



Dear Sirs,

The last two years have been hard for the economy of the country. The dramatic devaluation of the national currency, frequent reshuffles in the Federal Government as well as a hot election campaign slowed down the progress of reforms. Fighting the hardships together with the whole country, Rostelecom managed to maintain the image of a reliable and advancing company.

In 1999 Rostelecom's efforts were largely directed towards fulfilling its credit liabilities. A series of conscientious negotiations carried out in good faith enabled the company to reach agreements on restructuring the major part of its debt on reasonable terms, testifying to the fact that the financial institutions of the West still regard the Company as trustworthy.

Owing to a sound and streamlined policy of cutting costs and overheads alongside with efficient management, the Company succeeded in stabilizing its financial position, reporting profits at the end of the year and respecting its responsibilities to the government, partners and suppliers. The good news is that the Company shares, being among the most liquid Russian securities, went up again in 1999. This is another evidence of the fact that Rostelecom remains attractive to investors.

The efforts of Rostelecom management and employees expanded far beyond financial concerns. In 1999 a trans-Russian fiber-optic cable link between Moscow and Khabarovsk was completed. This is one of the largest projects covering the most remote regions of this country and providing direct access to the countries of Europe, Asia and CIS. It made advanced telecommunication services and information resources available nation-wide, and enhanced Rostelecom facilities for providing external telecommunication services.

The year 1999 saw further strengthening of the position of the company in the international telecommunication community. Rostelecom became a full member of the International Telecommunication Union and was the first Russian company to open a permanent representative office in Geneva.

We are entering the new millennium full of confidence and strength. We have developed strategy, set goals and elaborated ways and means towards their achievement. And we have human resources with skill and qualifications matching the tasks, as it is an open secret that success of any company should be credited to its employees. Taking this opportunity, I thank all my colleagues, of which there are over 36000 today, for competence, creative approach, co-operative spirit and commitment to our mission.

We thank our investors and partners for being co-operative and trustful. We believe that our joint efforts will contribute to the prosperity of the Company and recovery of the Russian economy.

Best wishes,

Nikolai Korolev
General Director





**We see our mission and social duty in
serving people and working for
progress.**

**Our objective is to create
a modern developed
telecommunications
infrastructure in Russia
which is essential
for revival of the national
economy, development
of business and increase
of production.**

**We honor traditions,
experience and encourage
initiative.**

**We value knowledge, professional
skills, creative approach.**

**We seek for transparency,
cooperation and understanding.**

**We serve progress for the sake
of future Russia.**

**Board of Directors
of Rostelecom**

Vasily A. Shamshin

Igor R.Akhmerov

Oleg G. Belov

Vladislav S. Vasin

Boris P.Grigoryev

Nail I. Ismailov

Lyudmila A.Kormilitsina

Nikolai M. Korolev

Roman B. Kreinin

Stanislav N. Panchenko

Vasily V. Sidorov

**Management
of Rostelecom**

Nikolai M.Korolev

Pavel I.Alpetyan

Victor G.Baklanov

Oleg G.Belov

Vladislav S.Vasin

Alexander S.Vyshlov

Yuri V.Golovin

Yuri I.Dubrovsky

Evgeni A.Kolosov

Natalia F.Kosharnaya

Roman B. Kreinin

Vasily V.Sidorov

Kirill V.Skokov

Alexander V.Shaparev

Nina P.Shemetova

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1999 Highlights

1

First phase of fiber-optic link
Moscow - Khabarovsk
was put into operation

April

Digital Microwave Link
Tyumen - Surgut was
put into operation

April

Fiber-optic links Russia - Ukraine
and Russia - Belarus
were put in service

April

Rostelecom and MMT
Meetings of Shareholders
approved a decision to merge
the two companies

June

Rostelecom joined the International
Telecommunication Union

August

Rostelecom took part in the
World Expo Telecom-99 in Geneva

October

Rostelecom inaugurated its
permanent representative
office in Switzerland

October

Construction of fiber-optic link
Moscow - Khabarovsk
was completed and the line
put into service

December

2

Business and Financial Activity of the Company in 1999

Entering 1999

Rostelecom defined the following tasks as priorities:

1. To overcome the consequences of the economic crisis and restore the profitability of the Company.
2. To implement the investment program of the Company in system and network projects ensuring further development of the Russian telecommunications network.
3. To fulfill obligations under previous credit agreements.

We have all the grounds to state that these tasks have been mainly fulfilled.

In 1999 the gross income of Rostelecom amounted to Rbl 14 473 713 000 or by 62% higher than that of 1998. Last year the Company, within the framework of the anti-crisis program, continued to exercise tough control over operating costs, due to the necessity to accumulate funds to meet the obligations under credit agreements. Costs rose by 36% in 1999, that is below the income and inflation growth rates, and reached Rbl 8 365 753 000. Based on the results of Rostelecom operations last year it can be stated that the Company partially overcame the consequences of 1998 financial crisis and restored profitability. Net profit before tax amounted in the reported year to Rbl 3 356 481 000, profit tax was paid in the amount of Rbl 510 162 000. Rostelecom fully and on-time made payments in respect of its tax obligations and Rbl 1 268 000 000 were paid to the Russian budget as taxes and other charges. Additionally, over Rbl 426 000 000 were contributed to the state out-of-budget funds (like social security and medical insurance, employment, etc.).



