

Consolidated financial statements

INDEX

221	Statement of management's responsibilities for the preparation and approval of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017
222	Independent Auditors' report
225	Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017
225	— Consolidated income statement
226	— Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
227	— Consolidated statement of financial position
229	— Consolidated statement of cash flows
231	— Consolidated statement of changes in equity
232	— Notes to the consolidated financial statements



Statement of management's responsibilities for the preparation and approval of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the auditors' responsibilities stated in the auditors' report set out on pages 222–224, is made with a view to distinguishing the respective responsibilities of management and those of the auditors in relation to the consolidated financial statements of Public Joint Stock Company "Mining and Metallurgical Company Norilsk Nickel" and its subsidiaries (the "Group").

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly in all material aspects the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2017 and consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting principles and applying them consistently;
- making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- stating whether IFRS have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the consolidated financial statements; and
- preparing the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business for the foreseeable future.

Management, within its competencies, is also responsible for:

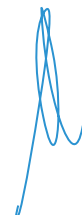
- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective system of internal controls throughout the Group;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with local legislation and accounting standards in the respective jurisdictions in which the Group operates;
- taking steps to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- detecting and preventing fraud and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 were approved by:

President
V.O. Potanin



Senior Vice President –
Chief Financial Officer
S.G. Malyshev



Moscow, Russia
6 March 2018



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders and Board of directors of PJSC "Mining and Metallurgical Company Norilsk Nickel"

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of PJSC "Mining and Metallurgical Company Norilsk Nickel" (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Russian Federation and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements in the Russian Federation and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Audited entity: PJSC "Mining and Metallurgical Company Norilsk Nickel"
Registration No. in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities 1028400000298
Dudinka, Krasnoyarsk Region, Russian Federation

Independent auditor: JSC "KPMG", a company incorporated under the Laws of the Russian Federation, a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.
Registration No. in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities 1027700125628.
Member of the Self-Regulated organization of auditors "Russian Union of auditors" (Association). The Principal Registration Number of the Entry in the Register of Auditors and Audit Organisations: No. 11603053203.

Nkomati Nickel Mine Measurement (losses from impairment of assets of Nkomati Nickel Mine)

Please refer to the Note 14 in the financial statements.

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As at 31 December 2017 the Group has a 50% interest in the joint operation Nkomati Nickel Mine (hereinafter “Nkomati”). As at 31 December 2017 the Group performed an impairment test of Nkomati property, plant and equipment and recognized an impairment loss for the excess of their carrying value over value in use. Given the value of property, plant and equipment and the significant judgment involved in preparation of discounted cash flows model of Nkomati, we consider the determination of recoverable amount to be a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included testing significant assumptions (metal prices and forecasts of exchange rate of South African rand to US dollar, as well as discount rate) and evaluating methodology used by the Group. We involved KPMG valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating the methodology used by the Group and analysis of key assumptions in terms of their reasonableness and relevance, taking into consideration current macroeconomic conditions, historic performance results and future plans. We compared: • forecast metal prices, inflation rates in South Africa and the USA with publicly available market information; • discount rate calculation to our own assessment of key components of discount rate calculation. In addition, we analyzed forecast cash flows, by comparing production volumes to reserves estimates and historical operating performance of Nkomati. We also assessed appropriateness and completeness of the disclosures in the financial statements in relation to significant assumptions used in determination of recoverable amount.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Financial Overview (MD&A), but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, and the information included in other sections of Annual report for 2017, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:

Andrey Kim
JSC "KPMG"
Moscow, Russia
6 March, 2018



Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017

Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017

US Dollars million

	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Revenue			
Metal sales	6	8,415	7,646
Other sales		731	613
Total revenue		9,146	8,259
Cost of metal sales	7	(3,968)	(3,633)
Cost of other sales		(632)	(508)
Gross profit		4,546	4,118
General and administrative expenses	8	(759)	(581)
Selling and distribution expenses	9	(75)	(111)
Impairment of non-financial assets	14	(227)	(61)
Other net operating expenses	10	(362)	(84)
Operating profit		3,123	3,281
Foreign exchange gain, net		159	491
Finance costs	11	(535)	(453)
Impairment of available-for-sale investments	15	–	(153)
Gain/(loss) from disposal of subsidiaries and assets classified as held for sale	20	20	(4)
Income from investments, net	12	77	114
Profit before tax		2,844	3,276
Income tax expense	13	(721)	(745)
Profit for the year		2,123	2,531
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent company		2,129	2,536
Non-controlling interests		(6)	(5)
		2,123	2,531
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the parent company (US Dollars per share)	21	13.5	16.1

The accompanying notes on pages 232–266 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017

US Dollars million

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Profit for the year	2,123	2,531
Other comprehensive income		
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Effect of translation of foreign operations	15	13
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net	15	13
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Effect of translation to presentation currency	277	561
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net	277	561
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	292	574
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	2,415	3,105
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of the parent company	2,417	3,106
Non-controlling interests	(2)	(1)
	2,415	3,105

The accompanying notes on pages 232–266 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2017

US Dollars million

	Notes	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	10,960	9,306
Intangible assets		148	94
Other financial assets	15	192	190
Other taxes receivable	16	1	2
Deferred tax assets	13	77	72
Other non-current assets	17	731	1,013
		12,109	10,677
Current assets			
Inventories	17	2,689	1,912
Trade and other receivables	18	327	173
Advances paid and prepaid expenses		71	66
Other financial assets	15	99	8
Income tax receivable		82	82
Other taxes receivable	16	296	277
Cash and cash equivalents	19	852	3,325
Other current assets		110	3
		4,526	5,846
TOTAL ASSETS		16,635	16,523
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			

The accompanying notes on pages 232–266 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

	Notes	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Share capital	21	6	6
Share premium		1,254	1,254
Translation reserve		(4,490)	(4,778)
Retained earnings	27	7,557	7,340
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		4,327	3,822
Non-controlling interests	22	331	74
		4,658	3,896
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	23	8,236	7,276
Provisions	25	464	441
Trade and other long-term payables		402	523
Deferred tax liabilities	13	407	355
Other long-term liabilities		116	50
		9,625	8,645
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	23	817	579
Trade and other payables	26	783	1,613
Dividends payable	27	6	1,164
Employee benefit obligations	24	377	301
Provisions	25	189	183
Derivative financial instruments		24	1
Income tax payable		9	2
Other taxes payable	16	147	139
		2,352	3,982
TOTAL LIABILITIES		11,977	12,627
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		16,635	16,523

The accompanying notes on pages 232–266 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2017

US Dollars million

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	2,844	3,276
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	645	557
Impairment of non-financial assets	227	61
Impairment of available for sale investments	–	153
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9	16
(Gain)/loss from disposal of subsidiaries and assets classified as held for sale	(20)	4
Change in provisions and allowances	41	13
Finance costs and income from investments, net	458	360
Foreign exchange gain, net	(159)	(491)
Other	58	9
	4,103	3,958
Movements in working capital:		
Inventories	(346)	(751)
Trade and other receivables	(174)	(3)
Advances paid and prepaid expenses	10	13
Other taxes receivable	(5)	(36)
Employee benefit obligations	9	44
Trade and other payables	(1,118)	835
Provisions	(48)	(45)
Other taxes payable	2	26
Cash generated from operations	2,433	4,041
Income tax paid	(670)	(530)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,763	3,511
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		

