

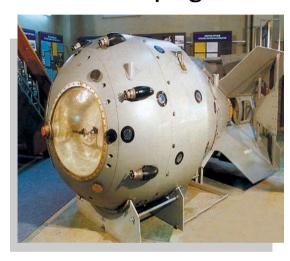
RUSNANO: Fostering Nanotechnology Innovation in Russia

Moscow May 26, 2010



Innovative economy in USSR: Real achievements and "golden age of stagnation"

Nuclear program



Key Soviet innovative projects were launched during 1940-1960:

Space program



Take off of Vostok-1 (1961)

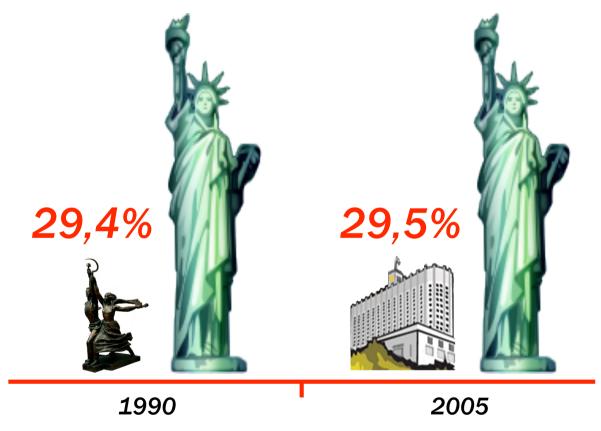
First Soviet atomic bomb, RDS-1 (1949)

1970-1980 – economy in stagnation, increasing dependence on energy prices



Labor productivity in Russian economy: Neither fall, nor growth

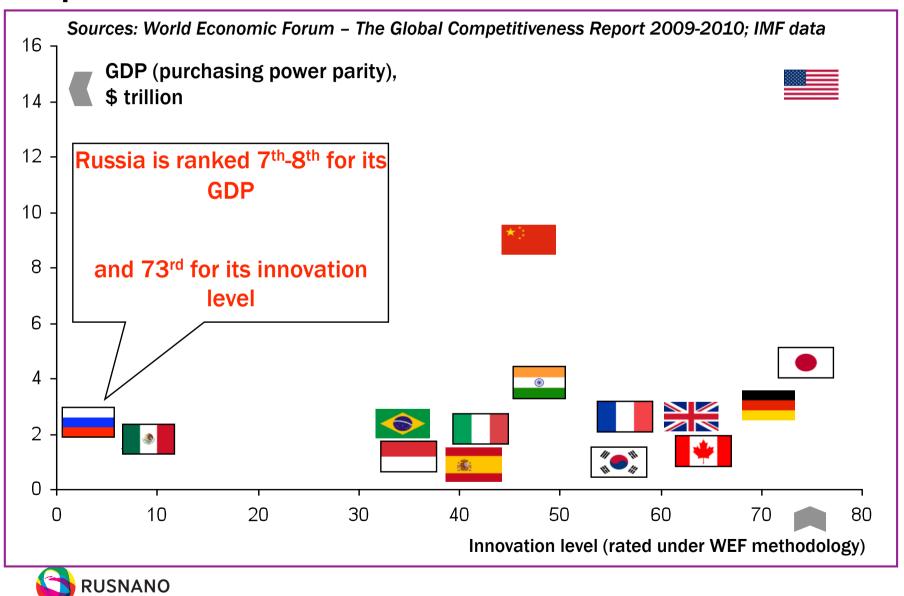
Productivity per one employed citizen in USSR and post-Soviet Russia based on purchasing power parity (in %% of the similar indicators in USA)



Source: «International comparison of GDP in Europe in 1990.» (ECE ,UN, Geneva. 1994); Global round of international comparisons of GDP in the World for 2005

