

Risk management and internal controls

Risk management framework

The Company continuously manages risks that affect its strategic and operational goals. These efforts include identification and assessment of external and internal risks in terms of their impact on key financial and non-financial metrics, along with the development and implementation of response and minimisation measures.

The Company has developed and adopted all relevant risk management documents, including:

- Corporate Risk Management Policy,
- Corporate Risk Management Framework Regulations,
- Risk Management Regulations,
- Investment Project Risk Management Regulations,
- risk management regulations for specific processes (management of tax, health and safety and market risks).

Risk management embraces all business areas and governance levels:

- strategic risks are managed by the Board of Directors and the Company's senior management;
- key operational risks are managed by the Company's senior management;
- other material operational risks are managed by heads of business units and subunits.

The Corporate Risk Management Policy sets out the following key risk management objectives:

- increase the likelihood of achieving the Company's goals;
- improve the resource allocation efficiency; and
- boost the Company's investment case and shareholder value.

The risk management framework relies on the principles and requirements of Russian and international laws, and professional standards, including the Corporate Governance Code recommended by the Bank of Russia, ISO 31000 (Risk Management) and COSO ERM (Enterprise Risk Management – Integrated Framework).

To manage catastrophic production risks, the Company develops and approves business continuity plans that in case of emergency set out:

- interaction procedure for business units;
- operations support or resumption plan;
- rehabilitation or reconstruction plan for affected assets.

The corporate risk management framework (CRMF) implementation and improvement initiatives are spearheaded by the Company's Vice President and Head of Internal Controls and Risk Management and its Risk Management Service.

In 2018, key initiatives aimed at improving the CRMF will include:

- continued integration of risk management practices into strategic, budget and investment planning, setting KPIs for the management and assessing their achievement;
- deployment of risk management automation tools;
- improvement of technical and production risk management, broadening of the analysis perimeter, evaluation of technical and production risk impact on human health and safety, and environment;
- introduction of quantitative assessment methods and modelling to analyse technical and production risks and risks associated with investment projects.

Insurance

Insurance is one of the most important tools for managing risks and finances and protecting the assets of the Company and its shareholders against any unforeseen losses related to our operations, including due to external hazards.

Nornickel has centralised its insurance function to consistently implement uniform policies and standards supporting a comprehensive approach to managing insurance policies and fully covering every risk at all times. The Company annually approves a comprehensive insurance programme that defines key parameters by insurance type and key project.

As part of our risk mitigation initiatives, we have implemented a corporate insurance programme that covers assets, equipment failures and business interruptions across the Group. Our corporate insurance policies are issued by major Russian insurers in cooperation with an international broker. This helps the Company make sure that its risks are underwritten by highly reputable international re-insurers.

The same principles of centralisation apply to our freight, construction and installation, aircraft and ship insurance arrangements. The Group, as well as its directors and officers, carry business and third-party liability insurance.

To optimise terms of coverage and better manage covered risks, we follow the best mining industry practices.

