

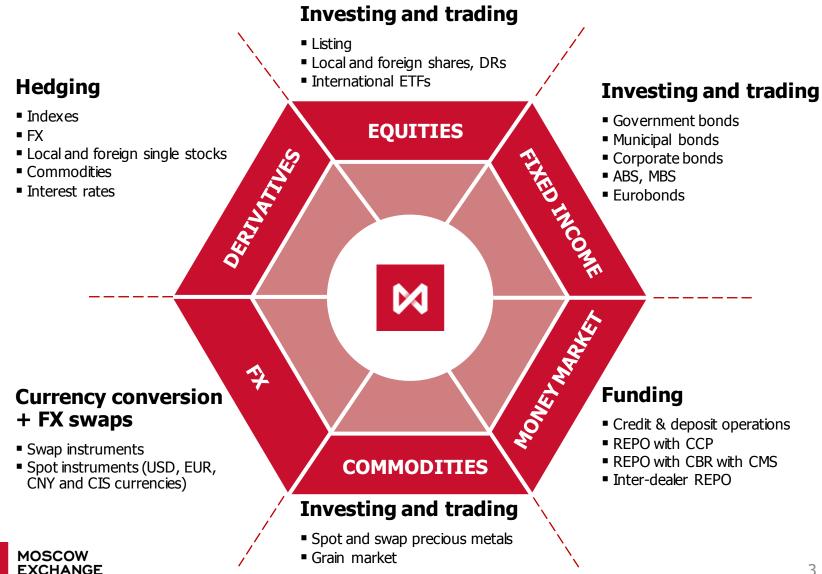
January 2015

Investor presentation

- MOEX Overview
- 2 Recent achievements
- **3** Where we are heading
- **4** Strong operating and financial results

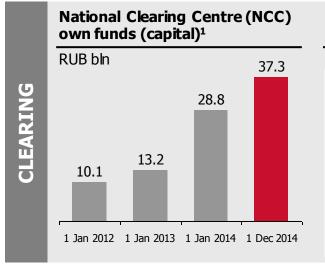


Highly diversified product offering...

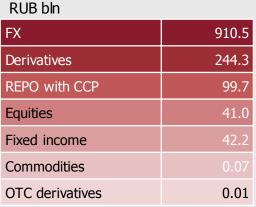


...coupled with **strong post-trade infrastructure**

Post-Trade Excellence: CCP and CSD



CCP cleared value based on ADTV (Jan – Dec 2014)

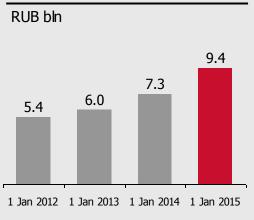


Comments

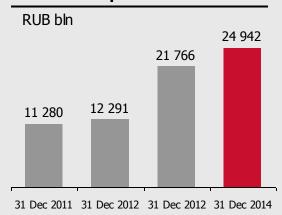
- Well-capitalized NCC as CCP for all asset classes
- Bank of Russia qualified CCP status
- Centralized clearing of OTC derivatives



National Settlement Depository² (NSD) capital



Assets in deposit³



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 Murray⁴

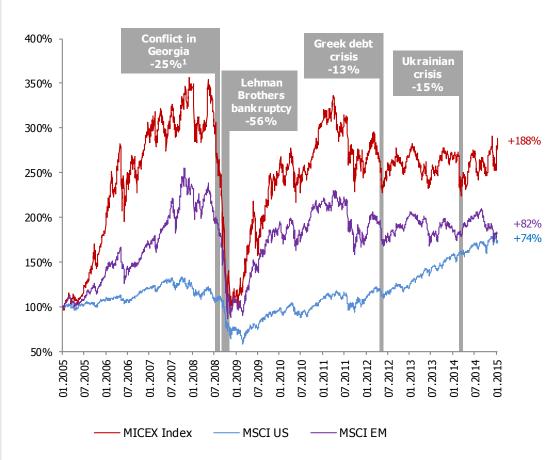


Source: Moscow Exchange operational information

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

Sound risk-management amidst challenging environment

Where we are now: 10 years of market volatility



Comments

Though volatility has increased throughout 2014, this level is far from the levels of market turbulence of 2008

MOEX is well-positioned to ensure an uninterrupted trading, clearing and settlement amid periods of augmented volatility:

- One of the most capitalized CCPs in the world
- ✓ "Systemically important infrastructure" status by the CBR
- ✓ Skin in the game: large base of committed resources of the CCP prior to any loss mutualization
- ✓ Full-fledged pre-trade risk control mechanism
- ✓ Improved risk monitoring and flexible margin adjustments
- Discrete auction mechanism for equities, no trading halts on other markets in case of significant asset price changes



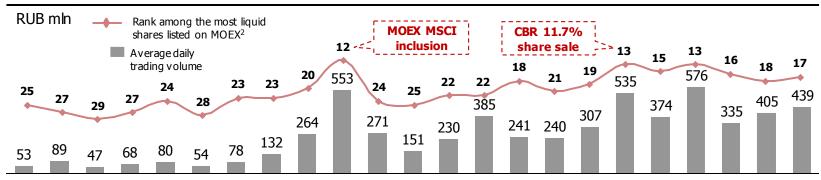
Corporate governance: aiming to **set an example** for Russian issuers

