

Stock performance indicators and shareholder information

Information about shares of EVRAZ plc

The issued share capital of EVRAZ plc ("the Company") is 1,506,527,294 ordinary shares with a nominal value of US\$1 each. As at 31 December 2016, the current number of shares outstanding is 1,419,512,128. The Company holds 87,015,166¹ ordinary shares in treasury. The total number of voting rights attaching to the ordinary shares of the Company is therefore 1,419,512,128.

The figure of 1,419,512,128 ordinary shares may be used by shareholders as the denominator for the calculations by which they will determine if they are required to notify their interest in, or a change to their interest in, the Company's ordinary shares under the FCA's Disclosure and Transparency Rules.

The shares of EVRAZ plc trades on the Main market of London Stock Exchange

Ticker (Bloomberg)	EVR LN
Trading service	SETS
Market	MAINMARKET
Listing category	Premium Equity Commercial Companies
FTSE index	FTSE All-Share, FTSE 350 Low Yield, FTSE 250, FTSE All-Share (ex IT), FTSE 350 (ex IT), FTSE MID 250 (ex IT), FTSE 350
FTSE sector	Industrial Metals & Mining
FTSE sub-sector	Iron & Steel
Country of share register	GB
Segment	STMM
MIFID Status	Regulated Market
SEDOL	B71N6K8
ISIN number	GB00B71N6K86

¹ The number of shares differs from figure in the Financial statements for the amount of treasury shares held in Trust.

Share price

Relative share price dynamics, 52w



Shareholder structure

Ultimate beneficial owners, % of voting rights¹



Ultimate beneficial owner	%
Roman Abramovich ²	31.03
Alexander Abramov ³	21.38
Alexander Frolov ³	10.68
Gennady Kozovoy ⁴	5.90
Alexander Vagin ⁴	5.84
Eugene Shvidler ²	3.09
Other	22.08

¹ The Group is aware of the following ultimate beneficial owners who have an interest in three percent or more of EVRAZ plc's share capital (in each case, except for Gennady Kozovoy, held indirectly).

² The number of shares as per TR-1 Form: Notification of major interest in shares dated 7 June 2016. Includes pro-rata shareholding held via Lanebrook and additional shares held outside Lanebrook.

³ The number of shares as per Notification on PDMRs dealing dated 30 December 2016.

⁴ The number of shares is as per TR-1 Form: Notification of major interest in shares dated 6 February 2013. For Mr Kozovoy, includes shares held directly.

Unsolicited telephone calls and correspondence

Shareholders are advised to be wary of any unsolicited advice, offers to buy shares at a discount, or offers of free reports about the Company. These are typically from overseas-based 'brokers' who target US or UK shareholders, offering to sell them what often turns out to be worthless or high risk shares. These operations are commonly known as 'boiler rooms' and the 'brokers' can be very persistent and extremely persuasive.

If you receive any unsolicited investment advice:

- Make sure you get the correct name of the person and organisation.
- Check that they are properly authorised by the FSA before getting involved by visiting www.fsa.gov.uk/fsaregister and contacting the firm using the details on the register.

- Report the matter to the FSA either by calling 0845 606 1234 or visiting www.fsa.gov.uk/scams.
- If the calls persist, hang up.

Details of any share dealing facilities that the company endorses will be included in Company mailings.

Electronic shareholder communications

EVRAZ uses its website www.evraz.com as its primary means of communication with its shareholders provided that the shareholder has agreed or is deemed to have agreed that communications may be sent or supplied in that manner in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Electronic communications allow shareholders to access information instantly as well as helping EVRAZ reduce its costs and its impact on the environment. Shareholders can sign up for electronic communications via Computershare's Investor Centre website at www.investorcentre.co.uk.

Shareholders that have consented or are deemed to have consented to electronic communications can revoke their consent at any time by contacting the Company's registrar, Computershare.

