3

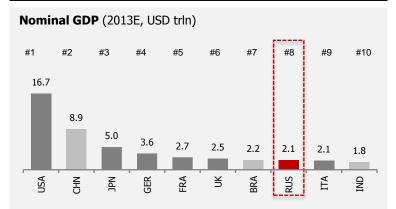
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Strong operating and financial results



## Russian capital market has significant potential

#### Large economy (#8 globally)...

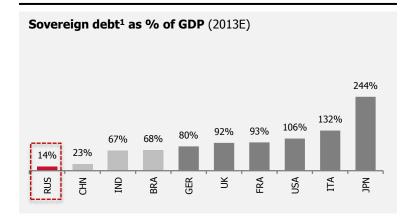


#### ...strong fiscal policy...

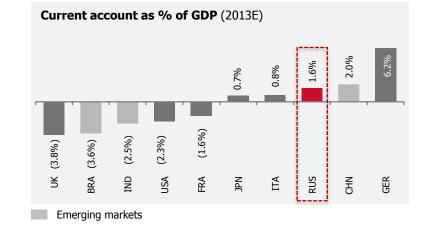
Budget balance<sup>2</sup> as % of GDP (2013E)

#### (0.4%) (0.7%) (2.5%) (%0.E) (3.2%) (4.0%) (5.8%) (6.1%)(8.5%) (%2.6) GER IND RUS CHN BRA ITA FRA USA ¥ Nd( Developed markets

#### ...with low government leverage...



#### ... and current account ratio





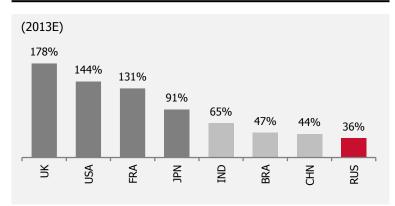
Source: Nominal GDP, Sovereign debt as % of GDP, Current account as % of GDP – IMF; Budget balance – Economist Intelligence Unit

2 Central government receipts minus central government outlays, as a percentage of GDP

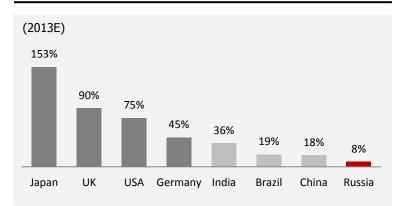
<sup>1</sup> Total gross debt (both local and foreign currency) owed by government to domestic residents, foreign nationals and multilateral institutions such as the IMF, expressed as a percentage of GDP

# Relative underpenetration leaves growth opportunities on all markets

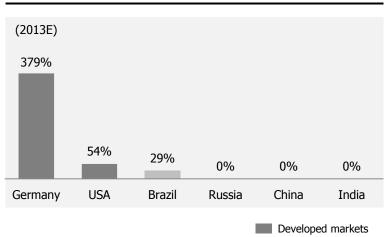




#### **Corporate debt to GDP**



### Interest rate derivatives open position to GDP



#### Comments

- Russian capital and derivatives markets has significant upside potential both on supply and demand points of view:
  - Relatively low share of equity and debt market capitalisation to GDP
  - Potential in growth in interest rate derivatives due to market development and CBR policy



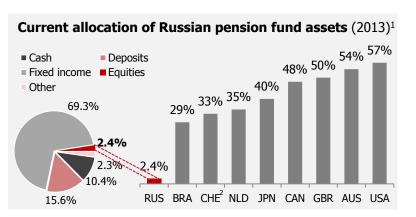
Source: SCIB, Moscow Exchange, BIS, Rosstat

1 - 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)

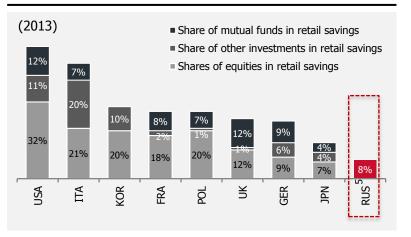
Emerging markets

## Regulatory changes to stimulate local investment demand

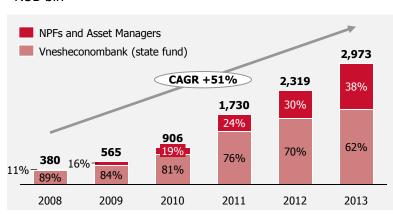
#### Pension funds exposure to equities is still low...



#### Retail investor base: significant upside



## ...with visible potential driven by strong NPFs $^{3}$ assets growth $^{4}$



#### **Key points**

RUB bln

- Though Russian equity market is still underpenetrated by the domestic investor base, existing potential is sizable:
  - Recent regulatory changes such as amendments in pension funds regulation and introduction of taxfavorable Individual Investment Accounts are expected to stimulate domestic demand for capital market instruments
  - Number of individuals, whose pension savings are invested in non-state pension funds increased from ~1 mln in 2007 to ~20 mln in 2013



- Source: OECD, investfunds.ru, FSFM, Economist Intelligence Unit, Russian State Statistics Agency (Rosstat) 1 Obligatory savings managed both by NPFs (Non-state pension funds) and Pension fund of Russia 2 Chile
- 3 Non-state pension funds
- 4 Obligatory savings, not including reserves
- 5 Based on Rosstat data

