METINVEST

1H 2015 Results

20 November 2015

Disclaimer

This document and its contents are confidential and may not be reproduced, redistributed, published or passed on to any person, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for any purpose. If this presentation has been received in error, it must be returned immediately to Metinvest B.V. (the "Company").

This presentation does not constitute or form part of any advertisement of securities, any offer or invitation to sell or issue or any solicitation of any offer to purchase or subscribe for, any shares in Metinvest B.V., nor shall it or any part of it nor the fact of its presentation or distribution form the basis of, or be relied on in connection with, any contract or investment decision.

This presentation is not directed to, or intended for distribution to or use by, any person or entity that is a citizen or resident of, or located in, any locality, state, country or other jurisdiction where such distribution or use would be contrary to law or regulation or which would require any registration or licensing within such jurisdiction.

This presentation is not an offer of securities for sale in the United States. The Company's securities may not be offered or sold in the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the United States Securities Act of 1933.

This communication is directed solely at (i) persons outside the United Kingdom, or (ii) persons with professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 as amended (the "Order"), (iii) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order and (iv) persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) in connection with the issue or sale of any securities of the Company or any member of its group may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons in (i)-(iv) above being "relevant persons"). Any investment activity to which this communication relates will only be available to and will only be engaged with relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this communication.

This document does not constitute or form part of and should not be construed as, an offer to sell or issue or the solicitation of an offer to buy or acquire securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries in any jurisdiction or an inducement to enter into investment activity. No part of this document, nor the fact of its distribution, should form the basis of, or be relied on in connection with, any contract or commitment or investment decision whatsoever. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made as to, and no reliance should be placed on, the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information or the opinions contained herein. None of the Company or any of its affiliates, advisors or representatives shall have any liability whatsoever (in negligence or otherwise) for any loss howsoever arising from any use of this document or its contents or otherwise arising in connection with the document.

The information contained herein has been prepared using information available to the Company at the time of preparation of the presentation. External or other factors may have impacted on the business of the Company and the content of this presentation, since its preparation. In addition all relevant information about the Company may not be included in this presentation. The information in this presentation has not been independently verified. No representation or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information contained herein and no reliance should be placed on such information. Neither the Company, nor any of its advisers, connected persons or any other person accepts any liability for any loss howsoever arising, directly or indirectly, from this presentation or its contents.

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, which include all statements other than statements of historical facts, including, without limitation, any statements preceded by, followed by or including the words "targets", "believes", "expects", "aims", "intends", "may", "anticipates", "would", "could" or similar expressions or the negative thereof. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors beyond the Company's control that could cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding the Company's present and future business strategies and the environment in which it will operate in the future. These forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this presentation. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in its expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any of such statements are based.

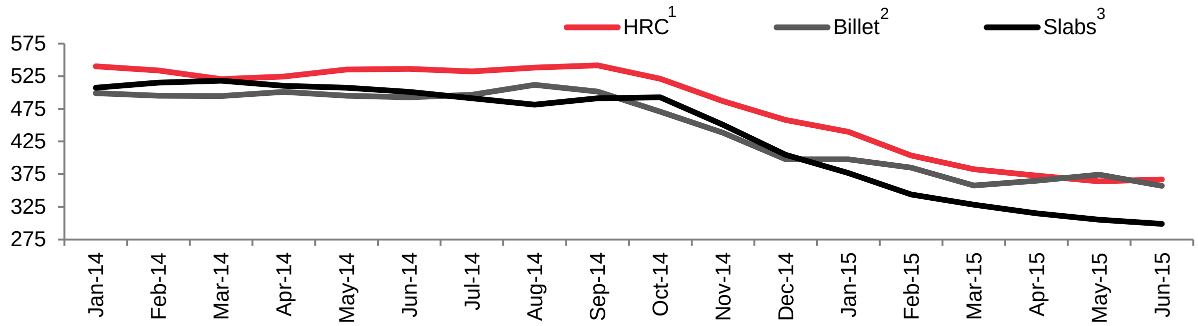
Industry overview

Global steel market

- Global steel market remains oversupplied: world steel capacity utilisation ratio is still >70%
- In 1H 2015, global consumption of hot-rolled finished products contracted by 2.8% y-o-y (-23MT), mainly driven by China (-15.7MT)
- Global steel production was down by just 1.1% y-o-y (-10MT) in 1H 2015
  - the largest declines were in Ukraine (-4.2MT y-o-y), the US (-3.8MT y-o-y) and Japan (-2.6MT y-o-y), while the strongest growth was in India (2.3MT y-o-y) and Poland (0.7MT y-o-y)
- Steel prices decreased, driven by lower prices for raw materials y-o-y and oversupply caused by greater volumes from Chinese steel exporters
  - average price of hot-rolled coil dropped by 27% y-o-y to US$388 per tonne[1]
  - average price of billets fell by 25% y-o-y to US$373 per tonne[2]
  - average price of slabs declined by 36% y-o-y to US$328 per tonne[3]
- In addition to lower crude steel production in Ukraine, rolled steel consumption dropped by 36% y-o-y to 1.9MT in 1H 2015, mainly driven by lower construction activity (-28% y-o-y) and a slump in production of mechanical engineering (-24% y-o-y)

Hot-rolled coil, billet and slab prices

US$ per tonne

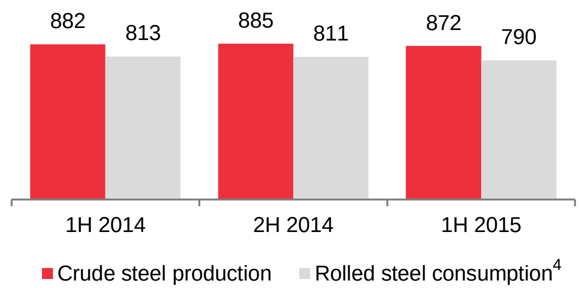


Source: Metal Bulletin

1. HRC CIS export FOB Black Sea; 2. Billet CIS export FOB Black Sea; 3. Slabs CIS export FOB Black Sea

Global steel industry

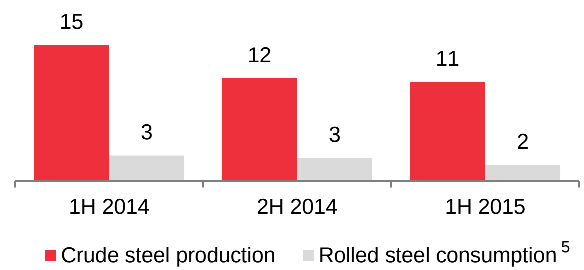
million tonnes



Source: CRU

Steel industry in Ukraine

million tonnes



Source: Metal Expert

4. Global apparent consumption of hot-rolled finished steel products; 5. Consumption in Ukraine includes flat, long and certain semi-finished products but excludes pipes

METINVEST

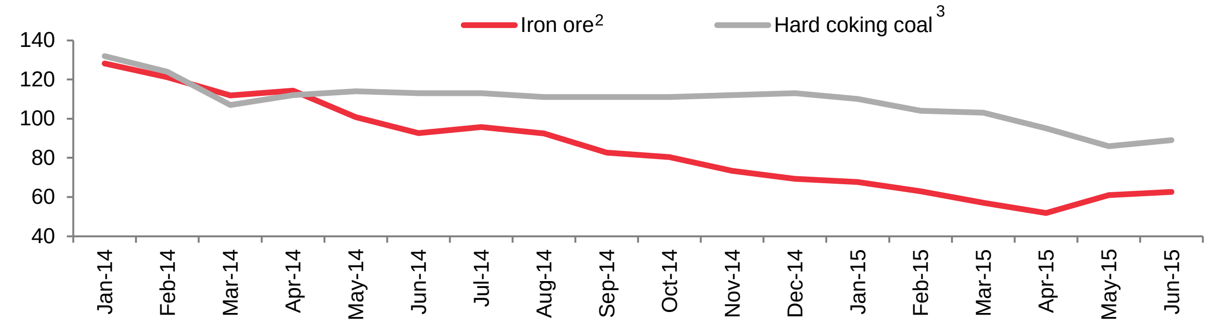
Global raw materials market

- In 2014, iron ore and hard coking coal markets moved into long-term surplus due to greater supply from Australia, weaker demand from China, and lower energy and freight costs of mining companies amid falling crude prices
- In 2015, China's steel production volume is expected to fall by 2% y-o-y[1], which would be the first decrease in more than three decades. As such, raw material prices are likely to be under further downward pressure
- In 1H 2015, global iron ore production decreased by 2.3% y-o-y to 1,001MT, while global iron ore consumption was 1,017MT, down 0.9% y-o-y
- The iron ore benchmark price dropped by 46% y-o-y in 1H 2015 to an average of US$60 per tonne[2]
- Global production of hard coking coal decreased by 1.3% y-o-y to 317MT in 1H 2015, while its global consumption remained unchanged y-o-y at 317MT
- The hard coking coal benchmark prices dropped by 18% y-o-y in 1H 2015 to US$96 per tonne[3]