Definitions of selected alternative performance measures

Definition of Free Cash Flow

Free Cash Flow represents EBITDA, net of non-cash items, less changes in working capital, income tax paid, interest paid and covenant reset charges, conversion premiums, premiums on early repurchase of bonds and realised gain/(losses) on interest payments under swap contracts, interest income and debt issue costs, less capital expenditure, including recorded in financing activities, purchases of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired, proceeds from sale of disposals classified as held for sale, net of transaction costs, less purchases of treasury shares for participants of the incentive plans, plus other cash flows from investing activities.

Free Cash Flow is not a measure under IFRS and should not be considered as an alternative to other measures of financial position. EVRAZ' calculation of Free Cash Flow may be different from the calculation used by other companies and therefore comparability may be limited.

Definition of EBITDA

EBITDA is determined as a segment's profit/(loss) from operations adjusted for social and social infrastructure maintenance expenses, impairment of assets, profit/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, foreign exchange gains/(losses) and depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense.

In 2015, management changed the definition of segment expense and EBITDA to make these indicators more comparable with the Russian steel peers. Starting from the 2015 consolidated financial statements, segment expense does not include social and social infrastructure maintenance expenses, and profit/(loss) from operations is adjusted for these expenses in arriving at EBITDA. As a result, the Group restated EBITDA based on both IFRS and management accounts for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013.

See note 3 of the consolidated financial statement on page 173 for additional information.

Cash and short-term bank deposits

Cash and short-term bank deposits is not a measure under IFRS and should not be considered as an alternative to other measures of financial position. EVRAZ' calculation of cash and short-term bank deposits may be different from the calculation used by other companies and therefore comparability may be limited.

Calculation of cash and short-term bank deposits, US\$ million

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015	Change	Change, %
Cash and cash equivalents	1,157	1,375	(218)	(16)
Cash of disposals classified as held for sale	2	-	2	n/a
Collateral under swaps	-	-	-	-
Cash and short-term bank deposits	1,159	1,375	(216)	(16)%

Total debt

Total debt represents the nominal value of loans and borrowings plus unpaid interest, finance lease liabilities, loans of assets classified as held for sale, and the nominal effect of cross-currency swaps on principal of rouble-denominated notes. Total debt is not a measure under IFRS and should not be considered as an alternative to other measures of financial position. EVRAZ' calculation of total debt may be different from the calculation used by other companies and therefore comparability may be limited. The current calculation is different from that used for covenant compliance calculations.

Calculation of total debt, US\$ million

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015	Change	Change, %
Long-term loans, net of current portion	5,502	5,850	(348)	(6)
Short-term loans and current portion of long-term loans	392	497	(105)	(21)
Add back: Unamortised debt issue costs and fair value adjustment to liabilities assumed in business combination	43	47	(4)	(9)
Nominal effect of cross-currency swaps on principal of rouble-denominated notes	19	325	(306)	(94)
Finance lease liabilities, including current portion	5	5	-	-
Total debt	5,961	6,724	(763)	(11)

Net debt

Net debt represents total debt less cash and liquid short-term financial assets, including those related to disposals classified as held for sale. Net debt is not a measure under IFRS and should not be considered as an alternative to other measures of financial position. EVRAZ' calculation of net debt may be different from the calculation used by other companies and therefore comparability may be limited. The current calculation is different from that used for covenant compliance calculations.

Calculation of net debt, US\$ million

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015	Change	Change, %
Total debt	5,961	6,724	(763)	(11)
Short-term bank deposits	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,157)	(1,375)	218	(16)
Cash of assets classified as held for sale	(2)	-	(2)	n/a
Collateral under swaps	-	-	-	-
Net debt	4,802	5,349	(547)	(10)

Labor productivity, US\$/t

$P = S/V$

S - Labor Costs (asset and A-category subsidiaries), exclusive of tax, local currency (on Division consolidation sites with different currencies, \$)

V - production volume, tn. (for steel assets:

V - metal products shipped.

Raw materials from EVRAZ coal and iron ore producers are accounted for on at-cost-basis.

Costs of semi-finished steel products of EVRAZ NTMK, EVRAZ ZSMK are then weighted averaged by the total saleable semi-finished products production volume.

