

13 October 2016

RULES ON SECURITIES DEALINGS

(to be updated from time to time)



EVRAZ plc (the “Company”)

RULES ON SECURITIES DEALINGS

Why do I need to read this?

This document sets out the rules on dealing in the Company’s securities, which are important.

The rules are intended to ensure that you do not misuse information which you may have about the Company and which is not available to other investors (inside information), and that there is no perception of misuse of that information. You should pay particular attention if you are going to:

- join any of our share plans;
- receive shares, options or awards under any of our share plans;
- buy Company securities;
- sell Company securities (including selling to pay tax); or
- use any Company securities as security for a loan.

Read this document again before you do any of these things.

What are securities?

This document refers in a number of places to ‘EPLC Securities’. This includes all shares and debt instruments issued directly by EVRAZ plc.

In addition, this document refers in a number of places to ‘Subsidiary Securities’. This includes any listed instruments of any controlled subsidiaries of EVRAZ plc and other instruments related to those shares or debt instruments (e.g. options, derivatives and cash where the amount is linked to shares).

What do I need to do?

You need to do the following:

Read this document. If after reading it you have any questions then please contact Irina Bakhturina (the “**Group Disclosure Officer**”) on +44 (207) 832 8990 or irina.bakhturina@evraz.com

You will then need to undertake the online training course and take the online assessment.

You should then complete and return the Acknowledgement of the Rules on Securities Dealings form in Appendix I by email to chris.stamp@prismcosec.com and ir@evraz.com

Do I need to read the whole document?

- Everyone who receives this document needs to read Section 1.
- If you are a person discharging managerial responsibilities (“**PDMR**”) you also need to read Sections 2 and 3.
- If you are not a PDMR but have been told that you need to apply for clearance to deal (e.g. you have been included in any insider lists) then you need to read Sections 2 and 3.

A PDMR is a person who is:

- a director of the Company; or
- a senior manager of the company who has regular access to inside information and the power to make managerial decisions. Such persons will be specifically identified by the Board and they will be notified of this by the Company Secretary.

You will have been informed if you are a PDMR. In the case of any uncertainty, please contact the Group Disclosure Officer.

Not following these Rules on Securities Dealings could be a disciplinary matter. In addition you may have broken the law and be subject to a fine. Criminal sanctions may also apply.

Everyone who receives this document must read Section 1 below

SECTION 1 – Inside Information

How do I know if I have inside information?

This document is all about the use (and misuse) of inside information. Anybody can have inside information; for example, you might get inside information:

- because of the nature of your work;
- from being involved in a transaction;
- from looking at a document you are photocopying for another person; or
- by overhearing a conversation in the lift.

If you have access to inside information you will be added to an insider list which the Company is legally obliged to establish and maintain. If you have been notified that you are on an insider list then you should assume you have inside information.

Information is 'inside information' if it:

- is precise;
- would be likely to have a significant effect on the price of the Company's securities if it were made public;
- has not already been made public; and
- relates, directly or indirectly, to the Company or its securities.

Information is 'precise' if it is about *existing* circumstances or events, or circumstances or events which *may occur*. Rumour or speculation is not enough.

How do we judge whether information would be likely to have a significant effect on the price of the EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities? Under the rules, if a reasonable investor would be likely to use the information as part of the basis for investment decisions, that is enough to satisfy this part of the test for inside information.

If you are not sure whether or not information you have is inside information, you should:

- assume that it is; and/or
- check with the person you got the information from. Be careful who (or how) you ask because giving inside information to somebody who does not already have it can be a breach of the rules (see "Unlawfully disclosing inside information" below).

What if I have inside information?

If you have inside information then you must not:

- use it to deal in securities (known as 'insider dealing');
- recommend or induce somebody else to engage in insider dealing; or
- disclose the inside information.

The sections below look at each of these in turn.

Insider dealing

You must not use inside information to buy or sell (or otherwise acquire or dispose of) the securities to which that information relates.

Say, for example, that you have seen a draft of the Company's results announcement which shows a big drop in profits. This is inside information since it is likely to cause the share price to drop when it is made public and satisfies all the other conditions set out above. If you were to sell Company securities before this information is made public, that would be insider dealing: you would be able to sell at a higher price than other shareholders who, being unaware of the information, would not know to sell before the information is made public and the share price drops. Those other shareholders are therefore at a disadvantage.