1. China Iron and Steel Association forecast

Raw material prices

US$ per tonne

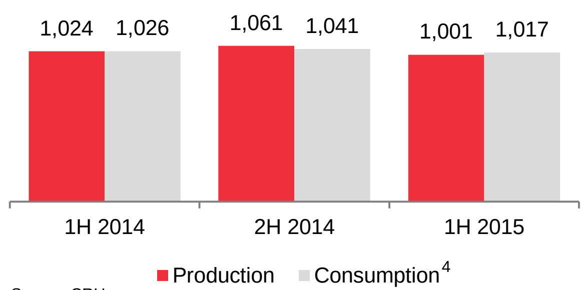


Source: Platts, CRU

2. 62% Fe iron ore fines CFR China; 3. Hard coking coal FOB Australia

Global iron ore (total)

million tonnes

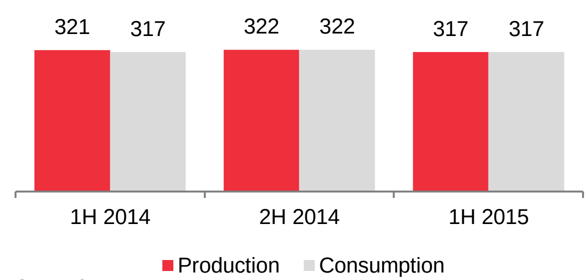


Source: CRU

4. Iron ore consumption includes pellets, lump and iron ore fines

Global hard coking coal

million tonnes



Source: CRU

1H 2015 highlights

1H 2015 summary

US$ million	1H 2015	1H 2014	Change
Revenues	**3,650**	**6,023**	**-39%**
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**620**	**1,666**	**-63%**
margin	17%	28%	-11 pp
CAPEX	**117**	**272**	**-57%**

US$ million	30 Jun 15	31 Dec 14	Change
Total debt	**3,070**	**3,232**	**-5%**
short-term debt[2]	2,968	1,268	134%
long-term debt	16	1,878	-99%
seller notes	86	86	0%
Cash	**151**	**114**	**32%**
Net debt	**2,919**	**3,118**	**-6%**
Total debt to EBITDA[3]	**1.9x**	**1.2x**	**0.7x**
Net debt to EBITDA[3]	**1.8x**	**1.2x**	**0.6x**

Production (thousand tonnes)	1H 2015	1H 2014	Change
Crude steel	**3,875**	**5,725**	**-32%**
Iron ore concentrate	**15,806**	**18,011**	**-12%**
Coking coal concentrate	**1,638**	**2,362**	**-31%**

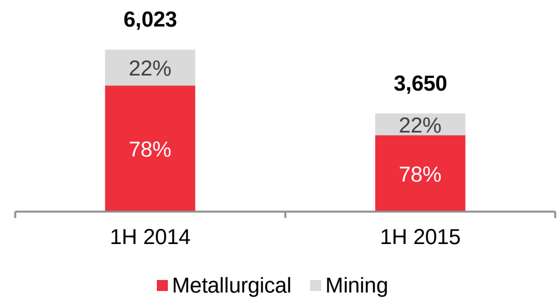
1. *Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as earnings before income tax, finance income and costs, depreciation and amortisation, impairment and devaluation of property, plant and equipment, foreign exchange gains and losses (starting from 1 January 2015), sponsorship and other charity payments, the share of results of associates and other expenses that the management considers non-core plus the share of EBITDA of joint ventures. Adjusted EBITDA will be referred to as EBITDA in this presentation*
2. *Long-term debt of US$1,672M (as of 30 June 2015) was reclassified to short-term debt, as a payment default took place in 1H 2015 and continues for now*
3. *EBITDA for the last 12 months*

1H 2015 highlights

- Total revenues decreased by 39% y-o-y to US$3,650M
    - Metallurgical revenues dropped by US$1,849M y-o-y (-39% y-o-y)
    - Mining revenues fell by US$524M y-o-y (-39% y-o-y)
- Total EBITDA declined by 63% y-o-y to US$620M
    - Metallurgical EBITDA decreased by US$208M y-o-y (-33% y-o-y)
    - Mining EBITDA dropped by US$903M y-o-y (-81% y-o-y)
- Significant y-o-y change in divisional EBITDA shares[1] in 1H 2015: 34% in Mining (64% in 1H 2014) and 66% in Metallurgical (36% in 1H 2014)
- Total CAPEX fell by 57% y-o-y to US$117M
- Cash balance stood at US$151M at the end of June 2015, compared with US$114M at the end of 2014. This is inadequate in the ordinary course of the business.

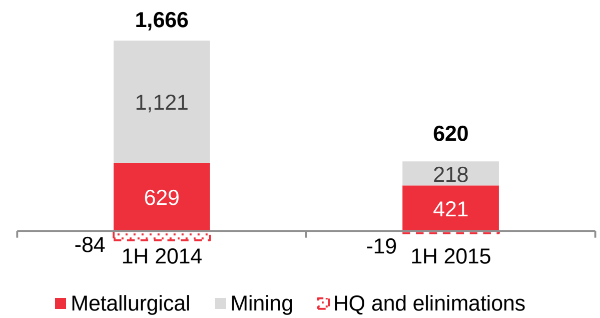
Revenues

US$ million



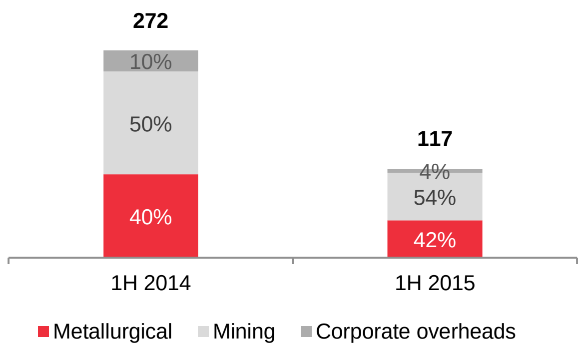
EBITDA

US$ million



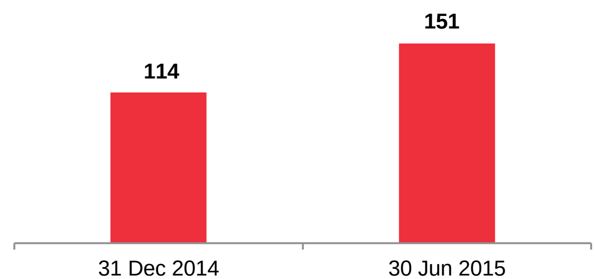
CAPEX

US$ million



Cash balance

US$ million



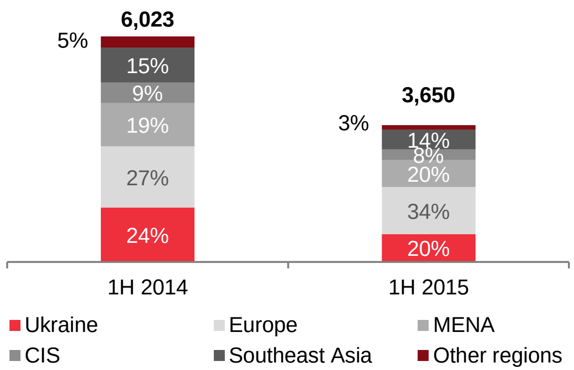
1. The contribution is to the gross EBITDA, before adjusting for corporate overheads and eliminations

Global sales portfolio

- Total sales declined by 39% y-o-y (US$2,373M), mainly due to:
  - lower production volumes of crude steel (-32% y-o-y) and iron ore concentrate (-12% y-o-y) due to disruptions in Eastern Ukraine and unfavorable market factors
  - lower consumption of flat, long and iron ore products in Ukraine
  - lower sales volumes of steel products in MENA, Europe, Southeast Asia and the CIS
  - falling iron ore and steel product prices y-o-y
- Breakdown of sales by region changed y-o-y, mainly due to a lower share in Ukraine (-4 pp y-o-y) and higher share in Europe (+7 pp y-o-y)
- Share of export sales increased by 4 pp y-o-y to 80% in 1H 2015
- Proportion of sales in hard currencies (US$, EUR, GBP) increased by 3 pp y-o-y to 85%

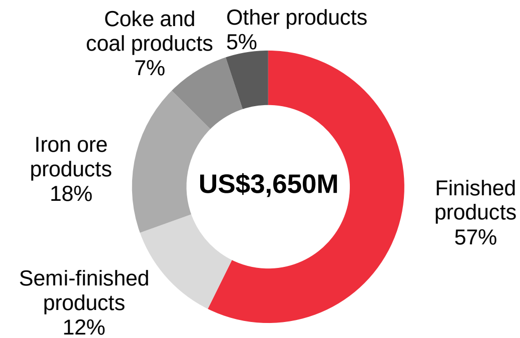
Total sales by region

US$ million



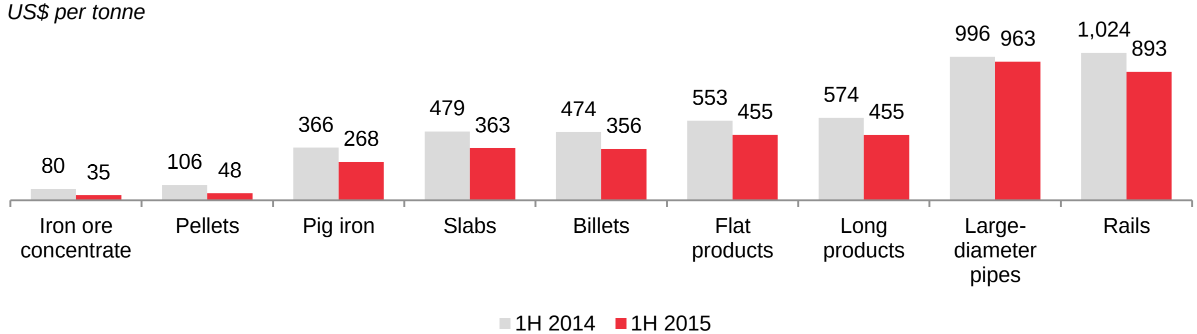
Total sales by product in 1H 2015

US$ million



Price dynamics, FCA basis

US$ per tonne

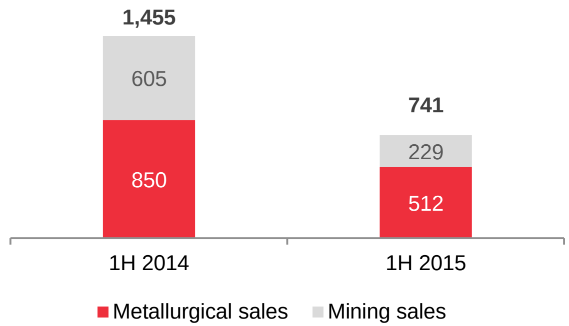


Sales in Ukraine

- Total sales in Ukraine declined by 49% y-o-y to US$741M
- Metallurgical sales decreased by 40% y-o-y to US$512M due to:
  - lower sales volumes of flat products (-41% y-o-y), long products (-52% y-o-y) and coke (-17% y-o-y)
  - lower selling prices of steel products, which followed the benchmarks on key markets
- Mining sales declined by 62% y-o-y to US$229M, driven by:
  - lower sales volumes of iron ore concentrate (-28% y-o-y) and pellets (-79% y-o-y)
  - lower selling prices of iron ore products, which followed the Platts benchmark[1]