	Board members	Position	NEW
Alex	xey Kudrin	Chairman of the Supervisory Board; Sberbank of Russia, Member of the Supervisory Board	✓
Nice	ola Jane Beattie	Nbxc Ltd, Director/Senior Executive Director	
Mik	hail Bratanov	Societe Generale Group, Head of Societe Generale Securities Services for Russia and CIS; Rosbank, Head of Depository Department at Rosbank	
Yua	an Wang	China Development Bank, Chief Economist	\checkmark
Ana	atoly Karachinsky	IBS Group, Chairman of the Board	
Raiı	ner Riess	Independent Director	
Sea	ın Glodek	Russian Direct Investment Fund, Director, Member of the Executive Board	
And	drey Golikov	Strana Detei, Director for Investments and Commerce	
Vak	ery Goreglyad	Bank of Russia, Chief Auditor	\checkmark
Yur	iy Denisov	NCC, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board	
Bell	la Zlatkis	Sberbank, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board	
Ser	gey Kozlov	VTB-24, Senior Vice-president, Deputy Director of Investment Department	\checkmark
Ser	gey Lykov	Vnesheconombank, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board	
Kiri	ll Shershun	CentroCredit, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board	
Alex	xander Afanasiev	Moscow Exchange, CEO, Chairman of the Executive Board	



One of the highest free-floats in Russia

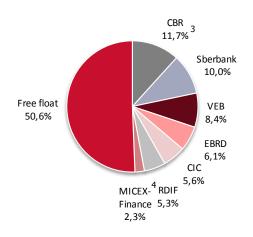
Growing ADTV of MOEX shares¹



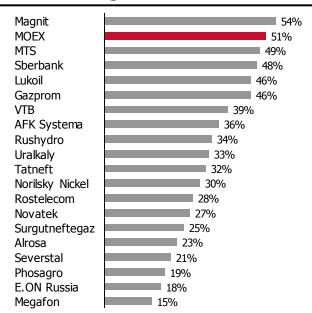
02.13 03.13 04.13 05.13 06.13 07.13 08.13 09.13 10.13 11.13 12.13 01.14 02.14 03.14 04.14 05.14 06.14 07.14 08.14 09.14 10.14 11.14 12.14

Dispersed ownership with no controlling shareholder...

as of May 12, 2014, including shareholders' regulatory disclosure following the CBR SPO $\,$



...and one of the highest free-floats in Russia⁵





- 1 Trading v olume in main trading mode (T0, T+2)2 Ordinary and preferred shares
 - O rdinary and preferred shares
- 3 1.4% 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
- Top 20 companies by market capitalisation from MICEX Index

Investment highlights

- MOEX operates in #8 largest economy globally and covers Russia's largest public trading markets
- 2 Leading market position in a global context
- 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
- Successful track record of infrastructural reforms and improving regulatory framework
- 6 Strong financial performance
- 7 Attractive dividend policy



- **1** MOEX Overview
- Recent achievements
- **3** Where we are heading
- **4** Strong operating and financial results



One of few **growing exchanges** in EM space

Equities trading volume¹

Developed markets exchanges	Change 12m2014/12m2013
NASDAQ OMX	27%
London SE Group	24%
BME Spanish Exchanges	23%
SIX Swiss Exchange	18%
Euronext	17%
ICE&NYSE	16%
Hong Kong Exchanges	15%
Deutsche Boerse	10%

	_	
Emerging markets exchanges	Change 12m2014/12m2013	
Shanghai SE	63%	
Korea Exchange	5%	
Moscow Exchange	2%	
Johannesburg SE	1%	
Borsa Istanbul	-6%	
BM&FBOVESPA	-10%	
Mexican Exchange	-12%	
Stock Exchange of Thailand	-16%	

Derivatives trading volume²

Developed markets exchanges	Change 12m2014/12m2013
Hong Kong Exchanges	30%
ICE&NYSE	15%
Chicago Board Options Exchange	12%
Chicago Mercantile Exchange	9%
Singapore Exchange	5%
NASDAQ OMX	1%
Deutsche Boerse	-13%

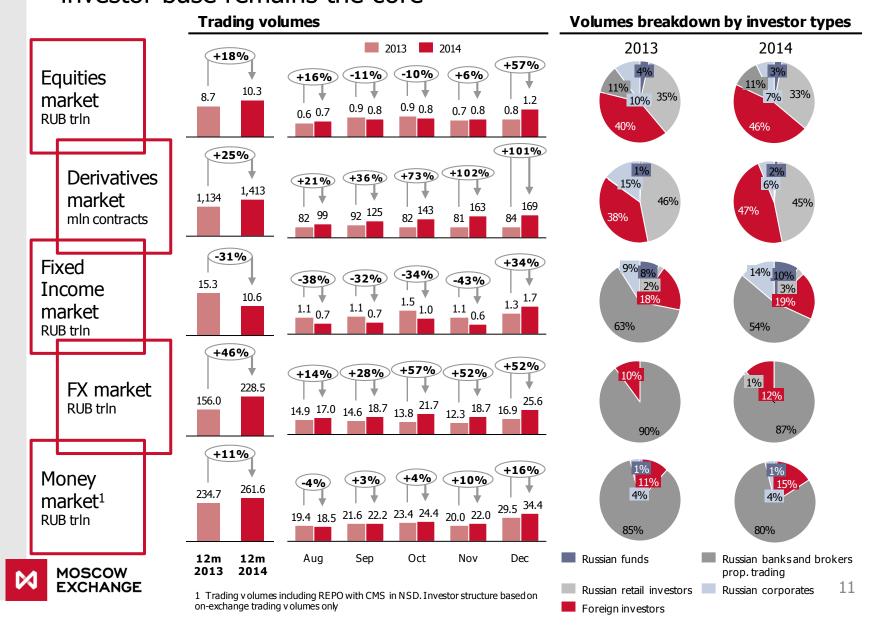
Emerging markets exchanges	Change 12m2014/12m2013
Shanghai Futures Exchange	31%
Moscow Exchange	25%
China Financial Futures Exchange	12%
Dalian Commodity Exchange	10%
Johannesburg SE	6%
National Stock Exchange India	-11%
BM&FBOVESPA	-13%