Key risks, risk factors and mitigants

Risk type	Mitigants
<p>WORKPLACE INJURY RISK</p> <p>Failure to comply with the Group’s health and safety rules may result in threats to the employee’s health and life, temporary suspension of operations, and property damage.</p> <p>Key risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsatisfactory organisation and control of work safety 	<p>Pursuant to the Occupational Health and Safety Policy approved by the Company’s Board of Directors, the Company undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure continued control over compliance with the health and safety requirements; • improve the working conditions for employees of the Company and its contractors deployed at the Company’s production facilities, including by implementing new technologies and labour saving solutions, and enhancing industrial safety at production facilities; • provide staff with certified state-of-the-art personal protective equipment; • carry out preventive and therapeutic interventions to reduce the potential impact of hazardous and dangerous production factors; • regularly train and instruct employees and assess their health and safety performance, and conduct corporate workshops, including by deploying special simulator units; • enhance methodological support for health and safety functions, including through the development and implementation of corporate health and safety standards; • improve the risk assessment and management framework at the Group’s companies and production facilities as part of the Risk Control project; • analyse the competencies of line managers at the Company’s production facilities, develop health and safety training programmes and arrange relevant training sessions; • provide training for managers under the programme to determine root causes of accidents using the best international practices (“Tree of Causes and Hazards”, 5-why, etc.); • provide information about the circumstances and causes of an accident to all employees of the Company, conduct ad hoc instruction sessions. • introduce a framework to manage technical, technological, organisational and HR changes.
<p>INFORMATION SECURITY RISKS</p> <p>Potential cyber crimes may result in an unauthorised transfer, modification or destruction of information assets, disruption or lower efficiency of IT services, business, technological and production processes of the Company.</p> <p>Key risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing external threats; • unfair competition; • rapid development and automation of IT infrastructure, technological and business processes; • employee and third party wrongdoing. 	<p>To manage this risk, the Company undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop the Information Security Strategy and Programme, define roles and responsibilities in information security at a corporate level; • draft information security rules and regulations; • comply with Russian laws and regulations with respect to personal data and trade secret protection, insider information, and critical information infrastructure; • categorise information assets and assess information security risks; • raise awareness in information security; • use technical means to ensure information security of assets; • manage access to information assets and information security incidents; • ensure information security of the process control system; • monitor threats to information security and use technical protection means, including vulnerability analysis, penetration testing, cryptographic protection of communication channels, controlled access to removable media, protection from confidential data leakages, mobile device management; • set up and certify the Information Security Management System.

Risk type	Mitigants
<p>PRICE RISK</p> <p>Potential decrease in revenues due to lower prices for metals (nickel, copper, platinum, palladium, etc.) subject to the actual or potential changes in demand and supply on certain metal markets, global macroeconomic trends, and the financial community's interest in speculative/ investment transactions in the commodity markets.</p> <p>Key risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower demand; • inventory liquidation by market participants; • speculative price decrease. 	<p>To manage this risk, the Company is continuously monitoring metal price (market) forecasts. Should the risk materialise, the Company will consider cutting capital expenditures (revising the investment programme for projects that do not have a material impact on the Company's development strategy) as part of the budget process.</p>
<p>FX RISK</p> <p>USD depreciation against RUB, including due to changes in the Russian economy and the policy of the Bank of Russia, may adversely affect the Company's financial performance, as most of its revenues are denominated in USD, while most of its expenses are denominated in RUB.</p> <p>Key risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in Russia's balance of payments, higher oil exchange prices and lower imports; • improved country macroeconomics; • change in ratings; • lower volatility in financial markets of Russia and other developing countries. 	<p>To manage this risk, the Company undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain a balanced debt portfolio where USD-denominated borrowings prevail to ensure a natural hedge; • implement regulations that limit fixing of prices in foreign currencies in expenditure contracts.
<p>TECHNICAL AND PRODUCTION RISK</p> <p>Technical, production, or natural phenomena, which, once materialised, could have a negative impact on the implementation of the production programme and cause technical incidents or reimbursable damage to third parties and the environment.</p> <p>Key risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harsh weather and climatic conditions, including low temperatures, storm winds, snow load; • unscheduled stoppages of key equipment; • release of explosive gases and flooding of mines; • collapse of buildings and structures; • infrastructure breakdowns. 	<p>To manage this risk, the Company undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • properly and safely operate its assets in line with the requirements of the technical documentation, technical rules and regulations as prescribed by the local laws across the Company's footprint; • introduce ranking criteria and determine the criticality of key industrial assets; • timely replace its fixed assets to achieve production safety targets; • implement automated systems to control equipment's process flows; • improve the maintenance and repair system; • train and educate its employees both locally, on site, and centrally, through its corporate training centres; • systematically identify and assess technical and production risks. The Company has developed and is implementing a programme of organisational and technical actions aimed at reducing these risks; • develop the technical and production risk management system, including by engaging independent experts to assess the system efficiency and completeness of data; • engage, on an annual basis, independent surveyors to analyse the Company's exposure to disruptions in the production and logistics chain and assess related risks. In 2017, key technical and production risks were insured as part of the property and business interruption (downtime) insurance programme, with emphasis laid on best risk management practices in the mining and metals industry. The programme aims to protect the assets of the Company and its shareholders against any catastrophic risks. In addition, the Company insured production assets at its facilities that make up the key production chain.
<p>COMPLIANCE RISK</p> <p>The risk of legal liability and/or legal sanctions, significant financial losses, suspension of production, revocation or suspension of a licence, loss of reputation, or other adverse effects arising from the Company's non-compliance with the applicable regulations, instructions, rules, standards or codes of conduct.</p> <p>Key risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in legislation and law enforcement practices; • discrepancies in rules and regulations; • considerable powers and a high degree of discretion exercised by regulatory authorities; • potential violation of legal requirements by the Company's business units and Russian subsidiaries. 	<p>To manage this risk, the Company undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make sure that the Company complies with the applicable laws; • defend the Company's interests during surveillance inspections or in administrative offence cases; • use pre-trial and trial remedies to defend the Company's interests; • include conditions defending the Company's interests in the contracts signed by the Company; • implement anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing initiatives; • take actions to prevent unauthorised use of insider information and market manipulation; • ensure timely and reliable information disclosures as required by the applicable Russian and international laws. <p>In addition to ongoing measures, the following documents were developed and approved in 2017: the Norilsk Nickel Group's Legal Support Policy, Antitrust Compliance Policy (formalising interactions to ensure legal protection of the Norilsk Nickel Group's interests), Regulations on Interaction of MMC Norilsk Nickel's Business Units and Officers to Prevent Unlawful Use of Insider Information in Compliance with the Market Abuse Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 596/2014, amended version of MMC Norilsk Nickel's Information Policy Regulations (alignment with the applicable Russian and international information disclosure laws).</p>