Business and Financial Activity of the Company in 1999

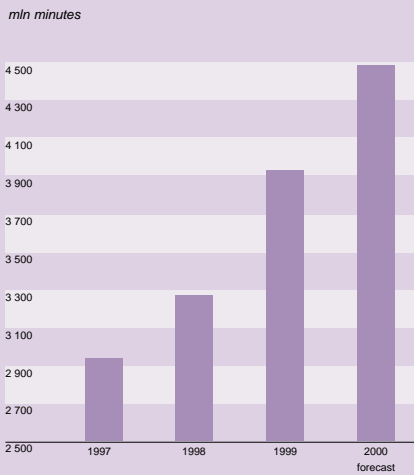
**Basic
financial
indices
of Rostelecom
in 1999**

(according to the Russian Accounting Standards)

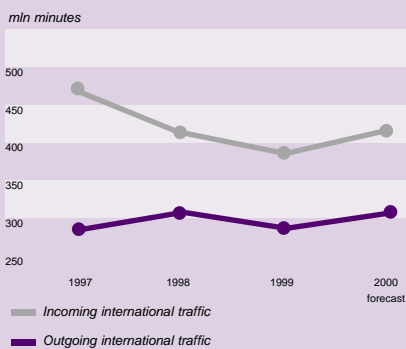
	Rbl. thousand	1998	1999
Revenue		8 933 472	14 473 713
Operating costs		6 161 160	8 365 753
Operating profit		2 772 312	6 107 960
EBITDA		5 230 312	9 351 255
Net profit before tax		-1 692 034	3 356 481
Operating profit margin		31,03%	42,20%
EBITDA margin		58,55%	64,61%
Net profit margin		-19,92%	19,58%
Return on Assets		-7,47%	7,75%
Return on Equity		-11,60%	18,05%
Current Ratio		1,02	2,16
Absolute Liquidity Ratio (cash to current liabilities)		0,16	0,38
Autonomous Ratio (equity to assets)		0,47	0,42
EV/EBITDA		4,17	7,09



Domestic long-distance traffic of Rostelecom to Russian cities 1997-2000



International traffic of Rostelecom (foreign countries except CIS and Baltic countries) 1997-2000



Services Rendered

Last year high growth rates of traditional (telephony) and new services (like data transmission) were generally maintained, with the exception of international voice services.

Development of the trunk network and unsatisfied demand for services caused a 20% increase in the domestic long-distance telephone traffic in 1999 as compared with 1998.

The financial crisis resulted in a slump of business activity and forced many multinational companies to withdraw from the Russian market. In order to partially compensate for the dramatic drop of income in real terms, due to fourfold Rouble devaluation, the Company had to raise tariffs for international telecommunications services. The consequence of this was the reduction in the volumes of international outgoing and incoming traffic of Rostelecom. Outgoing traffic to foreign countries amounted to 292.8 mln minutes, or 3% less than in 1998. Incoming international telephone traffic amounted to 388.2 mln minutes (a decrease of 9% as compared to the previous year).

In 2000 Rostelecom intends to return to 1998 volumes of international traffic.



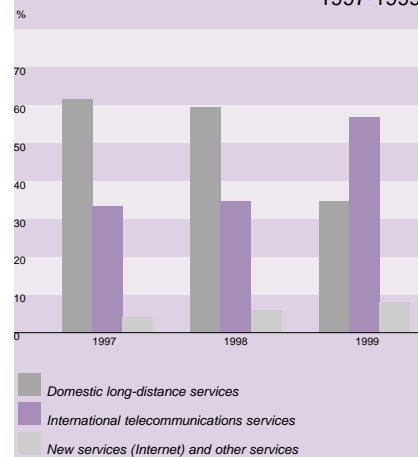
Tariff Policy

In 1999 Rostelecom continued indexation of tariffs for services rendered. The Company has managed to partially index tariffs for international telecommunications services, at the same time relations with CIS countries were transferred to the international principles. These steps resulted in a change of the Company's revenue structure.

Revenues from services, rendered inside Russia with tariffs regulated by the state, account for over one third of the Company's income, while interconnection rates for settlements with regional operators remained unchanged since 1996. Rostelecom's share of the income of regional operators within the framework of settlements for long-distance telecommunications services in 1999 was merely 9.9%, while in 1998 it was 13.2%.

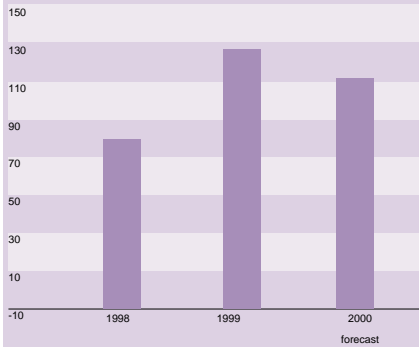
In 1999 Rostelecom managed to solve to a large extent the issue of fulfillment by regional operators-members of Svyazinvest, their current obligations of payments for services rendered. However, the overdue payments of entities and organizations funded from the federal budget, reached some Rbl 700 mln at the end of 1999 – an increase of approximately Rbl 100 mln as compared to 1998. Receiving income in full from payments by regional operators is envisaged in the Company's business-plan for the year 2000 and recognized as a significant source of financing the investment program.

