Capital Markets Day Business Priorities in Russia

/ice President Russia / 16 November 2016

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Chelyabinsk CHP plant, Russia

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Agenda

- Fortum in Russia
- Value drivers
- Development of assets
 - Competitive position
 - CSA mechanism creates results stability
- Macroeconomics and market outlook
- Potential growth opportunities
- Heat market reform
- Summary





Fortum in Russia

OAO Fortum

- Operates in Russia's oil & gas and metal producing regions (Tyumen, Nyagan, Chelyabinsk)
- Fleet is mainly gas-fired CHPs
- Current installed capacity: ~4,500 MWe

TGC-1

- TGC-1 stake: ~29%
- TGC-1 operates in North-Western Russia,
- ~7 000 MW electricity production capacity (~40% hydro)

Our large investment program (~ EUR 2,5 billion) has been completed (2008-2016)





TGC-

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*Tobolsk power plant was sold in Q1, 2016 with gain on sale of ~30 MEUR

Fortum Russia development: 2008 => 2015



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Fortum Russia competitive position





*According to Russian Accounting Standards







Russia results secured by CSA mechanism

RUB 18.2 billion to be achieved in 2017-2018

~49% of Fortum capacity

Revenues guaranteed for 10 years

CSA balancing mechanism mitigates macroeconomics & market volatility

- Russian market is one of the key markets for Fortum
- Despite short-term fluctuations the long-term growth is quite stable due to fundamental trends
- Stable growth of Fortum income from operations in Russian market was driven by CSA projects implementation
- These projects are secured by unique CSA mechanism, which hedges macroeconomic changes (government bonds & forex rates) and market volatility
- Basic rate of return for CSA projects: ~12–14% (CSA WACC)

Fortum has the highest ratio of CSA capacity in its portfolio. This is a reliable platform for future sustainable growth



Looking into the future





Russia value drivers

Revenue drivers

- CSA returns
- Heat tariffs & Heat reform development
- Equipment availability

Cost drivers

- Equipment efficiency
- Fuel price dynamics and fuel portfolio optimisation
- Inflation rate
- FX rate
- Taxation

Potential growth areas

Current assets efficiency improvement (includingTGC-1): Key basis for further growth



Heat market development: Driving fair & financially-sound regulation

> Fuel portfolio management: Increasing efficiency & hedging the supplies



Current assets efficiency improvement examples



Chelyabinsk CHP-1



Nyagan

Ryagan

Increasing efficiency of heat production

Repowering & Partial

Decommissioning

Chelyabinsk CHP-4



Tyumen CHP-1

Repowering & Partial Decommissioning

Nyagan CSA units Upgrade (+100 MWe)

Units 1, 2: completed in 2015– 2016, Unit 3: full refurbishment completion in 2017 Fuel portfolio optimisation



Chelyabinsk CHP-2



Argayash CHP

Utilising gas exchange opportunities



Maximising gas exchange purchasing Long-term contracts optimisation



Growth opportunities in CSA-secured renewables

Russian Renewables regulation is favorable and sustainable		
Overall market till 2024 ~3,600 MW - wind ~1,600 MW - solar	Revenues are guaranteed by 15 years CSA mechanism	Localisation requirements to be fulfilled

Wind electricity price (EUR/MWh)



*Fortum II, IEA, Regional RES support schemes information

First CSA Wind project in Russia: Fortum's Ulyanovsk Wind farm

- Dec 2015: RES capacity selection won with ٠ ~174 EUR/MWh electricity price
- First utility scale wind farm in Russia, 35 MW
- Commissioning: 2017 ۲
 - Fortum obtains unique wind-related Russian competencies with Ulyanovsk project
- It may be used for larger CSA guaranteed wind portfolio development projects in Russia



Heat market reform

Current status of the legislation development

- Current version of legislation is being discussed in the State Duma (Parliament)
- It assumes initial heat market liberalisation in several pilot regions defined by the Government
 - The legislation is expected to be approved by the Parliament in Q1-Q2, 2017
 - Pilot areas will be defined after the approval of legislation in 2017

Basic principles

- Heat price deregulation with the price-cap at the level of the "alternative heat-only boiler" is to be set up in heating system
- The heat tariffs are to be gradually transitioned to reach "alternative HOB" level within up to 5-10 years
- Upon reaching price-cap the heat tariff regulation is to be abolished



Growth prospectives

Developing growth opportunities

- Renewables projects
- Fuel portfolio optimisation
- Assets restructuring
- Heat markets development

Focus is on

- Sustaining current assets profitability
- Implementation of CSA wind project
- Securing the projects revenues by CSA
- Increase of operational and cost efficiency



Summary

- Investment programme executed and is delivering results
- RUB 18.2 billion EBIT to be achieved 2017-2018
- Results secured by 10 year CSA mechanism
- Heat reform creating possible new revenue streams
- Several other growth opportunities





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