Even if you have perfectly good reasons for buying or selling which have nothing to do with the inside information (e.g. you need to sell now to pay a bill), you could still be said to be insider dealing. So you must check that you do not have inside information before you buy or sell securities. If you do have inside information but you still need to sell, you must get further help before doing so – see "Getting further help" below.

It does not matter who stands to make a profit or whether or not any profit is, in fact, made. So, for example, you could be insider dealing if you had inside information about Company securities and:

- you bought or sold Company securities in your own name, even if you did so at a loss; or
- as a director of another company, you were involved in a decision by that company to buy or sell Company securities; or
- as the executor of your great aunt's estate, you bought or sold Company securities for the estate – even if you were not a beneficiary of the estate and so would not benefit personally.

The main characteristic of insider dealing is that someone is getting an unfair advantage from the inside information to the disadvantage of those who do not have it.

It would also be insider dealing if you decided to exercise a share option or award (or sell shares to pay tax) under the Company's share plans when you have inside information, as you would then be acquiring shares.

Recommending or inducing somebody else to engage in insider dealing

Just as you cannot use inside information to deal in securities yourself, you must not encourage or require anybody else to do so even if:

- you do not tell them what the information is or that you have inside information;
- they do not end up buying or selling securities; or
- they do buy or sell but do not make any money.

This would include, for example:

- encouraging a work colleague to exercise his options;
- suggesting that your spouse buys or sells securities; or
- instructing a fund manager to buy or sell securities on your behalf.

If, with your encouragement, a person sells or buys securities *they* may also be guilty of insider dealing themselves if they knew, or ought to have known that your encouragement was based on inside information. You should bear this in mind if somebody encourages you to buy or sell.

Unlawfully disclosing inside information

If you have inside information, you must not share it with anyone else except where you are required to do so by law or as part of your employment.

For example, you would be unlawfully disclosing information:

- if you passed on a dealing tip which you knew (or ought to have known) was based on inside information even though you were not passing on the inside information itself; or
- even if the person you passed it on to does not make use of it.

You may also have inside information about other companies, either through work or acquired in some other way. If this is the case, the prohibitions set out above apply in relation to those companies' securities too.

Getting further help

If you have any questions you should contact the Group Disclosure Officer (see page 1 for contacts).

The Group Disclosure Officer may not have the same inside information you have, please consider this before disclosing any inside information to them.

This section 1 is intended to help you to comply with the [Market Abuse Regulation](#) in relation to Company securities. That Regulation goes much further than is described in this section and you should get further help if you would like more information.

You only need to read Section 2 below if you are a PDMR or you have been told that you need to seek clearance before you deal.

SECTION 2 – GETTING CLEARANCE TO DEAL

What is clearance?

In order to minimise the risk of Company employees misusing or appearing to misuse inside information (see Section 1), certain employees must get clearance before dealing in EPLC Securities as well as in Subsidiary Securities.

Who has to get clearance?

You need to get clearance if:

- you are a PDMR (in which case you must get clearance to deal for yourself and on behalf of your CAPs);
- you have been told that you need to ask for clearance before you deal (e.g. you have been included in any insider lists).

If you are unsure, you should ask for clearance.

What transactions do I need clearance for?

You must get clearance for any 'dealings' in EPLC Securities and in Subsidiary Securities. 'Dealings' is very wide. It would include, for example:

- buying EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities;
- selling EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities (which would include selling shares to pay tax when you get shares under one of the Company's (or its subsidiaries) share plans, unless you are told that clearance is not needed);
- joining or leaving any of the Company's (or its subsidiaries) share plans, unless you are told that clearance is not needed;
- stopping, starting or changing contributions under a Company (or its subsidiaries) share incentive plan;
- exercising options or phantom options;
- entering into or leaving any dividend re-investment plan;
- cashing out an award or option;
- using any EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities as security for a loan;
- making a transfer to your spouse or civil partner;
- giving or receiving a gift of EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities; and
- giving instructions to the manager of your pension fund to invest in or sell EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities (or a fund which includes EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities) – but see below for further detail.

You also need to get clearance for transactions you enter into on behalf of somebody else. So if, for example, you are the executor of an estate which holds securities, you need clearance for dealings in those securities in the same way as for your own securities.