## Moscow Exchange is the **major exchange in Russia and a leading exchange globally**

One of the largest in fixed income (Jan – Dec 2013) <sup>1</sup>				Тор 8	3 in derivatives (Jan – [	Dec 2013) – FI	A ranking		
Rank	Exchange	Cou	ntry	Trading vol. (USD bln)		Rank	Exchange	Country	Contracts traded (mln)
1	BME Spanish Exchang	jes Spair	า	8 499	$\checkmark$	1	CME Group	USA	3 161
2	Moscow Exchange	Rus	sia	5 707	$\checkmark$	2	ICE incl. NYSE Euronext	- <sup>3</sup> USA	2 808
3	LSE	UK		3 953	×	3	EUREX	Germany	2 191
4	NASDAQ OMX	USA	(Europe)	2 537	$\checkmark$	4	NSE	India	2 136
5	Johannesburg SE	Sout	h Africa	2 123	$\checkmark$	5	BM&FBOVESPA	Brazil	1 604
6	Korea Exchange	Kore	а	1 208	×	6	CBOE Holdings	USA	1 188
7	Colombia SE	Color	mbia	936	×	7	NASDAQ OMX <sup>3</sup>	USA	1 143
8	Oslo Børs	Norw	/ay	675	$\checkmark$	8	Moscow Exchange	Russia	1 134
9	Borsa Istanbul	Turk	еу	521	$\checkmark$	9	Korea Exchange	Korea	821
10	Tel Aviv SE	Israe		282	$\checkmark$	10	Multi Commodity Excha	nge India	794
Top 1	Top 19 in equities (Jan – Dec 2013) <sup>2</sup>			Top 1	2 public exchanges by	market capital	ization <sup>5</sup>		
Rank	Exchange	Country	Mkt Cap S (USD bln)	ecurities Trad listed (L	ling vol. ISD bln)	Rank	Exchange	Country	Mkt Cap (USD bln)
1	NYSE Euronext <sup>3</sup>	USA	21 534	3 433	15 362	1	CME	USA	23.5
2	NASDAQ OMX <sup>3</sup>	USA	7 354	3 392	10 211	2	HKEx	Hong Kong	22.1
3	Japan Exchange <sup>4</sup>	Japan	4 543	3 419	6 305	3	ICE – NYSE	USA	21.9
4	London SE Group	UK	4 429	2 736	2 233	4	Deutsche Börse	Germany	14.6
5	Hong Kong Exchanges	Hong Kong	3 101	1643	1 323	5	BM&FBovespa	Brazil	9.9
6	Shanghai SE	China	2 497	953	3 731	6	LSE Group	UK	9.0
7	TMX Group	Canada	2 114	3 886	1 371	7	Dubai Financial	Dubai	8.6
8	Deutsche Börse	Germany	1 936	720	1 335	8	ASX	Australia	6.4
9	SIX Swiss Exchange	Switzerland	1 541	272	677	9	Japan Exchange	Japan	6.4
10	Shenzhen SE	China	1 452	1 536	3 859	10	NASDAQ OMX	USA	6.3
						11	SGX	Singapore	6.0
19	Moscow Exchange	Russia	771	262	242	12	Moscow Exchange	Russia	4.2



Source: Moscow Exchange, WFE, Bloomberg, FIA

1 Due to different methodologies applied, data on fixed income trading may not be directly comparable among exchanges

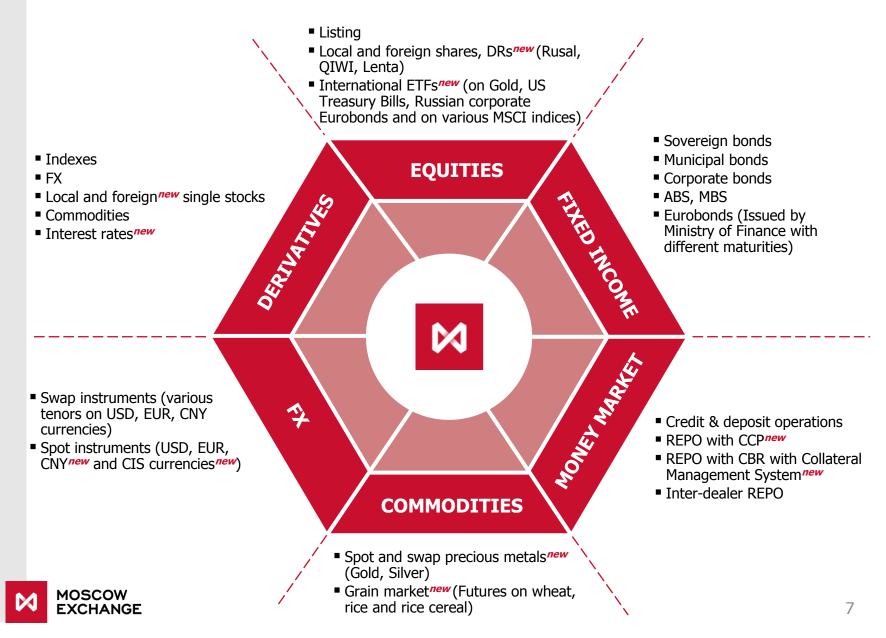
2 Top equity trading exchanges are ranked by market capitalisation of public companies traded on the exchange

3 Includes both US and European market volumes and capitalization for equities market; both US and European market volumes for derivatives market

4 Includes both Tokyo and Osaka exchanges trading volumes, capitalization reflects Tokyo exchange only

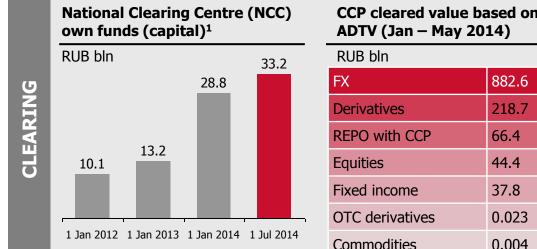
5 Market capitalization of public exchanges based on Bloomberg data as of June 10, 2014

## Highly diversified product offering...



## ...coupled with strong post-trade infrastructure

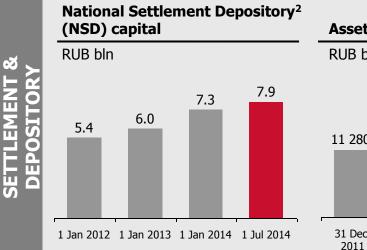
Post-Trade Excellence: CCP and CSD

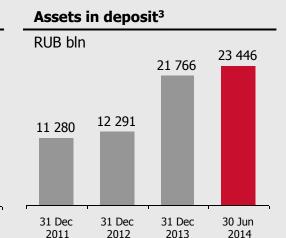


ADTV (Jan – May 2014)						
RUB bln						
FX	882.6					
Derivatives	218.7					
REPO with CCP	66.4					
Equities	44.4					
Fixed income	37.8					
OTC derivatives	0.023					
Commodities	0.004					

#### Comments

- Well-capitalized NCC (Fitch) rating BBB) as CCP for all asset classes
- Bank of Russia qualified CCP status
- Centralized clearing of OTC derivatives



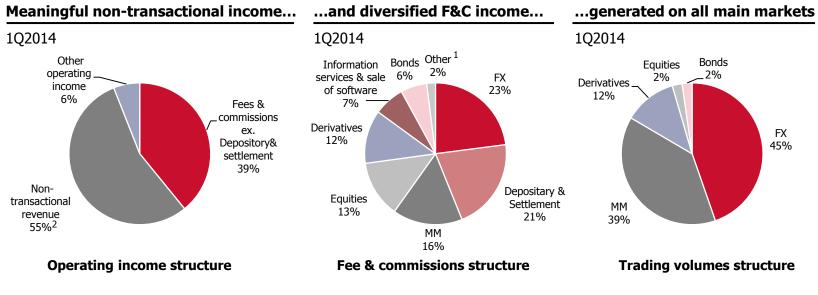


- Servicing Euroclear & Clearstream accounts
- Safekeeping and settlement services
- Repo collateral management
- Repository for OTC trades
- AA- rating by Thomas Murray<sup>4</sup>