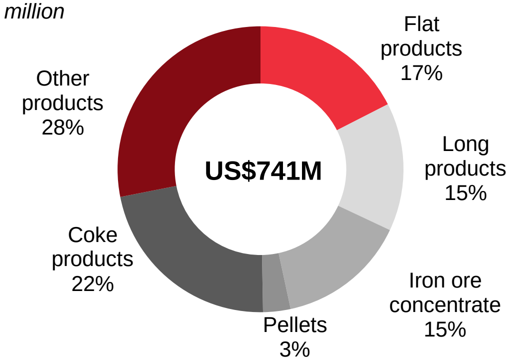
Total sales

US$ million



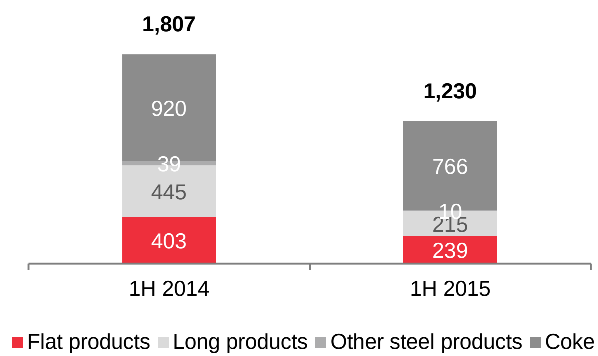
Sales by product in 1H 2015

US$ million



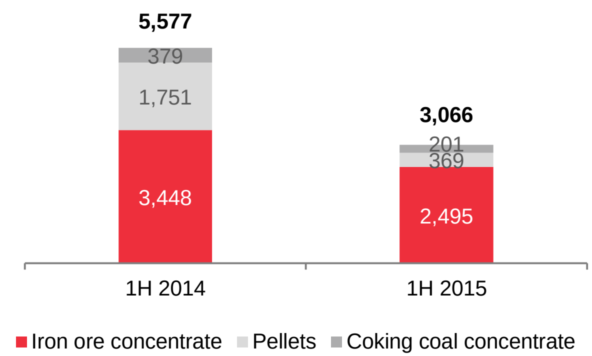
Metallurgical sales volumes

thousand tonnes



Mining sales volumes

thousand tonnes



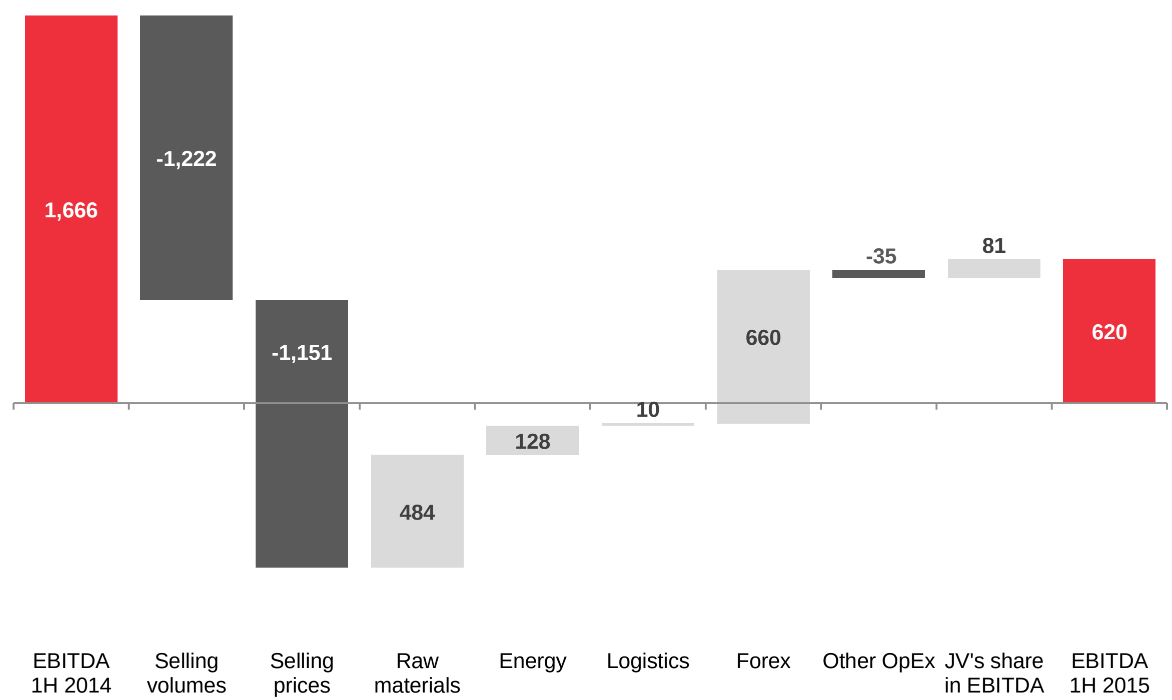
1. *62% Fe iron ore fines CFR China*

EBITDA

- Total EBITDA fell by 63% y-o-y to US$620M, mainly driven by:
  - lower sales volumes of steel, coke and chemical products (US$1,222M)
  - lower selling prices of steel and iron ore products (US$1,151M)
  - hryvnia devaluation (US$660M)
  - reduced raw material costs because of lower consumption and prices (US$484M)
  - reduced energy costs amid lower gas prices and volumes, as well as lower electricity consumption (US$128M)
  - an increase in the contribution of the Zaporizhstal JV of US$44M and the inclusion of the Southern GOK JV, adding US$37M[1]
- The EBITDA margin decreased by 11 pp y-o-y to 17% in 1H 2015
  - the Mining division's EBITDA margin dropped by 39 pp y-o-y to 15%, while in the Metallurgical division it increased by 2 pp y-o-y to 15%

EBITDA drivers

US$ million



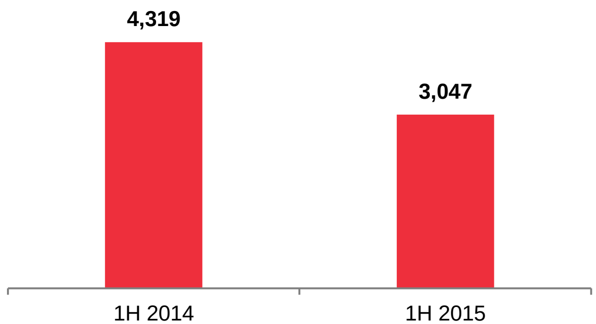
1. *Metinvest acquired 45.9% of Southern GOK in July 2014*

Operating expenses

- Cost of sales dropped by 29% y-o-y to US$3,047M, mainly due to:
  - hryvnia depreciation (US$940M)
  - reduced raw material costs amid lower consumption and prices (US$484M)
  - lower spending on natural gas due to lower consumption (US$70M) and prices (US$40M)
  - lower electricity consumption (US$71M)
- Distribution costs declined by 17% y-o-y to US$463M, driven by:
  - hryvnia depreciation (US$107M)
  - savings on freight costs (US$8M) due to a 15% decrease in freight tariffs
- General and administrative expenses decreased by 34% y-o-y to US$99M, mainly due to the hryvnia devaluation

