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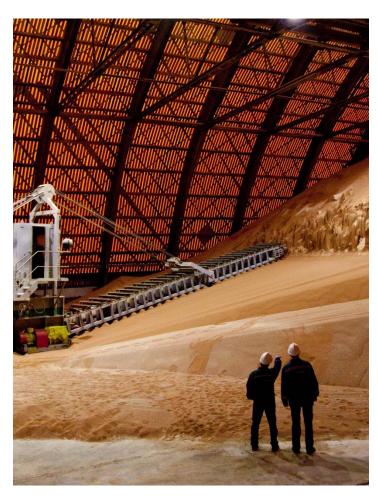
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Executive Summary



Key indicators				Summary		
(US\$ million) Sales volume, million tonnes	FY 2014 12.3	FY 2013	2.4	% 24%	Market overview	 Strong global demand underpinned Uralkali's record sales volume of 12.3 million tonnes
- Export sales - Domestic sales	10.4 1.9	8.0 1.9	2.4	30%		 Increase in sales volumes mitigated price decrease and led to revenue growth
Average export potash price, FCA (US\$/tonne)	233	268	(35)	(13%)	Financials	 Revenue growth and ruble depreciation contributed to EBITDA growth
Revenue	3,559	3,323	236	7%		• EBITDA margin of 64%
Net revenue ¹	2,785	2,665	120	5%		 Net loss due to FX loss and decrease in fair value of swaps
EBITDA ²	1,784	1,634	150	9%		 Impairment of US\$38 million relates to
EBITDA margin ³ , %	64%	61%	3pts	5%		fixed assets and construction in progress
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(1,167)	33	(1,200)	n/a	0 - 1:1 1 - 0	Accrued provision for liquidation of accident consequences in the amount of
Fair value loss on swaps	(837)	(170)	(667)	(394%)	Solikamsk-2	 US\$16 million Construction of new mine will require
Net (loss)/profit	(631)	666	(1,297)	(195%)		additional CAPEX of over US\$700
CAPEX ⁴	364	427	(63)	(15%)		million to sustain pre-accident volumes of production

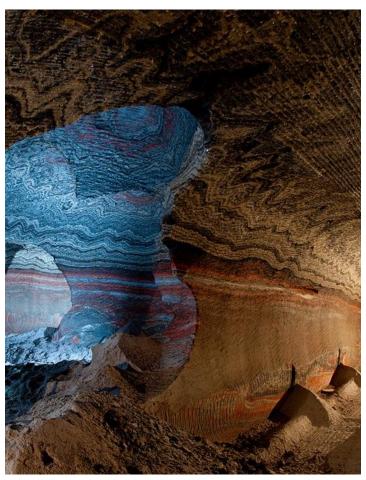
^{1.} Net Revenue represents Revenue net of freight, railway tariff and transshipment costs

EBITDA is calculated as Operating Profit plus depreciation and amortization and does not include one-off expenses

B. EBITDA margin is calculated as EBITDA divided by Net Revenue

As per IFRS Cash Flow Statement



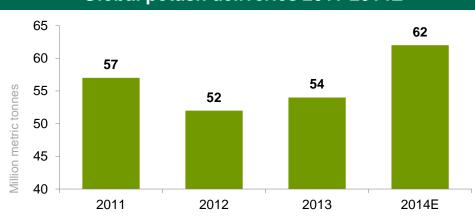


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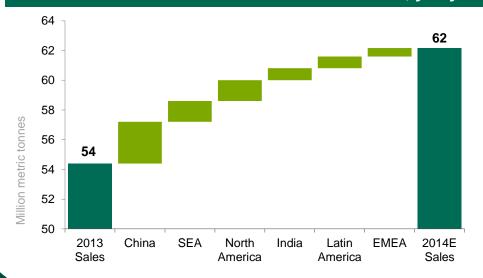
2014 Global Potash Demand