- Source: Moscow Exchange operational information
- 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 deposits based on Company' operational data
- 4 Thomas Murray - leading global agency for depository services

# Strong **non-transactional revenue** based on post-trade services and diversified fee and commission income



#### Comments

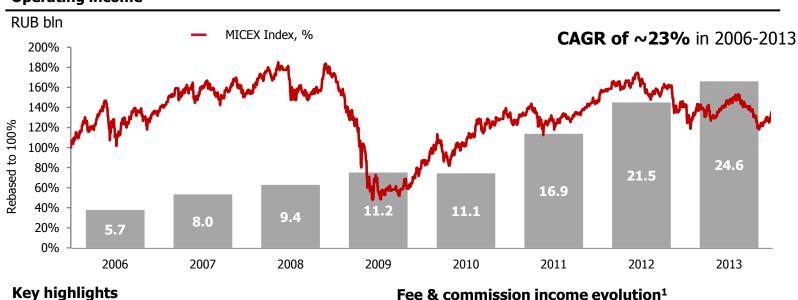
- Thanks to the established post-trade infrastructure Moscow Exchange has ~55% of non-transactional revenue, mainly in form of interest income, as well as depository services, IT services and sale of software and technologies
- Fee & commission income is well-diversified with the largest contribution of 23% by FX market, followed by Money market (16%) and Equities (13%)



1 Includes other income related to securities market

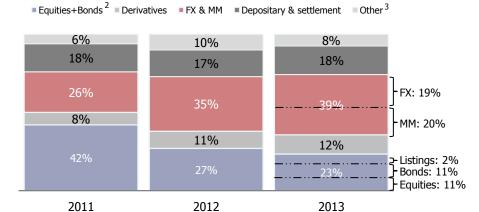
2 Includes interest and other finance income, settlement and depository services, sale of software and technologies and IT services

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



#### **Operating income**<sup>1</sup>

- 2011 merger of MICEX with RTS
- 2012 CSD launch
- 2013 migration to T+2
- 2013-2014 Euroclear and Clearstream settlement services for Russian government and corporate bonds





- According to Moscow Exchange IFRS financial statement 1 RTS data is consolidated from June 29, 2011
  - 2 Include other income related to securities market in 2011-2012

3 Include income from Information services & sale of software in 2011-2012, include income from Information services & sale of software and other income related to securities market in 2013

## On the right track: changes of the regulatory framework

Sierce

- The law on Central Securities
   Depository (CSD) N414-FZ dated
   07.12.2011:
  - Reduced stakeholders risks and removed the key barrier for trading in Russian local shares
- Amendments to the law "On Clearing and clearing activities" N 7-FZ dated 07.02.2011:
  - Allowed to create united CCP for all MOEX markets
- Changes in the "Tax Code":
  - Removed barriers for Euroclear µ Clearstream operations with securities
- Changes in the law "On securities market":
  - Simplified securities issuance
  - Shaped regulation on general meeting of bondholders
  - Improved regulation on securitization of financial assets
- Amendments to the Government decree No 379 "On imposing additional restrictions on investment of pension savings..." dated 30.06.2003:
- Pension savings available for investing in companies during privatization
- MOSCOW EXCHANGE

- The CBR letter No 06-52/2463 "On the Corporate Governance Code" dated 10.04.2014:
  - Established new corporate governance standards linked with the new listing law

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

NEW INSTRUMENTS

- Amendments to the FSFM Order No 13-63/pz-n dated 30.07.2013):
  - Eased criteria for foreign ETFs to be admitted to trading on the exchange

- Amendments to the law "On Non-Government Pension Funds" N75-FZ dated 7.03.1998 and the law N410-FZ dated 28.12.2013:
- Removed the requirement of positive result by the end of each year
- Increased the investment horizon: change of NPF manager once in 5 years instead of once a year
- Changes in the "Tax Code":
  - Tax incentives for individual investors (individual investment accounts and tax exemptions for securities held of >3 years)
  - The FSFM Order No 13-62/pz-n "On the admission of securities to organized trading" dated 30.07.2013:
  - Established a new listing structure
  - Specified new listing criteria for issuers linked to a new Corporate Governance Code

## Key growth areas for 2014 and beyond

Equities	Fixed Income	Derivatives
<ul> <li>International demand increase on the back of ICSD access and DMA offering by international banks</li> <li>Domestic demand increase driven by regulatory reforms</li> <li>New listings (IPOs/SPOs)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Listings volumes growth as alternative to bank lending</li> <li>ICSD access to corporate bonds</li> <li>New products: ETFs, ABSs, MBSs and CDOs</li> <li>Further simplification of bonds issuance procedures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Attraction of international investors to the market</li> <li>Development of options and interest rate derivatives</li> <li>OTC derivatives clearing and product standardisation</li> <li>Cross-margining with spot market</li> </ul>
FX	Money Market	Depository and settlement
<ul> <li>Attraction of international investors to the market</li> <li>Organic growth due to increase in volatility following switch of CBR from FX corridor targeting to inflation targeting</li> <li>Unified collateral and clearing pool</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>On-exchange REPO with CBR with collateral management by NSD</li> <li>Penetration of inter-bank lending market with REPO with pool of securities and REPO with collateral management system</li> <li>Expansion of collateral base</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tri-party and collateral management services</li> <li>Trading data repository services development</li> <li>Launch of the corporate information and price information centre</li> </ul>





## Well-positioned attractive investment opportunity



Successful track record of changes



Strong operating and financial results



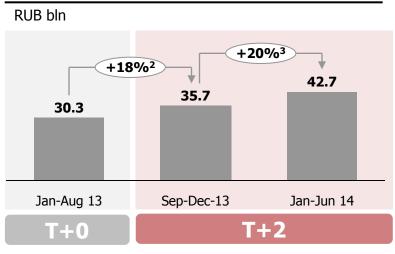
## MOEX has delivered on strategic goals announced at IPO