The accompanying notes on pages 232–266 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,940)	(1,667)
Purchase of other financial assets	–	(150)
Purchase of intangible assets	(62)	(47)
Purchase of other non-current assets	(88)	(31)
Loans issued	(18)	(103)
Proceeds from repayment of loans issued	48	–
Net change in deposits placed	(80)	(10)
Proceeds from sale of other financial assets	25	10
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	29	1
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries and assets classified as held for sale	99	3
Interest received	51	74
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,936)	(1,920)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	4,233	936
Repayments of loans and borrowings	(3,140)	(1,741)
Financial lease payments	(10)	(5)
Dividends paid	(2,971)	(1,232)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	(1)	–
Interest paid	(642)	(591)
Proceeds from sale of a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary	294	80
Sale of own shares from treasury stock	–	154
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,237)	(2,399)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,410)	(808)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,325	4,098
Effects of foreign exchange differences on balances of cash and cash equivalents	(63)	35
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	852	3,325

The accompanying notes on pages 232–266 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

US Dollars million

	Notes	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company						Non-controlling interests	Total
		Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total		
Balance at 1 January 2016		6	1,254	(196)	(5,348)	6,523	2,239	22	2,261
Profit/(loss) for the year		–	–	–	–	2,536	2,536	(5)	2,531
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	570	–	570	4	574
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		–	–	–	570	2,536	3,106	(1)	3,105
Dividends	27	–	–	–	–	(1,708)	(1,708)	–	(1,708)
Increase in non-controlling interest due to decrease in ownership of a subsidiary	22	–	–	–	–	25	25	55	80
Sale of own shares from treasury stock		–	–	196	–	(38)	158	–	158
Decrease in non-controlling interest due to increase in ownership of a subsidiary		–	–	–	–	2	2	(2)	–
Balance at 31 December 2016		6	1,254	–	(4,778)	7,340	3,822	74	3,896
Profit/(loss) for the year		–	–	–	–	2,129	2,129	(6)	2,123
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	288	–	288	4	292
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		–	–	–	288	2,129	2,417	(2)	2,415
Dividends	27	–	–	–	–	(1,846)	(1,846)	(1)	(1,847)
Increase in non-controlling interest due to decrease in ownership of a subsidiary	22	–	–	–	–	35	35	259	294
Other effects related to transactions with non-controlling interest owners		–	–	–	–	(100)	(100)	–	(100)
Decrease in non-controlling interest due to increase in ownership of a subsidiary		–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	1	–
Balance at 31 December 2017		6	1,254	–	(4,490)	7,557	4,327	331	4,658

The accompanying notes on pages 232–266 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

US Dollars million

1. General information

Organisation and principal business activities

Public Joint-Stock Company "Mining and Metallurgical Company Norilsk Nickel" (the "Company" or "MMC Norilsk Nickel") was incorporated in the Russian Federation on 4 July 1997. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are exploration, extraction, refining of ore and nonmetallic minerals and sale of base and precious metals produced from ore. Further details regarding the nature of the business and structure of the Group are presented in note 33.

Major production facilities of the Group are located in Taimyr and Kola Peninsulas of the Russian Federation, and in Finland.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The entities of the Group maintain their accounting records in accordance with the laws, accounting and reporting regulations of the jurisdictions in which they are incorporated and registered. Accounting principles in certain jurisdictions may differ from those generally accepted under IFRS. Financial statements of such entities have been adjusted to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with IFRS.

The Group issues a separate set of IFRS consolidated financial statements to comply with the requirements of Russian Federal Law No. 208 On consolidated financial statements ("208-FZ") dated 27 July 2010.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for:

- mark-to-market valuation of by-products, in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories;
- mark-to-market valuation of certain classes of financial instruments, in accordance with IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

2. Changes in accounting policies

Reclassification

Information for the year ended 31 December 2016 was recasted in accordance with requirement of IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations since the criteria for classification of Nkomati as assets held for sale were no longer met as at 31 December 2017 (refer to note 20).

At 31 December 2017 management reassessed classification of some expenses of cost of metal sales and selling and distribution expenses in order to better align cost of sales structure with management accounts and reporting (refer to notes 7 and 9). Information for the year ended 31 December 2016 has been reclassified to conform with the current period presentation.

Standards and interpretations effective in the current year

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements the Group has adopted all new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations issued by International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory for adoption in annual periods beginning on 1 January 2017.

Adoption of amendments to the existing Standards detailed below did not have significant impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Group:

- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (amended);
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (amended);
- IAS 12 Income Taxes (amended).

Standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations or amendments to them were in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted:

Standards and Interpretations	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (amended)	1 January 2018
IFRS 2 Share-based Payment (amended)	1 January 2018
IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (amended)	1 January 2018
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (amended)	1 January 2018
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (amended)	1 January 2018
IAS 40 Investment Property (amended)	1 January 2018
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	1 January 2019
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021

Management of the Group plans to adopt all of the above standards and interpretations in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the respective periods.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, early adoption is permitted) replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and introduces new classification and measurement, 'expected losses' impairment model for financial assets and new rules for hedge accounting. The standard will not materially affect the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, early adoption is permitted) establishes a comprehensive framework for accounting of revenue from customers. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and certain interpretations. The standard introduces 5-step model for revenue from contracts with customers. According to IFRS 15, revenue is measured in the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. Based on the performed assessment, the new standard is not expected to affect significantly the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, from the date that control effectively commenced until the date that control effectively ceased. Control is achieved where the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests include interests at the date of the original business combination and non-controlling share of changes in net assets since the date of the combination. Total comprehensive income must be attributed to the interest of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Non-controlling interests may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

All intra-group balances, transactions and any unrealised profits or losses arising from intragroup transactions are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Group losing control are accounted for within the equity.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary it derecognises the assets and liabilities and related equity components of the former subsidiary. Any gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary is measured at its fair value at the date when control is lost.

Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. The Group applies the following accounting to joint operations and joint ventures. The Group recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation: its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly; its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly; its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation; its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly. The Group accounts for joint ventures using the equity method.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group at the date of acquisition in exchange for control of the acquiree.

Where an investment in a subsidiary or an associate is made, any excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date is recognised as goodwill. Goodwill in respect of subsidiaries is disclosed separately and goodwill relating to associates is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually. If impairment has occurred, it is recognised in the consolidated income statement during the period in which the circumstances are identified and is not subsequently reversed.

If, after reassessment, the net amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised in the consolidated income statement immediately as a bargain purchase gain.