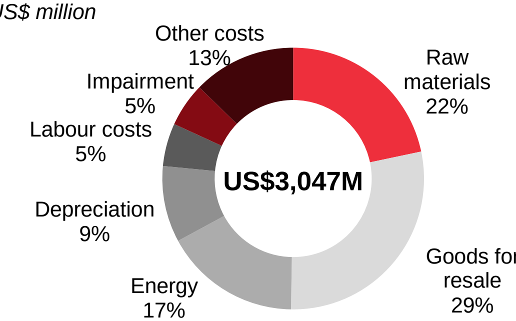
Cost of sales

US$ million



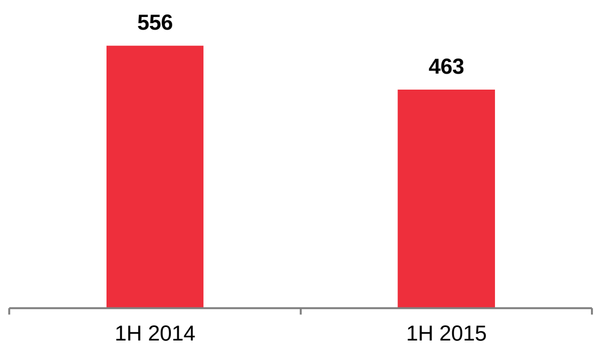
Cost of sales by nature in 1H 2015

US$ million



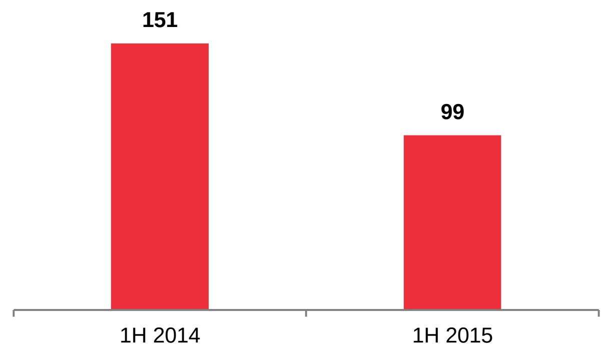
Distribution costs

US$ million



General and administrative expenses

US$ million

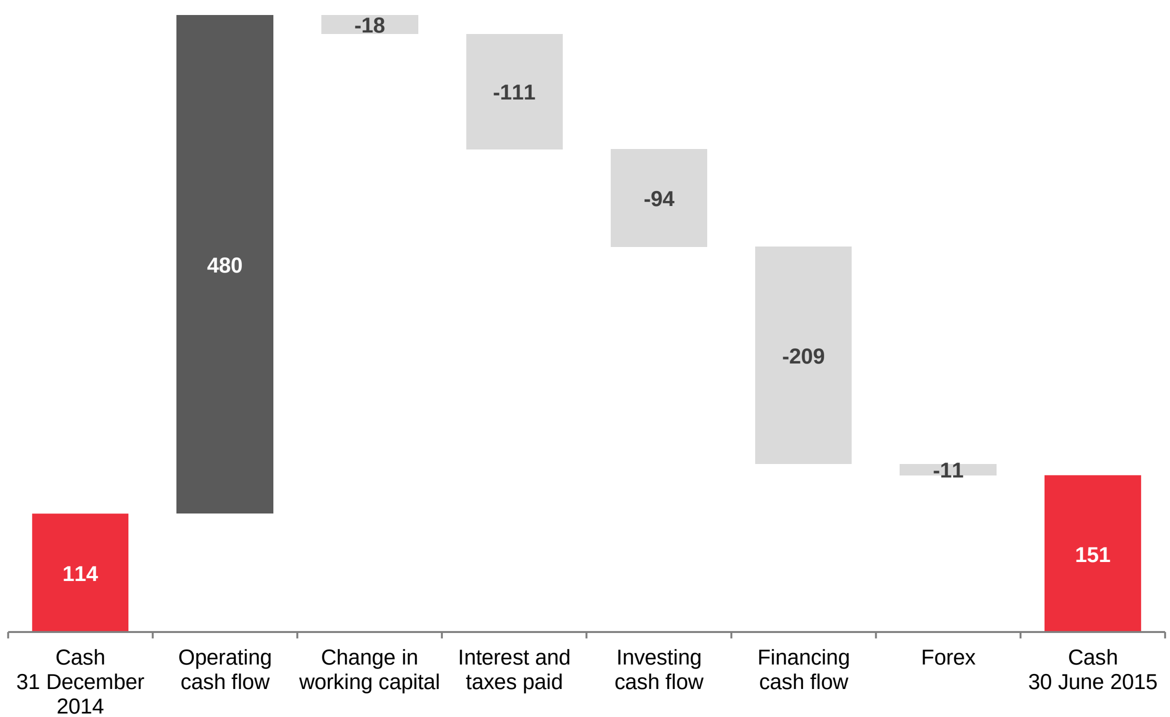


Cash flow profile

- Cash balance stood at US$151M at the end of June 2015, compared with US$114M at the end of 2014, mainly driven by:
  - operating cash flow totaled US$480M in 1H 2015, down US$905M y-o-y primarily following lower revenues
  - negative change in working capital equaled US$18M in 1H 2015, down US$276M y-o-y
  - interest and taxes paid totaled US$111M in 1H 2015, down US$232M y-o-y mainly due to lower production and profitability, as well as a change in tax collection system since 1Q 2014 when both the final payment for 4Q 2013 and the advance payment for 1Q 2014 were paid
  - Investing cash flow equaled U$S94M in 1H 2015, down US$186M y-o-y principally due to a decrease of US$166M in purchases of PPE and intangible assets
  - financing cash flow totaled US$209M in 1H 2015, down US$501M y-o-y due to lower debt repayment amid tight liquidity and debt restructuring discussions

Cash flow in 1H 2015

US$ million



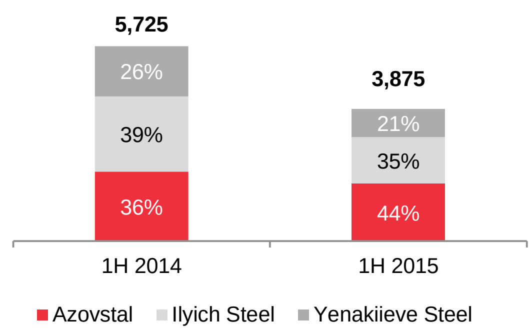
Operational review

Metallurgical division operations

- Operations in Ukraine are significantly affected by the conflict in the east of the country
- Crude steel production fell by 32% y-o-y due to:
  - a complete shutdown of Yenakiieve Steel from 7 February to 16 March 2015
  - disruptions in raw material supplies to Azovstal and Ilyich Steel, following damage to railway infrastructure and a key gas pipeline during the conflict
- Pig iron production fell by 39% y-o-y due to lower hot metal output and its redistribution to produce finished goods
- Output of slabs and billets declined by 39% and 30% y-o-y respectively due to a reallocation in favour of flat and long products
- Flat product volumes fell by 22% y-o-y, mainly due to lower production of plates and coils at Ilyich Steel
- Long product volumes fell by 48% y-o-y, mainly due to a lack of orders at Azovstal, suspension of operations at Yenakiieve Steel, and a shortage of billets from Yenakiieve Steel at Promet Steel
- Coke[1] output fell by 39% y-o-y due to raw material supply constraints and unstable operations at assets in the conflict zone
- Some 94% of Metinvest's coke needs were covered by own production in 1H 2015, compared with 104% in 1H 2014

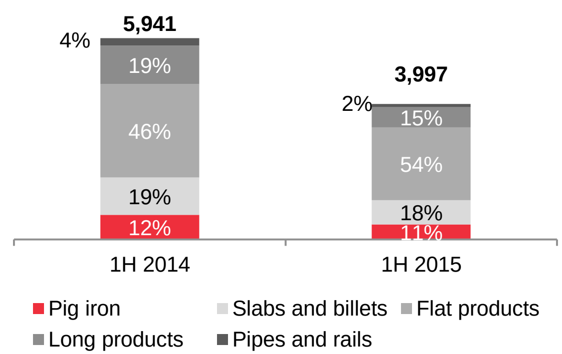
Crude steel production

thousand tonnes



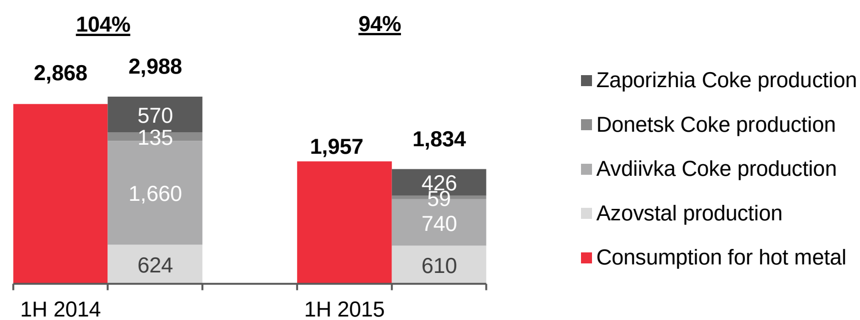
Output of merchant steel products

thousand tonnes



Coke self-sufficiency

thousand tonnes



1. Dry blast furnace coke output

Note: Self-sufficiency is calculated as total coke production divided by total consumption of coke to produce hot metal in the Metallurgical division

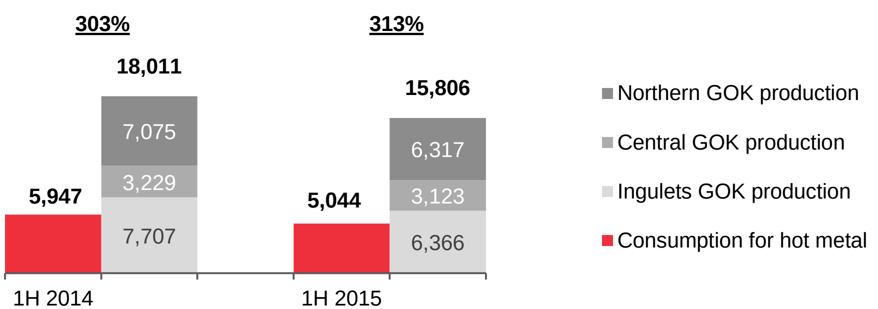
Mining division operations

- Overall production of iron ore concentrate fell by 2,205KT y-o-y, due to:
  - decrease in production of 1,341KT at Ingulets GOK
  - fall in output of 758KT at Northern GOK
  - drop in production of 106KT at Central GOK
- Lower production was caused by overstocked warehouses due to the inability to ship products and lower intragroup consumption amid the conflict in Eastern Ukraine
- Volume of merchant iron ore concentrate increased by 247KT y-o-y to 6,190KT
- Volume of merchant pellets fell by 172KT y-o-y to 4,003KT