Source: WFE

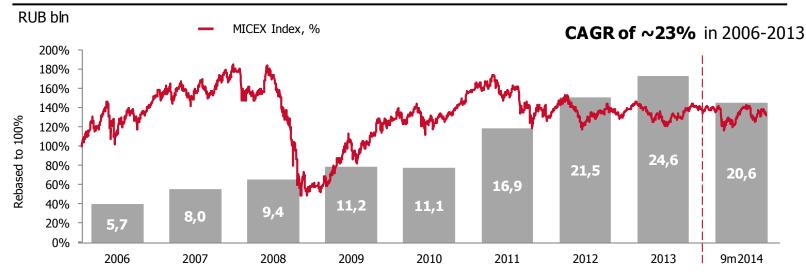
^{1 –} Trading volumes in Electronic order book

Growing interest from foreign investors, while domestic investor base remains the core



Moscow Exchange has a proven and cycle-protected business model

Operating income¹

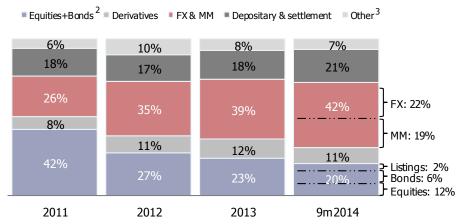


Key highlights

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 evolution¹





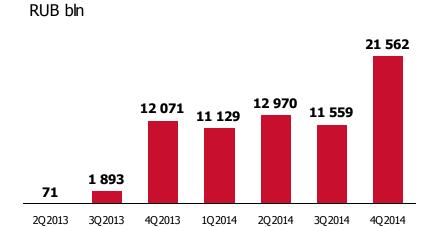
A ccording to Moscow Exchange IFRS financial statement 1 RTS data is consolidated from June 29, 2011

Include other income related to securities market in 2011-9m2014

Include income from Information services & sale of software and other fee&commission income in 2011-9m2014

The fastest growing products: different markets, different drivers

Money market: REPO with collateral management

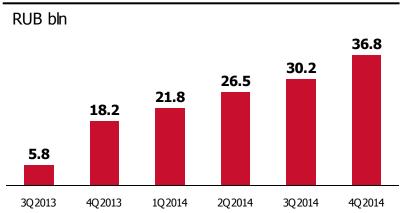


FX: Long-term swaps trading volumes

RUB bln 1 377 1 002 504 408 361 289 255 220

4Q2013 1Q2014 2Q2014 3Q2014 4Q2014

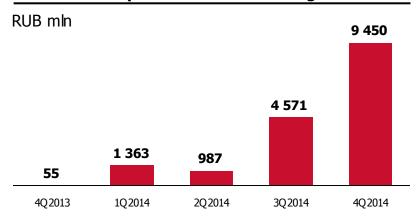
Equities: trading volumes in closing auction



Commodities: precious metals trading volumes

2Q2013

3Q2013





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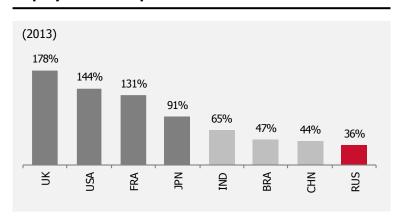
Key initiatives and growth areas

Diversification	Optimization	Penetration	Sophistication	Standardization
 Market Data Indexes OTC derivatives Listing Commodities 	 Client service and experience Business processes (IT platform, fast product development) Organizational structure and costs Tariffs optimization 	 GR strategy alignment with regulator New listings (privatization, high quality new names in the region, Russian offshore names) Local investor base development Products ("bondization", repowith pool, FX non residents) 	 Single collateral pool Cross market margining Tri party services Collateral management 	 EMIR recognition Foreign clearing membership RUB settlement, regulation and technologies alignment with global standards Repatriate issuers and liquidity from international venues Corporate governance lighthouse