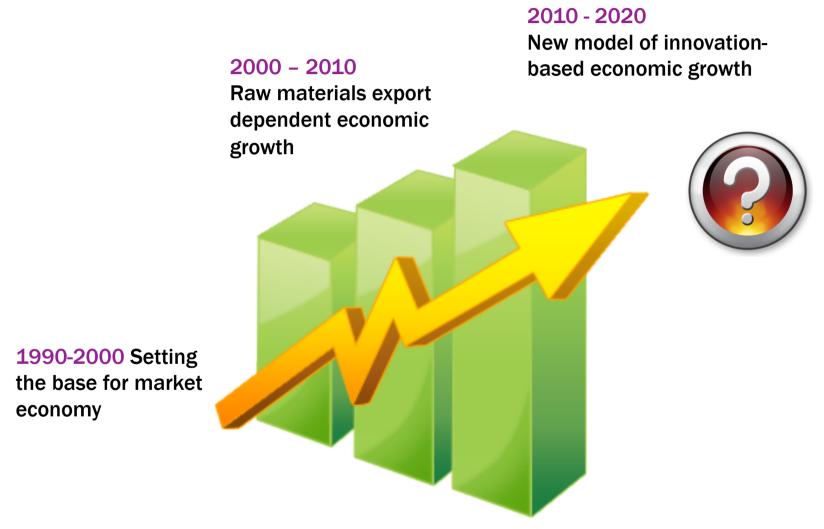


Russian Economy: Gap in innovations



1990-2020:

Milestones of initial development and further growth of Russian economy





Russia's Modernisation: Main Policy Challenge

"In our work to make our economy radically more effective we also need to put in place incentives and conditions for progress in a whole number of different directions [...] This calls for large-scale modernisation of production facilities in all economic sectors. This requires a completely new quality of business management and completely new technology, above all machines and equipment. In most cases, the best technology is energy effective and energy conserving technology, economical and environmentally friendly technology".

(President Vladimir Putin. Speech at Expanded Meeting of the State Council on Russia's Development Strategy through to 2020, February 8, 2008)

In the twenty-first century, our country once again needs to undergo comprehensive modernisation.

[...] We have a duty to heed the lessons of recent events. So long as oil prices were growing many, almost all of us, to be honest, fell for the illusion that structural reforms could wait and that what was important now was to make maximum use of the high prices. The priority was on pushing ahead the old raw materials economy, while developing unique technology and innovative products was the subject of only random individual decisions. But we can delay no longer. We must begin the modernisation and technological upgrading of our entire industrial sector. I see this as a question of our country's survival in the modern world.

(President Dmitry Medvedev. Presidential Address to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, November 12, 2009)



Investments into innovative sector in Russia: Risks...

Risks

Legal risks

- Lack of sustainability and weak protection of property rights (incl. IP)
- High level of corruption and bureaucracy
- Weak judicial system

Macroeconomic risks

- Weak competition and high monopolization of the economy
- Strong economy dependence on the global raw materials prices



...and Opportunities

Russia as a production location place offers multiple benefits in terms of available resources, access to domestic market, logistics, scientific and technical potential

Resources

- Strong natural resource base
- Relatively cheap land and lease rates

Domestic market

- Underpenetrated domestic market
- Opportunity of products' upgrade before entering export markets

Location

 Location between large markets (China, Europe, C.I.S.)



Human capital

- Qualified personnel
- Low labor costs

Scientific and technical potential

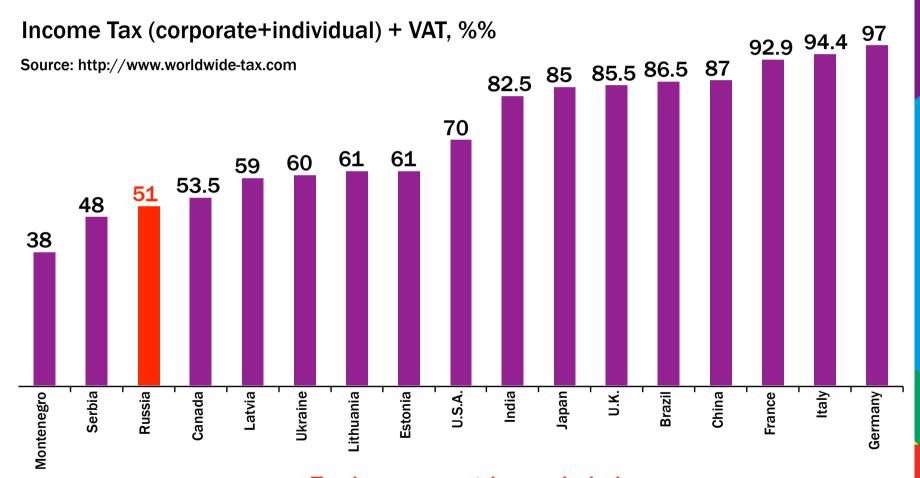
- Large number of research institutions
- Competitive soviet-time developments (e.g. in air-space industry)