You need to get clearance for transactions made on your behalf, for example by:

- your broker;
- the manager of an investment fund;
- your pension fund; or
- a trustee of a family trust,

where the funds include securities in the Company or Subsidiary Securities. This is only necessary if you are allowed to give directions as to investments and timing. If you cannot do this and the manager or trustee has complete discretion, there is no need to ask for clearance. This would apply, for example, to most mutual funds, index trackers or other retail investment products (so you would not need to apply for clearance for dealings by those funds).

If in doubt, you should ask for clearance.

Will I be given clearance?

Clearance to deal in EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities is always at the discretion of the person giving the clearance.

Unless there are exceptional circumstances (such as a requirement to sell EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities in severe financial circumstances), you would not normally be given clearance to deal:

- in a **‘closed period’** which is the period of 30 days before the release of the Company’s (and its subsidiaries) interim or final results for the year. This will normally happen in August or March but the exact dates will be notified to you and/or made available on the Company’s website (see “Investors - Financial calendar”); or
- if you are on a project insider list since this means you will have inside information.

Even if you have been given clearance, the insider dealing rules still apply and you may still be guilty of (or be accused of) insider dealing. You should read Section 1 again before you deal.

If you need to deal in a closed period or while you are on a project insider list, you should explain why you want to deal on your Clearance Form and this will be considered. The sorts of things which will be relevant are as follows:

- the reasons you want to deal – for example, to satisfy a legal obligation or financial commitment or to meet any shareholding guidelines which apply to you;
- why this commitment cannot be met before a closed period, at any other time or in any other way;
- any past practice you may have of dealing at the same time and/or in the same circumstances; and
- whether you are seeking to exercise an option that is about to lapse.

Give as much detail as you can. The information you give will be kept confidential. If you prefer, you can speak to the Group Disclosure Officer.

Options about to lapse

If you have an option which will lapse during a closed period, you may be given clearance to exercise it if you give at least four months' written notice of your intention to do so. If this may be relevant to you then you should contact the Group Disclosure Officer as soon as possible.

What is the procedure for getting clearance?

You must fill in the Permission to Deal form in Appendix II and send it to both chris.stamp@prismcosec.com and ir@evraz.com, who will then forward the form for clearance. The person who will be giving clearance will be:

- if you are the Senior Independent Non-Executive Director, the Chairman;
- if you are any other Director or the Company Secretary, the Senior Independent Non-Executive Director;
- in any other case, the CEO

No person may give himself or herself clearance to deal.

You will be told of the decision within five business days. No dealing can be initiated or take place until the applicant has been informed that clearance to deal has been granted.

You (or your CAPs) must deal within two business days of being given clearance and, when you do, if you are a PDMR then you or your CAPs will normally have to notify the Company as soon as possible but by no later than close of business (i.e. 5.30pm) on the business day after the one in which the dealing happens (business days are days on which the London Stock Exchange is open for trading). (See Section 3 (Notification of dealings)).

If you do not deal within two business days of being given clearance, you have to apply for clearance again.

Similarly, if you are given clearance and then your circumstances change (for example you are notified you have been put on an insider list) then you must ask for clearance again.

You only need to read Section 3 below if you are a PDMR or you have been told that you need to notify your dealings.

Section 3: Notification of dealings

Summary

If you are a PDMR, you and your 'closely associated persons' ("**CAPs**") must notify your dealings in EPLC Securities and Subsidiary Securities to the Company. This must be done by the end of the business day after the one in which the dealing takes place.

If you have been included in any insider lists you must notify your dealings in EPLC Securities and Subsidiary Securities to the Company. This must be done by the end of the business day after the one in which the dealing takes place.

In addition:

- (i) if you are a PDMR, you and your CAPs must notify your dealings in EPLC Securities to the FCA; and
- (ii) if you are a PDMR of a controlled subsidiary of EVRAZ plc which has listed securities on a European exchange, and you or your CAPs deal in the Subsidiary Securities of that subsidiary, you and your CAPs must also notify your dealings in such Subsidiary Securities to the FCA (or the relevant local competent authority).

This must be done by the end of the business day after the one in which the dealing takes place. The Company will then announce the dealing to the market. Although you are required by law to notify the FCA about any dealings in the EPLC Securities and the Subsidiary Securities as outlined above, the Company has decided that it will do this on your behalf (although you will remain legally responsible for the notification).

Who are my CAPs?

Your 'closely associated persons' (CAPs) are:

- you spouse or civil partner;
- your dependent children (including step children);
- any relative who, on the date of the dealing, has lived with you for at least a year; and
- any entities managed, controlled by you, or run for your benefit of that of your spouse, civil partner or children.

