

Environmental impact

Moscow Exchange Group companies are guided in their approach to environmental impact by regulatory requirements and best practices adopted by companies in the financial services sector worldwide. The Group supports the precautionary principle enshrined in the UN's 1992 Rio Declaration.

MOEX's environmental policies are governed by the Exchange's Industrial Control Program, as well as the draft standards on Waste Generation and Disposal Limits approved by the Moscow Department of Environmental Management and Protection for the five years to February 2023.

Key areas for reducing MOEX's environmental impact include:

- ▶ increasing energy efficiency (including electricity, heat and automobile fuel);
- ▶ improving efficiency of water use;
- ▶ reducing the amount of waste generated and increasing the share of recyclable waste;
- ▶ increasing awareness of environmental issues and encouraging responsibility among employees.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Energy consumption by types of energy¹

Total energy consumption	2018		2019		Change 2019/2018 (%)
	Units consumed	MJ	Units consumed	MJ	
Fuel					
Gasoline (l)	78,924.09	2,584,862.05	70,670.43	2,314,544.43	-10.5
Diesel (l)	7,048.60	248,616.08	7,254.31	255,871.82	2.9
Electricity (kWh)	11,246,767.20	40,488,361.92	11,286,228.48	40,630,422.52	0.4
Heat (GCal)	5,029.38	21,903,482.49	4,588.42	19,983,049.11	-8.7

The Group continuously seeks to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions by using more energy-efficient equipment and vehicles. The Group's companies operate a modern vehicle fleet, with most vehicles produced after 2014 and all cars equipped with class IV or V engines.

¹ Other types of energy resources (including nuclear, electromagnetic, oil, fuel oil, natural gas, coal, oil shale, peat) were not used during the accounting year.