Risk type	Mitigants
RISKS RELATED TO CHANGES IN LEGISLATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTICES	
<p>Adverse consequences arising from the Company's non-compliance with the applicable regulations, instructions, rules, standards or codes of conduct.</p> <p>Key risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable legal environment; • complicated geopolitical situation; • significant budget deficit (government agencies and authorities seeking to boost revenues). 	<p>To manage this risk, the Company undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuously monitor changes in legislation and law enforcement practices in all business areas; • perform legal due diligence of draft regulations and amendments; • participate in discussions of draft regulations, both publicly and as part of the expert groups; • engage its employees in relevant professional and specialist training programmes, corporate workshops, and conferences; • cooperate with government agencies to ensure that new laws and regulations take into account the Company's interests.
POWER BLACKOUTS AT PRODUCTION AND SOCIAL FACILITIES IN THE NORILSK INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (NID)	
<p>The failure of key equipment at the generating facilities of fuel and energy companies and transmission networks may result in power, heat and water shortage at key production facilities of the Company's Polar Division / Russian subsidiaries and social facilities in the NID.</p> <p>Key risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The isolation of the NID's power system from the national grid (Unified Energy System of Russia); • harsh weather and climatic conditions, including low temperatures, storm winds, snow load; • length of power, heat and gas transmission lines; • wear and tear of key production equipment and infrastructure. 	<p>To manage this risk, the Company undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operate and maintain generating and mining assets as required by the technical documentation, industry rules, regulations, and laws; • timely construct and launch transformer facilities; • timely upgrade (replace) TPP and HPP power units' equipment; • timely replace transmission towers; • timely upgrade and renovate trunk gas and condensate pipelines and gas distribution networks.
SOCIAL RISKS	
<p>Escalating tensions among the workforce due to the deterioration of social and economic conditions in the Company's regions of operation.</p> <p>Key risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headcount optimisation; • rejection of the Company's values by some employees and third parties; • limited ability to perform annual wage indexation; • dissemination of false and inaccurate information about the Company's plans and operations among the Group's employees; • lower spending on social programmes and charity. 	<p>To manage this risk, the Company undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strictly abide by the collective bargaining agreements made between the Group's companies and employees; • actively interact with regional and local authorities, and civil society institutions; • fulfil its social obligations under public-private partnership agreements; • implement the World of New Opportunities charity programme aimed at supporting and promoting regional public initiatives; • implement the Norilsk Upgrade project to introduce innovative solutions for sustainable social and economic development of the region; • implement monitoring across the Group's operations; • conduct opinion polls among Norilsk's communities to learn more about their living standards, employment, migration trends and general social sentiment, and identify major challenges; • implement social projects and programmes aimed at supporting employees and their families, as well as the Company's former employees; • coordinate, over the year, the joint efforts of various participants and promptly address any issues arising during the reconstruction of Norilsk Airport's runway, at the meetings of the task force involving the representatives of the Norilsk Administration, regional and federal authorities, Norilsk Airport and NordStar Airlines; • provide treatment at Chinese health resorts during winter (programme geography expansion) to compensate for fewer summer packages due to runway reconstruction at Norilsk Airport; • engage in dialogues with stakeholders and conduct opinion polls while preparing public CSR reports.