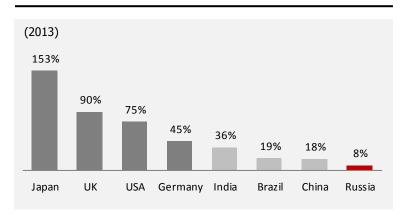


Growth opportunities across all markets

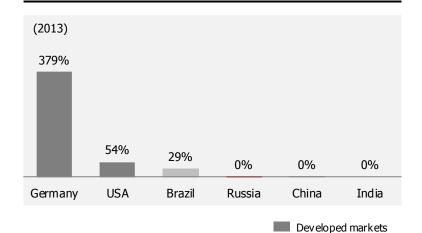
Equity market capitalisation to GDP1



Corporate debt to GDP



Interest rate derivatives open position to GDP

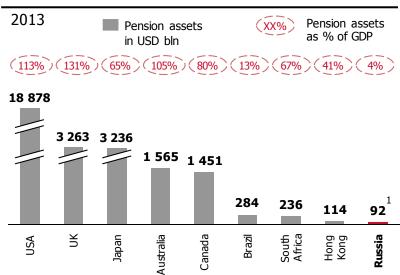


- Russian capital and derivatives markets has significant upside potential both on supply and demand points of view:
 - Relatively low share of equity and debt market capitalisation to GDP
 - Potential in growth in interest rate derivatives due to market development and the CBR policy
- Emerging markets

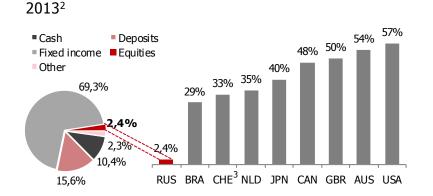


Institutional money: **pension funds reform**

Pension assets



Allocation of Russian pension fund assets



Key highlights

- Russian pension funds assets are low compared to other countries both in an absolute term and relative to GDP
- Pension funds intensively invested in bank deposits and affiliated companies, while share of equities in portfolios is negligible

Positive developments:

- 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 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 ~20 mln in 2013

Constraints:

The governmental decision to extend the moratorium on pension savings contributions⁴ to NPFs doesn't support non-state pension industry growth for 2014-2015



Source: O ECD, investfunds.ru, FSFM, Economist Intelligence Unit, Russian State Statistics Agency (Rosstat), Tower Watson

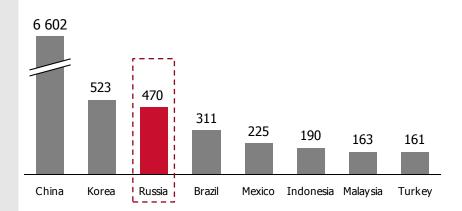
1 O bligatory savings, not including reserves

² O bligatory savings managed both by NPFs (Non-state pension funds) and Pension fund of Russia 3 Chile

Retail money: aiming to grow equity culture

Retail investors bank deposits¹

USD bln



Share of population with accounts opened for securities trading

0.3

% Share of all retail clients accounts
10.0

8.1

1.4

0.6

0.7

Malaysia

0.2

0.2

Mexico Indonesia Russia

0.04

Comments

- As Russian securities market passed through several periods of turbulence, individuals preferred conservative bank deposits or real estate over 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



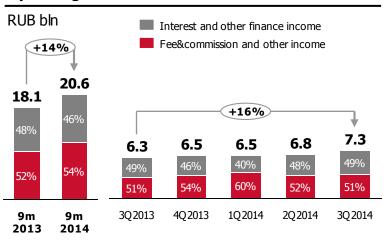
Korea China Turkey Russia i Brazil

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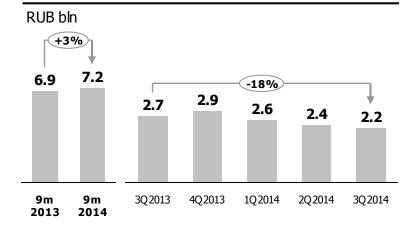


Financial results: excellence of the MOEX business model

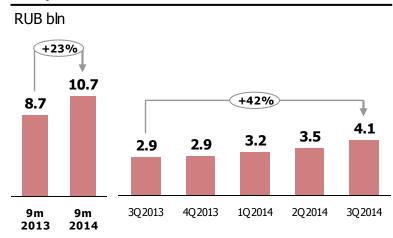
Operating income



Operating expenses



Net profit



EPS and key financial ratios

	3Q2014	3Q2013	Chg
Basic EPS, RUB	1.82	1.29	+41% 👚
EBITDA margin	74.9%	63.6%	+11.3 p.p. 🛨
Cost income ratio	30.5%	43.2%	-12.7 p.p. ♣

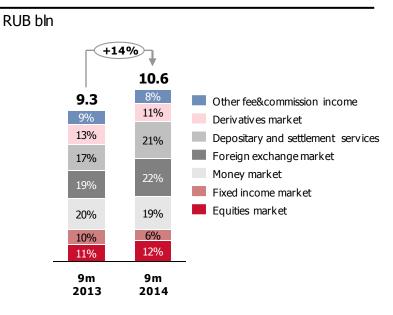


Diversified fee & commission income



RUB mln 3Q2013 3Q2014 +26% +9% +41% 705 ⁷⁶⁷ 817 766 647 +22% -3% 544 -28% 376 364 326 214 **Equities** Fixed Derivatives Money Foreign Depositary market income market market exchange and market market settlement services