LTIFR

The KPI is calculated on a year-to-date basis for the company employees only.

$LTIFR = X \cdot 1000000/Y$

X is the total number of occupational injuries resulted in lost time among the company employees in the reporting period. Fatalities are not included.

Y is the actual total number of man-hours worked by all company employees in the reporting period.

Coking coal concentrate cash cost, US\$/t

Cash cost of coking coal concentrate is defined as cost of revenues less depreciation and SG&A, the result is divided by sales volumes.

Number of EBS transformations

Number of EBS transformations implemented at the key assets during the reporting year.

Semi-finished products cash costs, US\$/t

Cash cost of semi-finished products is defined as the production cost less depreciation, the result is divided by production volumes of steel semi-products.

Customer focus and cost-cutting effects

Each project effect is calculated as an absolute deviation of targeted metric year to year multiplied by relevant price or volume depending on project's focus.

Data on mineral reserves

Coal

Yuzhkuzbassugol JORC Equivalent Coal Reserves as at 31 December 2016¹, kt

Mine	Proved and Probable
Alardinskaya	93,533
Yesaulskaya	14,377
Osinnikovskaya	62,309
Uskovskaya	129,050
Yerunakovskaya VIII	126,276
Total	425,545

Raspadskaya JORC Equivalent Coal Reserves as at 31 December 2016¹, kt

Mine	Proved and Probable
Raspadskaya	876,627
MUK-96	131,876
Raspadskaya Koksovaya	179,513
Razrez Rapsadsky	134,417
Total	1,322,433

Iron ore

Evrazruda JORC Equivalent Iron Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2016¹, kt

Mine	Proved and Probable	Fe, %	S, %
Tashtagol	1,984	38	1
Sheregesh	61,332	29.8	0.9
Kaz	5,589	32.9	0.9
Total	68,905	28.0	0.8

Kachkanarsky GOK (EVRAZ KGOK) JORC Equivalent Iron Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2016¹, kt

Mine	Proved and Probable	Fe, %	V ₂ O ₅ , %
Gusevogorskoye Deposit			
Main pit	408,820	16.1	0.14
Southern pit	34,592	16.6	0.16
Northern pit	540,573	15.6	0.12
Western pit	131,354	16.1	0.16
Kachkanar Proper (Sobstvenno-Kachkanarskoye) Deposit	6,904,420	16.5	0.14
Total	8,019,758	16.4	0.14

Evraz Sukha Balka JORC Equivalent Iron Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2016¹, kt