Acquisition-related costs are recognised in the consolidated income statement as incurred.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are retrospectively adjusted during the measurement period (a maximum of twelve months from the date of acquisition), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

Assets classified as held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered primarily through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is ordinarily regarded as met when sale is highly probable within one year from the date of classification and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition and management has committed to the sale.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Assets held for sale and related liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position separately from other assets and liabilities. Comparative information related to assets held for sale is not amended in the consolidated statement of financial position for the prior period.

If criteria of classification as held for sale are no longer met, the Group ceases to classify non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale. Such non-current assets and disposal groups is measured at the lower of its carrying amount before the classification as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had the non-current assets and disposal groups not been classified as held for sale, and its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell. Financial statements for the periods since classification as held for sale shall be amended accordingly if the disposal group or non-current asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale is a subsidiary, joint operation, joint venture, associate, or a portion of an interest in a joint venture or an associate.

Functional and presentation currency

The individual financial statements of each Group entity are presented in its functional currency.

The Russian Rouble ("RUB") is the functional currency of the Company, all of its subsidiaries located in the Russian Federation and all foreign subsidiaries of the Group, except for the following subsidiaries operating with a significant degree of autonomy. The functional currency of Norilsk Nickel Harjavalta Oy is US Dollar, and the functional currency of Norilsk Nickel Africa Proprietary Limited is South African Rand.

The presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements of the Group is US Dollar ("USD"). Using USD as a presentation currency is common practice for global mining companies. In addition, USD is a more relevant presentation currency for international users of the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group also issues consolidated financial statements to comply with 208-FZ, which use the Russian Rouble as the presentation currency (refer to note 1).

The translation of components of the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of cash flows into presentation currency is made as follows:

- all assets and liabilities, both monetary and non-monetary, in the consolidated statement of financial position are translated at the closing exchange rates at the end of the respective reporting period;
- income and expense are translated at the average exchange rates for each quarter (unless this average rate is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in these cases income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transaction);
- all equity items are translated at the historical exchange rates;
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component in other comprehensive income; and
- in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash balances at beginning and end of each period presented are translated at exchange rates at the respective dates;
- all cash flows are translated at the average exchange rates for each quarter with the exception of borrowings, dividends and advances received, gains and losses from disposal of subsidiaries, which are translated using the prevailing exchange rates at the dates of the transactions;
- resulting exchange differences are presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows as effects of foreign exchange differences on balances of cash and cash equivalents.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at each reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at historical cost are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Non-monetary items carried at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date on which the most recent fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from changes in exchange rates are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Exchange rates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements were as follows:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Russian Rouble/US Dollar		
31 December	57.60	60.66
Average for the year ended 31 December	58.35	67.03
South African Rand/US Dollar		
31 December	12.36	13.78
Average for the year ended 31 December	13.30	14.68
Australian Dollar/US Dollar		
31 December	1.28	1.39
Average for the period ended	1.30	1.34
Hong Kong Dollar/US Dollar		
31 December	7.81	7.75
Average for the year ended 31 December	7.79	7.76

Revenue recognition

Metal sales revenue

Revenue from metal sales is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer and represents invoiced value of all metal products shipped to customers, net of value added tax.

Revenue from contracts that are entered into and continue to meet the Group's expected sale requirements designated for that purpose at their inception, and are expected to be settled by physical delivery, are recognised in the consolidated financial statements as and when they are delivered.

Certain contracts are provisionally priced so that price is not settled until a predetermined future date based on the market price at that time. Revenue from these transactions is initially recognised at the current market price. Provisionally priced metal sales are marked-to-market at each reporting date using the forward price for the period equivalent to that outlined in the contract. This mark-to-market adjustment is recorded in revenue.

Other revenue

Revenue from sale of goods, other than metals, is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer in accordance with the shipping terms specified in the sales agreements.

Revenue from service contracts is recognised when the services are rendered and the outcome can be reliably measured.

Dividends and interest income

Dividends from investments are recognised when the Group's right to receive payment has been established. Interest income is accrued based on effective interest method.

Leases

Leases under which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Assets subject to finance leases are capitalised as property, plant and equipment at the lower of fair value or present value of future minimum lease payments at the date of acquisition. Simultaneously, related lease obligation is recognised at the same value. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated economic useful lives or over the term of the lease, if shorter. If there is reasonable certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the period of expected use is the useful life of the asset.

Finance lease payments are allocated using the effective interest rate method, between the lease finance cost, which is included in finance costs, and the capital repayment, which reduces the related lease obligation to the lessor.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating and finance leases are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Finance costs

Finance costs mostly comprise interest expense on borrowings and unwinding of discount on decommissioning obligations.

Finance costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all conditions and requirements attaching to the grant will be met. Government grants related to assets are deducted from the cost of these assets in arriving at their carrying value.

Employee benefits

Remuneration to employees in respect of services rendered during a reporting period is recognised as an expense in that period. Long term employee benefits obligations are discounted to net present value.

Defined contribution plans

The Group contributes to the following major defined contribution plans:

- Pension Fund of the Russian Federation;
- Mutual accumulated pension plan.

The only obligation of the Group with respect to these and other defined contribution plans is to make specified contributions in the period in which they arise. These contributions are recognised in the consolidated income statement when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contribution.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Income tax is recognised as an expense or income in the consolidated income statement, except when it relates to other items recognised directly in other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Where current or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Current tax

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit for the year as reported in the consolidated income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if a temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither taxable profit nor accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences of the manner in which the Group expects at the reporting date to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority. The Group offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities for the subsidiaries which entered into the tax consolidation group.

Property, plant and equipment and mine development costs**Mining assets**

Mine development costs are capitalised and comprise expenditures directly related to:

- acquiring mining and exploration licences;
- developing new mining operations;
- estimating revised content of minerals in the existing ore bodies; and
- expanding capacity of a mine.

Mine development costs include interest capitalised during the construction period, when financed by borrowings.

Mine development costs are transferred to mining assets and start to be depreciated when a new mine reaches commercial production quantities.

Mining assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Mining assets include cost of acquiring and developing mining properties, pre-production expenditure, mine infrastructure, plant and equipment that process extracted ore, mining and exploration licenses and present value of future decommissioning costs.

Depreciation of mining assets is charged from the date on which a new mine reaches commercial production quantities and is included in the cost of production. Carrying value of mining assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of their remaining economic useful lives or remaining life of mine that they relate to, calculated on the basis of the amount of commercial ore reserves. When determining the life of mine, assumptions valid at the time of estimation may change in case new information becomes available. Useful lives are in average varying from 2 to 45 years.

Non-mining assets

Non-mining assets include metallurgical processing plants, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment and other non-mining assets. Non-mining assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Non-mining assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their economic useful lives.