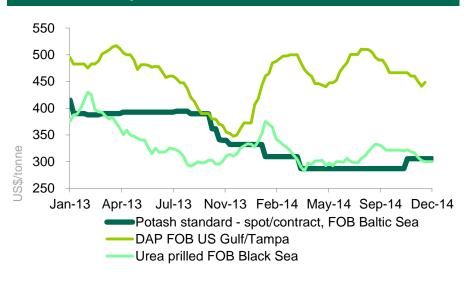




2014E deliveries increased in all markets, y-o-y



Potash prices became more affordable



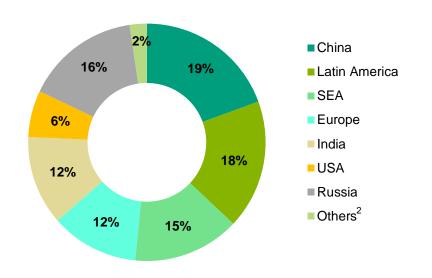
- Strong demand contributed to balanced supply/demand environment in 2014
- Global potash deliveries exceeded 2011 level and are estimated to have reached a new record of 62 million metric tonnes
- 2014 global potash demand has benefitted from restocking in addition to a strong emerging markets demand in response to lower prices

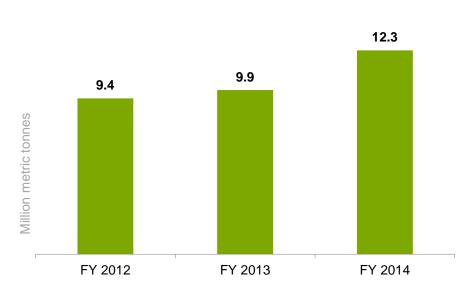
2014 Uralkali Sales Overview



Uralkali FY 2014 sales structure¹

Uralkali Sales Volumes





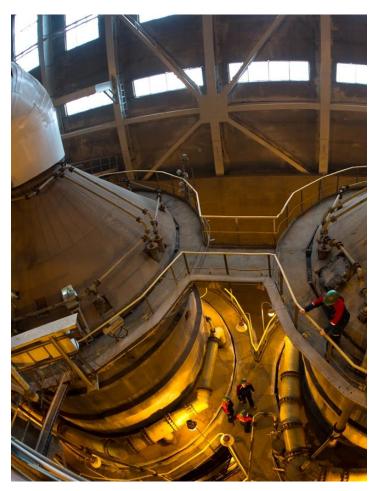
- In 2014, Company's sales volumes reached record high 12.3 million tonnes of potash
- 2014 Company's sales portfolio was balanced and diversified
- Maintaining a balance between different markets allows the Company to be flexible and to respond to changes in the market quickly

Uralkali gained incremental volumes from a global potash shipments rebound in 2014