	Proved and Probable
Total	68,371

¹ Reserves and Resources are in-situ or ROM (Run of Mine) tonnes

Terms and Abbreviations

Basic oxygen furnace	Basic oxygen furnace is a furnace used in a method of primary steelmaking in which carbon-rich molten pig iron is made into steel. Blowing oxygen through molten pig iron lowers the carbon content of the alloy and changes it into low-carbon steel. The process is known as basic because fluxes of burnt lime or dolomite, which are chemical bases, are added to promote the removal of impurities and protect the lining of the converter.
Beam	A structural element. Beams are characterised by their profile (the shape of their cross-section). One of the most common types of steel beam is the I-beam, also known as H-beam, or W-beam (wide-flange beam), or a 'universal beam/column'. Beams are widely used in the construction industry and are available in various standard sizes, eg 40-k beam, 60Sh beam, 70Sh beam as mentioned in this report.
Billet	A usually square, semi-finished steel product obtained by continuous casting or rolling of blooms. Sections, rails, wire rod and other rolled products are made from billets.
Blast furnace	The blast furnace is the classic production unit to reduce iron ore to molten iron, known as hot metal. It operates as a counter-current shaft system, where iron ore and coke is charged at the top. While this charge descends towards the bottom, ascending carbon containing gases and coke reduces the iron ore to liquid iron. To increase efficiency and productivity, hot air (often enriched with oxygen) is blown into the bottom of the blast furnace. In order to save coke, coal or other carbon containing materials are sometimes injected with this hot air.
By-product	A secondary product which results from a manufacturing process or chemical reaction.
Cash cost of coking coal concentrate	Cash cost of coking coal concentrate is defined as the production cost less depreciation, incl. SG&A and Maintenance CAPEX., the result is divided by production volumes. This measure is used to monitor segment competitiveness improvement.
Capex	Capital expenditure.
CFR	Cost and freight, the seller must pay the costs and freight to bring the goods to the port of destination. However, risk is transferred to the buyer once the goods are loaded on the vessel. Insurance for the goods is not included.
Channel	U-shaped section for construction.
Coal washing	The process of removing mineral matter from coal usually through density separation, for coarser coal and using surface chemistry for finer particles.
Coke	A product made by baking coal without oxygen at high temperatures. Unwanted gases are driven out of the coal. The unwanted gases can be used as fuels or processed further to recover valuable chemicals. The resulting material (coke) has a strong porous structure which makes it ideal for use in a blast furnace.
Coke battery	A group of coke ovens operating as a unit and connected by common walls.
Coking coal	Highly volatile coal used to manufacture coke.
Concentrate	A product resulting from iron ore / coal enrichment, with a high grade of extracted mineral.
Construction products	Include beams, channels, angles, rebars, wire rods, wire and other goods.
Converter	A type of furnace that uses pure oxygen in the process of producing steel from cast iron or dry mix.
Conversion costs	Conversion costs is defined as production costs without raw materials and depreciation, incl. SG&A and Maintenance CAPEX. This measure is used to monitor segment competitiveness improvement.
Continuous casting machine	Process whereby molten metal is solidified into a "semi-finished" billet, bloom, or slab for subsequent rolling in the finishing mills.
Crude steel	Steel in its solidified state directly after casting. This is then further processed by rolling or other treatments, which can change its properties.
Debottlenecking	Increasing capacity of a supply or production chain through the modification of existing equipment or infrastructure to improve efficiency.
Deposit	An area of coal resources or reserves identified by surface mapping, drilling or development.
Electric arc furnace	A furnace used in the steelmaking process which heats charged material via an electric arc.

Feasibility study	A comprehensive engineering estimate of all costs, revenues, equipment requirements and production levels likely to be achieved if a mine is developed. The study is used to define the technical and economic viability of a project and to support the search for project financing.
Finished products	Products that have completed the manufacturing process but have not yet been sold or distributed to the end user.
Flat products or Flat-rolled steel products	Include commodity plate, specialty plate and other products in flat shape such as sheet, strip and tin plate.
Greenfield	The development or exploration of a new project not previously examined.
Grinding balls	Balls used to grind material by impact and pressure.
Head-hardened rails	High strength rails with head hardened by heat treatment.
Heat-treatment	A group of industrial and metalworking processes used to alter the physical, and sometimes chemical, properties of a material.
HiPo	High potential employee.
Iron ore	Chemical compounds of iron with other elements, mainly oxygen, silicon, sulphur or carbon. Only extremely pure (rich) iron-oxygen compounds are used for steelmaking.
ISO 14001	The International Standardisation Organisation's standard for environmental management systems.
ISO 9001:2008	The International Standardisation Organisation's standard for a quality management system.
JORC Code	The Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee, which is widely accepted as a standard for professional reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
Kt	Thousand tonnes.
Labour productivity	Labour productivity is defined as labour costs exclusive of tax divided by production volumes of steel products. The measurement of performance enables the Company to monitor labour efficiency.
Ladle furnace	The secondary metallurgy vessel used between steelmaking and casting operations to allow the composition of molten steel to be brought to the required customer specification.
Lean	Lean is philosophy of managing the business that is based on a set of principles that define the way of work.
Long products	Include bars, rods and structural products that are 'long' rather than 'flat' and are produced from blooms or billets.
Longwall	An underground mining process in which the coal face is dug out by a shearer and transported above ground by conveyors.
LTIFR	Lost time injury frequency rate, which represents the number of lost time injuries (1 day or more of absence) divided by the total number of hours worked expressed in millions of hours.
Lumpy ore	Iron ore between 6mm and 30mm in size. Lump is preferred in the blast furnace as its particle size allows oxygen to circulate around the raw materials and melt them efficiently.
Model line	Model line is as a value stream within a single facility or operation, provides a focused and controlled playground for implementing lean. Serve as internal benchmark for the Company. The measurement of performance enables the Company to monitor lean implementation.
Mt	Million tonnes.
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum.
Open pit mine	A mine working or excavation open to the surface where material is not replaced into the mined out areas.
OCTG pipe	Oilfield Casing and Tubing Goods or Oil Country Tubular Goods – pipes used in the oil industry.
Pellet	An enriched form of iron ore shaped into small balls or pellets. Pellets are used as raw material in the steel making process.
Pig iron	The solidified iron produced from a blast furnace used for steel production. In liquid form, pig iron is known as hot metal.
Pipe blank	A flat sheet of metal, a semi-finished product, sold to pipemakers to manufacture pipes.