Rostelecom's
income structure
1997-1999:





Repayment of principal debt under credits to Rostelecom and RTK-Leasing 1998-2000 (in dollar equivalent, million US dollars)



Meeting Obligations under Credit Agreements

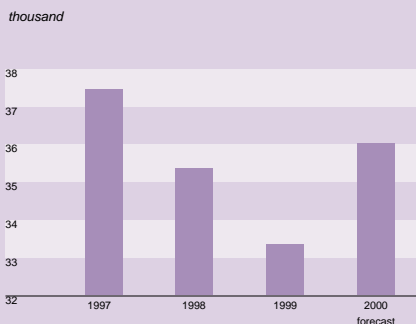
Despite the financial difficulties related to the continuing crisis in Russia, the Company meets its obligations to creditors according to the agreed payment schedules. In 1999 the Company allocated USD119.6 mln for repayment of principal and interest payments under its credit agreements. The consolidated debt of Rostelecom and RTK-Leasing under long-term credits agreements amounted to USD581 mln as at the end of last year. In 2000 Rostelecom plans to pay about USD82 mln to cover its debt and interest payments.

Since 1998 Rostelecom has been negotiating its debt rescheduling. The first stage of debt restructuring was completed in late 1998. Rostelecom managed to successfully reschedule a part of its debt on credits and loans on terms and conditions acceptable to the Company. In 1999 negotiations with a group of creditors to reschedule the Merrill Lynch USD100 mln credit facility were conducted. In March 2000 the credit restructuring agreement entered into force on favorable conditions for Rostelecom .

Employees

Network upgrade and modernization made it possible for the Company to continue cutting average numbers of employees payroll from 35 300 in 1998 down to 33 100 employees in 1999, i.e. 6% cut. The optimization of employment will be continued in 2000, though Rostelecom's merger with MMT will result in staff increase up to 36 000 employees. Average salary in 1999 was raised by 48.2% and reached Rbl 3000 per month. In 2000 the Company plans to increase average monthly salary to Rbl 3 600, i.e. by 20% as compared with 1999.

Rostelecom staff 1997-2000





Investments and Company Development in 1999

Investments

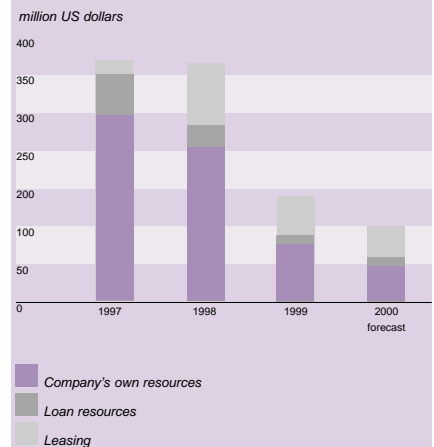
The financial crisis of 1998 caused a slow-down of the trunk network development in Russia. In order to meet its obligations with respect to repayment of its borrowings, the Company had to cut its capital expenditures pursuant to its anti-crisis program for 1999-2000. Capital expenditures of Rostelecom in 1999 amounted to Rbl 2 332 mln. In addition, equipment worth

Rbl 2 173 mln was acquired under the leasing scheme. This amount in dollar terms proved to be less, as compared with that figure for 1998. In its investment activity the Company relies mostly on its own investment resources, seeks to meet current obligations on credits and does not consider it possible to increase already existing indebtedness.

Upon completion of the first stage of the transport trunk network deployment in Russia, Rostelecom plans to revise its investment strategy. Priority will be given to those projects which ensure fast return of investment. The Company develops new services where tariffs are not regulated by the state. Deployment of Russian Internet access network and creation of a multi-service ATM-based network are just a couple of examples

3

Rostelecom investments
1997-2000





Development of the Transport Network of Rostelecom

The year of 1999 became a landmark in the history of Company development. The first stage of Rostelecom's long-distance transit digital network based on automated digital switching nodes which will provide access to the digital network for most of PSTN operators was completed.

In 1999 9300 km of new digital transmission lines with total capacity of 193.1 mln channel x km were put into operation. By the end of 1999 the total length of the lines reached 192 800 km including 32 500 km of digital lines which makes 16.7% of the total length.

Major Rostelecom investment projects completed in 1999:

| In December 1999 the final section of the fiber-optic cable system Moscow - Khabarovsk was put into operation. The largest project on the digital transport telecommunications backbone of Russia was completed, which made it possible to close the global digital ring of the world transport telecommunications network and provide 21 Russian regions with modern long-distance and international telecommunications.