Investments into innovative sector in Russia:

Additional opportunities: Low taxes

2010: Tax Rates Around the World





Tax haven countries excluded, tax rate in Russia are among the world's lowest

Investments into innovative sector in Russia:

Additional opportunities: Skilled Labor

R&D personnel headcount per 10,000 people employed in the economy (2008)

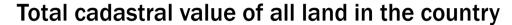
Sources: Higher School of Economics (HSE, Moscow) 146 144 130 127 124 115 106 77 23 China Italy UK Germany Korea Russia Canada **France** Japan

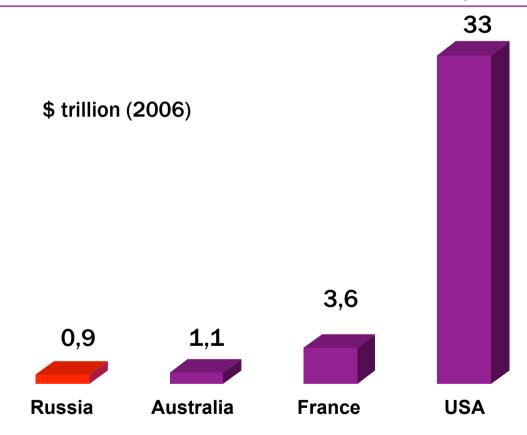


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Investments into innovative sector in Russia:

Additional opportunities: Low value of land





Sources: World Bank, Ministry of economic development of Russia



RUSNANO: Brief overview

- **Founded in 2007**
- Mission: to implement the state policy in the field of nanotechnologies
- Tasks:
 - commercialization of nanotech industry projects and innovations
 - production volume of Russian nano-enabled products by 2015 -
 - ~ \$30 bln per year
- Areas of financing:
 - fabrication of nano-enabled products and materials
 - foresight and road maps, standardization, certification, safety in nanotech industry
 - education, popularization



RUSNANO's terms of financing

Financing projects at early stage and stage of expansion

Ownership participation — no more than 50% minus 1 share

Investment horizon — up to 10 years



RUSNANO: Management structure



Supervisory Council

Includes representatives of the President, the State Duma, the Federation Council and the Government Chairman: Fursenko A.A.

Function: final approval of the projects to be funded



Management Board

Includes Corporation's top management
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer:
Chubais A.B.

Function: preliminary approval of projects to be funded before their presentation to the SC



Investment Policy Committee

Includes business representatives Chairman: Teplukhin P.M.

Function: approves projects' investment attractiveness and deal structure



Scientific and Technical Council

Includes academicians of the Russian Academy of Sciences and prominent scientists
Chairman: Alfimov M.V.

Function: approves projects' scientific and technical components

8 Investment Departments Includes teams of Managing Directors

Key functions

- Initial project evaluation
- Investment analysis of the project
- Corporate compliance
- Deal structuring
- Participation in project company management (inclusion in the BoD, etc.)