Target	Delivery stage
<ol> <li>Upgrade infrastructure to international standards         <ul> <li>Deliver T+2 settlement</li> <li>Establish fully functioning CSD</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ul> <li>T+2 launched in March 2013 and implemented fully in September 2013 in equity market</li> <li>Launch of the CSD in November 2012 removed the key barrier for trading in Russian local shares for foreign investors:         <ul> <li>Direct and simplified settlement</li> <li>Lower costs</li> <li>Direct participation in corporate actions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Establish integrated CCP function</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>National Clearing Centre (NCC) is the CCP for all MOEX markets; NCC has been additionally capitalized with RUB 9 bln in 2013, equity capital reached RUB 33.2 bln (as of July 1, 2014)</li> </ul>
2 Opening up of MOEX to international investors	<ul> <li>Euroclear and Clearstream offer settlement services for Russian sovereign and corporate bonds; Clearstream offers settlement services for Russian equities, Euroclear is expected to follow</li> <li>Six global banks (Citigroup, Credit Suisse, Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, UBS and Deutsche Bank<sup>1</sup>) offer Direct Market Access (DMA) to securities trading on MOEX; three global banks are expected to follow</li> </ul>
3 Attract liquidity to securities platform of MOEX	<ul> <li>Re-attracted listings to MOEX</li> <li>Modernisation to international standards of listing rules and disclosure requirements</li> <li>Continued incentives to increase local demand and supply (tax incentives for retail, pension funds reform, privatisation)</li> <li>Development of new products (foreign stocks and DRs, ETFs, ABS, CDO, MBS and others)</li> </ul>
4 Adapt world-class governance standards	<ul> <li>5 independent non-executive directors out of 15</li> <li>New hires with vast international experience</li> <li>Following the CBR SPO, the free float exceeded 50%. No controlling shareholder</li> <li>Treasury shares were cancelled in March 2014</li> </ul>
5 Establish regular investor interaction	<ul> <li>Established world-class level of investor interaction with regular roadshows, conferences and investor meetings</li> </ul>

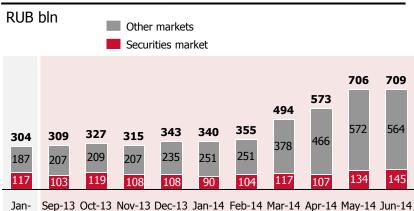


## Equities trading volumes growth due to **migration to T+2**

#### Average daily trading volumes (ADTV) on equities market<sup>1</sup> in 2013-2014

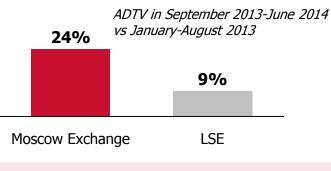


#### Average daily client balances



Jan- Sep-13 Oct-13 Nov-13 Dec-13 Jan-14 Feb-14 Mar-14 Apr-14 May-14 Jun-14 Aug 13

#### ADTV growth following T+2<sup>4</sup>



Trading volumes growth on Moscow Exchange exceeded the growth rate of DRs trading volumes on LSE by several times due to migration to T+2

#### **Comments**

- Following the launch of T+2 settlement cycle:
  - Smooth and successful customers **transition** to the new settlement cycle
  - Average daily trading volume **growth**
  - Six global banks offer **Direct Market Access** (DMA) to securities trading on MOEX
- Total amount of clients balances grew by 47% in September 2013 - June 2014 compared to the first 8 months of 2013



#### Source: Moscow Exchange, Liquid Metrix

T+2

- 1 Average daily trading volumes in main trading mode (T0,T+2), including negotiated deals with CCP 2
  - Average daily trading volumes in September-December 2013 vs January-August 2013
- Average daily trading volumes in January-June 2014 vs September-December 2013 3 4
  - Trading volumes in Moscow Exchange main trading mode vs LSE electronic order book (IOB), calculated for 32 dual-listed companies

## The CBR SPO highlights

## **Key information**

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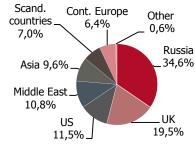
July 2014

Secondary public offering (SPO) of the CBR share in MOEX in form of ABB <sup>1</sup> held solely on Moscow Exchange
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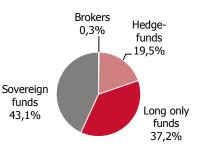
Deal amount: RUB 16 bln (USD 469 mln)

The bookbuilding period	The book has been opened: July 1st at 7pm The book has been closed: July 2nd before trading hours
The Seller	The Central Bank of Russia
The transaction form	100% secondary offering in form of ABB <sup>1</sup>
Issuer	OJSC «Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS»
Security	Ordinary shares
Trading venue	Moscow Exchange
Demand	The book was multiple times oversubscribed
Price	60 RUB per share
Discount vs market	7.8% (Last day close price RUB 65.05)
Lock-up period	180 days
Global coordinators	J.P. Morgan, Goldman Sachs, Sberbank CIB, VTB Capital
Global bookrunners	Citi and Gazprombank

#### Distribution by geography



#### Distribution by investors



#### Highlights

- The largest Russian SPO since spring 2013
- The first public equity offering of local shares only in 2014, which was priced with lower than average discount despite the material deal size (63x 3-month ADTV)
- The book was multiple times oversubscribed and dominated by **high-quality** sovereign wealth funds and long only funds

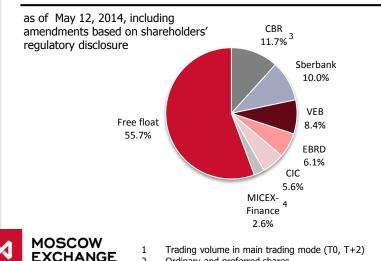


## Raising the **corporate governance** standards

#### Strong corporate governance

- Attractive dividend policy: minimum pay-out ratio based on net profit under IFRS of 40% in 2014 (for 2013 results) and 50% in 2015 (for 2014 results)
  - Historical pay-outs were 35.4% vs min 30% in 2013 and 46.8% vs min 40% in 2014
- 5 of 15 members (33%) of Supervisory Board are **Independent Directors**
- MOEX is a pioneer of new Corporate Governance Code
- Management and shareholder interests aligned through 3-year stock option programme
- Established transparent and frequent financial and operational disclosure

#### **Ownership structure**



#### RUB mln MOEX MSCI inclusion 18 20 22 23 25 26 357 257 257 93 87 64 302013 202014 Feb-Mar 202013 402013 102014 2013 Average daily Rank by trading volumes of most

#### MOEX shares average daily trading volume<sup>1</sup>

#### **Key takeaways**

trading volume

■ Free-float grew to more than **56%** following Central Bank of Russia sale of an 11% stake in Moscow Exchange on July 2, 2014

liquid shares on MOEX<sup>2</sup>

- Average daily trading volumes grew ~3 times since IPO and reached ~USD 7 mln
- More than **180** international and domestic institutional investors and more than 1,000 retail **investors** are among MOEX shareholders
- 2 Ordinary and preferred shares 3 4.0% of shares held by the CBR as a result of repo transactions are included in the free-float
  - 4 100% owned subsidiary of the Moscow Exchange