- Coking coal production dropped by 724KT y-o-y due to:
  - fall in output of 1,055KT at Krasnodon Coal
  - increase in production of 331KT at United Coal
- Lower volumes at Krasnodon Coal were due to an inability to ship products and a lack of timber supplies used to support production faces in 2Q 2015 due to the conflict in Eastern Ukraine
- The rise in production at United Coal was due to higher volumes of 416KT from the Affinity, Wellmore and Carter Roag mines, partly offset by lower volumes of 85KT from the Pocahontas mines
- Breakdown of coking coal production in 1H 2015: United Coal and Krasnodon Coal accounted for 93% and 7% respectively
- Some 50% of Metinvest's coking coal needs were covered by own production in 1H 2015, compared with 48% in 1H 2014

Iron ore self-sufficiency

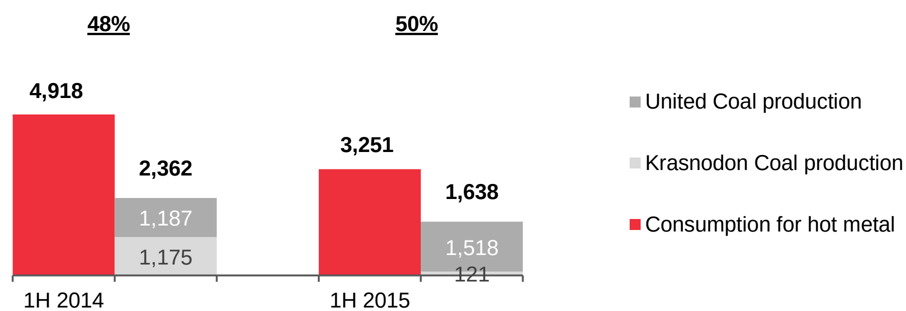
thousand tonnes



Note: Self-sufficiency is calculated as total iron ore concentrate production divided by total consumption of iron ore products to produce hot metal in the Metallurgical division

Coal self-sufficiency

thousand tonnes



Note: Self-sufficiency is calculated as total coal concentrate production divided by total consumption of coal concentrate to produce coke required for production of hot metal in the Metallurgical division

Metallurgical division financials

- Metallurgical revenues fell by US$1,849M y-o-y, impacted mainly by:
  - lower production volumes of crude steel (-32% y-o-y)
  - lower sales of flat (US$768M) and long (US$455M) products due to a drop in sales volumes and lower prices
  - lower sales of semi-finished products (US$437M) amid lower sales volumes of pig iron in North America, slabs in Europe and Southeast Asia and square billets in MENA, as well as lower prices in key markets
- The breakdown of sales by region changed y-o-y: higher share in Europe (+9 pp y-o-y), driven principally by higher sales volumes of flat products and pig iron, and lower shares in Southeast Asia (-4 pp y-o-y) and the CIS (-2 pp y-o-y)
- Top five steel customers accounted for 15% of divisional revenues
- EBITDA decreased by 33% y-o-y to US$421M in 1H 2015, while its contribution to the Group's total EBITDA rose by 30 pp y-o-y to 66%[1]
- EBITDA margin increased by 2 pp y-o-y to 15%
- Metallurgical division reduced CAPEX by 55% y-o-y to US$49M

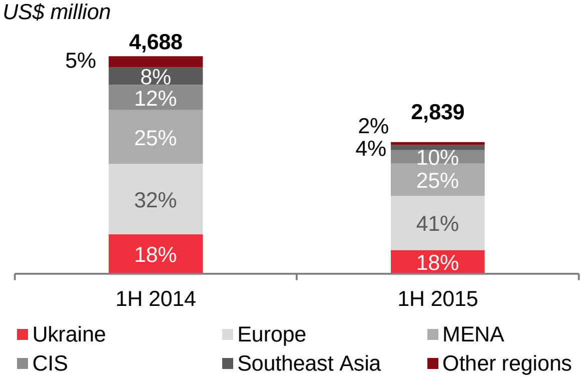
Division financials

US$ million	1H 2015	1H 2014	Change
Sales (total)	**2,871**	**4,730**	**-39%**
Sales (external)	**2,839**	**4,688**	**-39%**
% of Group total	*78%*	*78%*	*0 pp*
EBITDA[1]	**421**	**629**	**-33%**
% of Group total[1]	*66%*	*36%*	*+30 pp*
margin	*15%*	*13%*	*+2 pp*
CAPEX	**49**	**109**	**-55%**

1. The contribution is to the gross EBITDA, before adjusting for corporate overheads and eliminations

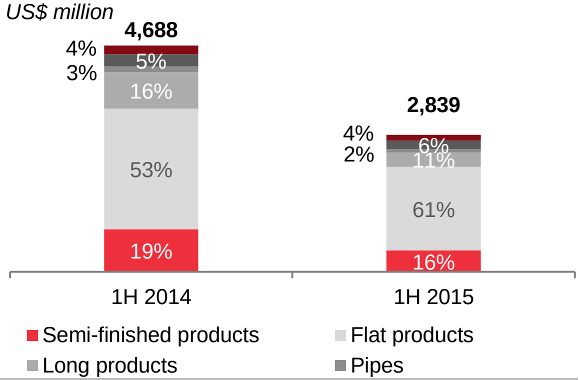
Sales by region

US$ million



Sales by product

US$ million



Mining division financials

- Mining revenues fell by US$524M y-o-y, driven mainly by:
  - lower production volumes of iron ore concentrate (-12% y-o-y)
  - lower sales of iron ore concentrate (US$277M) and pellets (US$251M) amid a drop in price, following the Platts benchmark (-46% y-o-y)
  - lower sales volumes of iron ore products in Ukraine
- The breakdown of sales by region changed y-o-y: lower share in Ukraine (-17 pp y-o-y) and higher shares in Southeast Asia (+9 pp y-o-y), Europe (+3 pp y-o-y) and MENA (+3 pp y-o-y)
- Sales of pellets to MENA, mainly Turkey, were resumed after a break of over one year
- Top five iron ore customers accounted for 42% of divisional sales
- EBITDA decreased by 81% y-o-y to US$218M, while its contribution to the Group's total EBITDA dropped by 30 pp y-o-y to 34%[1]
- EBITDA margin fell by 39 pp y-o-y to 15%
- Metallurgical division reduced CAPEX by 54% y-o-y to US$63M

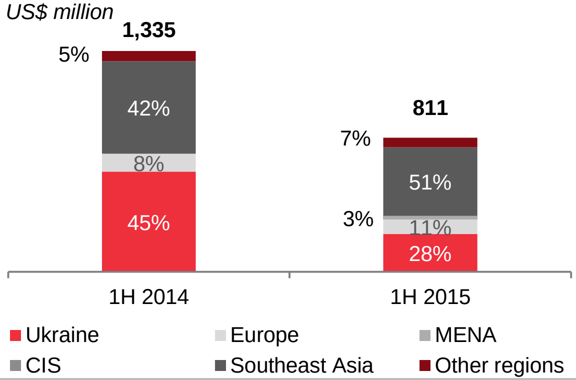
Division financials

US$ million	1H 2015	1H 2014	Change
Sales (total)	**1,501**	**2,083**	**-28%**
Sales (external)	**811**	**1,335**	**-39%**
% of Group total	*22%*	*22%*	*0 pp*
EBITDA[1]	**218**	**1,121**	**-81%**
% of Group total[1]	*34%*	*64%*	*-30 pp*
margin	*15%*	*54%*	*-39 pp*
CAPEX	**63**	**135**	**-54%**

1. The contribution is to the gross EBITDA, before adjusting for corporate overheads and eliminations

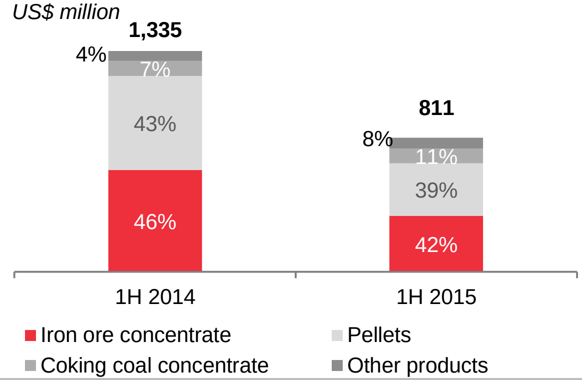
Sales by region

US$ million



Sales by product

US$ million



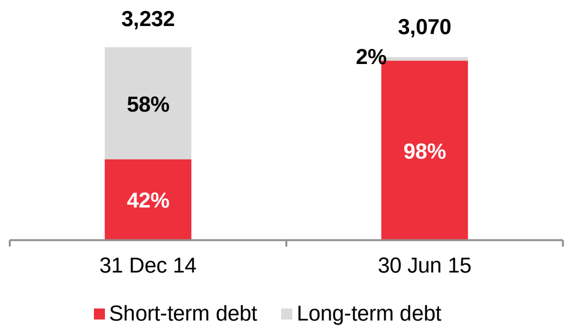
Financial review

Debt profile

- In early 2015, due to the tight liquidity situation and an inability to refinance debt, Metinvest launched debt restructuring negotiations with PXF lenders and holders of 2015, 2017 and 2018 bonds
- There have been no repayments of PXF facilities since March
- Metinvest continued to lose its trade finance lines, which decreased by US$101M in 1H 2015
- In June, the 2015 bonds were extended to 31 January 2016, with a redemption of 25% of the nominal after the reporting date
- Metinvest continues to service interest and coupon payments under its bank loans and bonds
- The Group is making best efforts to find a new and fair debt repayment schedule acceptable to all creditors
- Total debt decreased by US$162M to US$3,070M during 1H 2015
- US$1,672M of long-term debt has been reclassified as short-term debt, as a payment default took place in 1H 2015 and continues for now