^{1.} Based on sales volumes

^{2.} Africa, Middle East, FSU Source: Uralkali

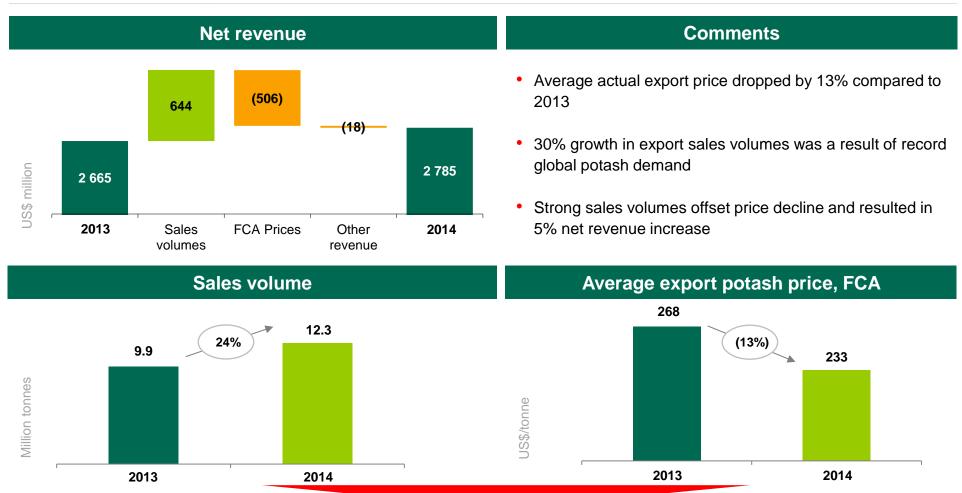




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2014 Revenue Analysis

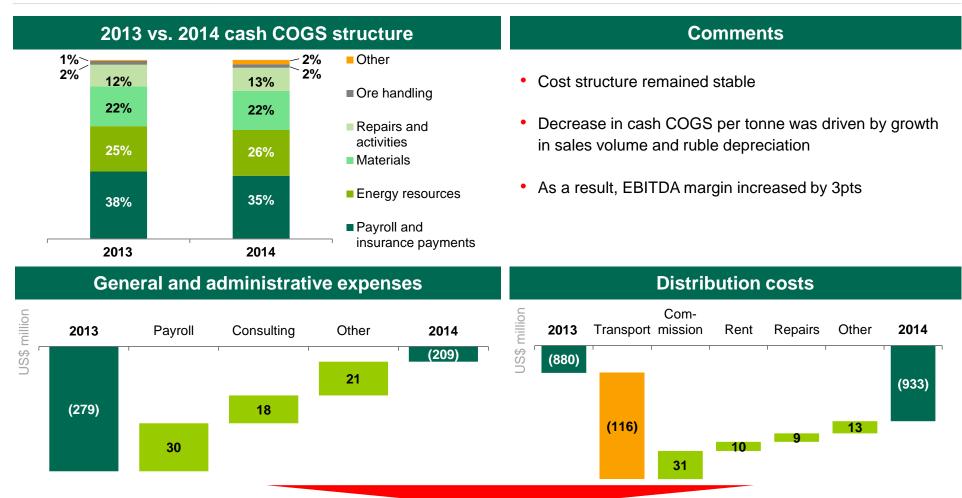




Uralkali delivered an increase in net revenues as strong growth in export sales volumes more than offset decline in realized price

Cost Structure Analysis

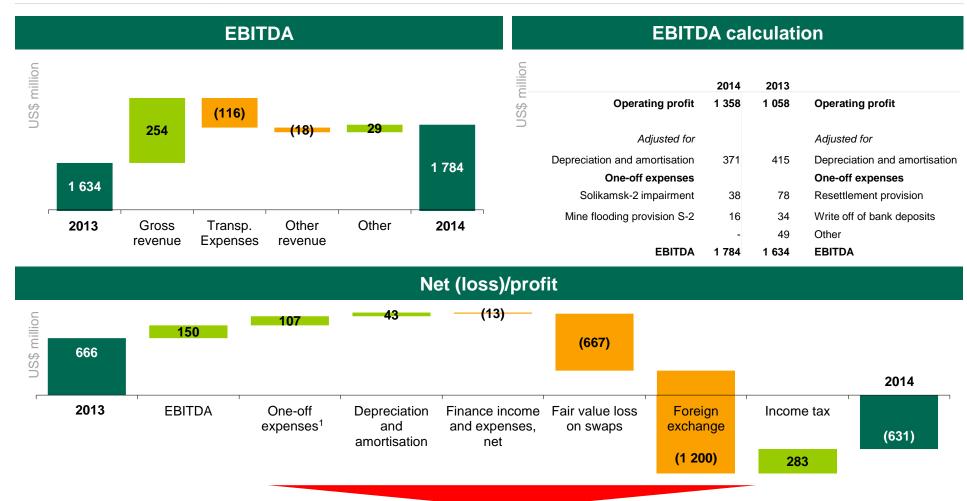




Favourable impact of ruble depreciation on cost structure provided support in 2014 to Uralkali's continued focus on efficiency and global cost leadership