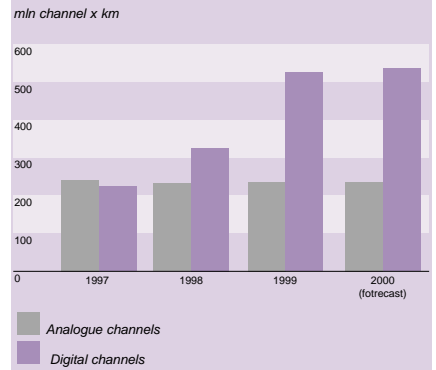
| The international Fiber-Optic Cable Systems (FOCSs) Russia - Ukraine and Russia - Belarus were put into operation which ensured transmission of interna-



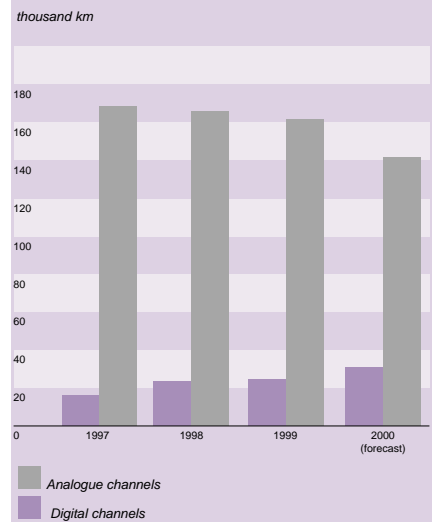
tional traffic through International Switching Centres (ISCs) of Rostelecom to the International Switching Centers of Ukraine and Belarus. It allowed to start transition to international principles of interaction between Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, as well as to ensure the access of Automated Telephone Exchanges of Kaluga, Bryansk, Oryol, Kursk, Belgorod, Smolensk and communication nodes of 16 regional centers to the digital network.

In 1999 the Company continued the development and increase of the capacity of the transport trunk lines. The FOCSs Novorozhdestvenskaya - Stavropol - Makhachkala in the North-Caucasus Region of the RF with extensions to Mineralnye Vody, Kislovodsk; FOCS Apastovo - M. Purga with extensions to Yoshkar-Ola, Naberezhnye Chelny, Izhevsk; digital microwave lines Tyumen - Surgut and Samara - Orenburg were put into operation. The transmission capacity of the largest trunk line in the North-West of the RF - FOCS Moscow -St. Petersburg - was increased due to the activation of the second STM-16 system.

Total length of Rostelecom transmission channels 1997-2000



Total length of Rostelecom transmission lines



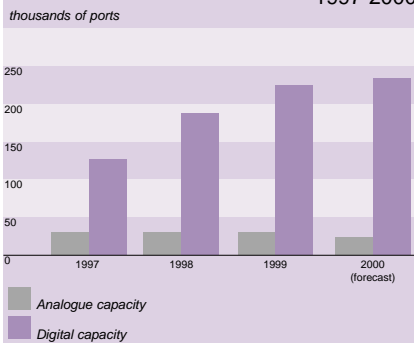
Rostelecom is pursuing a consistent policy of taking obsolete analogue transmission systems out of operation. In accordance with the program of disconnecting the analogue cable and microwave transmission lines, about 4000 km of the said lines were taken out of operation in 1999. The work will continue depending on completion of the international transit digital network and transition to the international principles of interaction with the CIS carriers.

Long-distance and International Network

In 1999 the digitization of the long-distance telecommunications network went on. By the end of the year 80% of Automated Trunk Telephone Exchanges had an access to the long-distance digital transit network. The share of the digital channels, activated at PSTN of Russia amounted to 60%, of which 40 % use Signaling System No 7. At present 114 domestic long-distance and 18 international routes use this signaling system, which allows to implement ISDN and IN services on the network.

In 1999 International Switching Centers were put into operation in Moscow and Novosibirsk with total capacity of 29 200 channels, as well as two centers of processing transit signaling load. Due to increase of activation of the installed capacity of International Switching Center/ International Telephone Exchanges by 37%, optimization of the international telecommunications network, transfer of relations with the majority of CIS countries to the international principles of interaction, the efficiency of utilization of existing international telecommunications facilities

Switching capacity of Rostelecom 1997-2000





increased.

The international calls on almost all routes are established via digital circuits. Analogue circuits are used only with CIS countries for restoration purposes and to carry overflow traffic.

Satellite Communications

Being the Russian largest long-distance and international carrier Rostelecom in its operating activity uses extensively satellite communications means and facilities, both its own and leased from other Russian and foreign operators. Extensive use of satellite communications allows the Company to ensure accelerated expansion of the digital transport network of Russia. In 1999 Rostelecom continued the development of the satellite communications component of its transport network.