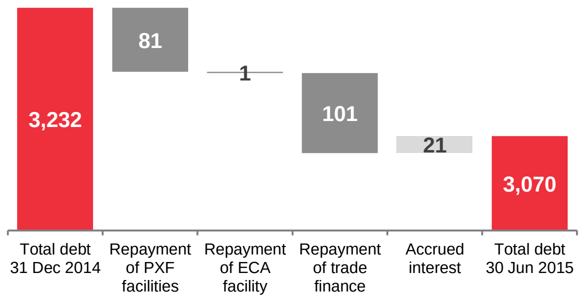
Total debt

US$ million



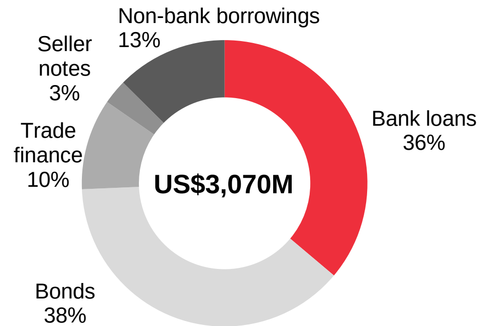
Total debt change

US$ million

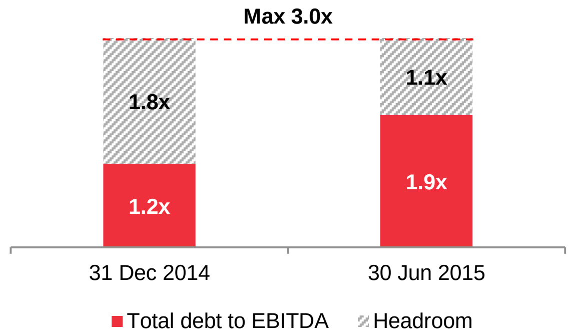


Debt by instrument in 1H 2015

US$ million



Total debt to EBITDA



Capital expenditure

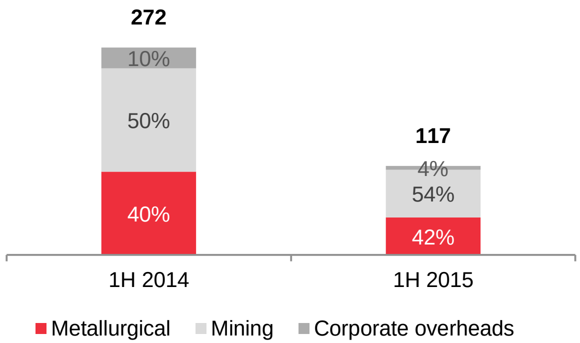
METINVEST

Capital expenditure

- Given the tight liquidity situation and conflict in Eastern Ukraine, the focus has shifted to top-priority maintenance projects and expansion projects offering fast payback
- In 1H 2015, CAPEX declined by 57% y-o-y to US$117M
  - Metallurgical division reduced CAPEX by 55% y-o-y to US$49M
  - Mining division reduced CAPEX by 54% y-o-y to US$63M
  - CAPEX for corporate overheads fell by 81% y-o-y to US$5M
- Expenditure on maintenance projects amounted to 80% of total investments (70% in 1H 2014) and on expansion projects to 20% (30% in 1H 2014)
- Metallurgical division accounted for 42% of CAPEX (1H 2014: 40%) and Mining for 54% (1H 2014: 50%)

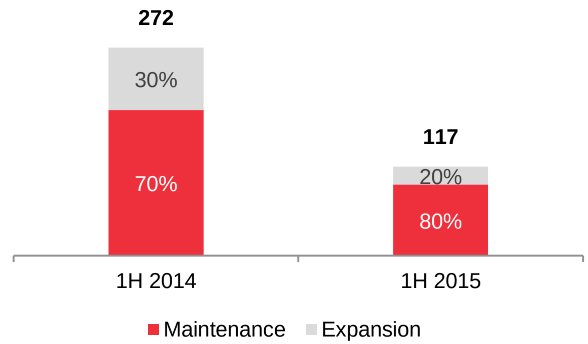
CAPEX by division

US$ million



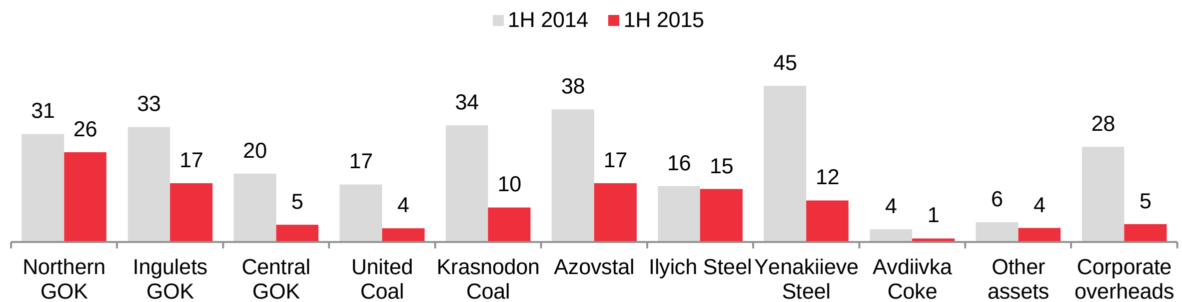
CAPEX by purpose

US$ million



CAPEX by major asset

US$ million



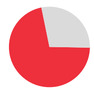
Key strategic CAPEX projects

No	Project	Asset	Description
1	Building infrastructure for new air separation unit (ASU)	Yenakiieve Steel	A third party will build and operate the unit, while Metinvest will provide the accompanying infrastructure, thus reducing the amount of up-front investment required for the project. The ASU is expected to produce around 1,400 tonnes of oxygen, nitrogen and argon per day for steel production.
2	Construction of pulverised coal injection (PCI) unit	Yenakiieve Steel	Eliminate the need for natural gas in the production process and use coke more efficiently
3	Major overhaul of blast furnace no. 4	Azovstal	Increase in capacity to 1.5 mtpa
4	Replacement of turbine air blower (TAB) no. 3	Azovstal	Increase blowing parameters, which will raise blast furnace productivity and decrease coke consumption
5	Construction of PCI unit	Azovstal	Eliminate the need for natural gas in the production process and use coke more efficiently
6	Sinter plant reconstruction	Ilyich Steel	Comply with environmental requirements
7	Construction of crusher and conveyor system (CCS) at the Pervomaisky quarry	Northern GOK	Transportation system used to move bulk materials from mine shafts to the surface for further processing. It will enable capacity and production volumes to be maintained at current levels and reduce the cost of iron ore production and transportation.
8	Restoration of Lurgi 278-B roasting machine	Northern GOK	Reduce the cost of pellet production
9	Replacement of gas cleaning unit at Lurgi 552-B pellet plant	Northern GOK	The objective is to comply with the maximum permissible concentrations of pollutants in the air and improve conditions in the workplace.
10	Construction of CCS	Ingulets GOK	Reduce operational and capital expenditures in iron ore mining and maintain production volumes

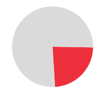
Appendices

METINVEST

Metinvest in brief



71.24 %
System Capital Management



23.76 %
Smart-Holding

5.00 %
Clarendale Limited[1]

Metinvest

- Multinational group with operations in Ukraine, Italy, Bulgaria, the UK and the US
- Vertically integrated business model: from iron ore and coal to finished steel products
- Substantial resource base provides long-term security for steelmaking operations
- Global distribution network with easy access to both mature and emerging markets
- Improving health and safety and investing in mitigating our environmental footprint

Mining division

- Top 9 iron ore producer in the world[2]
- Top 2 iron ore producer in the CIS[2]
- Long-life proven and probable iron ore reserves in Ukraine of 1,424MT[3]
- More than fully self-sufficient in iron ore concentrate and pellets
- Captive long-life coal reserves of 596MT[4] in Ukraine and the US
- Coking coal production currently covers almost 50%[5] of internal needs