Fee & commission income breakdown



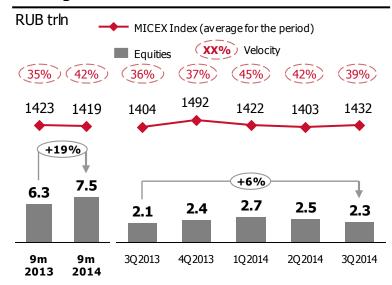
- In 3Q2014 fee & commission income remained well-diversified and grew by 13.5% YoY
- Lower income from fixed income and derivatives markets was more than offset by strong performance in FX market, depository and settlement services and equities market



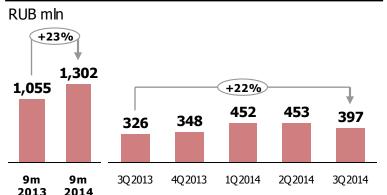


Equities Market

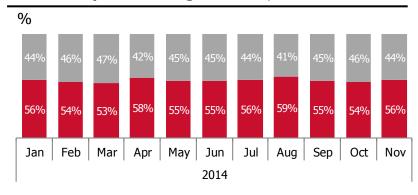
Trading volumes1



Fee & commission income



Russian equities trading volumes², MOEX vs LSE



■ Moscow Exchange³ ■ LSE - international order book ³

Comments

- Trading volumes growth was driven by increased velocity amid higher market volatility and transition to T+2 settlement regime
- RUB depreciation made valuations more attractive in USD terms, which led to higher market activity
- MOEX market share vs LSE remained above 50% throughout the year, despite significant RUB depreciation against USD. Strategically, we believe interest to local shares vs DRs is positioned to grow due to changes in risk profiles
- Fee and commission income grew by 22%YoY thanks to trading volumes growth and changes in presentation of fee and commission income, applied in 2Q2014, which better reflects fee distribution across different markets



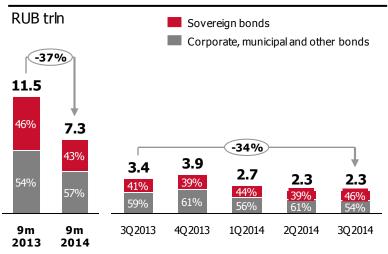
 $Source: Moscow\ Exchange\ operational\ information\ and\ Consolidated\ Financial\ Statements,\ Liquid metrix$

- Volumes on both primary and secondary markets
- Moscow Exchange and London Stock Exchange data for Russian duaHisted companies
- Only electronic order book deals

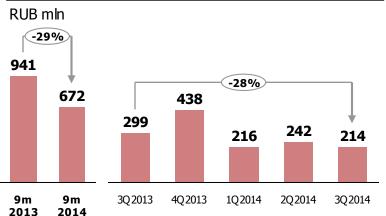


Fixed Income Market remained muted since 1Q2014

Trading volumes¹



Fee & commission income



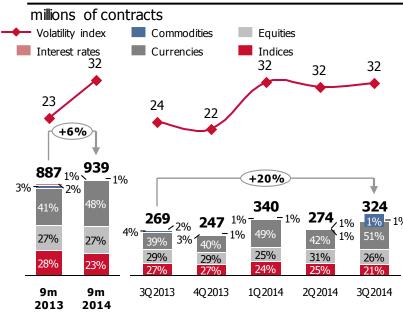
- Significant RUB depreciation coupled with interest rate growth led to lower placements and trading volumes both in corporate and sovereign bond markets
- Market participants have been adopting to the changing market conditions, which lowered market activity and affected primary placements
- Fixed income market started to pick up in October 2014 on the back of increased demand for refinancing and limited supply of bank loans due to Tier1 Capital Ratio constraints
- In a long-run substitution of international debt funding and bank loans with fixed- income instruments ("bondization") is expected to drive bond market growth



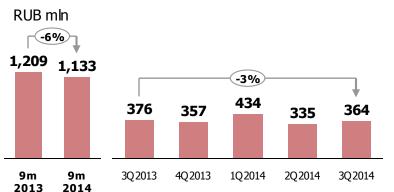


Derivatives Market: shift in product mix

Trading volumes

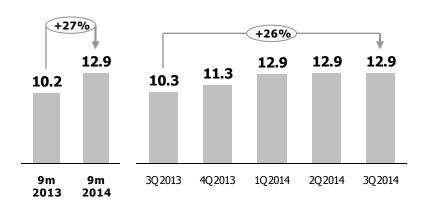


Fee & commission income



Open interest

millions of contracts, daily average

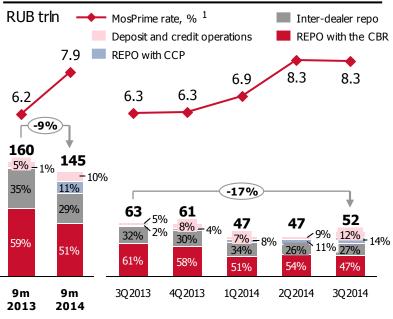


- Changed historical correlation between main economic inputs (GDP growth rate, oil price, key interest rates, FX rate) led to increased demand for hedging strategies, resulted in 20% YoY trading volumes growth, i.e.:
 - uplift in volatility on FX market led to 60%YoY growth in FX derivatives trading
 - risk rebalancing on FX and derivatives markets, a new functionality launched in July 2014, contributed to higher market activity
- Trading volumes of FX derivatives comprised 51% of total trading volumes on derivatives market, while product mix shift resulted in lower effective yield
- Open position growth driven by large institutions implementing hedging strategies