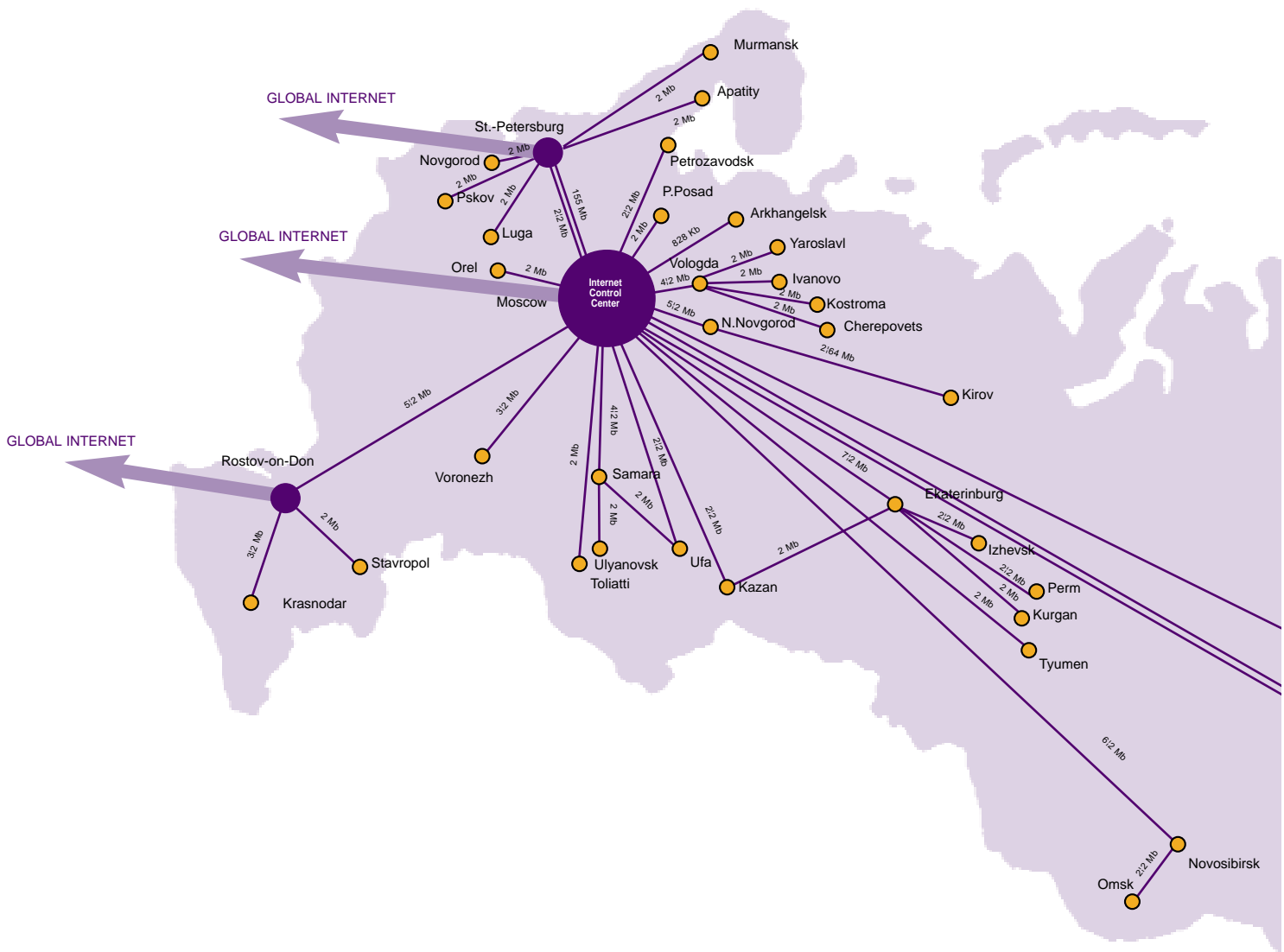
In 1999 Rostelecom completed deployment of 8 Earth Stations of the satellite communications network in the North-Eastern region from Tiksi up to Amderma replacing an outdated troposphere microwave system. This allows to offer modern digital telecommunications services along the whole Northern Sea way up to Anadyr.

Creation of Rostelecom satellite communications system is also based on telecommunications satellite LMI-1 which was successfully launched on September 27, 1999, by a Russian rocket Proton from space center Baykonur and put in the geostationary orbit at 75°East.

The first phase of the satellite system includes 12 Earth Stations to be deployed in Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation (the Eastern pro-