## One of the **highest dividend yields** among global exchanges

TOP 10 public exchanges by revenue in 2013

	e <b>nue 2013<sup>1</sup></b> JSD mln	EBITDA	a <b>margin 2013</b> %	Dividend yield 2015E %		
Nasdaq OMX	3211	ASX	78.6	ASX	5.3	
СМЕ	2936	HKEx	71.4	СМЕ	5.2	
Deutsche Boerse	2543	BM&FBovespa	68.2	BM&FBovespa	4.9	
ICE	1674	СМЕ	67.4	Moscow Exchange	4.7	
LSE	1377	Moscow Exchange	67.0	Deutsche Boerse	4.1	
HKEx	1048	ICE	66.7	HKEx	3.4	
BM&FBovespa	990	LSE	64.2	Japan Exchange	1.8	
Japan Exchange	867	Japan Exchange	58.8	LSE	1.7	
ASX	805	Deutsche Boerse	41.5	Nasdaq OMX	1.5	
Moscow Exchange	772	Nasdaq OMX	27.6	ICE	1.4	



Source: Bloomberg as of 18 June 2014, ICE including NYSE after the merger

1. From historical Financial Statements for the stated period translated to USD using average exchange rate for the period

## **1** Well-positioned attractive investment opportunity



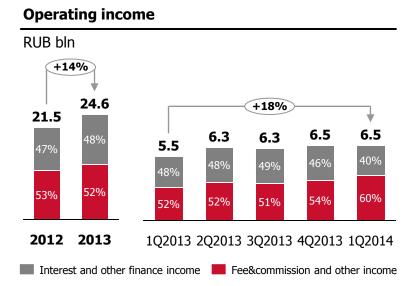
Successful track record of changes

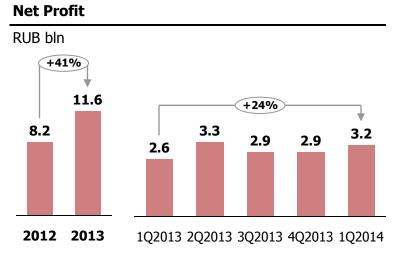


Strong operating and financial results

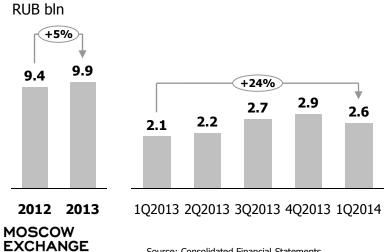


## Financial Performance: strong **double digit** EPS growth





#### **Operating expenses**

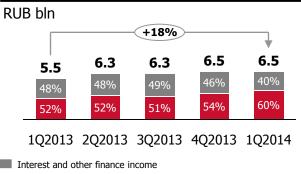


#### **EPS and key financial ratios**

	1Q2013	1Q2014
Basic EPS, RUB	1.17	1.45
EBITDA margin	70%	68%
Cost income ratio	37.4%	39.4%

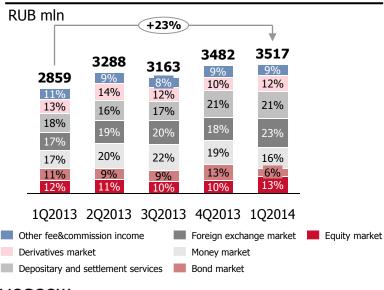
## **Operating income:** record high fees and commissions



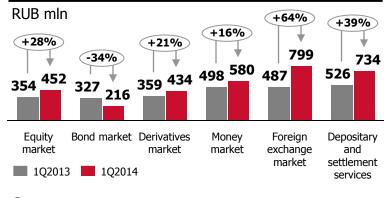


Fee&commission and other income

#### Fee & commission income breakdown



Fee & commission income trends

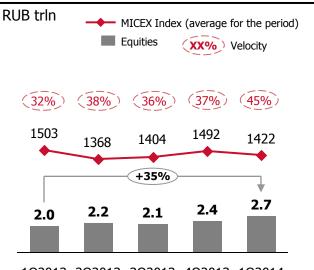


- Fee & commission income increased by 18% YoY driven by FX market (+64% YoY), depositary and settlement services (+39% YoY) and equities (+28% YoY)
- Bond market (down 34% YoY) performance was affected by higher interest rates and overall uncertainty in economy. However, it was more than offset by strong performance in all other markets
- Growth in trading volumes and fee&commission income on equity market was due to the migration to T+2



## Equity Market: trading volumes and fee & commission income

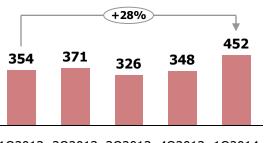
#### Trading volumes<sup>1</sup>



1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014

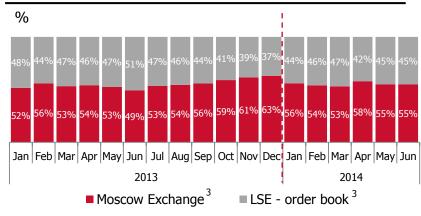
#### Fee & commission income

RUB mln



1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014

## Russian equities trading volume<sup>2</sup>, Moscow Exchange vs LSE



### Comments

- Both trading volumes and velocity increased due to migration to T+2 supported by the volatility spike
- Despite market turbulence in March, risk systems worked well: there were no trading halts and no defaults
- In March-April 2014 more than 23 000 of new accounts were opened on the securities market
- The share of non-residents on equity market grew to 46% in 1Q2014 (from 40% in 2013)



Source: Moscow Exchange operational information and Consolidated Financial Statements, equity and bond market fee&commission income for Q2 2013 was not reported in IFRS interim statements – management accounts data are used for the purposes of presentation

- 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

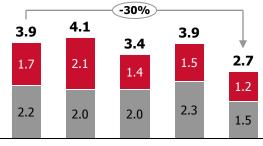


# Fixed Income Market: trading volumes and fee & commission income

### Trading volumes<sup>1</sup>

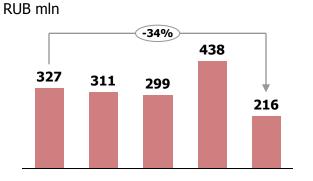
#### RUB trln

- Sovereign bonds
- Corporate, municipal and other bonds



1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014

### Fee & commission income



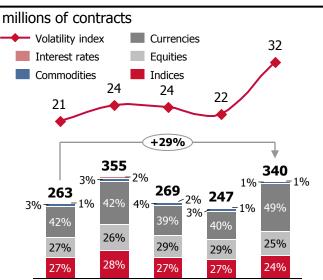
1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014

- Bond market trading volumes drop both in corporate and sovereign sectors as a result of high market uncertainty, higher interest rates and exchange rate volatility
- Primary placements were affected by challenging market conditions
- In May 2014 the market reopened with a number of successfully completed placements by Megafon, Gazprombank and Unicredit
- Key future drivers of growth:
  - New placements as an alternative to bank lending
  - Development of ICSD access to corporate bonds
  - Further development of anonymous trading modes
  - New products: new ETFs, ABSs, MBSs and CDOs