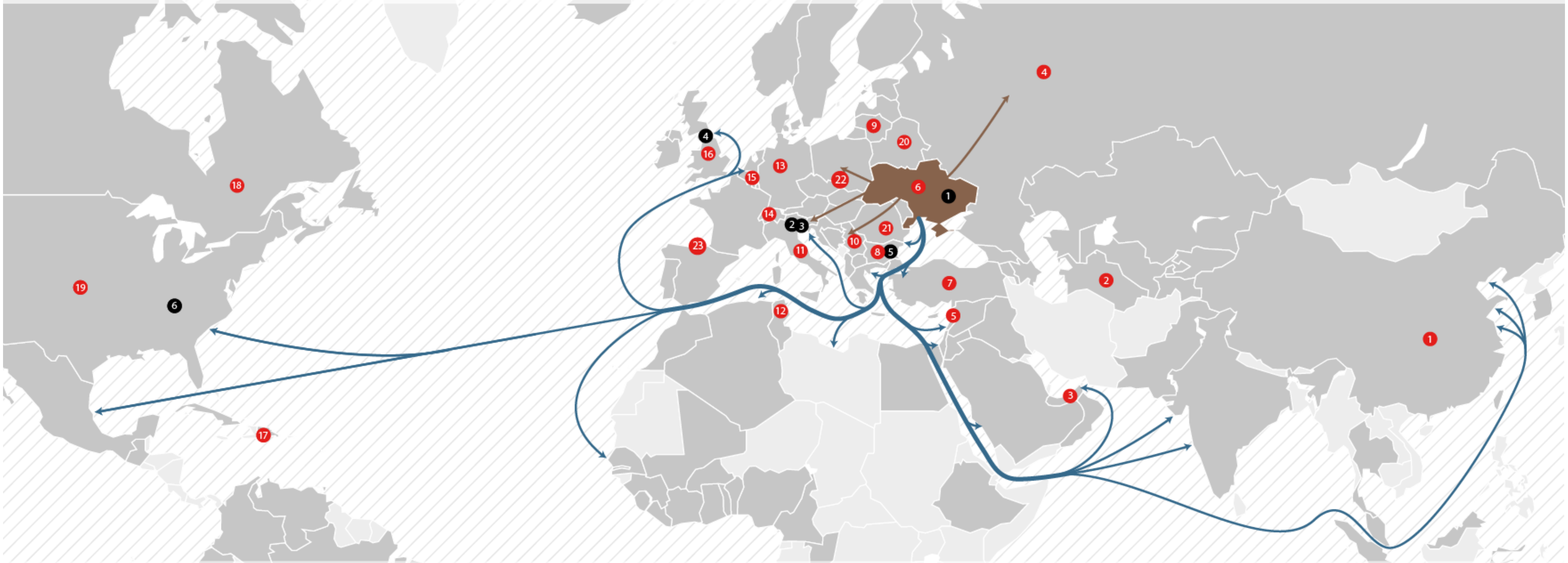
Metallurgical division

- Top 33 steel producer in the world[6]
- Top 6 steel producer in the CIS[6]
- Annual steelmaking capacity of 13MT[7]
- Around 80% share of finished steel goods in the product mix in 1H 2015
- Sales outside Ukraine accounted for 80% of revenues in 1H 2015
- The contribution to the Group's total EBITDA of 66%[8] in 1H 2015

1. *As at 30 June 2015, 5% interest in Metinvest B.V. has been acquired from the previous owners of Ilyich Group for the benefit of SCM and SMART. It is the intention of SCM and SMART to dispose of the said 5% interest in due course (after receipt of respective governmental approvals if such will be necessary), and in such manner that the ultimate interest of SCM in the Company shall be 75% minus 1 share, and the ultimate interest of SMART in the Company shall be 25% plus 1 share.*
2. *Metinvest's estimate based on companies' public production data*
3. *According to JORC methodologies, as at 1 January 2010 and adjusted for production of 442MT of reserves between 1 January 2010 and 30 June 2015. Ore reserves refer to the economically mineable part of mineral resources.*
4. *As at 30 June 2015 (unaudited)*
5. *Self-sufficiency is calculated as total coal concentrate production divided by total consumption of coal concentrate to produce coke required for production of hot metal in the Metallurgical division*
6. *World Steel Association 2014 ranking based on tonnage*
7. *Metinvest's annual steel capacity, excluding capacity of Zaporizhstal*
8. *The contribution is to the gross EBITDA, before adjusting for corporate overheads and eliminations*

Global presence

Rail delivery routes | Sea delivery routes | Existing markets | Operations | Sales offices



Metinvest's operations

1 Ukrainian operations

- *Azovstal*
- *Ilyich Steel*
- *Yenakiieve Steel*
- *Khartsyzk Pipe*
- *Avdiivka Coke*
- *Zaporizhia Coke*
- *Donetsk Coke*
- *Northern GOK*
- *Central GOK*
- *Ingulets GOK*
- *Krasnodon Coal*

International operations

2. *Ferriera Valsider*
3. *Metinvest Trametal*
4. *Spartan UK*
5. *Promet Steel*
6. *United Coal*

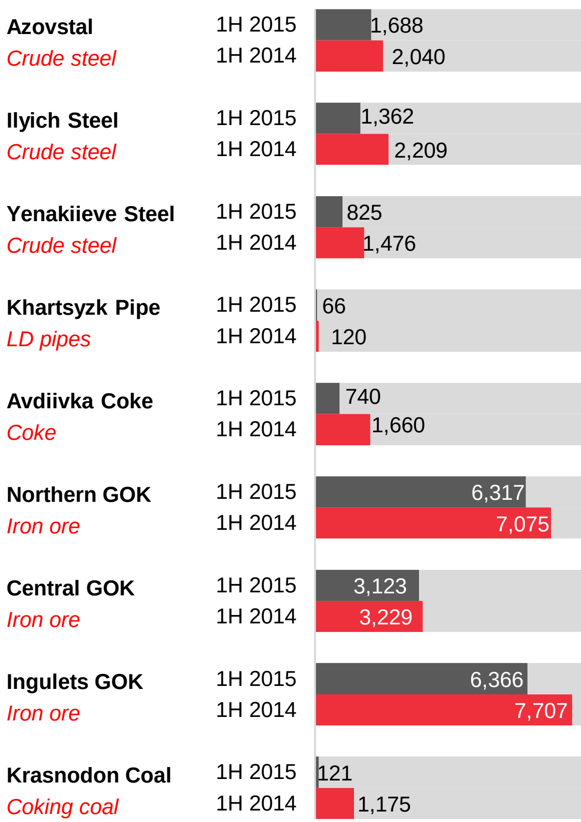
Metinvest's sales offices

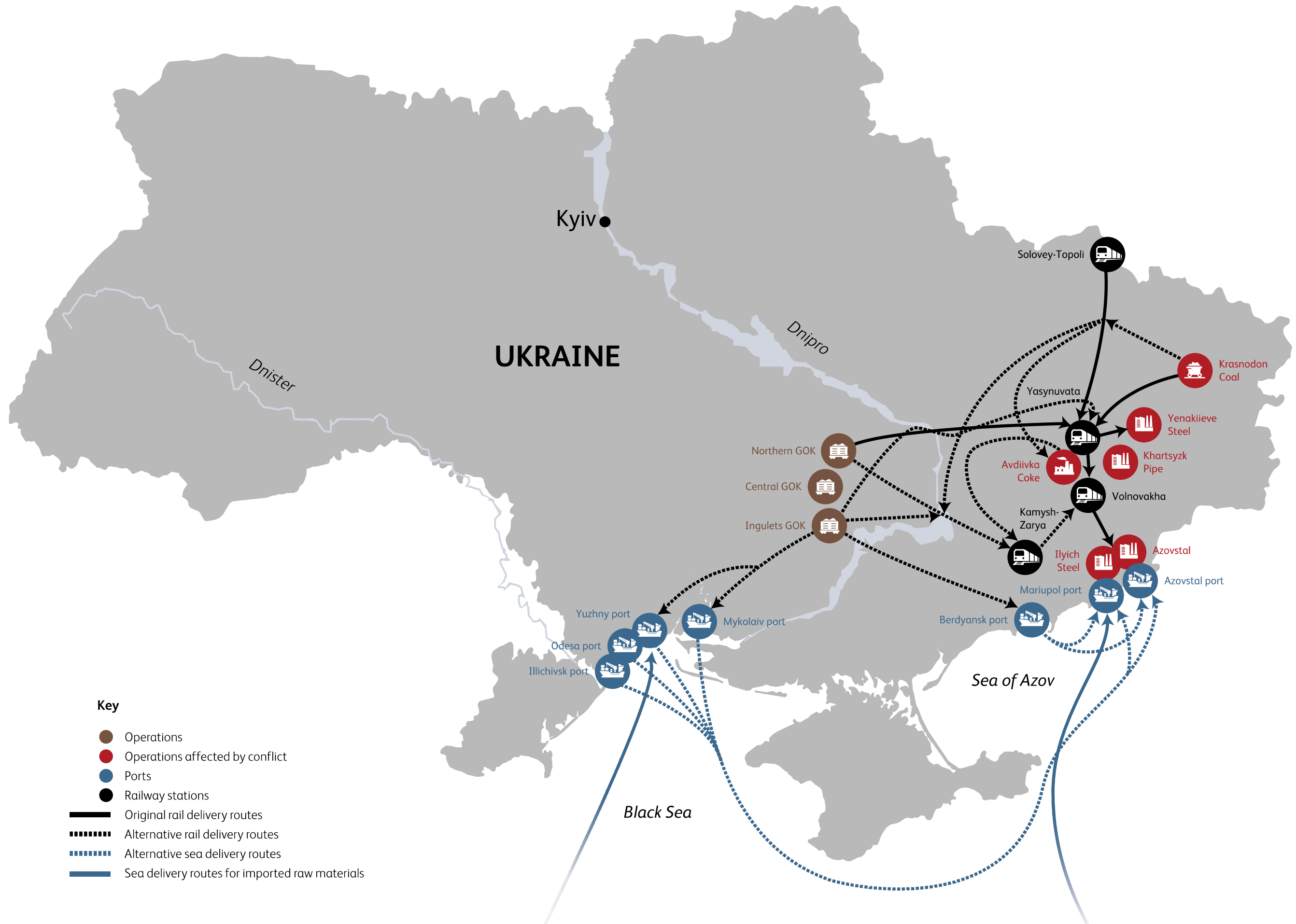
1. China
2. Turkmenistan
3. United Arab Emirates
4. Russia (19 offices)
5. Lebanon
6. Ukraine (24 offices)
7. Turkey
8. Bulgaria (2 offices)
9. Lithuania
10. Serbia
11. Italy (3 offices)
12. Tunisia
13. Germany (2 offices)
14. Switzerland
15. Belgium
16. United Kingdom
17. Dominican Republic
18. Canada
19. United States
20. Belarus (2 offices)
21. Romania
22. Poland
23. Spain