RUSNANO: Support for co-investors

Financial support

Corporate:

RUSNANO's minority stake in all projects

Credit:

Long-term and comparatively cheap money. Guarantee for loans



Non-financial support

Infrastructural:

Technical and investment expertise, certification, foresight and road maps

Managerial:

Assistance in marketing, investment spending supervision in the interests of all shareholders

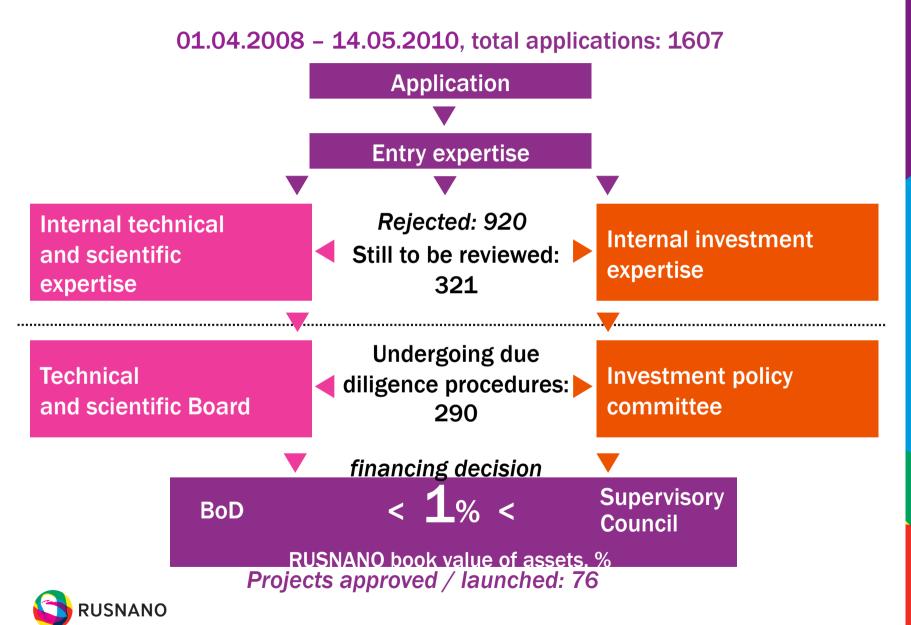
Administrative:

Shielding from the red tape and corruption

Basic condition - location in Russia

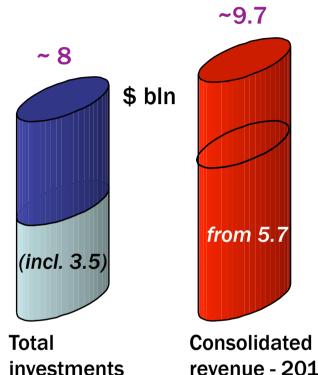


RUSNANO's Project Selection Mechanism





Investment Projects Today



- Approved by the Supervisory Council: 76 projects in 27 Russian regions
- Total investment volume: ~ \$8 billion (incl. RUSNANO's share: ~ \$3.5 billion)
- Consolidated revenue 2015: from \$5.7 billion (conservative scenario)

revenue - 2015
(conservative/optimistic scenario)

In Q3 2009, RUSNANO achieved the planned "project capacity" – a minimum of 15 projects per quarter. It makes our strategic task possible:

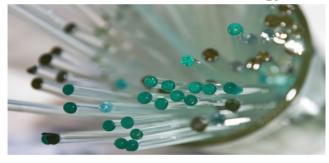
to ensure production volume of Russian nanoindustry by 2015 –
~ \$30 billion per 1 year