## Derivatives Market: volatility drives the growth

#### **Trading volumes**



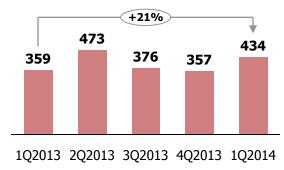
1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014

#### Fee & commission income

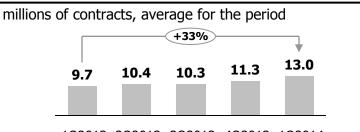
RUB mln

MOSCOW

EXCHANGE



#### **Open interest**



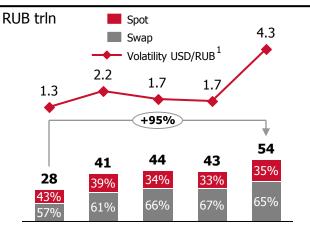
1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014

- Increased volatility and activity on spot markets in 1Q2014 was the key driver of derivatives trading volume growth. Volumes of FX contracts trading grew by 52% YoY, while its share up to 49%
- Open interest growth was driven by new institutional clients, including foreign clients, which contributed 45% of open positions as of the end of March 2014
- Non-residents share increased to 44% in March 2014 (37% in 2013) of total trading volume
- Key future drivers of growth:
  - Options and interest rates derivatives
  - Deliverable derivatives
  - OTC derivatives clearing and product standardisation
  - Attraction of international investors to the market
  - Cross-margining with spot markets

## FX Market: close to two times growth of trading volume

#### **Trading volumes**

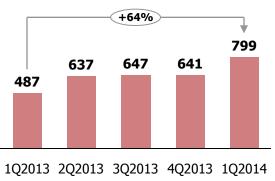
23%

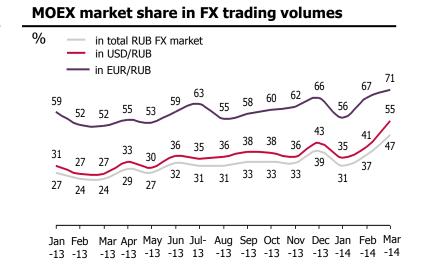


1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014

#### Fee & commission income

RUB mln





#### Comments

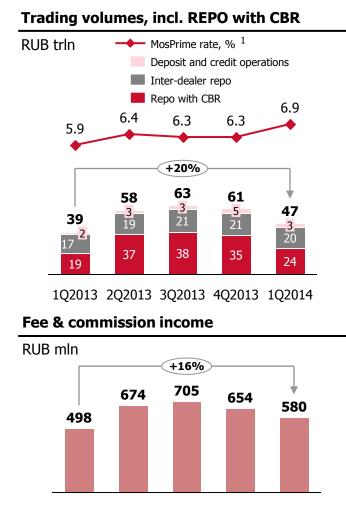
- FX market is the oldest organized domestic financial market (since 1992), liquidity center for RUB trading and price-maker for RUB-based currency pairs
- Spot trading volumes grew (+61%) due to increase in exchange rate volatility. Swap trading volumes grew (+122%) due to higher demand for interest rates instruments and refinancing
- Significant increase in trading volumes of CNY-RUB currency pair (more than 10 times)
- Increase in number of registered clients ~1,9 times: from 65 000 as of end of 2013 to 125 000 in 1Q2014



#### Source: Consolidated Financial Statements

1 Calculated as annualised standard deviation of the USD/RUB exchange rate for the period

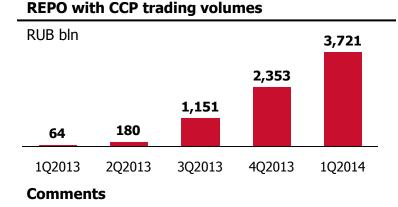
## Money market: driven by demand for liquidity



#### 1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014

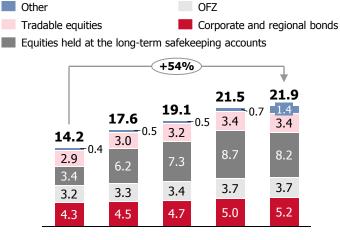


Source: Consolidated Financial Statements 1 Overnight rate, average for the period



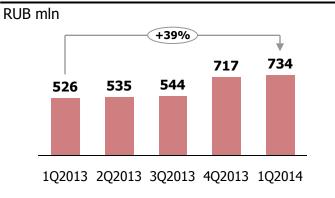
- Trading volumes growth was driven by strong demand for liquidity management instruments in higher interest rates environment
- Historically highest trading volumes of REPO with CCP (RUB 93 bln) were reached on March 3, 2014
- Key future drivers of growth:
  - Penetration of inter-bank lending market with REPO with pool of securities and REPO with collateral management system
  - Expansion of collateral base (corporate bond placements to increase, eurobonds and Russian DRs have become eligible for collateral)
  - On-exchange REPO with CBR with collateral management by NSD

# **Depositary and settlement services:** important part of the post trade infrastructure



#### 1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014

#### Fee & commission income



#### Comments

- Solid fees and commissions performance was driven by both assets under custody growth and higher number of inventory transactions in the reporting period due to strong demand for collateral management services
- Collateral management system for REPO transactions generated ~ RUB 140 mln in 1Q2014

- Key future drivers of growth:
  - Additional trading data repository services development
  - Launch of the corporate information centre and price information centre
  - Tri-party and collateral management services

RUB trln

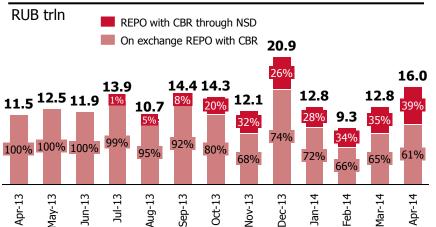
MOSCOW

EXCHANGE

21%

## Tri-party REPO service with collateral management by NSD

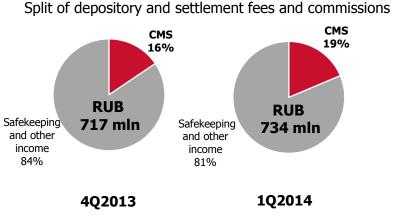
#### **REPO with CBR volume split**



### **REPO volume with CMS through NSD**



#### Growing share of CMS<sup>1</sup> driven fees & commissions



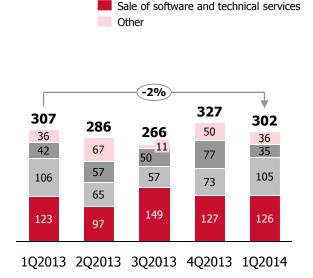
- In April 2013, NSD launched a new service of REPO transactions with CBR, which offers collateral management system (CMS) through Bloomberg terminal
- Strong customer's demand for collateral management service led to rapid growth of the transaction volume and additional fees& commission source for NSD
- As an expansion of the service offering, MOEX plans to launch REPO with CMS through the exchange terminal