EBITDA and **Net** (Loss)/Profit Analysis

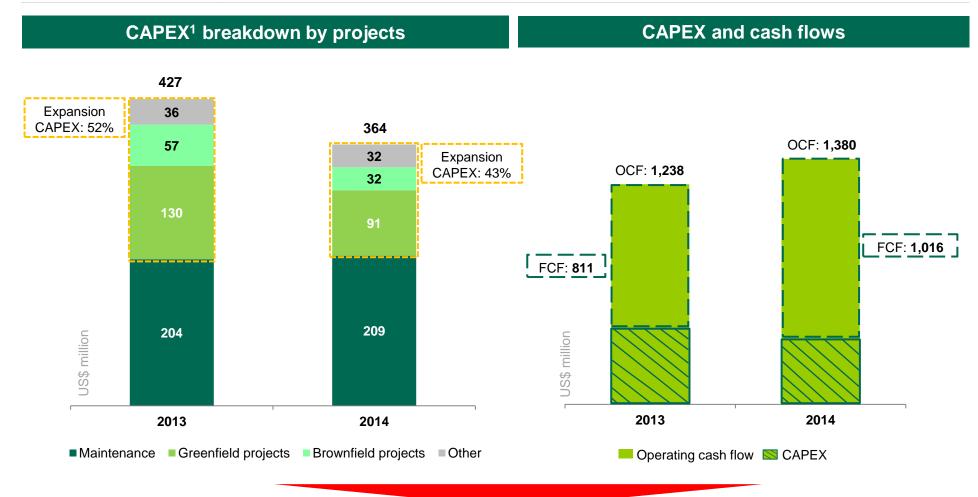




Impact of ruble depreciation on fair value of swaps and forex loss resulting in Uralkali posting a net loss of US\$631milion despite the growth in EBITDA

CAPEX and Cash Flow

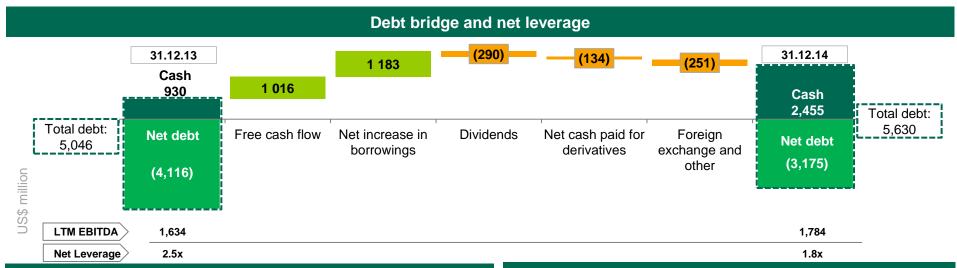




Operating cash flow enabled the Company to finance its CAPEX programme

Credit Ratings and Debt Structure





	Credit R	atings		Gearing update	•
Agency	Credit Rating	Outlook	Last Update	US\$ million	31 December 2014
Moody's	Ba1	Negative	Feb' 2015	Total debt (bank loans & eurobonds)	5,630
STANDARD	BBB-	Negative	Feb' 2015	Cash	2,455
& P O O R'S	DDD-	Negative	1 eb 2013	Net debt	3,175
Fitch Ratings	BBB-	Negative	Jan' 2015	Net Debt/LTM EBITDA ¹	1.8x

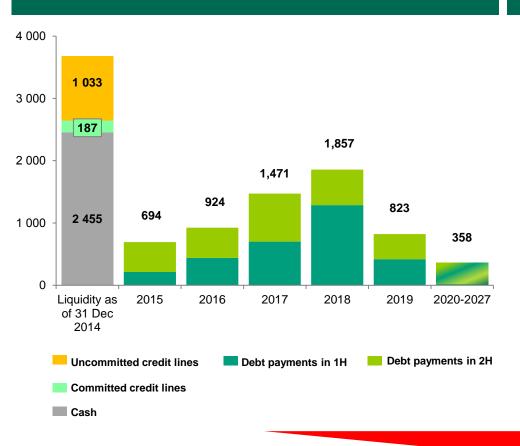
Investment grade company with balanced credit portfolio; material improvement in leverage metrics during 2014