Depreciation is calculated over the following economic useful lives:

- buildings, structures and utilities 5–50 years
- machinery, equipment and transport 3–30 years
- other non-mining assets 2–20 years

Capital construction-in-progress

Capital construction-in-progress comprises costs directly related to construction of buildings, processing plant, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, including:

- advances given for purchases of property, plant and equipment and materials acquired for construction of buildings, processing plant, infrastructure, machinery and equipment;
- irrevocable letters of credit opened for future fixed assets deliveries and secured with deposits placed in banks;
- finance charges capitalised during construction period where such costs are financed by borrowings.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are put into production.

Research and exploration expenditure

Research and exploration expenditure, including geophysical, topographical, geological and similar types of expenditure, is capitalised, if it is deemed that such expenditure will lead to an economically viable capital project, and begins to be amortised over the life of mine, when commercial viability of the project is proved. Otherwise it is expensed in the period in which it is incurred.

Research and exploration expenditure written-off before development and construction starts is not subsequently capitalised, even if a commercial discovery subsequently occurs.

Intangible assets, excluding goodwill

Intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets mainly include patents, licences, software and rights to use software and other intangible assets.

Amortisation of patents, licenses and software is charged on a straight-line basis over 1–10 years.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill

At each reporting date, the Group analyses the triggers of impairment of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not practical to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the original carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Inventories

Refined metals

Main produced metals include nickel, copper, palladium, platinum; by-products include gold, rhodium, silver and other minor metals. Main products are measured at the lower of net cost of production or net realisable value. The net cost of production of main products is determined as total production cost, allocated to each joint product by reference to their relative sales value. By-products are measured at net realisable value, through a mark-to-market valuation.

Work-in-process

Work-in-process includes all costs incurred in the normal course of business including direct material and direct labour costs and allocation of production overheads, depreciation and amortisation and other costs, incurred for producing each product, given its stage of completion.

Materials and supplies

Materials and supplies are valued at the weighted average cost less provision for obsolete and slow-moving items.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Group has become a party to the contractual arrangement of the instrument and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- held-to-maturity investments;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- loans and receivables.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt securities other than those financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss where the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; or
- it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in the consolidated income statement. The net gain or loss recognised in the consolidated income statement incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments which are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets may include investments in listed and unlisted equity securities, that are not classified in other categories.

Listed equity securities held by the Group that are traded in an active market are measured at their market value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserve with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, which are recognised directly in the consolidated income statement. Where an investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the investment revaluation reserve is included in the consolidated income statement for the period.

Investments in unlisted equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market are recorded at management's estimate of fair value.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each statement of financial position date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been negatively impacted.

The Group has fully provided for all trade and other receivables which were due in excess of 365 days. Trade and other receivables that are past due for less than 365 days are provided according to expected probability of repayment and the length of the overdue period.

Objective evidence of impairment for accounts receivable could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments as well as observable changes in economic conditions that correlate with defaults on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade and other receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of a provision for doubtful debts. When trade and other receivables are considered uncollectible, it is written off against the provision. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the provision. Changes in the provision are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

With the exception of available-for-sale debt and equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated income statement to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

When a decline in fair value of an available-for-sale investment has been recognised in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that investment is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from other comprehensive income and recognised in the consolidated income statement even though the investment has not been derecognised. Impairment losses previously recognised through consolidated income statement are not reversed. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies financial liabilities into loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, cash deposits in banks, brokers and other financial institutions and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and on demand deposits, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Decommissioning obligations

Decommissioning obligations include direct asset decommissioning costs as well as related land restoration costs.

Future decommissioning and other related obligations, discounted to net present value, are recognised at the moment when the legal or constructive obligation in relation to such costs arises (generally when the related asset is put into operation) and the future cost can be reliably estimated. This cost is capitalised as part of the initial cost of the related asset (i.e. a mine) and is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. The unwinding of the discount on decommissioning obligations is included in the consolidated income statement as finance costs. Decommissioning obligations are periodically reviewed in light of current laws and regulations, and adjustments are made as necessary.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Group's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The determination of estimates requires judgements which are based on historical experience, current and expected economic conditions, and all other available information. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The most significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions relate to:

- useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment;
- impairment of assets, including fair value of assets held for sale;
- provisions;
- decommissioning obligations;
- income taxes; and
- contingencies.

Useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment

Carrying value of the Group's mining assets, classified within property, plant and equipment, is amortised on a straight-line basis over the lesser of their remaining economic useful lives or remaining life of mine. When determining the life of a mine, valid assumptions at the time of estimation may change in case of new information becomes available.

The factors that could affect the estimation of the life of mine include the following:

- changes in proved and probable ore reserves;
- the grade of mineral reserves varying significantly from time to time;
- differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions used in the estimation and classification of ore reserves;
- unforeseen operational issues at mine sites; and
- changes in capital, operating, mining, processing and decommissioning costs, discount rates and foreign exchange rates could possibly adversely affect the economic viability of ore reserves.

Any of these changes could affect prospective amortisation of mining assets. Useful economic lives of non-mining property, plant and equipment are reviewed by management periodically. The review is based on the current condition of the assets and the estimated period during which they will continue to bring economic benefit to the Group.

Impairment of assets

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired or indication of reversal of impairment. In making the assessment for impairment, assets that do not generate independent cash flows are allocated to an appropriate cash-generating unit. Management necessarily applies its judgement in allocating assets that do not generate independent cash flows to appropriate cash-generating units, and also in estimating the timing and value of the underlying cash flows within the value-in-use calculation. Subsequent changes to the cash-generating unit allocation or to the timing of cash flows could impact the carrying value of the respective assets.

Provisions

The Group creates provision for doubtful debts to account for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make the required payments. When evaluating the adequacy of a provision for doubtful debts, management bases its estimate on current overall economic conditions, ageing of the accounts receivable balances, historical write-off experience, customer creditworthiness and changes in payment terms. Changes in the economy, industry or specific customer conditions may require adjustments to the provision for doubtful debts recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group also creates a provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories. In addition, certain finished goods of the Group are carried at net realisable value. Estimates of net realisable value of inventories are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring subsequent to the statement of financial position date to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the period.

The Group creates a provision for social commitments. The provision represents present value of the best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits to settle these obligations.

Decommissioning obligations

The Group's mining and exploration activities are subject to various environmental laws and regulations. The Group estimates decommissioning obligations based on management's understanding of the current legal requirements in the various jurisdictions in which it operates, terms of the license agreements and internally generated engineering estimates. Provision is made, based on net present values, for decommissioning and land restoration costs as soon as the obligation arises. Actual costs incurred in future periods could differ materially from the amounts provided. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life of mine estimates and discount rates could affect the carrying amount of this provision.

Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation in some jurisdictions. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises provisions for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. The estimation of that probability includes judgements based on the expected performance.

Various factors are considered to assess the probability of the future utilisation of deferred tax assets, including past operating results, operational plans, expiration of tax losses carried forward, and tax planning strategies. If actual results differ from these estimates or if these estimates must be adjusted in future periods, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be affected.

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and estimates of the outcome of future events.

5. Segmental information

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports on components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the Management Board.