Operations in Ukraine

Production by key asset

thousand tonnes





Executive Committee

Yuriy Ryzhenkov

Chief Executive Officer

(2013–)

- Chief Operating Officer at DTEK (2010-2013)
- Chief Financial Officer at DTEK (2007-2010)
- Manager of Economic Analysis and Informatics at Mini Steel Mill ISTIL (2002-2007)
- MBA from London Business School (UK)

Alexander Pogozhev

Metallurgical Division Director

(2011–)

- Director of Steel and Rolled Products division (2010-2011)
- COO at Severstal International (2008-2010)
- Executive positions at Severstal (1991-2008)
- MBA from Northumbria University (UK)

Mykola Ischenko

Mining Division Director

(2011–)

- Director of Iron Ore division (2010-2011)
- General Director at Ingulets GOK (2009-2010)
- Deputy Director of Iron Ore division (2007-2009)
- General Director at Kryvbassvzryvprom (2000-2007)
- PhD in Economics

Aleksey Kutepov

Chief Financial Officer

(2013–)

- Economics and Finance Director of Crude Hydro-carbons Directorate at Sibur Holding (2011-2013)
- CFO at SiburTyumenGaz (2009-2011)
- CFO at Tobolsk-Polymer (2007-2009)
- Applied Mathematics and Economic Theory

Nataliya Strelkova

Human Resources and Social Policy Director (2010–)

- HR Director at MTS (2006-2010)
- HR Policy Director at MTS (2004-2006)
- Senior HR Specialist at Yukos (2001-2004)
- HR Director at the ESN Group (1997-2001)
- MBA from IMD (Lausanne)

Svetlana Romanova

Chief Legal Officer

(2012–)

- Partner at Baker and McKenzie (2008-2012)
- Lawyer at Baker and McKenzie (2000-2008)
- Lawyer at Cargill (1998-2000)
- LLM from The University of Iowa College of Law (US)

Olga Ovchinnikova

Logistics and Purchasing Director (2013–)

- Logistics Director of the Supply Chain Management Directorate (2012-2013)
- Logistics Manager at Severstal-Resource (2006-2011)
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Ruslan Rudnitsky

Chief Strategy Officer

(2010–)

- Head of Strategy and Investments of Iron Ore division (2006-2010)
- Industry Group Manager at SCM (2003-2006)
- Auditor at PwC (2001-2003)
- MIIM from Kyiv National University of Economics

Dmytro Nikolayenko

Sales Director

(2011–)

- Sales Director of Steel and Rolled Products division (2010-2011)
- General Director at Metinvest-SMC (2007-2010)
- General Director at SM Leman (2003-2007)
- MBA from IMI (Kyiv)

Aleksey Komlyk

PR and Regional Development Director (2013–)

- Managing PR Director at AFK Sistema (2011-2013)
- Managing Partner at Mosso (2008-2011)
- Vice President of PR at Uralkali (2006-2008)
- Head of Media Relations Office at Uralkali (2003-2006)
- Foreign languages

Supervisory Board

Igor Syry
Chairman, Class A Member
(2014–)
- COO at SCM (2013–)
- CEO at Metinvest Holding (2006-2013)
- Senior Manager at SCM (2002-2006)
- Senior Consultant at PwC (1999-2002)
- MBA from Cornell University (US)

Alexey Pertin
Deputy Chairman, Class B Member (2014–)
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board at Smart-Holding (2014–)
- CEO at Smart-Holding (2008-2014)
- Deputy CEO at Severstal (2004-2006)
- CEO at Izhora Pipe Plant, Severstal (2002-2004)
- MBA from Northumbria University (UK)

Amir Aisautov
Class A Member
(2014–)
- Director of Metals and Mining business at SCM (2009-2015)
- Director of Strategy and Investments at Clever Management (2008-2009)
- Engagement Manager at McKinsey and Company (2003-2008)
- MBA from Georgetown University (US)

Damir Akhmetov
Class A Member
(2014–)
- Associate Director at SCM Advisors (UK) Limited (2013–)
- Member of the Supervisory Board at DTEK (2011–)
- MSc in Finance from City University (UK)

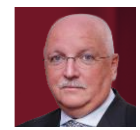
Christiaan Norval
Class A Member
(2014–)
- CEO and Founder at Green Gas International (2004-2011)
- CEO at SUAL (2002-2004)
- Head of Corporate Finance at BHP Biliton (1997-2002)
- Bcom (Hons) from Rand Afrikaans University (South Africa)

Stewart Pettifor
Class A Member
(2014–)
- COO at Corus (2003-2005)
- Head of Flat Products at Corus (2001-2003)
- Deputy CEO at Avesta Polarit (2000-2001)
- CEO and President at Avesta (1997-2000)
- BSc in Metallurgy from Nottingham University (UK)

Oleg Popov
Class A Member
(2014–)
- CEO at SCM (2006–)
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board at DTEK (2009–)
- COO at SCM (2001-2006)
- Degree in Economics from Donetsk State University (Ukraine)

Yaroslav Simonov
Class A Member
(2014–)
- Deputy Director at Voropaev and Partners law firm (2008–)
- COO at Renaissance Capital Ukraine (2008)
- Head of Legal and Compliance at Renaissance Capital Ukraine (2005-2007)
- LLM in International Business Law from Central European University (Hungary)

Gregory Mason
Class B Member
(2014–)
- Member of the Supervisory Board at Smart-Holding (2014–)
- CEO at Severstal International (2004–2009)
- MSc in Electrical Engineering from Naval University of St Petersburg (Russia)



Gerhart Rieger
Class B Member
(2014–)
- Member of the Supervisory Board at Smart-Holding (2014–)
- CFO at Yukos (2005-2006)
- Consultant at Roland Berger (1993-2000)
- Degree (Hons) in Engineering and Economics in Machine-Building from Kharkiv Engineering and Economic Institute (Ukraine)

Corporate social responsibility

	Health and Safety	Environment	Community
Goals	▪ Meet the highest standards of health and safety and ensure the safety of employees in all aspects of their work ▪ Create a safety-driven culture throughout the Group and ensure that employees take responsibility for themselves and their colleagues	▪ Reduce our environmental footprint ▪ Introduce more efficient energy-saving technology ▪ Meet European standards in this area ▪ Respond rapidly to any critical issues	▪ Work in partnership with the communities where we operate to achieve long-term improvements in social conditions ▪ Maintain close dialogue with local stakeholders
Initiatives	▪ Launch a pilot of the "Healthy Heart" project, aimed at changing lifestyle among employees ▪ Reinforce a gas safety programme to eliminate incidents of CO poisoning ▪ Introduce confined space entry standard to reduce risks related to spaces with limited access ▪ Continue a risk assessment programme covering all production processes and investment projects using HAZID[1], HAZOP[2] and ENVID[3]	▪ Continually examine and enhance environmental standards within the framework of our Technological Strategy ▪ Require all newly built and reconstructed assets to meet EU environmental standards ▪ Regularly review the environmental action plan to target efforts more effectively	▪ Implement social partnership programmes with local authorities ▪ Empower local communities ▪ Foster the development of green and ecological initiatives ▪ Enhance sustainable development of regions ▪ Support communities affected by the conflict
Results In 1H 2015	▪ Over US$28M was spent on workplace safety and protection ▪ Provided extensive HSE training for over 3,300 managers and supervisors ▪ Conducted 115,267 audits and identified 140,275 safety issues, which were addressed swiftly ▪ Conducted 43 HAZIDs at subsidiaries and developed 1,520 recommendations to reduce risks to an acceptable level	▪ Over US$83M was spent on environmental safety (including both capital and operational environmental improvements) ▪ Continued progress on key environmental projects ○ Reconstruction of sinter plant #1 at Ilyich Steel ○ Major overhaul of BF #4 at Azovstal ○ Replacement of gas-cleaning unit at Lurgi 552-B pellet plant at Northern GOK ▪ The open-hearth shop at Ilyich Steel was completely mothballed	▪ Invested around US$2M to support the development of cities where Metinvest operates ▪ Selected 64 community projects to be implemented in four cities under the "We Improve the City" initiative, with a total budget of around US$0.3M ▪ Around 200 experts participated inthe two-day "Green City" International Forum for Sustainable Development, organised by Metinvest's Green Centre in May 2015

1. HAZID study is a tool for hazard identification, used early in a project as soon as process flow diagrams, draft heat and mass balances, and plot layouts are available
2. HAZOP (hazard and operability study) is a structured and systematic examination of a planned or existing process or operation in order to identify and evaluate problems that may represent risks to personnel or equipment, or prevent efficient operation
3. Environmental (Hazard) Identification is conducted like HAZID, but with the aim of identifying environmental issues

Thank you!

Investor relations contacts

Andriy Bondarenko
+41 22 591 03 74 (Switzerland)
+380 62 388 16 24 (Ukraine)
andriy.bondarenko@metinvestholding.com
www.metinvestholding.com