Debt Maturity



Debt maturities schedule (as of 31 Dec 2014)¹

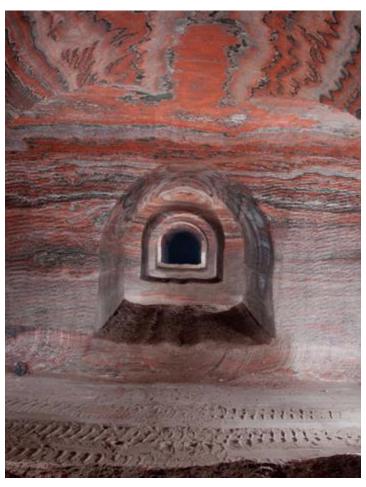




- c.100% of debt exposure in US Dollars¹
- 84% unsecured loans, 16% PXF
- 15% fix rate, 85% floating rate
- 10% of debt is public (eurobonds)
- Effective interest rate on loan portfolio was around 4%
- Debt portfolio is diversified across instruments, products and sources

US\$ denominated credit portfolio represents natural hedge of export revenue; effective interest rate 4%





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2015 Potash Market Outlook



Downside risks

- 2015 Demand is expected to be lower than in 2014
- Farmers may cut application rates to reduce expenses in a lower grain price environment
 - Flat-to-down global planting acres lead to lower application rates
- Importers highly sensitive to near-term changes in FX. Strong dollar may curb potash demand in key markets (Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, etc.)
- Destocking cycle likely to take place in some markets given increase in global inventories last year
- Possible production maximisation by some potash producers

Upside risks

- Brownfield projects are expected to be in early ramp-up phases, bringing on stream little incremental effective capacity
- Logistics bottlenecks and labour disputes of major producers may lead to tighter supply availability
- Further review of the Indian subsidy allocation represents an opportunity for faster recovery of the market

Risks to demand growth in 2015 tend to the downside compared to record deliveries of 2014

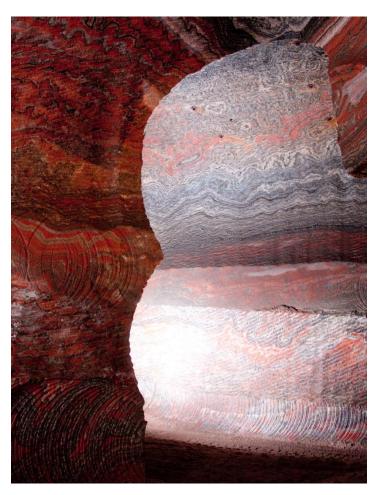
2015 Potash Demand Outlook by Markets



Markets	2015F Low ¹	2015F High ¹	Comments
EMEA	11.6	11.8	 Lower y-o-y grain prices may have some impact on demand in Europe FSU, Africa and Middle East markets are expected to demonstrate some increase in potash demand
China	12.5	12.7	 Contract settlement expected to be a catalyst for potash demand 2015 Imports may be slightly lower due to high end-year potash stocks and increasing domestic potash production
India	4.5	4.7	 Demand is expected to recover further this year Potential rebalance of India's subsidies
SEA & Oceania	9.1	9.3	 Palm oil economics remain profitable; palm oil producers expected to continue investing in potash to maximise returns Potential upside to potash imports may be limited due to weakening of local currencies against US\$ SEA markets are expected to remain very competitive
North America	9.6	9.8	 Lower nutrient levels after 2014 record crop production could be the catalyst for potash demand Demand may slightly decline due to a reduction in corn planted acreage Potash prices are expected to be under pressure due to additional product from new suppliers
Latin America	10.7	11.0	 US\$ strength against Real supports crop economics Potential upside to potash imports may be limited due to lower corn planted acreage and aggressive competition among suppliers

2015 potash demand is estimated at 58-59 million tonnes





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Solikamsk-2 update



Background

- On 18 November 2014 higher levels of brine inflows were detected at Solikamsk-2 mine
- Later a sinkhole was detected east of the Solikamsk-2 production site, outside of the metropolitan area. As of 27 Feb 2015, the sinkhole measured at 73x95 metres