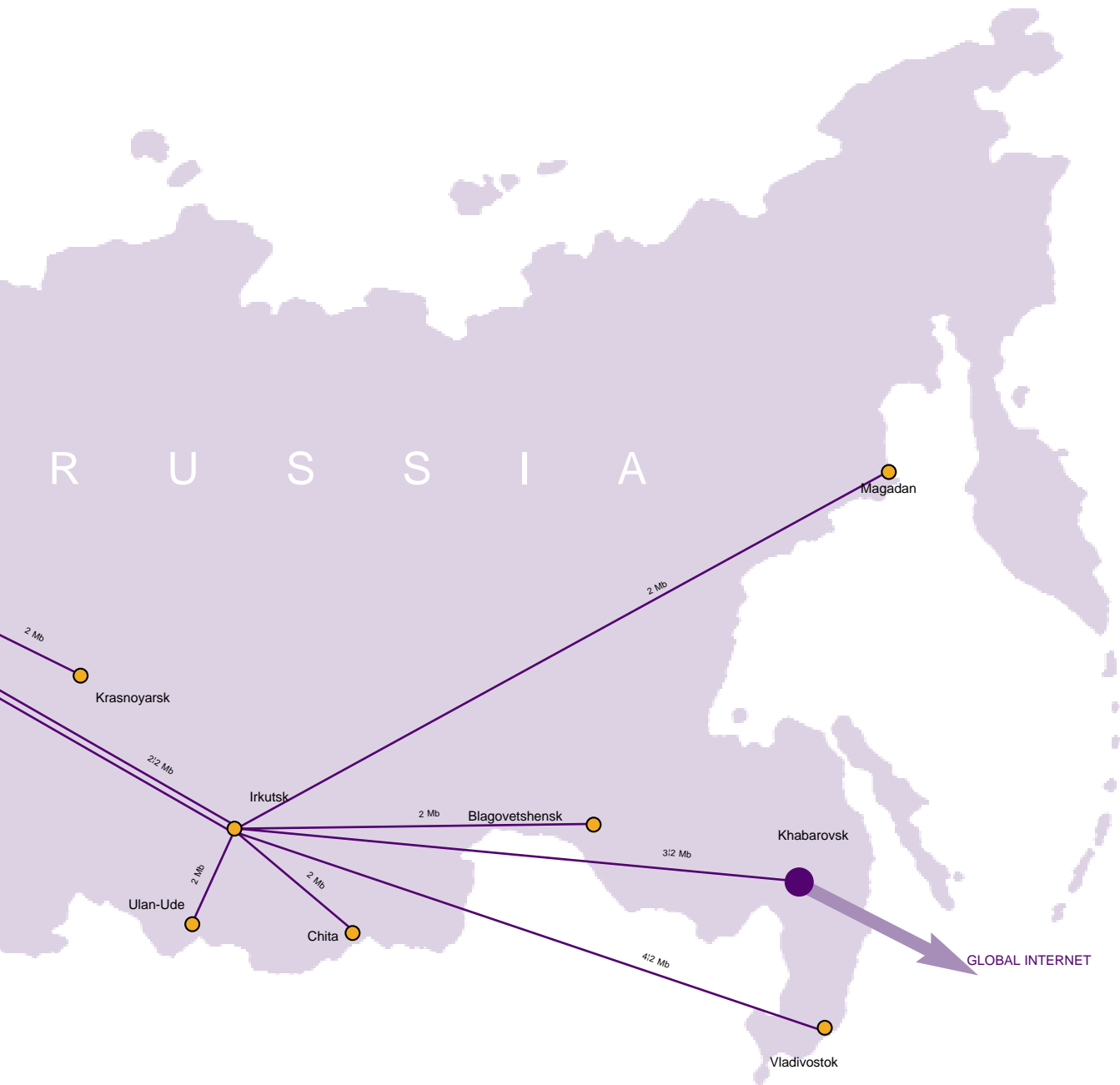


Internet Network





of Rostelecom





ject). In 1999 the construction of the earth stations of the first phase was underway. The second phase comprising 6 earth stations covering mostly Central and Western parts of Russia will be implemented in the second half of 2000. Having at its disposal a united system of satellite communications the Company will be able to provide its customers with high-quality traditional and advanced telecommunications services (Internet, multimedia, videoconference calls, etc.) across the territory of various countries in the Eastern Hemisphere. In 1999 Rostelecom also embarked on implementation of high rate asymmetric Internet access using satellite communications based on LMI-1.

Development of Internet

The creation of the trunk network for access to the global Internet is one of the most prominent projects of 1999, the main idea of which is to roll out Internet services to the regions. The market to provide Internet service of Rostelecom encompasses the eight largest regions of Russia: North-West, Central, North-Caucasus, Povolzhye, the Urals, West-Siberia, East-Siberia, Far North. Even now the Internet network of Rostelecom possesses 47 access nodes in 44 cities of Russia. The largest nodes are located in Moscow, St.Petersburg, Ekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk, Rostov-on-Don, Samara.

1999 was marked by intensive build up of the international capacity for the access to the global Internet. The total transmission capacity at present reached 126 Mbps, and in 2000 it is planned to expand international capacity for Internet access up to 250 Mbps. The international con-



nectivity is provided via diverse routes over cable systems of international carriers Cable & Wireless, Teleglobe, Telia. To provide the high-quality services to the customers of Rostelecom Internet network, the capacity of the digital bearers on the national section was expanded as well. The total capacity of the digital bearers reached 150 Mbps by the end of 1999. The transmission capacity of the national telecommunications channels on the main routes amounts to 6 - 12 Mbps. The capacity on the most congested routes in the territory of Russia is planned to be expanded up to 155 Mbps using ATM technology.

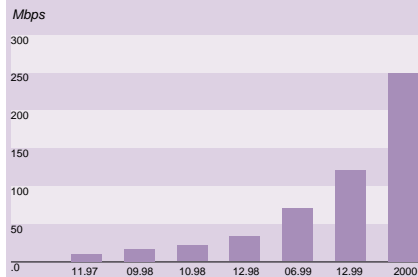
The tariff policy of Rostelecom in this area is aimed at the reduction of Internet service price and focused on attracting new customers for cooperation. The latest regular reduction of the tariffs for Internet services took place on January 1, 2000. The volume of sale of Rostelecom Internet services increased 4 times as compared to 1998. In 2000 a three-fold increase of the volume of sale of data transmission services and telematic services is planned, thus the revenues generated by these services will amount to about 3% of the total revenues from services rendered by the Company.