Internal control framework

The Company has an internal control system in place intended to promote the achievement of the Company's goals and enhance investor confidence in its business and corporate bodies. The internal control system is aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of activities, keeping reliable and accurate financial and management accounts, ensuring compliance with the requirements of applicable Russian laws and the Company's by-laws.

The Company has the Internal Control Policy in place adopted by resolution of the Board of Directors in 2016. In addition, internal control requirements, procedures, and processes are covered by the procedure for "Internal Control Processes at MMC Norilsk Nickel", as well as by business unit regulations and other internal guidelines.

All internal control processes, principles, mechanisms, means, and procedures make up a system of elements:

- control environment;
- assessment of risks to business processes;
- control procedures;
- information and communications;
- monitoring of the internal control system.

Entities that form the internal control system are structured on a number of levels, which comprise the Company's and subsidiaries' corporate bodies, business units and employees as well as dedicated control bodies:

- Internal Control and Risk Management Unit, including the Internal Control Department, Risk Management Service, and Financial Control Service,
- Internal Audit Department,
- Audit and Sustainable Development Committee,
- Audit Commission.

Internal Control Department

The Internal Control Department aims to create an efficient internal control framework that represents a combination of organisational processes, policies and guidelines, control procedures, corporate culture

principles and actions that the internal control entities perform to provide reasonable assurance that the Company will achieve its targets. The department's functions include:

- developing and boosting efficiency of the internal control framework;
- ensuring a consistent approach to the design, operation and development of the internal control framework;
- detecting and preventing any waste, misuse or misappropriation of funds or assets of the Company and its subsidiaries, wrongdoings and theft;
- ensuring accuracy of metrics and measurement standards for the control and accounting of metal bearing products;
- arranging and implementing internal controls so as to combat illegal activities, such as money laundering and terrorism financing;
- managing the Corporate Trust Service operations.

Also, the Company has set up the Financial Control Service that audits the financial and business operations of the Company and its subsidiaries to report and issue recommendations to the President and directors of the Company. The head of the Financial Control Service is appointed by a resolution adopted by the Company's Board of Directors.

Corporate Trust Service

In February 2010, the Company launched its Corporate Trust Service, which helps the Company's management to promptly respond to reports of abuses, embezzlement and other violations. Employees, shareholders and other stakeholders have an opportunity to report any actions that will or might result in financial damages or be detrimental to the business reputation of the Company. The key principles underlying the Corporate Trust Service include guaranteed confidentiality for whistleblowers, timely and unbiased consideration of all reports. In no circumstances does the Company impose sanctions (including dismissal, demotion, deprivation of a bonus) against the employee who submitted a report to the Corporate Trust Service.