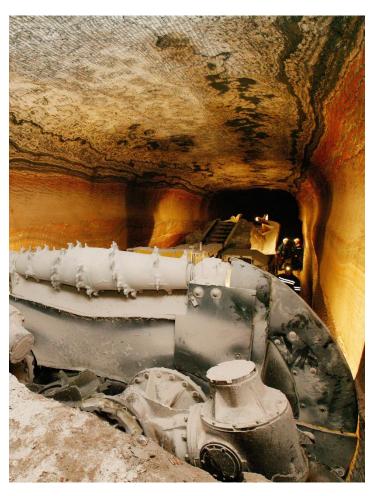
Company's actions

- To ensure employee safety, Uralkali suspended all works in the mine, introduced an emergency plan and evacuated personnel as a result of this prompt action no injuries were sustained
- Comprehensive monitoring is currently ongoing in conjunction with several of scientific institutes: water inflows
 are monitored; gas levels are monitored around the sinkhole and in the mine; sinkhole is monitored from a distance
 using air drones; seismologic control of the sinkhole area has been set up
- Uralkali has begun removing equipment from the mine shaft to mitigate the consequences of the accident
- Solikamsk-2 mine is adjacent to Solikamsk-1 mine. Uralkali is working to strengthen the hydro-isolation of the cut-off walls between Solikamsk-1 and Solikamsk-2 fields
- All other production units continue to operate in the ordinary course of business

Results of the investigation

- Based on the findings of the expert group, the commission concluded:
 - ✓ the inflow was due to the mass collapse of rock in the mine during the accident and earthquake in 1995.
 - ✓ the measures implemented by Silvinit and Uralkali to minimise the consequences of the 1995 accident have prolonged the life of the Solikamsk-2 mine by nearly 20 years
 - ✓ It would not have been possible to prevent the negative implications of the 1995 accident.
- In co-ordination with Rostechnadzor, Uralkali continues to undertake a number of measures to localise and minimise the consequences of the accident





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Accidents Chronology



Jan – Mar 1986: the mine at Berezniki-3 was flooded following disruption of waterproof strata.

Oct 2006: brine seeping into Berezniki-1 mine, increase in inflow forced Uralkali to cease operation; comprehensive monitoring of the area since 2006.

Nov 2014: Uralkali detected higher levels of brine inflow and hydrogen sulphide in its **Solikamsk-2** mine.

Uralkali continues to comprehensively monitor the situation.

1986

1995

2006

2007

2010

201

014

2015

Jul 1986:

sinkhole appearance near **Berezniki-3** mine. A number of smaller sinkholes on the hazardous area were detected later in **1998—2001.**

Jan 1995: earthquake resulted in mass collapse of rock in Solikamsk-2 mine. Jul 2007:

soil subsidence at

Berezniki
1 which

later resulted in 50x70m sinkhole. Nov 2010: a soil subsidence under train tracks of a

train tracks of a bypass railroad spur near

Berezniki-1.

The subsidence resulted in a 20x10m sinkhole.

Dec 2011:

surface subsidence at **Berezniki-1**

400m away from the sinkhole appeared in Nov 2010. Sinkhole size is 15x22m. Nov 2014:

a 30x40m sinkhole appears to the east of the **Solikamsk**-

production site.

Feb 2015: a sinkhole with a diameter of 5m in the hazardous area of the flooded Berezniki-1.

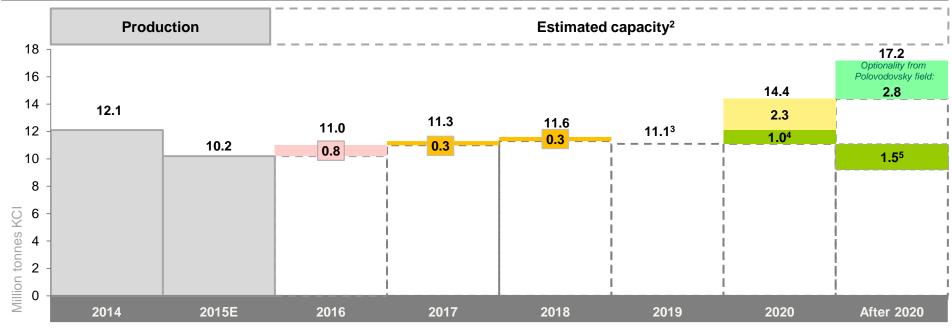
Geological risk is inherent for potash industry.