## Other fee & commission income

Listing and other fees related to Securities market



Information services

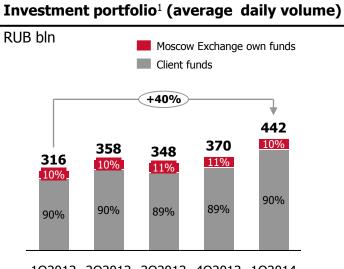
Other fee & commission income

RUB mln

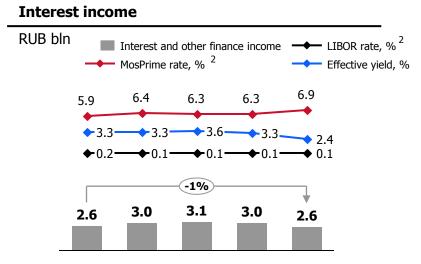
- Information service performance was supported by RUB 21 mln of extra penalties received by the exchange from a large corporate customer
- Listing fees were affected by lower primary market activity in the first quarter and expiration of previously issued securities
- Key driver of growth: listing fees increase effective from June 2014



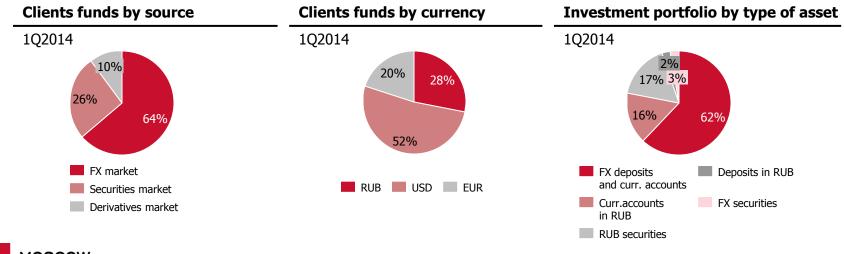
## Investment Portfolio: stable revenue source



1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014



1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014



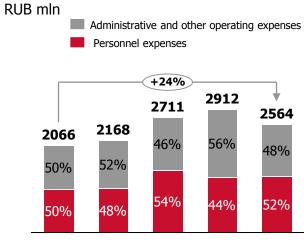


Source: NFEA, Bloomberg, Moscow Exchange operational information and Consolidated Financial Statements

1 Based on average daily investment portfolio according to management accounts

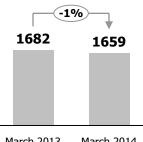
## **Operating expenses**

#### **Operating expenses**



1Q2013 2Q2013 3Q2013 4Q2013 1Q2014

### Headcount as of period end



#### March 2013 March 2014

#### Major expense items

RUB mln	1Q 2014	1Q 2013	Change YoY
Personnel expenses	1 335	1 028	30%
Administrative and other operating expenses, including	1 229	1 038	18%
Amortisation of intangible assets	276	258	7%
Depreciation of investment in associate <sup>1</sup>	181	-	_
Professional services	177	193	-8%
Market makers fees	91	62	47%
Depreciation of property and equipment	126	133	-5%
Rent and office maintenance	103	93	11%
Taxes other than income tax	86	106	-19%
Total	2 564	2 066	24%
Cost income ratio	39.4%	37.4%	-

- Staff costs remained the major cost item, up 29.9% YoY, driven mainly by a low-base effect as a result of the introduction of a new methodology for bonus accruals. Some bonuses for FY2014 were accrued in 1Q2014, while similar expenses for the full year 2013 started to be reflected in financials in the second half of the previous year
- Excluding accrued bonuses, personnel expenses growth would be 3.9% YoY
- Increase in administrative expenses was due to one-off impairment of investment in associated companies (~RUB 181 mln) – in Ukranian subsidiary PFTS. Excluding one-off item, administrative expenses remained unchanged YoY



## Conclusion



MOEX has delivered on strategic goals announced at IPO and created value for shareholders



MOEX has succesfully upgraded its infrastructure to international standards, which creates further upside potential

MOEX is now focused on organic growth built on the further development of its post-trade infrastructure

- MOEX's diversified sources of revenue and integrated business model is resilient to the economic cycle
- MOEX plans to expand into new assets classes, products and markets
- Corporate governance benchmark attractive dividend policy and strong Supervisory Board



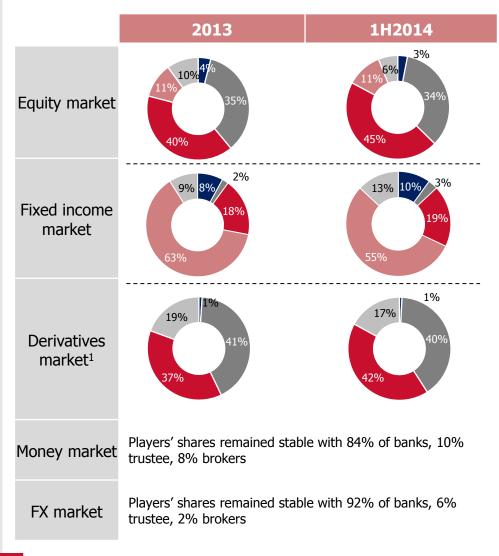
MOEX is a heart of the Russian capital market and provides the comprehensive infrastructure for the Russian financial market



# Appendix



## MOEX is a liquidity centre for **all sort of customers**



- Russian funds
- Russian retail investors
- Foreign investors
- Russian banks and brokers prop. trading
- Russian corporates

- Brokers, banks, Russian and international investment funds, retail investors are among MOEX clients
- MOEX saw growing trading volume driven by foreign investors successful infrastructure upgrades changes on equity market and structural attractiveness of derivatives market

## Liquidity center: placements held exclusively on MOEX prevail

### IPO/SPO on Moscow Exchange<sup>1</sup>

	Date	Deal type	Deal value	Industry
MOSCOW	February 2013	IPO	RUB 15 bln (USD 462 mln)	Finance
EXCHANGE	July 2014	SPO	RUB 16.0 bln (USD 469 mln)	FINANCE
PHOSAGRO	April 2013	SPO <sup>2</sup>	RUB 14.7 bln (USD 453 mln)	Chemicals
⋐vtb	May 2013	SPO	RUB 102.5 bln (USD 3.2 bln)	Finance
	June 2013	SPO	RUB 10.6 bln (USD 327 mln)	Real Estate/ Property
	June 2013	SPO	RUB 526 mln (USD 15 mln)	Mining
BANK SAINT PETERSBURG	August 2013	SPO	RUB 3.02 bln (USD 91 mln)	Finance
Q	October 2013	SPO <sup>3</sup>	RUB 9.2 bln (USD 286 mln)	Finance
QIWI	June 2014	SPO <sup>3</sup>	RUB 10.9 bln (USD 319 mln)	Finance
<b>JUIT NOMOS</b> 5 years of partnership and success	October 2013	SPO	RUB 19.1 bln (USD 602 mln)	Finance
AAPOCA	October 2013	IPO	RUB 41.3 bln (USD 1.3 bln)	Mining
<b>PIEHTA</b>	February 2014	IPO <sup>4</sup>	RUB 34.3 bln (USD 952 mln)	Retail