If any of your CAPs deal in EPLC Securities (or, where you are a PDMR of a controlled subsidiary of EVRAZ plc which has listed securities on a European exchange and your CAP deals in such securities) they have to notify the Company and the FCA (or the relevant local competent authority) no later than close of business (i.e. 5.30pm) on the business day after the one in which the dealing happens.

The law requires the Company to keep an up to date list of your CAPs. Please complete the CAPs form available at in Appendix III with details of your CAPs and send it back to the Company Secretary, Chris Stamp (chris.stamp@prismcosec.com) and ir@evraz.com.

A note setting out the obligations of your CAPs is available at in Appendix IV for you to send to your CAPs. You are responsible for notifying your CAPs of their obligations. The law requires you to keep a copy of the notifications you have sent. If you wish, the Company can notify your CAPS

of their obligations for you. If you would like the Company to do this, there are sections in the CAPs form for this.

What dealings do I and my CAPs have to notify?

You and your CAPs have to notify all transactions conducted on your own account relating to EPLC Securities and Subsidiary Securities.

This would include:

- buying EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities;
- selling EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities;
- transactions in EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities carried out on your (or your CAPs) behalf (e.g. by trustees of a family trust);
- exercising options or phantom options;
- selling shares to cover the tax when you get shares under one of the Company's (or its subsidiaries) share plans;
- buying securities under a dividend re-investment plan;
- cashing out an award or option;
- using any EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities as security for a loan;
- making a transfer of EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities to your spouse or civil partner;
- giving or receiving a gift of EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities;
- inheriting securities or Subsidiary Securities; and
- dealings in securities by a fund in which you have invested which has an exposure to EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities of 20% or more.

You do not need to notify:

- transactions by a fund which has less than a 20% exposure to the EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities. If you are not sure whether or not this applies to an investment, please contact the Group Disclosure Officer for guidance; or
- investments in 'collective investment undertakings' where the manager has complete discretion as to the investments. Please contact the Group Disclosure Officer if you need more information on this.

Other transactions in EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities carried out by other persons on your behalf – e.g. trustees of a family trust of which you are a beneficiary (whether or not you can tell them what to invest in and when) must be notified. This applies also to transactions on behalf of your CAPs, or by their fund managers.

You cannot net off transactions in your notifications. So, if you buy some securities and sell others, you must notify both the sale and the purchase in full.

If you are in any doubt about whether you have to notify, then you should ask for guidance.

What about where the dealing happens because of something the Company has done?

Where the Company does something which results in your having to notify a dealing, you will be treated as having notified the Company. The Company will notify the transaction to the FCA on your behalf so you do not need to do anything further. This covers:

- a purchase of partnership shares under any Share Incentive Plan;
- a grant of free or matching shares under any Share Incentive Plan;
- being granted an option or award under the Company's employee share schemes; and
- shares being issued or transferred to you following vesting of an award and any sale of shares to cover tax on such an award.

When do I have to notify?

You and your CAPs must notify the Company and the FCA as soon as possible but by no later than close of business (i.e. 5.30pm) on the business day after the one in which the dealing happens (business days are days on which the London Stock Exchange is open for trading). So if you deal on Friday, you must notify by 5.30pm on Monday.

How do I notify?

The notification must be made using the form set out in Appendix IV. A notification can set out more than one transaction, as long as each transaction is being notified within the one business day deadline. Some transactions can be presented in aggregated form as long as they:

- are of the same nature (purchases and sales should **never** be netted between themselves);
- relate to the same financial instrument;
- occur on the same trading day; and
- occur on the same trading venue or outside any trading venue.

The notification must be emailed to the Company Secretary (Chris Stamp; chris.stamp@prismcosec.com) and ir@evraz.com.

If you have any questions, you can contact the Company Secretary or the Group Disclosure Officer.

Appendix I

Acknowledgement of the Rules on Securities Dealings

Name:

Maiden name (if any):

Date of birth:

Work telephone numbers:

Personal telephone numbers:

Personal home address:

National identification number (if applicable):

I refer to the Company's Rules on Securities Dealings (the "**Rules**"). As required, I acknowledge that I have:

- read and understood the Rules and the obligations set out in that document; and
- agree for the Company to store my personal information and provide it to FCA if formally requested to do so; and
- completed the Company Insider Dealing E-learning Module and associated assessment.