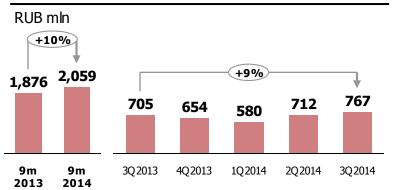


Money Market: risk-aversion continued to attract clients to onexchange services

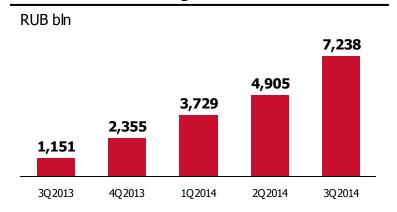
Trading volumes



Fee & commission income



REPO with CCP trading volumes



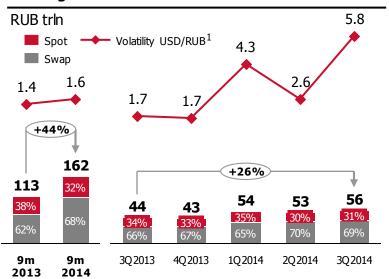
- REPO with CCP remained the most rapidly growing product (6.3 times YoY), as market players prefer to manage counterparty risk, using on-exchange infrastructure
- In February 2014 the CBR shifted to 1-week repo auctions instead of overnight auctions. As a result on-exchange trading volumes contracted, but longer average maturity led to higher fee income, since both volumes and maturity are the basis for fees
- Total volumes of REPO transactions, including OTC REPO with NSD services grew by 12% YoY²
- In October 2014 MOEX launched FCY-repo with settlement in foreign currencies with the CBR and on inter-dealer market
 - Strong demand for money market products is driven by **liquidity needs** in the banking system





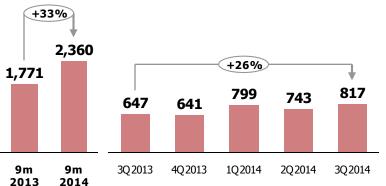
FX Market: swaps and spot volumes benefited from FX volatility

Trading volumes

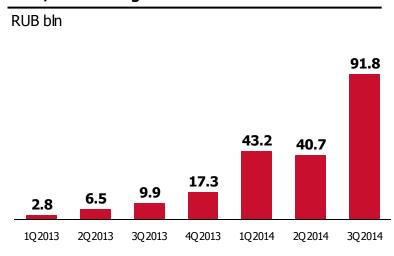


Fee & commission income

RUB mln



CNY/RUB trading volumes



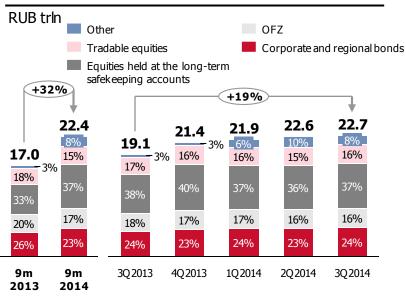
- Spot market trading volumes increased 14% YoY driven by higher volatility, which led to stronger activity of all groups of market participants
- Swap transactions volumes grew 33% YoY amid the growing demand from local banks to manage liquidity positions and hedge FX risks
- CNY/RUB currency pair trading continued to grow rapidly.
 A new record high reached in October 2014 RUB 83.5 bln, compared to RUB 91.8 bln for the 3Q2014



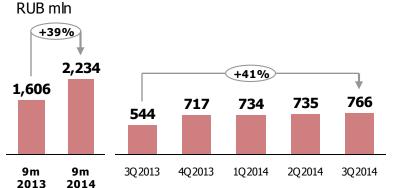


NSD: collateral management services drive F&C growth

Assets in deposit (average for a period)



Fee & commission income



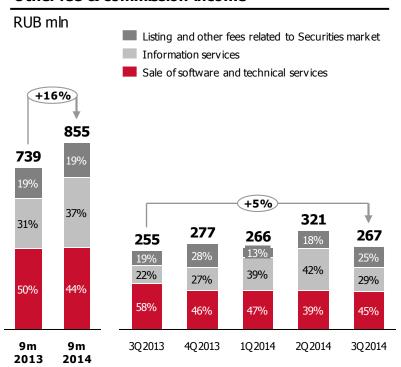
- Solid fees and commissions growth was driven by both assets under custody increase and higher number of inventory transactions in the reporting period due to strong demand for collateral management services
- Collateral management system for REPO transactions generated ~ 16% of income from depository and settlement services in 3Q2014¹
- In July, NSD was recognized as a systemically important infrastructure by the CBR:
 - a nationally important payment system
 - a nationally important CSD