Projects' clusters

Solar energy and energy conservation



Medicine and Biotechnology



Optoelectronics and nanoelectronics





Nanostructured materials



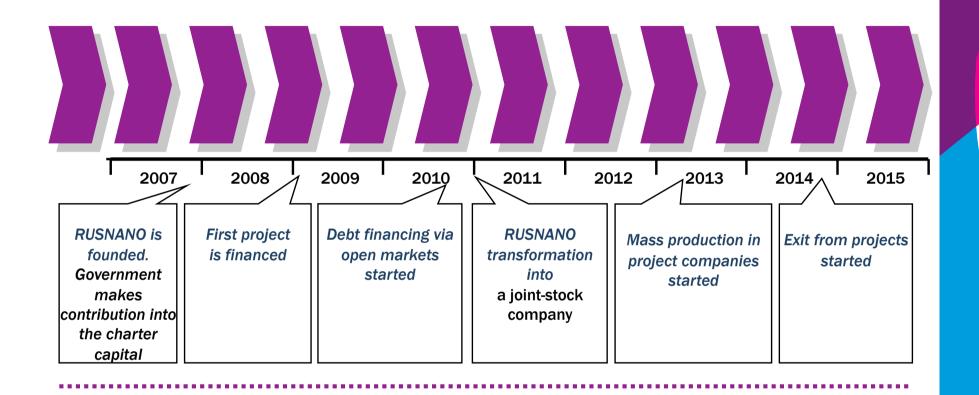
Mechanical engineering and metalwork



Infrastructure and Education



RUSNANO plans: timeline

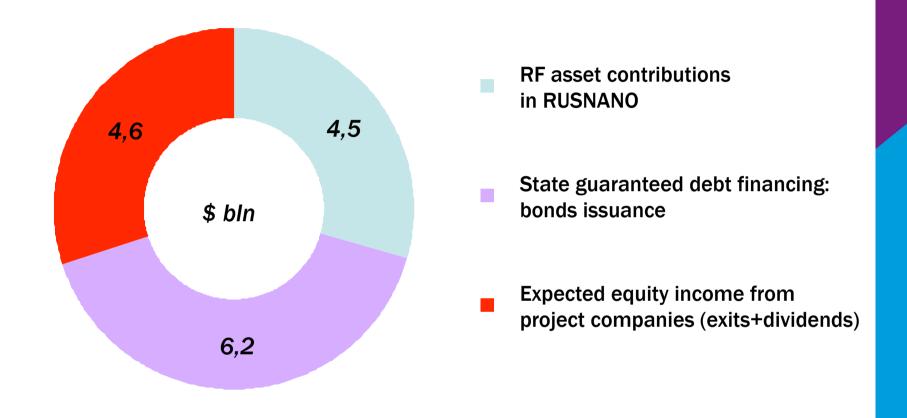


Additional major challenge: IPO after RUSNANO transformation into a joint-stock company



Long-term financing program

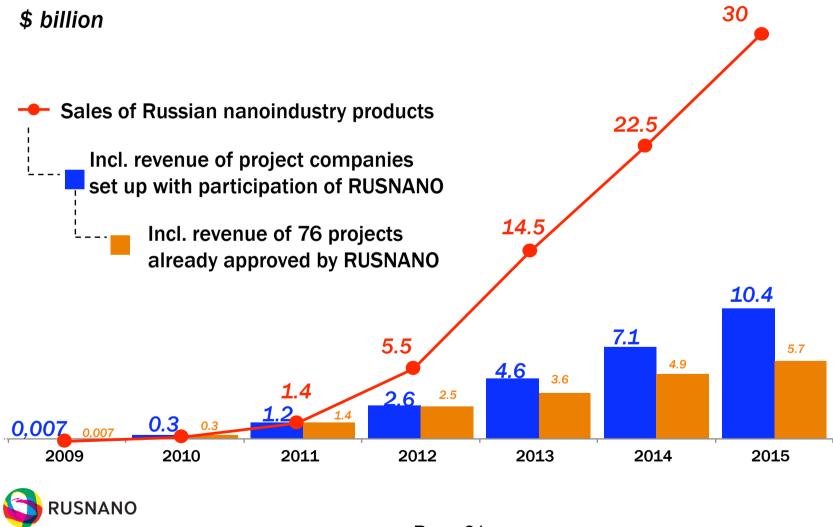
RF Government Decree No. 1454-r of 05 October 2009



Total in 2008-2015: up to \$15.3 bln



Dynamics of the Russian Nanoindustry Market:Target



What we can do together

RUSNANO offers

- ✓ Co-investment
- ✓ Support in companies entry into the Russian market
- ✓ Access to RUSNANO's scientific and technical expertise
- ✓ Joint creation of venture funds



Funds could

- ✓ Consider opportunities for portfolio companies expansion into Russia.
- ✓ Encourage portfolio companies to apply for RUSNANO financing
- ✓ Act as co-investors in RUSNANO projects
- ✓ Encourage portfolio companies to cooperate with RUSNANO projects to achieve synergies:
 - in accessing global product and finance markets
 - in exits from projects (IPO or selling to a strategic investor)