Date:

Signature:

.....

Appendix II Permission to Deal

To be signed by a PDMM or an Insider (Permanent or Project) wishing to deal in EVRAZ plc Securities or Subsidiary Securities. Please consult the EVRAZ plc Rules on Securities Dealings (the “**Rules on Securities Dealings**”) for definitions. Please scan and email this form to both chris.stamp@prismcosec.com and ir@evraz.com.

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO DEAL IN EVRAZ PLC SECURITIES OR SUBSIDIARY SECURITIES

I, (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Location Telephone:

in accordance with the Rules on Securities Dealings, hereby request permission to deal in EVRAZ plc Securities or Subsidiary Securities as indicated below:

CLASS OF SECURITIES	Shares, debt instruments, name of the issuer	
NUMBER OF SECURITIES OR AMOUNT TO BE INVESTED/DIVESTED	Please enter the number of shares/debt instruments or the financial consideration to be realised/paid for the purchase or sale of shares	
FULL NAME(S) OF PERSON DEALING	If not you, please give name and relationship to you e.g. spouse	
NATURE OF INTEREST	Please state whether held personally, as a trustee or held in trust on your behalf	
NATURE OF TRANSACTION	Please state whether e.g. sale, purchase, savings investment, exercise under any share option plan etc.	

I am not in possession of any **Inside Information** (as defined in the Rules on Securities Dealings) relating to the above securities. If this should change at any time before the transaction, I undertake not to proceed with the transaction.

I undertake to deal as soon as possible after clearance has been given, and in any event within two Business Days (as defined in the Rules on Securities Dealings) of clearance being received. I understand that this permission to deal is no longer valid beyond that time.

I will submit a ‘Notification of Dealing Form’ as soon as possible and in any event by close of business on the Business Day after the day on which the transaction takes place.

Please confirm that permission has been granted for the above transaction to take place by counter-signing and returning this Form.

Signed Dated

PERMISSION GRANTED TO DEAL

Permission has been granted for to carry out the above transaction on the basis that it is completed no later than close of business on, being two Business Days following the date of this permission.

Signed Dated.....

Title on behalf of EVRAZ plc

Appendix III

Notification of Closely Associated Persons

To: EVRAZ plc (the “Company”)

I acknowledge that the Company is required by law to maintain a list of my closely associated persons¹ (CAPs). Their details are set out below.

Section 3 of the Company’s Rules on Securities Dealings dated October 2016 refers to my obligation to notify my CAPs (set out in the table below) of their disclosure requirements in relation to dealings in EVRAZ plc Securities and Subsidiary Securities. In accordance with that section:

- I request and authorise the Company to notify my CAPs of their disclosure obligations
- I confirm that I will notify my CAPs myself

In addition

- I confirm that my CAPs have consented to their details being provided to the Company.
- I undertake to notify the Company immediately of any changes to my CAPs’ list.
- I acknowledge that I remain legally responsible for notifying my CAPs of their obligations.

Name	Address	Relationship

Name of PDMR:

Date:

.....

Signature of PDMR:

.....

¹ Your closely associated persons are: your spouse or civil partner, your dependant children (including step children), any relative who, on the date of the dealing, has lived with you for at least a year; and any entities managed, controlled by you, or run for your benefit of that of your spouse, civil partner or children.

Appendix IV

Obligations of CAPS

Dealings in EVRAZ securities: your obligations

You are receiving this document because you are a closely associated person (a “**CAP**”) of: (i) a PDMR of EVRAZ plc (the “**Company**” or “**EPLC**”); or (ii) a PDMR of a controlled subsidiary of EPLC which has listed securities (the “**Subsidiary Securities**”). This means that you have an obligation to request a permission to deal in the EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities and to make notifications if you deal in the EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities.

It is important that you understand your obligations as the Financial Conduct Authority (“**FCA**”) has the power to impose unlimited fines and other sanctions on individuals who breach these rules.

As a closely associated person of a person discharging managerial responsibilities (“PDMR”) you must

- 1. Ask your PDMR to obtain the permission to deal from the Company on your behalf.**
- 2. Complete the Notification form and notify your dealings:**
 - (i) in the EPLC Securities and the Subsidiary Securities to the Company; and**
 - (ii) in the EPLC Securities (if you are a CAP of a PDMR of EPLC) or in the Subsidiary Securities (if you are a CAP of a PDMR of a controlled subsidiary of EPLC which has listed securities on a European Exchange) to the FCA or relevant local competent authority.**

This must be done by the end of the business day after the dealing takes place. The Company will make the notification to the FCA (or relevant local competent authority) on your behalf.