It must be mitigated through ongoing development and construction of production facilities using modern technologies and equipment.

Updated Investment Strategy: Schedule



Project Name	Project Capacity, million tonnes KCI	CAPEX, US\$/tonne)	Commissioning
Increasing load	0.8	109	2016
Solikamsk-3 (phase 1)	0.6	225	2017
Ust-Yayvinsky field	2.5 ¹	476	2020
Solikamsk-2 (new mine)	2.3	314	2020
Polovodovsky field	2.8	680	after 2020



Efficient investment programme to reach 14.4 million tonnes by 2020

- 1. Including 2.0 million tonnes that will substitute the gradually depleting capacity of Berezniki-2 mine, and capacity growth from 2.3 to 2.8 at Berezniki-3
- 2. Average for the year
- 3. Decrease in capacity by 0.5 million tonnes is caused by depleting capacity at Berezniki-2 mine starting from 2019
- 4. Replacement of decrease in capacity at Berezniki-2 mine and additional capacity 0.5 million tonnes at Berezniki-3 due to additional ore from Ust-Yayva
- 5. Complete replacement of Berezniki-2 mine (1.5 million tonnes)

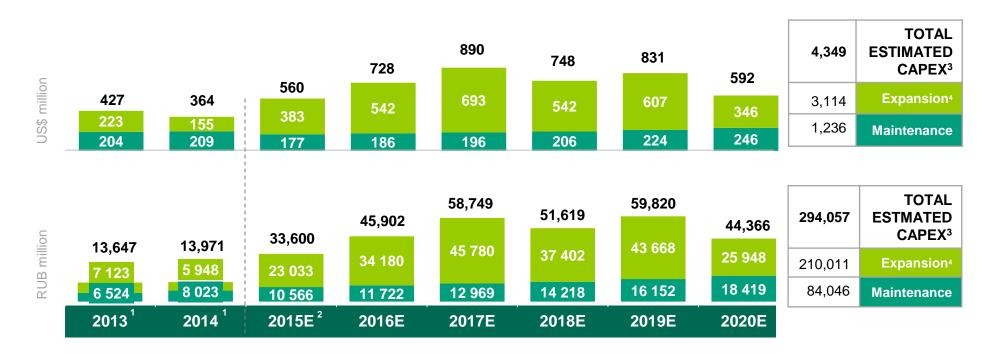
Updated Investment Strategy: Key Projects



Project	Description	Capacity	Project CAPEX	Invested as of 31 Dec 2014
Increasing load	 A number of projects aimed at increasing the load, incl. modernization/partial replacement of equipment with more technologically advanced options Projects come on stream by the end of 2016 	0.8 mln t KCI	US\$87 million	n/a
Solikamsk-2 (new mine)	 Construction of new mine aimed at resuming ore extraction at S-2 field and feeding the S-2 processing facility 	2.3 mln t KCI	US\$723 million	n/a
Solikamsk-3 (phase 1)	 Completion of cargo and ventilation shaft 4 with two hoist machines 	0.6 mln t KCI	US\$135 million	7%
Ust-Yayvinsky field	 In 2014 shaft construction has progressed (243/465 m at Shaft 1 and 227/422 m at Shaft 2). In 2015, the Company plans to start the construction of the above-ground complex Ore from U-Y block will be processed at B-3 plant and will substitute decreasing resources. 	2.5 mln t KCI	US\$1 191 million	27%
Polovodovsky field	plant and will substitute decreasing reserves at B-2 mine Construction of a mine (two shafts) and a flotation ore-treatment plant Currently under feasibility stage, final decision will be made at a later date	2.8 mln t KCI	US\$1 905 million	2%