Y2K Problem

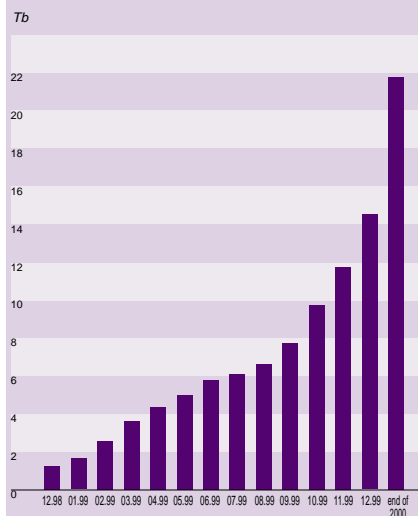
The year 1999 can be called the year of solution to Y2K problem. Preliminary measures to resolve the problem were taken in 1998 and were continued in 1999:

- l Y2K problem critical facilities and devices were identified, upgraded, replaced or improved;

Growth of international capacity of Rostelecom Internet network



Internet traffic growth rates of Rostelecom 1999 and forecast for 2000





| backup routes were provided;
| contingency plans were developed in order to clear unforeseen faults and malfunctions, etc.

Y2K problem made Rostelecom put forth strenuous efforts to resolve it. However the implementation of the program of the transport network modernization and the range of measures developed to eliminate faults and failures on Rostelecom network made it possible for the Company to cope successfully with the problem.

The measures undertaken allowed the Company to prevent any failure and the full range of services was provided to all customers on the night of the New Year.



Priorities in Development and Rostelecom's Goals in 2000

4

| Further development of a single digital transport telecommunications medium to ensure transmission of information flow of regional carriers.

Northern Caucasus. Completion of the construction of a Fiber-Optic Cable System Rostov - Stavropol - Budyonovsk - Makhachkala with spurs to all Long-distance Exchanges in the Northern Caucasus subjects of the Russian Federation

Volga Region. Fiber-Optic Cable System Samara - Saratov - Volgograd.

The Urals. Fiber-Optic Cable System Perm - Izhevsk.

| Deployment of the first phase of a powerful Satellite Communications Network based on LMI-1 satellite capacity.

| Increasing the share of digital domestic long distance traffic up to 70%.

| Completion of transition to international principles of interaction on the relations with all the CIS countries.

| Expansion of Rostelecom Internet network up to 80 POPs

| Increase of Rostelecom international Internet capacity up to 250 Mbps

5

Securities

The Company's Stock

During the year under review the Company dedicated a lot of efforts to improve liquidity of its shares. Rostelecom continued to support listing of its shares at the Russian Trading System, Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange, as well as the Company's ADR Level II on the New York Stock Exchange. Despite the generally sluggish market Rostelecom's shares remain attractive for investors and highly liquid both on the Russian and International stock markets.

Listing of Rostelecom's ADR options on the Pacific Exchange and Chicago Board of Options Exchange in the USA on August 17, 1999, became a remarkable event significantly affecting liquidity of Rostelecom shares and testifying again the attractiveness of the Company for investors.

Rostelecom continued to take steps aimed at improving liquidity of the Company's shares:

- | opening of Rostelecom representative office at the ITU, the first Russian company to be represented;
- | participation in international and national fairs and exhibitions;
- | distribution among shareholders of financial statements and other information about the Company;
- | regular meetings with investors and analysts;
- | presentations to highlight significant events in the Company;
- | publication of the Annual Report, furnishing information on operating results

Average price of Rostelecom ordinary shares and RTS stock index 1999





Securities

and development prospects of the Company.

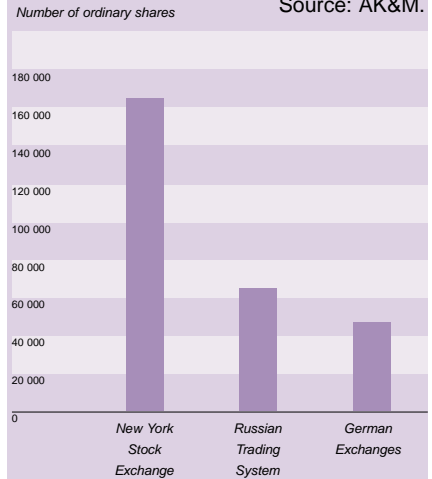
The steps taken allowed the trading volumes of transactions involving Rostelecom's shares to be maintained at a high level.

As during the previous years, the performance of the price of Rostelecom's ordinary shares closely correlated with RTS stock index performance, proving the stability of the Company's shares on the stock market. On average, the price of both ordinary and preferred shares of Rostelecom more than doubled over the year. The performance of ADR prices was likewise.

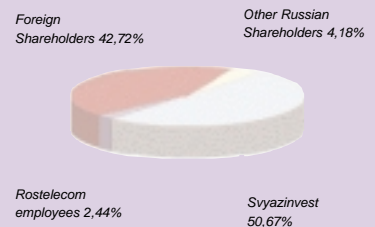
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

During the reported year equity concentration in the hands of legal entities continued. At the same time the number of these legal entities decreased. It should be noted that the share of foreign owners (or holders) of both ordinary and preferred stock increased noticeably over the year, which is further evidence of the considerable attractiveness of the Company for foreign capital.

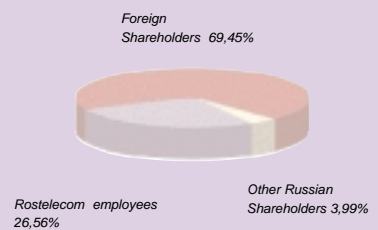
Trading volume on New York Stock Exchange, German Stock Exchanges and on RTS in 1999. Source: AK&M.



