Glossary

Terms and definitions

API 2 Index The CIF (cost, insurance and freight) price of coal at the ports of ARA (Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Antwerp)

with coal calorific value of 6,000 kcal/kg.

API 8 Index The CFR (cost and freight) price of coal delivered to south China with coal calorific value of 5,500 kcal/kg.

Calorific is the amount of potential energy in coal that can be value converted into actual heating ability.

CIF 'Cost, Insurance and Freight' means that the seller delivers the goods on board the vessel or procures the goods already so delivered. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods passes when the goods are on board the vessel. The seller must contract for and pay the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination.

Coking coal Coal suitable for carbonisation in coke ovens. It must have good coking properties to produce strong coke for steel making, with low sulphur and phosphorus content.

FOB 'Free On Board' means that the seller delivers the goods on board the vessel nominated by the buyer at the named port of shipment or procures the goods already so delivered. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods passes when the goods are on board the vessel, and the buyer bears all costs from that moment onwards.

globalCOAL Index based on the FOB delivery of thermal coal at the Port of Newcastle in Australia with coal calorific value of 6,000 kcal/kg NAR.

High-volatile Coal containing less than 69% fixed carbon and more **coal** than 31% volatile matter on a dry basis.

LoM Life-of-mine model is specifically designed for each coal production unit based on well-developed 3D geology, using special mining software, and covering the production process for both brownfield and greenfield operations for the total duration of mining.

Low-ash coal Coal containing less than 10% ash on a dry basis.

Low-volatile Coal containing 78-86% fixed carbon and 9-20% coal volatile matter on a dry basis.

Metallurgical Generic term referring to coking coal and its different **coal** qualities as well as PCI.

Mid-volatile Coal containing 69-78% fixed carbon and 20-31% coal volatile matter on a dry basis.

Overburden (also called waste or spoil) is the material that lies above an area that lends itself to economical exploitation, such as the rock, soil and ecosystem that lies above a coal seam. Overburden is removed during surface mining, but is typically not contaminated with toxic components and may be used to restore an exhausted mining site to a semblance of its appearance before mining began.

PCI coal Pulverised coal injection coal is a soft, non-coking coal that is finely ground and injected directly into a blast furnace and has the effect of reducing the coke rate.

Semi-hard Coal with coke strength reactivity index falling between coking coal 35-65% and a free swelling index (FSI) of 5 to 7.

Semi-soft Coal with low coke strength reactivity, usually between coking coal 10-35%, and a free swelling index (FSI) around 3 to 5.

It is blended with hard coking coal to reduce the cost of coke making in the steel making process.

Sized coal Coal which has passed through a screening process and is grouped into ranges according to size of particles. It is used mainly by households for heating purposes.

SGK Siberian Generating Company, SUEK's sister company, is one of the largest energy holdings in Russia, which includes 17 power plants with generating capacity of 7,820 megawatt.

SRK SRK Consulting is an independent, international consulting practice that provides advice and solutions mainly in the earth and water resource industries.

Steam coal Also known as thermal coal. Burned primarily in boilers, to generate steam for the production of electricity or for process heating purposes, or used as a direct source of process heat.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

\$m Million US Dollars

\$ US Dollar

£ British Pound

bn Billion

Bt Billion tonnes

CCS Carbon capture and storage

COP Conference of the Parties

ECA Export credit agencies

ERP Enterprise Resource Planning

GEF Global Environmental Fund

GRI Global Reporting Initiative

GW Gigawatt (one billion watts)

HELE High Efficiency Low Emissions

HR Human resources

IAD Internal Audit Department

IEA International Energy Agency

IFRS International Financial Reporting Standards

INDC Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

ISO International Organisation for Standardisation

JORC Joint Ore Reserves Committee (standards for public reporting on mineral resources and mineral (ore) reserves, Australia)

kcal Kilocalorie

kcal/kg Kilocalories per kilogramme

kg Kilogramme

km Kilometre

KPI Key performance indicator

kW Kilowatt

kWh Kilowatt hour (1,000 watt-hours/ 3.6 megajoules)

LTIFR Lost-time injury frequency rate

m Metre

m³ Cubic metre

mln Million

mm Millimetre

Mt Million tonnes

OHSAS Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Scheme

PPE Personal protective equipment

Q Quarter

R&D Research & Development

RUB Russian Rouble

t Tonne

TWh Terawatt hours

UIS United Information System

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

SUEK ANNUAL REPORT 2015

Information on the company

SUEK PLC¹ was established in the Republic of Cyprus with head office in Limassol on 13 April 2011. SUEK PLC and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the Group. The principal activity of the Group is the extraction and sale of coal.

The principal ultimate beneficiary of SUEK PLC is Andrey Melnichenko. MADAKE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED is the immediate parent company of SUEK PLC.

The main assets of SUEK PLC are Joint Stock Company 'Siberian Coal Energy Company' (JSC SUEK) and its subsidiaries and individual Group entities. SUEK PLC also owns the sales company SUEK AG, which sells coal to international markets.

¹ On 18 April 2016, SUEK PLC changed its name to SUEK LTD.

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Forward-looking information and statements on competitive position

This Annual Report contains certain forward-looking statements. All statements, other than those of historical fact, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated. The information contained herein represents management's best judgement as at the date of the Report, based on information currently available. SUEK does not assume the obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

Any statements referring to the Group's competitive position are based on our understanding of the prevailing market environment. This derives from a range of sources including investment analysts' reports, independent market studies and SUEK's own assessments of market share, based on the publicly available information regarding the financial results and performance of market participants.

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Contacts

SUEK PLC

3, Georgiou Katsounotou, Kitallides Building, 3rd Floor, Office 3A 3036, Limassol, Cyprus

Tel.: +357 25 50 91 10 Fax: +357 25 50 9001 E-mail: ir@suek.com www.suek.com

JSC SUEK

53/7, Dubininskaya str, Moscow, Russia, 115054 Tel.: +7 (495) 795 25 38 Fax: +7 (495) 795 25 42 E-mail: office@suek.ru www.suek.ru/eng

SUEK AG

59 Vadianstrasse, St. Gallen, 9000, Switzerland Tel.: +41 71 22 68500 Fax: +41 71 22 68503 E-mail: info@suekag.com www.suekag.com

Auditors

KPMG Limited

11, June 16th 1943 Street 3022 Limassol, Cyprus P.O.Box 50161

3601 Limassol, Cyprus Tel.: +357 25 869000 Fax: +357 25 363842

E-mail: limassol@kpmg.com.cy

JSC KPMG

Naberezhnaya Tower Complex, Block C 10 Presnenskaya Naberezhnaya Moscow, Russia, 123317

Tel.: +7 (495) 937 44 77 Fax: +7 (495) 927 44 99 E-mail: moscow@kpmg.ru

KPMG AG

Bogenstrasse 7, P.O. Box 1142 9001, St. Gallen, Switzerland Tel.: +41 58 249 22 11

Fax: +41 58 249 22 12 E-mail: pmichael@kpmg.com