Other fee & commission income

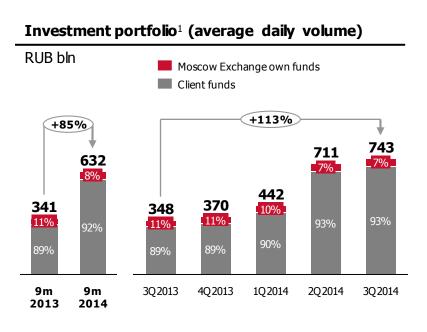
Other fee & commission income¹

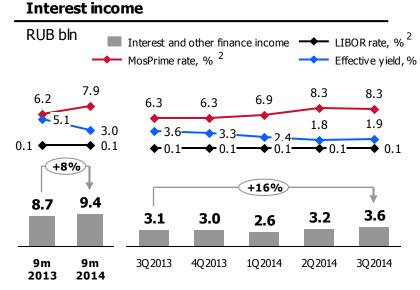


- Other fee & commission income grew by 5% YoY mainly driven by higher information services and listing fees
- Information services fees were driven by penalties paid to the exchange as a result of information audit
- Listing fees growth of 37% YoY was driven by new pricing following the completion of the listing reform



Interest income: stable and sustainable revenue source

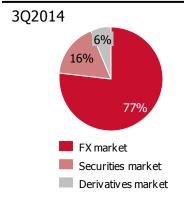


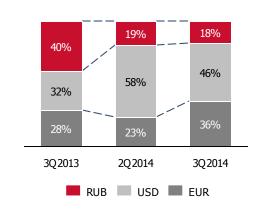


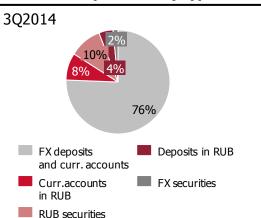
Clients funds by source

Clients funds by currency

Investment portfolio by type of asset 3Q2014



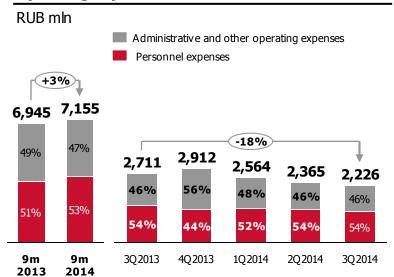




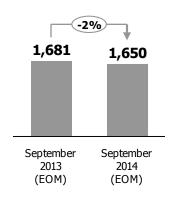


Operating expenses

Operating expenses



Headcount development



MOSCOW EXCHANGE

Major expense items

RUB mln	3Q 2013	3Q 2014	Change YoY
Personnel expenses	1 466	1 201	-18%
Administrative and other operating expenses, including	1 246	1 025	-18%
Amortisation of intangible assets	268	274	2%
Professional services	155	149	-4%
Market makers fees	142	74	-48%
Taxes other than income tax	140	106	-25%
Depreciation of property and equipment	134	121	-10%
Rent and office maintenance	103	104	2%
Total	2 711	2 226	-18%
Cost income ratio	43.2%	30.5%	

- Operating expenses declined by 18% YoY in 3Q2014 to RUB 2.23 bln
- Administrative expenses remained under control and declined by 18% YoY due to lower spending on market makers and taxes, other than income tax
- Personnel costs contracted by 18.0% YoY to RUB 1.20 bln and remained the major cost item, comprising 54.0% of total costs
- Since 2014 MOEX introduced a new methodology for bonus accruals. Annual bonuses for FY2014 were accrued since the beginning of 2014, while similar expenses for the FY2013 started to be reflected in financials in the second half of 2013

Appendix



Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

In thousand rubles	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	% chg. September 30, 2014/December 31, 2013	
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	491 075 703	255 041 610	93%	
Central counterparty financial assets	177 815 789	47 008 536	278%	
Financial assets ¹	126 434 775	122 227 888	3%	
Property and equipment and intangible assets	24 229 526	25 044 955	-3%	
Goodwill	15 971 420	16 071 458	-1%	
Other assets ²	2 796 709	1 070 174	161%	
Total Assets	838 323 922	466 464 621	80%	

In thousand rubles	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	% chg. September 30, 2014/December 31, 2013
Liabilities:			
Balances of market participants	564 335 747	322 250 561	75%
Central counterparty financial liabilities	177 815 789	47 008 536	278%
Distributions payable to holders of securities	3 226 440	3 670 761	-12%
Other liabilities ³	6 239 230	11 740 612	-47%
Total Liabilities	751 617 206	384 670 470	95%
Total Equity	86 706 716	81 794 151	6%
Total Liabilities and Equity	838 323 922	466 464 621	80%



- Source: Moscow Exchange, Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

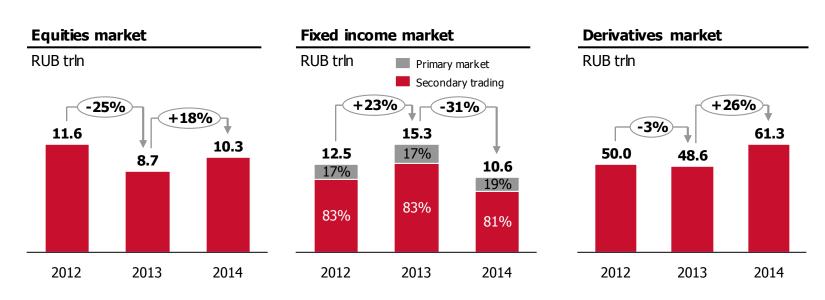
 Financial assets at fair value though profit or loss, Due from financial institutions, Assets held for sale, Investments available-for-sale, Investments in
- Current tax prepayments, Deferred tax asset, Other assets
- Loans pay able, Liabilities related to assets held for sale, Deferred tax liability, Current tax payables, Other liabilities