Plate	A long thin square shaped construction element made from slabs.
Pulverised coal injection (PCI)	A cost-reducing technique in iron-making, where cheaper coal is prepared to replace normal coking coal in the blast furnace. The coal is pulverised into very small particles before injection into the furnace.
Railway products	Include rails, rail fasteners, wheels, tyres and other goods for the railway sector.
Rebar	Reinforcing bar, a commodity grade steel used to strengthen concrete in highway and building construction. Rebar A500SP is a type of reinforcing bar that allows for a reduction in the metallic component of reinforced concrete, thereby significantly lowering construction costs.
Rolled steel products	Products finished in a rolling mill; these include bars, rods, plate, beams etc.
Rolling mill	A machine which converts semi-finished steel into finished steel products by passing them through sets of rotating cylinders which form the steel into finished products.
SG&A	Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.
Saleable products	Products produced by EVRAZ mines or steel mills which are suitable for sale to third parties.
Self-coverage	The raw material requirement of EVRAZ' steelmaking facilities fulfilled by EVRAZ owned mines.
Scrap	Iron containing recyclable materials (mainly industrial or household waste) that is generally remelted and processed into new steel.
Semi-finished products	The initial product forms in the steel making process including slabs, blooms, billets and pipe blanks that are further processed into more finished products such as beams, bars, sheets, tubing etc.
Sinter	An iron rich clinker formed by heating iron ore fines and coke in a sinter line. The materials, in pellet form, combine efficiently in the blast furnace and allow for more consistent and controllable iron manufacture.
Slab	A common type of semi-finished steel product which can be further rolled into sheet and plate products.
Slag	Slag is a byproduct generated when non-ferrous substances in iron ore, limestone and coke are separated from the hot metal in metallurgical production. Slag is used in cement and fertiliser production as well as for base course material in road construction.
Steam coal	All other types of hard coal not classified as coking coal. Coal of this type is also commonly referred to as thermal coal.
Tailings	Also called mine dumps, are the materials left over after the process of separating the valuable content from the uneconomic remainder (gangue) of an ore. These materials can be reprocessed using new methods to recover additional minerals.
Tubular products	Include large diameter line pipes, ERW pipes and casings, seamless pipes and other tubular products.
Unrealised profit (URP)	Inter-segment unrealised profit or loss (URP) is a change in the sales margin included in balances of inventories purchased from segments other than the reportable segment between the end and the beginning of the reporting period.
Vanadium	A grey metal that is normally used as an alloying agent for iron and steel. It is also used to strengthen titanium based alloys.
Vanadium pentoxide	The chemical compound with the formula V ₂ O ₅ : this orange solid is the most important compound of vanadium. Upon heating, it reversibly loses oxygen.
Vanadium slag	Vanadium slag produced from pig iron in the converter shop and used as a raw material by producers of ferroalloys and vanadium products.

QR codes to additional information



Online version of Annual Report and Accounts 2016

<http://ar2016.evraz.com/>



Annual reports

http://www.evraz.com/investors/annual_reports/



Corporate governance documents

<http://www.evraz.com/governance/documents/>



Information for investors

<http://www.evraz.com/investors/>

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