Management has determined the following operating segments:

- "GMK Group" segment, which includes mining and metallurgy operations, transport services, energy, repair and maintenance services located at Taimyr Peninsula;
- "KGMK Group" segment, which includes mining and metallurgy operations, energy, exploration activities located at Kola Peninsula;
- "NN Harjavalta" segment, which includes refinery operations located in Finland;
- "Other metallurgical" segment, which includes operations of Bystrinskoye project, other metallurgy operations and exploration activities located in Russia and abroad;
- "Other non-metallurgical" segment, which includes metal and other trading, supply chain management, transport services, energy and utility, research and other activities located in Russia and abroad.

Corporate activities of the Group do not represent an operating segment, include primarily headquarters' general and administrative expenses and treasury operations of the Group and are presented as "Unallocated".

The amounts in respect of reportable segments in the disclosure below are stated before intersegment eliminations, excluding:

- balances of intercompany loans and borrowings and interest accruals;
- intercompany investments;
- accrual of intercompany dividends;
- intercompany refined metal sales.

Amounts are measured on the same basis as those in the consolidated financial statements. Information for the year ended 31 December 2016 has been presented to conform with the current period presentation.

The following tables present revenue, measure of segment profit or loss (EBITDA) and other segmental information from continuing operations regarding the Group's reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, respectively.

For the year ended 31 December 2017	GMK Group	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta	Other metallurgical	Other non-metallurgical	Eliminations	Total
Revenue from external customers	7,064	357	840	34	851	–	9,146
Inter-segment revenue	607	531	–	107	415	(1,660)	–
Total revenue	7,671	888	840	141	1,266	(1,660)	9,146
Segment EBITDA	4,701	169	84	(53)	114	(377)	4,638
Unallocated							(643)
Consolidated EBITDA							3,995
Depreciation and amortisation							(645)
Impairment of non-financial assets							(227)
Finance costs							(535)
Foreign exchange gain, net							159
Other income and expenses, net							97
Profit before tax							2,844
Other segmental information							
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,225	228	16	469	64	–	2,002
Depreciation and amortisation	508	63	25	73	23	(47)	645
Impairment of non-financial assets	101	3	–	122	1	–	227

For the year ended 31 December 2016	GMK Group	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta	Other metallurgical	Other non-metallurgical	Eliminations	Total
Revenue from external customers	5,981	465	727	7	1,079	–	8,259
Inter-segment revenue	213	199	–	77	620	(1,109)	–
Total revenue	6,194	664	727	84	1,699	(1,109)	8,259
Segment EBITDA	3,883	117	45	(11)	119	112	4,265
Unallocated							(366)
Consolidated EBITDA							3,899
Depreciation and amortisation							(557)
Impairment of non-financial assets							(61)
Finance costs							(453)
Foreign exchange gain, net							491
Other income and expenses, net							(43)
Profit before tax							3,276
Other segmental information							
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,284	93	16	288	33	–	1,714
Depreciation and amortisation	435	41	28	–	23	30	557
Impairment of non-financial assets	50	2	–	–	9	–	61

The following tables present assets and liabilities of the Group's reportable segments at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, respectively.

At 31 December 2017	GMK Group	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta	Other metallurgical	Other non-metallurgical	Eliminations	Total
Inter-segment assets	346	207	172	11	54	(790)	–
Segment assets	11,424	963	384	1,500	1,584	(425)	15,430
Total segment assets	11,770	1,170	556	1,511	1,638	(1,215)	15,430
Unallocated							1,205
Total assets							16,635
Inter-segment liabilities	89	135	124	43	399	(790)	–
Segment liabilities	2,228	157	73	121	171	–	2,750
Total segment liabilities	2,317	292	197	164	570	(790)	2,750
Unallocated							9,227
Total liabilities							11,977

At 31 December 2016	GMK Group	KGMK Group	NN Harjavalta	Other metallurgical	Other non-metallurgical	Eliminations	Total
Inter-segment assets	296	79	160	35	49	(619)	–
Segment assets	9,922	768	383	868	793	(111)	12,623
Total segment assets	10,218	847	543	903	842	(730)	12,623
Unallocated							3,900
Total assets							16,523
Inter-segment liabilities	113	87	77	27	315	(619)	–
Segment liabilities	2,241	113	102	266	862	–	3,584
Total segment liabilities	2,354	200	179	293	1,177	(619)	3,584
Unallocated							9,043
Total liabilities							12,627

The Group's non-current assets are primarily located in the Russian Federation and Finland.

6. Metal sales

The Group's metal sales to external customers are detailed below (based on external customers' locations):

	Total	Nickel	Copper	Palladium	Platinum	Semi-products	Other metals
For the year ended 31 December 2017							
Europe	4,753	1,067	2,098	736	441	85	326
Asia	1,939	709	6	762	97	331	34
North and South America	1,166	313	–	807	–	–	46
Russian Federation and CIS	557	215	177	41	85	8	31
	8,415	2,304	2,281	2,346	623	424	437
For the year ended 31 December 2016							
Europe	4,394	1,143	1,544	821	420	123	343
Asia	1,723	1,104	1	478	26	92	22
North and South America	737	222	–	488	–	1	26
Russian Federation and CIS	792	156	294	101	208	–	33
	7,646	2,625	1,839	1,888	654	216	424

7. Cost of metal sales

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Cash operating costs		
Labour	1,377	1,145
Materials and supplies	703	520
Purchases of metals for resale	530	184
Purchases of raw materials and semi-products	297	292
Mineral extraction tax and other levies	221	122
Third party services	204	170
Electricity and heat energy	132	101
Production costs related to the joint operation	93	79
Fuel	81	60
Transportation expenses	64	71
Sundry costs	150	143
Total cash operating costs	3,852	2,887
Depreciation and amortisation	630	456
(Increase)/decrease in metal inventories	(514)	290
Total	3,968	3,633

8. General and administrative expenses

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Staff costs	478	376
Taxes other than mineral extraction tax and income tax	79	58
Third party services	72	55
Depreciation and amortisation	32	20
Rent expenses	25	19
Transportation expenses	8	6
Other	65	47
Total	759	581

9. Selling and distribution expenses

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Transportation expenses	38	23
Marketing expenses	14	7
Staff costs	13	13
Export duties	1	61
Other	9	7
Total	75	111

10. Other net operating expenses

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Social expenses	303	111
Change in allowance for doubtful debts	19	14
Change in allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventory	11	(2)
Change in provision for reconfiguration of production facilities	(4)	(33)
Other	33	(6)
Total	362	84

11. Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Interest expense on borrowings net of amounts capitalised	386	403
Unwinding of discount on provisions and payables	133	46
Other	16	4
Total	535	453

12. Income from investments, net

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Interest income on bank deposits	39	78
Realised gain on disposal of investments	1	4
Other	37	32
Total	77	114

13. Income tax expense

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Current income tax expense	686	686
Deferred tax expense	35	59
Total	721	745

A reconciliation of theoretic income tax, calculated at the statutory rate in the Russian Federation, the location of major production assets of the Group, to the amount of actual income tax expense recorded in the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Profit before tax	2,844	3,276
Income tax at statutory rate of 20%	569	655
Allowance for deferred tax assets	38	18
Non-deductible impairment of financial and non-financial assets	7	41
Non-deductible social expenses	73	31
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	8	(27)
Tax effect of other permanent differences	26	27
Total	721	745

The corporate income tax rates in other countries where the Group has a taxable presence vary from 0% to 39%.