To make a report, anyone is invited to call a toll-free 24/7 hotline: +7 800 700-1941, +7 800 700-1945, or e-mail to skd@nornik.ru.

Information on received and processed reports is disclosed annually by the Company as part of its CSR report.

Internal Audit Department

The Internal Audit Department is responsible for the Company's internal audit. It was established to assist the Board of Directors and executive bodies in enhancing the Company's management efficiency and improving its financial and economic operations through a systematic and consistent approach to the analysis and evaluation of risk management and internal controls as tools to provide reasonable assurance that the Company will achieve its goals.

The Internal Audit Department conducts unbiased and independent audits, assessing how effective the internal controls and the risk management system are. Based on the audits, the department prepares reports and proposals for the management on how to improve internal controls, and monitors the development of action plans to eliminate violations.

In order to ensure independence and objectivity, the Internal Audit Department functionally reports to the Board of Directors through the Audit and Sustainable Development Committee and has an administrative reporting line to the Company's President. It continuously monitors the implementation of activities developed by the management. The Board of Directors' Audit and Sustainable Development Committee regularly reviews the department's work plan, audit reports, and monitoring analytics.

In 2017, the Department conducted the following audits:

- planning and control of process equipment repairs;
- operation of motor vehicles;
- IT;

- compliance with health and safety requirements;
- technical and production risk management;
- compliance with corporate standards and policies.

Based on these audits, the management developed action plans which provide for a range of activities aimed at improving internal control procedures and mitigating risks.

In 2018, the Internal Audit Department plans to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the risk management and internal control system and its performance, and submit the results to the Audit and Sustainable Development Committee for review.

Audit Commission

The Audit Commission is a corporate body which monitors the financial and business operations of the Company. The commission audits the Company's financial and business operations on an annual basis and at any time as decided by the commission, resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors or as requested by shareholders who hold collectively at least 10% of the Company's voting shares. Following the review of financial and business results, the Audit Commission issues an opinion. Business operations were last audited in April–May 2017.

The Audit Commission works in the shareholders' interests and reports to the General Meeting of Shareholders, which elects members of the Audit Commission until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. The Audit Commission is independent from the officers of the Company's governance bodies, and its members do not hold positions in the Company's governance bodies.

In the reporting year, the Audit Commission consisted of five people as prescribed by the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated 9 June 2017.

No.	Name	Primary employment and position
1.	Vladimir Shilkov	Chief Investment Officer at CIS Investment Advisers, Deputy Project Manager of the Financial Control Service at MMC Norilsk Nickel
2.	Anna Masalova	Chief Financial Officer, Moscow–McDonalds CJSC
3.	Georgy Svanidze	Head of Financial Department, member of the Management Board at Interros Holding Company
4.	Elena Yanevitch	Chief Executive Officer, Interpromleasing
5.	Artur Arustamov	Director of Price Control and Commercial Operations Department, En+ Management

Remuneration payable to the members of the Audit Commission was approved by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 9 June 2017. Members of the Audit Commission employed by the Company are remunerated throughout the year as per their job description and employment terms.

Corruption control

The Company complies with Russian and international anti-corruption laws. In its interaction with government officials, the Company, as well as its employees and corporate bodies, comply with the applicable laws (including anti-corruption laws), thus boosting the Company's reputation and building up trust towards the Company from its shareholders, investors, business partners and other stakeholders.

As part of its effective anti-corruption combat, the Company has developed and approved the following anti-corruption regulations:

- Business Ethics Code;
- Code of Conduct and Ethics for Members of the Board of Directors;
- Anti-Corruption Policy;
- Regulation on the Product Procurement Procedure for MMC Norilsk Nickel's Enterprises;
- standard anti-corruption agreement – appendix to the employment contract;
- Regulation on Information Security;
- Regulation on the Prevention and Management of Conflicts of Interest;
- Regulation on Business Gifts;
- Procedure for Anti-Corruption Due Diligence on Internal Documents at the Head Office of MMC Norilsk Nickel;
- Regulation on the Conflict of Interest Commission;
- Information Policy.