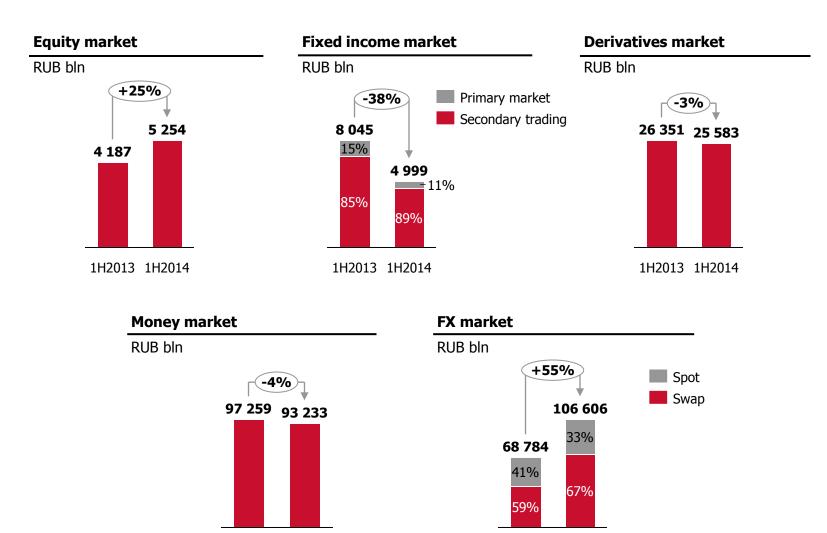
### IPO/SPO of Russian companies offshore<sup>5</sup>

	Date	Deal type	Deal value	Industry
Yandex	March 2013	SPO	RUB 18.6 bln (USD 607 mln)	Computers & Electronics
PHOSAGRO	April 2013	SPO <sup>2</sup>	RUB 14.7 bln (USD 453 mln)	Chemicals
	May 2013	IPO	RUB 7.1 bln (USD 229 mln)	
	October 2013	SPO <sup>3</sup>	RUB 9.2 bln (USD 286 mln)	Finance
	June 2014	SPO <sup>3</sup>	RUB 10.9 bln (USD 319 mln)	
AUXOFT	June 2013	IPO	RUB 2.6 bln (USD 84 mln)	Computers &
Englisenting Buildess Performance	November 2013	SPO	RUB 3.1 bln (USD 96 mln)	Electronics
Tinkoff Credit Systems	October 2013	IPO	RUB 34.7 bln (USD 1.1 bln)	Finance
<b>PIEHTA</b>	February 2014	IPO <sup>4</sup>	RUB 34.3 bln (USD 952 mln)	Retail



- 1 Not including small offerings in Innovation and Investment Market
- 2 FosAgro SPO was executed on both Moscow Exchange and LSE
- 3 Qiwi SPO was executed on both Moscow Exchange and Nasdaq in October 2013 and June 2014
- 4 Lenta IPO was executed on both Moscow Exchange and LSE
- 5 Excluding dual placements marked with footnotes, Yandex SPO was executed on Nasdaq. Qiwi IPO on Nasdaq, Luxoft IPO and SPO on NYSE, Tinkoff IPO on LSE

## Moscow Exchange trading volumes in 1H2014 vs 1H2013



1H2013 1H2014

1H2013 1H2014



## MOEX Management Team successfully transformed and **focused on delivering results**



Chairman of the Executive Board and CEO Alexander Afanasiev



Deputy CEO Andrey Shemetov

 Appointed Deputy Chairman of the Moscow Exchange Executive Board in 2012





Managing Director of Securities Market Anna Kuznetsova

 Joined RTS in 2001 and served as Head of New Markets Development



Chief Financial Officer Evgeny Fetisov

 Appointed Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and confirmed as a member of the Executive Board of Moscow Exchange in February 2013



Managing Director of Money Market Igor Marich

- Joined MICEX in 2000
- Previously worked for Elbim Bank as Head of the Securities Division



Chief Operating Officer Dmitry Shcheglov

- In 2013 was appointed Executive Director of Operations at the Moscow Exchange
- Deputy Head of the Project Center for the Integration since April 2011



Managing Director of Derivatives Market **Roman Sulzhyk** 

 Previously headed Derivatives Trading Division in DB Moscow and was a Derivatives trader at J.P. Morgan



Chief Information Officer Sergei Poliakoff

- Joined Moscow Exchange in 2013
- Previously worked for Morgan Stanley, NatWest Securities and Deutsche Bank



Managing Director of Risk and Clearing Luis Vicente

- Joined NCC as Chief Risk Officer in 2013
- Previously, Risk Systems Director and Risk Management Director in Brazil's BM&F BOVESPA





# Moscow Exchange's new Supervisory Board: **5** independent directors **of 15 directors**

	Board members	Position	NEW
R	Alexey Kudrin	Chairman of the Supervisory Board; Sberbank of Russia, Member of the Supervisory Board	$\checkmark$
	Nicola Jane Beattie	Nbxc Ltd, Director/Senior Executive Director	
	Mikhail Bratanov	Societe Generale Group, Head of Societe Generale Securities Services for Russia and CIS; Rosbank, Head of Depository Department at Rosbank	
	Yuan Wang	China Development Bank, Chief Economist	$\checkmark$
	Anatoly Karachinsky	IBS Group, Chairman of the Board	
	Rainer Riess	Independent Director	
2	Sean Glodek	Russian Direct Investment Fund, Director, Member of the Executive Board	
9	Andrey Golikov	Strana Detei, Director for Investments and Commerce	
	Valery Goreglyad	Bank of Russia, Chief Auditor	$\checkmark$
9	Yuriy Denisov	NCC, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board	
	Bella Zlatkis	Sberbank, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board	
	Sergey Kozlov	VTB-24, Senior Vice-president, Deputy Director of Investment Department	$\checkmark$
	Sergey Lykov	Vnesheconombank, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board	
	Kirill Shershun	CentroCredit, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board	
2	Alexander Afanasiev	Moscow Exchange, CEO, Chairman of the Executive Board	
MOS	SCOW		20



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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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