Updated Investment Strategy: CAPEX



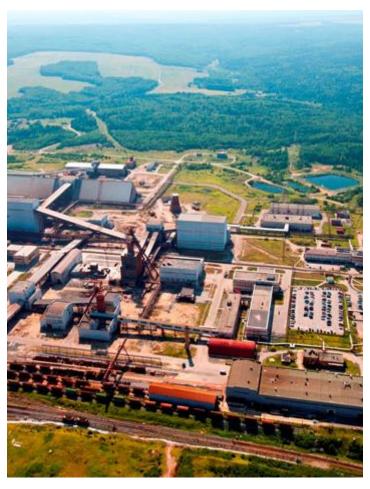


- Focus on investments in production facilities: more than 2 times growth in 2015 in ruble terms compared to 2013-2014 levels
- 2015-2020 are expected to be very capital intensive

Intensive investment strategy aimed at sustaining industry leadership

- 1. Actual, as per IFRS Cash Flow Statement
- 2. Exchange rate used for 2015: 60 RUB/US\$
- 3. Estimated for 2015-2020 period
- 4. Including granulation and other projects





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Uralkali Operations Overview



Existing Assets - 5 MINES, 6 POTASH PLANTS, 3 GREENFIELD PROJECTS (Ust-Yayva, Polovodovo and Romanovo)



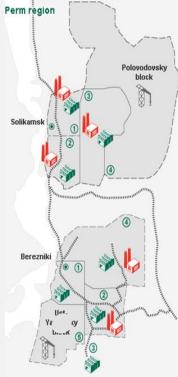
Berezniki-2

- · Potash plant and mine
- · Granular and standard potash
- Reserves: 99.9 m tonnes of ore



Berezniki-3

- · Potash plant
- · Granular, standard potash



MOP Plants (6)

Potash Mines (5)

Greenfield licenses (3)

Reserves: 137.3 m

- · Potash plant and mine
- · Standard potash

Berezniki-4

· Reserves: 336.2 m tonnes of ore



tonnes of ore



- · Potash plant and mine
- Standard potash
- · Reserves: 91.9 m tonnes of ore



Solikamsk-2

- · Potash plant and mine
- · Granular and standard potash
- Reserves: 223.4 m tonnes of ore



Solikamsk-3

- Potash plant and mine
- Standard potash
- Reserves: 259.8 m tonnes. of ore



Polovodovsky Field

· Resources: 2.2 bn tonnes of ore

Romanovsky Field

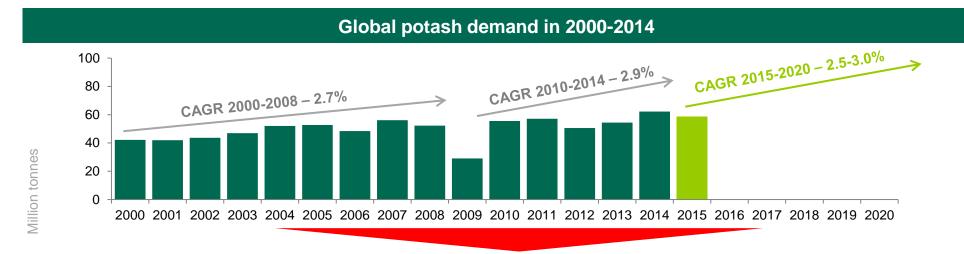
· Preliminary estimated reserves: 385 m tonnes of ore

- 1. JORC as of 1 January 2014
- 2. The Mineral Resources presented are inclusive of those Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves

Demand Forecast



Global historic demand for potash			Comments
CAGR, % (2000-2008) CAGR, % (2010-2014)		2,7% 2,9%	 Uralkali estimates medium term potash demand growth of between 2.5-3.0%
Industry agency forecast		 In line with historic trends over the last 15 years 	
Fertecon, 2014 CRU, 2014 IFA, 2014	CAGR, % (2015–2020) CAGR, % (2014–2019) CAGR, % (2014–2018)	4,1% 4,1% 2,5%	 Certain leading independent agencies have a materially more optimistic market forecast



Uralkali is set to maintain its leadership position in the industry and ability to meet the growing demand for potash (estimated CAGR c.2.5-3% p.a.)