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

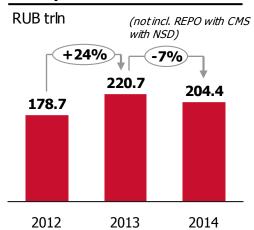
In thousand rubles	Three-month period ended September 30, 2014	Three-month period ended September 30, 2013	% chg. 3Q2014/ 3Q2013	Nine-month period ended September 30, 2014	Nine-month period ended September 30, 2014	% chg. 9m2014/ 9m2013
Fee and commission income	3 589 822	3 163 374	13%	10 628 795	9 310 036	14%
Interest and other finance income ¹	3 611 116	3 102 751	16%	9 436 623	8 736 178	8%
Other operating income	105 951	14 729	619%	505 157	55 356	813%
Operating Income	7 306 889	6 280 854	16%	20 570 575	18 101 570	14%
Administrative and other operating expenses	-1 024 981	-1 245 533	-18%	-3 332 019	-3 408 865	-2%
Personnel expenses	-1 201 307	-1 465 834	-18%	-3 822 759	-3 535 776	8%
Operating Expense	-2 226 288	-2 711 367	-18%	-7 154 778	-6 944 641	3%
Operating Profit	5 080 601	3 569 487	42%	13 415 797	11 156 929	20%
Interest expense in respect of written put option over own shares	-	-	-	-	-199 686	-
Share of profit/(loss) of associates	-397	21 017	-102%	7 111	62 347	-89%
Profit before Tax	5 080 204	3 590 504	41%	13 422 908	11 019 590	22%
Income tax expense	-1 016 685	-736 486	38%	-2 715 602	-2 301 964	18%
Net Profit	4 063 519	2 854 018	42%	10 707 306	8 717 626	23%
Earnings per share						
Basic earnings per share, rubles	1,82	1,29	41%	4,83	3,95	22%
Diluted earnings per share, rubles	1,82	1,28	42%	4,82	3,94	22%



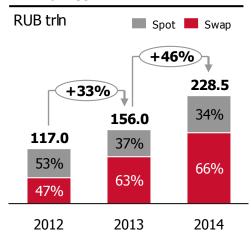
Diversified and uncorrelated products: 2012-2014 case study



Money market



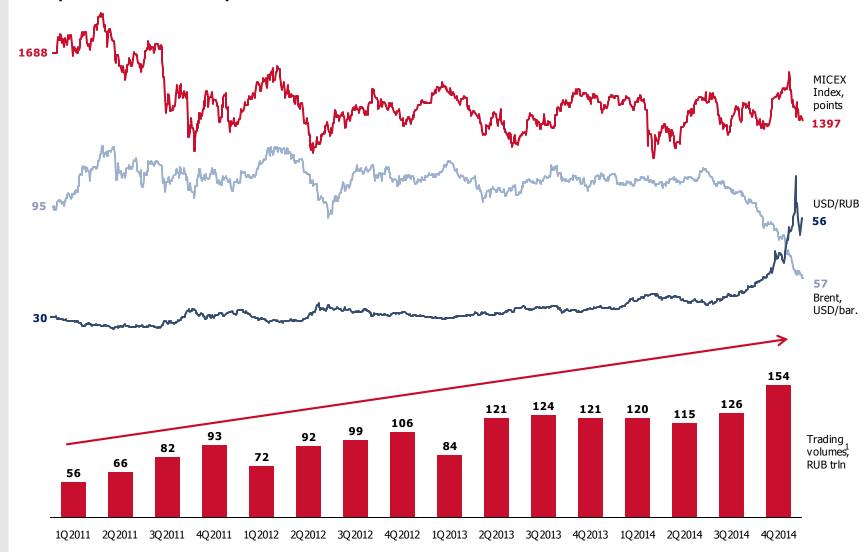
FX market





Source: Moscow Exchange

Volumes growth on the back of reforms, diversification and uplifted volatility





SPO of the CBR stake in MOEX highlights

Key information

July 2014 Secondary public offering (SPO) of the CBR share in MOEX in form of ABB¹



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 ¹
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

Distribution by geography

Cont. Europe

6.4%

Other

0.6%

Russia

34.6%

.UK

19.5%

Global bookrunners

Scand.

7.0%

countries_

Asia 9.6% -

Middle East_

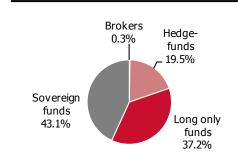
US

11.5% 🗕

10.8%

Distribution by investors

Citi and Gazprombank



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



1 A BB – accelerated bookbuilding

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 Fee², 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	0.02	8%	0.05
Gazprom	BoNY Mellon	0.025	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	0.025	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 companies⁴

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 will be taxed at a 30% rate in 2014⁶
- (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) Data on depositary service fees for these companies are not available. Indicative numbers based on average level of depositary service fee for DR of Russian companies are used for the purposes of this presentation.
- (6) 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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- -changes in (a) domestic and international legislation and tax regulation and (b) state policies related to financial marketsand 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;
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