Who is a person discharging managerial responsibilities (“PDMR”)?

A PDMR is a person who is:

- a director of the Company; or
- a senior manager of the company who has regular access to inside information and the power to make managerial decisions.

You are receiving this memo because you are a CAP of a PDMR.

What does being a closely associated person mean?

The law lists the closely associated persons of a PDMR. They include:

- a spouse or civil partner;
- dependant children (meaning children or step children under the age of 18 who are unmarried and not in a civil partnership);

- any relative (not including a girlfriend or boyfriend) who has shared the same household as you for at least one year on the date of the relevant transaction; or
- any entities managed or controlled by a PDMR or CAP, or run for the benefit of a PDMR or CAP.

What transactions are covered by these obligations?

The following broad types of transaction are caught; any buying, selling, subscription or exchange of any shares in the Company (or Subsidiary Securities) or any financial instruments of the Company or related financial instruments such as options. Buying or selling include transactions where you do not play an active role, such as gifts, inheritance and donations. Transactions undertaken by a professional or another person on your behalf are also included, even where the third party is exercising discretion on your behalf (for example, trustees of a family trust of which you are a beneficiary, or your fund manager).

You have no clearance or notification obligations as a CAP in respect to:

- transactions by a fund which has less than a 20% exposure to the EPLC Securities or Subsidiary Securities.
- investments in 'collective investment undertakings' where the manager has complete discretion as to the investments.

When and how must I ask for permission?

Your PDMR must obtain permission to deal from the company on your behalf before any dealing. Please ask your PDMR to do this for you.

When must I make the notification?

Notifications must be made promptly and no later than close of business (i.e. 5.30pm) on the business day after the one in which the dealing happens (business days are days on which the London Stock Exchange is open for trading). So if you deal on Friday, you must notify by 5.30pm on Monday. The Company will make the necessary notification to the FCA on your behalf.

How do I make the notification?

The notification must be made using the form set out in the Appendix to this memo. A notification can set out more than one transaction, as long as each transaction is being notified within the one business day deadline. Some transactions can be presented in aggregated form as long as they:

- are of the same nature (purchases and sales should **never** be netted between themselves);
- relate to the same financial instrument;
- occur on the same trading day; and
- occur on the same trading venue or outside any trading venue.

The notification must be emailed to the Company Secretary (Chris Stamp; chris.stamp@prismcosec.com) and to ir@evraz.com

If you have any questions, please check with your PDMR or read the Rules on Securities Dealings available at www.evraz.com/governance/documents

Appendix V

Notification of transactions by persons discharging managerial responsibilities and persons closely associated with them

1	Details of the person discharging managerial responsibilities/person closely associated																												
a)	Name																												
2	Reason for the notification																												
a)	Position/status																												
b)	Initial notification/ Amendment																												
3	Details of the issuer, emission allowance market participant, auction platform, auctioneer or auction monitor																												
a)	Name	EVRAZ plc or name of Subsidiary																											
b)	LEI	N/A																											
4	Details of the transaction(s):																												
a)	Description of the financial instrument, type of instrument	Shares/debt instruments																											
	Identification code	GB00B71N6K86 [for EVRAZ plc]																											
b)	Nature of the transaction																												
c)	Price(s) and volume(s)																												
d)	Aggregated information	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Date/time*</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Price(s)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Volume(s)</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Amount(s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Date/time*	Price(s)	Volume(s)	Amount(s)	(a)					(b)					(c)					Total				
	Date/time*	Price(s)	Volume(s)	Amount(s)																									
(a)																													
(b)																													
(c)																													
Total																													
	– Aggregated volume																												
	– Price																												
e)	Date/time of the transactions*																												
f)	Place of the transaction	London Stock Exchange (XLON) [for EVRAZ plc]																											

* Date of the particular day of execution of the notified transaction. Using the ISO 8601 date format: YYYY-MM-DD; Date of trade in UTC time.

For PDMRs only: I authorise the Company to notify the Financial Conduct Authority of my dealings in EVRAZ plc Securities and those of my CAPs and I acknowledge that I remain legally responsible for this notification.

Name:

Date:

.....

Signature:

.....