Having joined the Anti-Corruption Charter of the Russian Business, the Company implements dedicated anti-corruption measures based on the Charter and set forth in the Company's Anti-Corruption Policy.

In January 2018, the Company confirmed compliance with the Charter and secured its position on the Charter's Register.

In November 2016, the Company joined the United Nations Global Compact, which aims to promote recognition and practical application of ten basic principles of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption by businesses worldwide.

The Company's personnel receive ongoing training on anti-corruption matters. In December 2017, all new employees at the Head Office completed online

Remuneration of the Audit Commission members in 2017

Remuneration types	thousand RUB	thousand USD
Remuneration for the membership in a control body	7,200	123
Salary	4,620	79
Bonus	11,620	199
Commissions	0	0
Benefits	0	0
Compensation	0	0
Other types of remuneration	0	0
Total	23,440	402

anti-corruption training and testing. An important element of the Company's undertakings are corruption prevention measures aimed at making employees clearly aware of the possible consequences and the "inevitability of penalty" not only for those who engage in corruption, but also for those who become aware of corruption and do not report it. Starting in 2015, all of the Company employees sign an agreement setting out their obligations in the anti-corruption area. All of the Company's employees are familiarised with the corporate Anti-Corruption Policy and related regulations. The Company ensures functioning of the Preventing and Fighting Corruption page on the corporate website containing information on anti-corruption regulations adopted, measures taken, preventive procedures introduced, legal training sessions organised and law-abidance promotion efforts taken.

Regulating the conflict of interest

One of the key anti-corruption measures is timely prevention and management of conflicts of interest. Procedures for assessing and settling conflicts of interest are set forth in the Regulation on the Prevention and Management of Conflicts of Interest at MMC Norilsk Nickel. As part of the regulation, the Company has approved the standard declaration form for reporting conflicts of interest, to be filled in by candidates applying for vacant positions or by the Company's employees whenever required.

On top of that, the Company has undertaken measures aimed at preventing potential conflict of interest involving governance bodies and key employees. From December 2016, members of the Company's governance bodies are required to annually submit information on relatives and family as per the approved form.

Alongside with these measures, the Regulation on the Prevention and Management of Conflicts of Interest at MMC Norilsk Nickel extends to all employees of the Company. It sets forth key principles that include obligation of each employee to disclose a conflict of interest, as well as non-retaliation for reporting the conflict of interest.

The Company takes measures aimed at identifying related-party transactions. All measures combined, undertaken in order to identify and prevent conflicts of interest, minimise the probability of negative consequences for the Company.

Insider information

The Company implements initiatives to prevent unauthorised use of insider information. In accordance with Federal Law No. 224-FZ of 27 July 2010 On Prevention of Unlawful Use of Inside Information and Market Manipulation and on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, as well as the Market Abuse Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 596/2014 of 16 April 2014, the Company keeps a list of insiders, reviews by-laws and corporate events, to control implementation of measures as provided for in the Russian and international legislation, which includes disclosure of insider information. The Company also undertakes other measures aimed at preventing unlawful use of insider information.

Comprehensive security framework

In 2017, MMC Norilsk Nickel's corporate security operations focused on regular updates and the implementation of a comprehensive security system, which drew heavily on the ongoing analysis of the full range of the Company's modern-day challenges and threats in a rapidly changing operating environment. The ongoing implementation of the MBO (Management by Objectives) principles in the economic, corporate, information and physical security systems has enabled the Company to promptly and adequately respond to key risks, clamp down on embezzlement, implement initiatives to counter illicit trafficking of precious metals and metal bearing materials, and efficiently prevent in-house corruption.

