

# Environmental efficiency

The environmental aspects of Moscow Exchange’s activities are governed by Russian environmental legislation and standards, as well as by MOEX’s own internal documents – the Environmental Monitoring and Industrial Control Program (adopted in 2017) and Waste Generation and Disposal Limits draft standards (adopted by the Moscow Department for Environmental Management and Protection for the five-year period through February 2023).

The internal environmental monitoring regulations used at all the Exchange’s premises help MOEX meet modern environmental requirements:

- ▶ analyzing operational processes and selecting the best technologies for efficient use of resources and energy;
- ▶ introducing technologies for recycling and waste disposal;
- ▶ preventing pollution, reducing environmental impact;
- ▶ monitoring compliance with environmental legislation and maintaining a safe office environment and high levels of well-being for staff.

Analytical data on the environmental performance of the Exchange are given in the following sections.

## WASTE COLLECTION AND RECYCLING

Waste on Exchange premises is collected, accumulated and disposed of by classification (by type, hazard level and other indicators to ensure correct collection, storage, disposal and recycling) and systematically in accordance with the approved draft standards on Waste Generation and Disposal Limits.

Waste is processed using the latest recycling and treatment technologies. Used oil and air filters, mercury lamps, office equipment and electronic items such as monitors, keyboards and cartridges, are all sent to specialist contractors for disposal. Passports for category I-IV waste have been obtained for this purpose and data submitted to the State Control Committee of state environmental agency Rospirodnadzor.

All Moscow Exchange offices have battery collection and disposal points. Moscow Exchange employees have been using waste sorting bins since December 2018.

Waste records are kept at the offices on Bolsoi Kislovsky Pereulok and Sredny Kislovsky Pereulok, as well as on Spartakovsakaya Ulitsa. At other offices disposal and recycling of all waste classes is the responsibility of the landlord, and related expenses are included in rental costs.

### Total solid waste, tons

Waste category <sup>1</sup>	2017	2018	Change 2018/2017
Category 1	0.17	0.19	11.1%
Category 2	--	0.11	--
Category 3	4.41	0.13	-97%
Category 4	209.00	224.20	7.3%
Category 5	26.21	44.19	68.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239.79</b>	<b>268.82</b>	<b>12.1 %</b>

The increase in the share of Category 1 waste in 2018 was due to the planned replacement of fluorescent lamps with energy-saving LED lights in Exchange offices. The increase in the share of Category 2 waste was due to the recycling of uninterruptible power supplies (planned replacement of exhausted supplies is scheduled for every 5-7 years).

The change in the share of Category 3, 4, 5 waste was due to telecommunication equipment being recategorized down (from Category 3 to Category 4) in line with legal requirements, and also due to increased volumes of paper recycling.

1. Waste categories are established by the regulations of the Russian Federation.

Method	2017	2018	Change 2018/2017
Re-use	15.52	19.94	28.5%
Release of valuable components, including energy	4.57	2.53	-44.6%
Sent to landfill	215.95	242.46	12.3%
Other methods (deactivation and recycling)	3.75	3.86	3.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239.79</b>	<b>268.79</b>	<b>12.1 %</b>

## WATER

### Total water consumption, liters

	2017	2018	Change 2018/2017
Municipal and other water supply systems	28,378,300	36,925,580	30.1%

### Total water discharge<sup>1</sup>, liters

	2017	2018	Change 2018/2017
Planned discharge volume	31,424,640	39,866,530	26.9%

Water consumption and discharge records are maintained for the Exchange's offices on Bolshoy Kislovsky Pereulok, Sredny Kislovsky Pereulok, and Spartakovskaya and Vozdvizhenka Streets<sup>2</sup>. For the rest of MOEX's facilities, costs for water, sewage and waste disposal are included in the rental costs and are the responsibility of the landlord.

Water offtake is organized through municipal water systems.

Water is discharged to the urban sewage system and rainwater flows through Mosvodostok, and does not require treatment.

The increase in water consumption is due to the relaunch of the fitness club on Bolshoi Kislovsky Pereulok in April 2018 following refurbishment. The fitness club, which is a sub-consumer of the water supply system, consumes 75% of the total volume of tap water received. For reference: water consumption before reconstruction in 2016 amounted to 41,419,950 liters.

1. Total discharge includes sewage and wastewater from the premises. Place of discharge: Mosvodostok, preliminary purification is not necessary.

2. Place of discharge: Mosvodostok, preliminary purification is not necessary.