Ordinary Shares



Preferred Shares



6

International Cooperation

In order to expand its participation in international organizations in August 1999 Rostelecom joined the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) as a full member. In December 1998 the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Telecommunications and Informatization supported Rostelecom's initiative to open a representative office in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to improve efficiency of cooperation of Russian telecommunications companies and organizations with foreign partners.

Rostelecom's representative office started its operations on August 2, 1999. Inauguration was held on October 11, 1999 during World Fair and Forum - "Telecom-99" conducted by the International Telecommunication Union.

Rostelecom's activities in Geneva shall ensure:

- | representing and advocating the Company's interests abroad;
- | establishment and development of trade, scientific and technical relations abroad;
- | participation of Rostelecom and Telecommunications Administration of the Russian Federation in the activities of the International Telecommunication Union and other international bodies;



The Geography of Rostelecom

7

The key role in the operational functions of the Company belongs to the Main Trunk Lines Control Center (GCU MS) and to the Regional Centers of Long-distance Telecommunications and

TV Broadcasting (TCMS).

There are 18 such affiliates of Rostelecom.

The first TCMSs were set up as early as the 50s and since then they altogether, under various names, have been very active in establishing, development and operation of domestic long-distance and international telecommunications network of Russia.

Today each of them is an integral part of Rostelecom.

By presentation of

TCMS-13, Vologda

TCMS-14, Ekaterinburg,

TCMS-16, Saratov,

TCMS-17, Krasnoyarsk

TCMS-21, Moscow Region,

TCMS-26, Tyumen

we complete the survey of Rostelecom's subsidiaries.

Rostelecom, a public long-distance and international telecommunications operator, provides services on PSTN across the whole of Russia through its affiliates.

TCMS-13



STAROVEROV
Anatoliy Dmitrievich

Vologda

Director of the affiliate

Staroverov Anatoliy Dmitrievich

Date of foundation

1961

Regions

Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Kostroma,
Ivanovo

Service area

Over 800 000 sq. km.

Population in the service area

Over 5 mln.

Number of employees

1240

Main lines in the service area of the affiliate

FOCS Arkhangelsk - Malye Kareli

FOCS Vladimir - Vologda - Gryazovets

Length of the trunk lines in the service area of the affiliate

8 172 km.



TCMS-14

Ekaterinburg

Director of the affiliate

Vidrya Nikolay Ivanovich

Date of foundation

1962

Regions

Sverdlovsk, Kurgan, Perm;

Republics: Tatarstan, Udmurtiya

Service area

Over 500 000 sq. km.

Population of the service area

Over 17.5 mln.

Number of employees

1570

Main lines in the service area of the affiliate

FOCS Apastovo - Malaya Purga

FOCS Ekaterinburg - Novosibirsk

DMWL Perm - Ekaterinburg

Length of the trunk lines in the service area of the affiliate

9 650 km

VIDRYA
Nikolai Ivanovich

TCMS-16



YAREMCHUK
Aleksey Philimonovich

Saratov

Director of the affiliate

Yaremchuk Aleksey Philimonovich

Date of foundation

1965

Regions

Ryazan, Penza, Saratov, Volgograd,

Tambov, Ulyanovsk, Astrakhan;

Stavropolsky krai;

Republics: Kalmykiya, Mordoviya

Service area

Over 365 000 sq. km.

Population of the service area

Over 10 mln.

Number of employees

1570

Main lines in the service area of the affiliate

FOCS Moscow - Khabarovsk

DMWL Moscow - Khabarovsk

Length of the trunk lines in the service area of the affiliate

8220 km.





TCMS-17

Krasnoyarsk

Director of the affiliate

Tistchenko Mikhail Petrovich

Date of foundation

1966

Regions

Republics: Komi, Tuva, Khakassia,
Krasnoyarskiy krai, Tyumen

Service area

Over 4 000 000 sq. km.

Population of the service area

Over 5 mln.

Number of employees

1290

Main lines in the service area of the affiliate

FOCS Novosibirsk - Khabarovsk

DMWL Moscow - Khabarovsk

Length of the trunk lines in the service area of the affiliate

10100 km.



TISTCHENKO
Mikhail Petrovich



TCMS-21



KOLOKOLKIN
Sergei Mikhailovich

Moscow Region

Director of the affiliate
Kolokolkin Sergei Mikhailovich

Date of foundation
1964

Regions
Moscow region, Tula, Smolensk, Tver,
Kaluga, Yaroslavl, Vladimir, Ryazan

Service area
Over 340 000 sq. km.

Population of the service area
Over 16 mln.

Number of employees
3860





TCMS-26

City of Tyumen

Director of the affiliate

Sokolov Vladimir Ivanovich

Date of foundation

1985

Regions

Tyumen, Yamalo-Nenetskiy, Khanti-Mansiyskiy autonomous regions

Service area

Over 1500 000 sq. km

Population of the service area

Over 3 mln.

Number of employees

950.

Main lines in the service area of the affiliate

FOCS Ekaterinburg - Novosibirsk

DMWL Moscow - Khabarovsk.

DMWL Tyumen - Surgut

Length of the trunk lines in the service area of the affiliate

5700 km.



SOKOLOV
Vladimir Ivanovich





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Financial Statements as of December 31, 1999