The methodology boasts recognition from the international forensic community and is widely used not only for the Company's purposes, but also in examinations as requested by law enforcement authorities, to combat illicit trafficking of precious and non-ferrous metals.

Office for Chemical Forensic Analysis

A powerful tool to combat embezzlement and illicit trafficking of products containing precious metals is our Office for Chemical Forensic Analysis unprecedented among metals and mining and other industrial companies.

Its experts have developed an innovative comprehensive methodology for products containing precious metals, which can reliably trace their origin to the manufacturer, production shop and even section.

In an effort to take public-private partnership in the field of security to a new level of quality, cooperation was established with government law-enforcement authorities, also in the Company's regions of operations. This approach enables a balanced planning of corporate security measures set to be an integral part of the national economic security system. MMC Norilsk Nickel pays special attention to complying with anti-terrorism requirements and enhancing security of the Company's strategic power and transportation facilities. In 2017, the close cooperation with law enforcement authorities helped the Company protect these facilities from any potential unlawful intrusion.

The Company ensures 100% safety and confidentiality of the employee and counterparty personal data, taking steps to integrate information security processes with other group-wide business processes and novel IT solutions. It is also continuously upgrading its comprehensive security system aimed at preventing external cyber interference with production processes. **This made it possible for the Company, among other things, to effectively neutralise WannaCry and Petya virus attacks.**

On top of that, Nornickel initiated the adoption of the Information Security Charter for Critical Industrial Facilities which defines corporate principles and standards of safe cyber behaviour. Measures undertaken in 2017 ensure a reliable protection of the Company's IT infrastructure.

The Company has further fostered its international activity in the field of industry-specific business security. The Security Committee of the International Platinum Group Metals Association is chaired by the Company's representative who works together with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) to prepare and implement practical recommendations in order to strengthen

public-private partnerships aimed at fighting illicit transnational trafficking of precious metals. These initiatives received the support of world’s major metal producers.

The Institute for Modern Security Challenges, the Company's subsidiary, has been developing new corporate methods to protect the Company's legitimate interests focusing on the analysis of best international practices, introduction of acknowledged standards and practices of secure development of mining companies, expert reviews and preparation of analytical materials. Their practical implementation is aimed at optimising the Company's security costs and more efficient process management.

Awards

MMC Norilsk Nickel received an outstanding award at InfoSecurity Russia 2017: Global Initiatives in Industrial IT Security



Independent audit

The Company has approved the Procedure to Select an Auditor for MMC Norilsk Nickel's RAS and IFRS Financial Statements, which requires first to establish a tender commission to produce a list of auditors who perform best in the Russian market of audit services. The auditor whose conditions are recognised to be the best following the procedure, is recommended to the Audit and Sustainable Development Committee which, in its turn, assesses the candidate for an independent auditor and provides recommendations to the Board of Directors. Under applicable laws and Clause 7.1.9 of the Company's Charter, the auditor shall be approved by an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

In June 2017, the General Meeting of Shareholders, following the recommendation of the Board of Directors, approved JSC KPMG as the Company's auditor for RAS and IFRS 2017 accounts, as well as IFRS accounts for 1H 2018.

The auditor receives a fixed fee as determined in the technical and business proposal that sets out the audit procedure for all material audited facilities and calculates the labour input and travel expenses required to conduct the audit, based on the qualifications and hourly rates of experts engaged. In 2017, the auditor's fee amounted to USD 4.2 mln, including overhead charges and VAT. The share of non-audit services rendered to the Company stood at 24% of the total fee.

The auditor receives in 2017

Type of services	mln RUB	mln USD
Audit of consolidated IFRS financial statements for 2017	104.4	1.8
Audit of RAS financial statements for 2017	17.7	0.3
Review of interim IFRS financial statements for 6M 2017	26.6	0.5
Audit-Related Services	39.2	0.7
Non-audit services	58.8	1.0
Total	246.7	4.2