Deferred tax balances

	At 31 December 2016	Recognised in income statement	Disposed on disposal of subsidiaries	Effect of translation to presentation currency	At 31 December 2017
Property, plant and equipment	350	2	(4)	20	368
Inventories	102	16	–	6	124
Trade and other receivables	(12)	9	–	–	(3)
Decommissioning obligations	(79)	16	–	(6)	(69)
Loans and borrowings, trade and other payables	(33)	(35)	–	(1)	(69)
Other assets	(10)	57	–	(1)	46
Other liabilities	6	2	–	–	8
Tax loss carried forward	(41)	(32)	–	(2)	(75)
Net deferred tax liabilities	283	35	(4)	16	330

	At 31 December 2015	Recognised in income statement	Disposed on disposal of subsidiaries	Effect of translation to presentation currency	At 31 December 2016
Property, plant and equipment	251	58	–	41	350
Inventories	91	(6)	–	17	102
Trade and other receivables	(6)	(2)	–	(4)	(12)
Decommissioning obligations	(62)	(4)	–	(13)	(79)
Loans and borrowings, trade and other payables	(16)	(9)	–	(8)	(33)
Other assets	(10)	(2)	–	2	(10)
Other liabilities	4	–	–	2	6
Tax loss carried forward	(53)	24	–	(12)	(41)
Net deferred tax liabilities	199	59	–	25	283

Certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset to the extent they relate to taxes levied on the Group's entities which entered into the tax consolidation group. Deferred tax balances (after offset) presented in the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Deferred tax liability	407	355
Deferred tax asset	(77)	(72)
Net deferred tax liabilities	330	283

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised as follows:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Deductible temporary differences	104	90
Tax loss carry-forwards	219	214
Total	323	304

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits therefrom.

At 31 December 2017 deferred tax asset in amount of USD 175 million related to tax loss arising on disposal of OJSC “Third Generation Company of the Wholesale Electricity Market” (“OGK-3 (at 31 December 2016: USD 166 million) was not recognised as it was incurred by the Company prior to setting up of the tax consolidation group. This deferred tax asset can be utilised only if the Company exits the tax consolidation group without expiry.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets in the amount of USD 44 million related to other tax losses will not expire and can be utilised according to specific rules stated by art. 283 of the Tax code of the Russian Federation (31 December 2016: USD 48 million).

At 31 December 2017, the Group did not recognise a deferred tax liability in respect of taxable temporary differences of USD 1,459 million (31 December 2016: USD 1,104 million) associated with investments in subsidiaries, because management believes that it is in a position to control the timing of reversal of such differences and does not expect its reversal in foreseeable future.

14. Property, plant and equipment

	Mining assets and mine development cost	Non-mining assets				Total
		Buildings, structures and utilities	Machinery, equipment and transport	Other	Capital construction-in-progress	
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2016	5,101	2,002	2,319	106	1,308	10,836
Additions	1,232	–	–	–	674	1,906
Transfers	–	450	363	59	(872)	–
Change in decommissioning provision	(18)	5	–	–	–	(13)
Disposals	(59)	(11)	(100)	(7)	(31)	(208)
Other	(49)	7	(37)	26	53	–
Effect of translation to presentation currency	1,107	402	431	31	255	2,226
Balance at 31 December 2016	7,314	2,855	2,976	215	1,387	14,747
Additions	1,429	–	–	–	840	2,269
Transfers	–	247	477	84	(808)	–
Change in decommissioning provision	(7)	(13)	–	–	–	(20)
Disposals	(124)	(150)	(90)	(23)	(12)	(399)
Other	(40)	42	(6)	2	2	–
Effect of translation to presentation currency	422	153	150	11	75	811
Balance at 31 December 2017	8,994	3,134	3,507	289	1,484	17,408
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at 1 January 2016	(1,588)	(1,040)	(1,277)	(46)	(244)	(4,195)
Charge for the year	(213)	(97)	(201)	(14)	–	(525)
Disposals	47	7	90	3	19	166
Impairment loss	(7)	(70)	(2)	–	18	(61)
Other	(11)	2	14	(5)	–	–
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(318)	(215)	(242)	(10)	(41)	(826)

	Mining assets and mine development cost	Non-mining assets				Total
		Buildings, structures and utilities	Machinery, equipment and transport	Other	Capital construction-in-progress	
Balance at 31 December 2016	(2,090)	(1,413)	(1,618)	(72)	(248)	(5,441)
Charge for the year	(347)	(97)	(264)	(24)	–	(732)
Disposals	107	56	79	5	4	251
Impairment loss	(154)	(87)	(7)	–	21	(227)
Other	4	(18)	16	(1)	(1)	–
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(120)	(78)	(82)	(4)	(15)	(299)
Balance at 31 December 2017	(2,600)	(1,637)	(1,876)	(96)	(239)	(6,448)
Carrying value						
At 31 December 2016	5,224	1,442	1,358	143	1,139	9,306
At 31 December 2017	6,394	1,497	1,631	193	1,245	10,960

At 31 December 2017 capital construction-in-progress included USD 225 million of irrevocable letters of credit opened for fixed assets purchases (31 December 2016: USD 87 million), representing security deposits placed in banks. For the year ended 31 December 2017 purchases of property, plant and equipment in the consolidated statement of cash flows include USD 210 million related to these irrevocable letters of credit (for the year ended 31 December 2016: USD 78 million).

Capitalised borrowing costs for the year ended 31 December 2017 amounted to USD 263 million (for the year ended 31 December 2016: USD 202 million). Capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs equals to 6.28% per annum (31 December 2016: 6.59%). At 31 December 2017 mining assets and mine development cost included USD 3,728 million of mining assets under development (31 December 2016: USD 2,994 million).

At 31 December 2017 non-mining assets included USD 55 million of investment property (31 December 2016: USD 136 million).

Impairment

At 31 December 2017 the Group reclassified Nkomati Nickel Mine from assets classified as held for sale and tested the assets for impairment. The value in use of USD 49 million was determined by the Group using a discounted cash flow model approach. The most significant estimates and assumptions used in determination of value in use are as follows:

- Future cash flows were projected based on budgeted amounts, taking into account actual results for the previous years. Forecasts were assessed up to 2027. Measurements were performed based on discounted cash flows expected to be generated by production assets.
- Management estimates metal concentrates market prices based on adjusted commodity price forecast for metals. Commodities price forecast was based on consensus forecast.
- Production forecasts were primarily based on internal production reports available at the date of impairment test and management's assumptions regarding future production levels.
- Inflation forecasts were sourced from Economist Intelligence Unit report. Inflation used was projected within 2–5%. Forecast for exchange rates was made based on expected ZAR and USD inflation indices.
- A pre-tax nominal ZAR discount rate of 21.6% was estimated by the reference to the weighted average cost of capital for the Group and reflects management's estimates of the risks specific to production units.

As a result, impairment loss in the amount of USD 129 million was recognised in impairment of non-financial assets in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017.

During the year ended 31 December 2015 the Group revised its intention on the further use of the gas extraction assets. As a result, these assets were assessed as a separate cash generating unit. The Group recognised impairment loss related to the gas extraction assets in the amount of USD 50 million in impairment of non-financial assets in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2016.

At 31 December 2017 indicators of additional impairment of gas production assets have been identified. The most significant estimates and assumptions used in determination of value in use are as follows:

- Future cash flows were projected based on budgeted amounts, taking into account actual results for the previous years. Forecasts were assessed up to 2030. Measurements were performed based on discounted cash flows expected to be generated by gas production assets.
- Management estimates prices for natural gas and gas concentrate based on commodities price forecasts. Commodities price forecast was based on consensus forecast.
- Production forecasts were primarily based on internal production reports available at the date of impairment test and management's assumptions regarding future production levels.
- The amounts and timing of capital investments were based on management's forecast.
- Inflation indices and foreign currency rate forecasts were sourced from Economist Intelligence Unit report. Inflation used was projected within 4–7%. Forecast for exchange rates was made based on expected RUR and USD inflation indices.
- A pre-tax nominal RUR discount rate of 15.8% was estimated by the reference to the weighted average cost of capital for the Group and reflects management's estimates of the risks specific to production units.

As a result, gas extraction assets were fully impaired. Impairment loss in the amount of USD 43 million was recognised in impairment of non-financial assets in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017.

During the year ended 31 December 2017 additional impairment losses in the amount of USD 55 million were recognised in respect of specific individual assets, primarily mining assets (for the year ended 31 December 2016: USD 11 million in respect of specific individual assets, primarily non-mining assets).

15. Other financial assets

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Non-current		
Loans issued and other receivables	190	176
Bank deposits	2	10
Available-for-sale investments	–	4
Total non-current	192	190
Current		
Loans issued and other receivables	1	6
Bank deposits	94	–
Derivative financial instruments	4	2
Total current	99	8

Available-for-sale investments in securities

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group fully impaired an interest in a related party which owns various real estate properties. Impairment loss was recognised in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Bank deposits

Interest rate on long-term RUB-denominated deposits held in banks was 5.10% (31 December 2016: 5.10%) per annum.

Interest rate on long-term EUR-denominated deposits held in banks was 0.30% (31 December 2016: no EUR-denominated deposits held in banks) per annum.

Interest rate on current ZAR-denominated deposits held in banks was in the range from 6.68% to 7.42% (31 December 2016: from 6.80% to 7.45%) per annum.

16. Other taxes

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Taxes receivable		
Value added tax recoverable	258	244
Other taxes	40	35
	298	279
Less: Allowance for value added tax recoverable	(1)	–
Total	297	279
Less: Non-current portion of other taxes receivable	(1)	(2)
Other taxes receivable	296	277
Taxes payable		
Value added tax	66	70
Social security contributions	26	27
Property tax	22	18
Mineral extraction tax	17	11
Other	16	13
Other taxes payable	147	139

17. Inventories

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Refined metals	655	310
Work-in-process and semi-products	1,333	901
Less: Allowance for work-in-process	(4)	–
Total metal inventories	1,984	1,211
Materials and supplies	739	728
Less: Allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items	(34)	(27)
Materials and supplies, net	705	701
Inventories	2,689	1,912

At 31 December 2017 part of metal semi-products stock in the amount of USD 453 million (31 December 2016: USD 830 million) was presented in other non-current assets according to Group's production plans.

18. Trade and other receivables

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Trade receivables from metal sales	251	95
Other receivables	168	159
	419	254
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(92)	(81)
Trade and other receivables, net	327	173

In 2017 and 2016, the average credit period on metal sales varied from 0 to 30 days. Trade receivables are generally non-interest bearing.

At 31 December 2017 and 2016, there were no material trade accounts receivable which were overdue or individually determined to be impaired.

The average credit period on sales of other products and services for the year ended 31 December 2017 was 33 days (2016: 32 days). No interest was charged on these receivables.

Included in the Group's other receivables at 31 December 2017 were debtors with a carrying value of USD 34 million (31 December 2016: USD 45 million) that were past due but not impaired. Management of the Group believes that these amounts are recoverable in full.

The Group did not hold any collateral for accounts receivable balances.

Ageing of other receivables past due but not impaired was as follows:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Less than 180 days	25	41
180–365 days	9	4
	34	45

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts was as follows:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Balance at beginning of the year	81	54
Change in allowance	16	14
Accounts receivable written-off	(9)	(2)
Effect of translation to presentation currency	4	15
Balance at end of the year	92	81

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Current accounts		
• foreign currencies	358	389
• RUB	76	58
Bank deposits		
• foreign currencies	412	1,739
• RUB	–	1,119
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2	8
Other cash and cash equivalents	4	12
Total	852	3,325

20. Assets classified as held for sale and disposal of subsidiaries

On 17 October 2014, the Group entered into binding agreements to sell its assets in South Africa, comprising its 50% participation interest in Nkomati Nickel Mine ("Nkomati") and its 85% stake in Tati Nickel Mining Company (together "African assets") to BCL Investments ("BCL"). The total consideration for the assets amounted to USD 337 million subject to certain adjustments under agreement. Under the terms of the agreements, the buyer assumed all attributable decommissioning rehabilitation obligations related to the assets. On 2 April 2015, the Group sold its 85% stake in Tati Nickel Mining Company.

Finalisation of sale of Nkomati was subject to completion of conditions precedent, which was achieved in September 2016. However, BCL failed to meet its obligations according to the agreement and was put into a voluntary liquidation. The Group has filed legal claims against BCL in Botswana and LCIA to enforce sale of Nkomati.

Management believes that the criteria for held for sale are no longer met for Nkomati as at 31 December 2017. At 31 December 2017 Nkomati is presented as a joint operation and the Group recognises its share in assets, liabilities, income and expenses of Nkomati. Financial statements for the periods since classification of Nkomati as held for sale have been amended accordingly. After reclassification Nkomati assets were tested for impairment (refer to note 14).

Information for the year ended 31 December 2016 has been reclassified to conform with the current period presentation:

Adjustments to the consolidated statement of financial position	At 31 December 2016		
	As previously reported	Reclassification	Reclassified
Property, plant and equipment	9,099	207	9,306
Other non-current financial assets	187	3	190
Deferred tax assets	56	16	72
Inventories	1,895	17	1,912
Trade and other receivables	170	3	173
Advances paid and prepaid expenses	65	1	66
Other taxes receivable	276	1	277
Cash and cash equivalents	3,301	24	3,325
Assets classified as held for sale	206	(206)	–
		66	
Non-current loans and borrowings	7,274	2	7,276
Non-current provisions	435	6	441
Deferred tax liabilities	303	52	355
Current loans and borrowings	578	1	579
Trade and other payables	1,609	4	1,613
Employee benefit obligations	299	2	301
Other taxes payable	138	1	139
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	2	(2)	–
		66	

Adjustments to the consolidated income statement	For the year ended 31 December 2016		
	As previously reported	Reclassification	Reclassified
Foreign exchange gain, net	485	6	491
Share of profits of associates	6	(6)	–
		–	

Adjustments to the consolidated statement of cash flows	For the year ended 31 December 2016		
	As previously reported	Reclassification	Reclassified
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Adjustments to profit before tax for:			
Foreign exchange gain, net	(485)	(6)	(491)
Share of profits of associates	(6)	6	–
		–	
Movements in working capital:			
Trade and other payables	816	19	835
		19	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,648)	(19)	(1,667)
		(19)	

On 6 April 2017, the Group sold its interest in a subsidiary which owns real estate for a consideration of USD 113 million. Proceeds from disposal of the subsidiary in the amount of USD 95 million were recognised in the consolidated statement of cash flows, net of disposed cash and cash equivalents of USD 16 million and transaction costs of USD 2 million. Gain on disposal in the amount of USD 16 million was recognised in the consolidated income statement.

On 29 November 2016, the Group sold its 74.8% share in OJSC “Arkhangelsk Sea Commercial Port”, a subsidiary of the Group located in the Russian Federation, for a consideration of USD 7 million. The carrying value of net assets at the date of disposal amounted to USD 8 million. Loss on disposal in the amount of USD 1 million was recognised in the consolidated income statement.

On 15 April 2016, the Group sold its aircompany assets comprising 96.8% share in CJSC “Nordavia – Regional Airlines” (“Nordavia”), a subsidiary of the Group located in the Russian Federation and related to Nordavia aircrafts and infrastructure, for a consideration of USD 10 million. The carrying value of net assets at the date of disposal amounted to USD 14 million. Loss on disposal in the amount of USD 4 million was recognised in the consolidated income statement.

21. Share capital

Authorised and issued ordinary shares

	2017	2016
At 1 January	158,245,476	156,995,401
Sale of own shares from treasury stock	–	1,250,075
At 31 December	158,245,476	158,245,476

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group sold 1,250,075 treasury shares for a cash consideration in the amount of USD 158 million.

Earnings per share

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Basic earnings per share (US Dollars per share):	13.5	16.1

The earnings and weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of earnings per share are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the parent company	2,129	2,536
Weighted average number of shares on issue	158,245,476	156,995,401
Effect of sale of own shares from treasury stock	–	54,648
Weighted average number of issued common shares outstanding	158,245,476	157,050,049

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Group had no securities, which would have a dilutive effect on earnings per share of ordinary stock.

22. Non-controlling interest

In July 2016 the Group sold a 10.67% share in Bystrinskoye project for USD 80 million to a Chinese investor Highland Fund. In May 2017 the Group sold a 2.66% share in Bystrinskoye project for USD 21 million to Highland Fund. In October 2017 the Group sold a 36.66% share in Bystrinskoye project for USD 275 million to a related party.

At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 aggregate financial information relating to the subsidiary that has material non-controlling interest, before any intra-group eliminations, is presented below:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Non-current assets	1,281	741
Current assets	117	114
Non-current liabilities	(593)	(174)
Current liabilities	(156)	(105)
Net assets	649	576
Net assets attributable to non-controlling interest	325	61

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Loss for the year	(32)	(5)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	31	82
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(1)	77
Loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(6)	(1)
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	5	9

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Cash flows used in operating activities	(42)	(63)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(422)	(163)
Cash flows from financing activities	459	239
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(7)	13

23. Loans and borrowings

	Currency	Fixed or floating interest rate	Average nominal rate during the year ended 31 December 2017, %	Maturity	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Unsecured loans	USD	floating	3.38%	2017–2023	2,898	2,707
	RUB	fixed	11.90%	2021	1,042	1,990
	EUR	floating	0.85%	2019–2028	4	–
Secured loans	USD	floating	6.72%	2019–2024	582	165
	RUB	fixed	8.38%	2017–2022	34	–
Total loans					4,560	4,862
Corporate bonds	USD	fixed	5.05%	2018–2023	4,206	2,715
	RUB	fixed	11.60%	2026	259	247
					4,465	2,962
Finance leasing	EUR	fixed	7.10%	2026	23	24
	USD	fixed	4.20%	2019	4	7
	ZAR	floating	12.19%	2017–2019	1	–
					28	31
Total					9,053	7,855
Less: current portion due within twelve months and presented as short-term loans and borrowings					(817)	(579)
Long-term loans and borrowings					8,236	7,276

The Group is obliged to comply with a number of restrictive financial and other covenants, including maintaining certain financial ratios and restrictions on pledging and disposal of certain assets.

Changes in loans and borrowings, including interest, for the year ended 31 December 2017 consist of changes from financing cash flows in the amount of USD 441 million, effect of changes in foreign exchange rates of USD 103 million and other non-cash changes of USD 667 million (for the year ended 31 December 2016: changes from financing cash flows in the amount of USD (1,401) million, effect of changes in foreign exchange rates of USD 346 million and other non-cash changes of USD 697 million).

At 31 December 2017 loans were secured by property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of USD 15 million (31 December 2016: USD 752 million). At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 100% shares of the Group's subsidiary LLC "GRK "Bystrinskoye" were under pledge.

24. Employee benefit obligations

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Accrual for annual leave	203	179
Wages and salaries	168	148
Other	22	22
Total obligations	393	349
Less: non-current obligations	(16)	(48)
Current obligations	377	301

Defined contribution plans

Amounts recognised within continuing operations in the consolidated income statement in respect of defined contribution plans were as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Pension Fund of the Russian Federation	311	273
Mutual accumulated pension plan	8	7
Other	5	5
Total	324	285

25. Provisions

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Current provisions		
Tax provision	134	124
Provision for social commitments	28	19
Decommissioning obligations	26	–
Other provisions	1	40
Total current provisions	189	183
Non-current provisions		
Decommissioning obligations	396	397
Provision for social commitments	68	43
Other long-term provisions	–	1
Total non-current provisions	464	441
Total	653	624

	Decommissioning	Social commitments	Tax	Other	Total
Balance at 1 January 2016	314	50	127	77	568
Provision accrued	–	12	3	4	19
Settlements during the year	–	(16)	(5)	(30)	(51)
Change in estimates	(13)	(1)	–	(27)	(41)
Unwinding of discount	32	6	–	5	43
Effect of translation to presentation currency	64	11	(1)	12	86
Balance at 31 December 2016	397	62	124	41	624
Provision accrued	6	42	2	2	52
Settlements during the year	–	(21)	(2)	(41)	(64)
Change in estimate	(38)	4	–	–	(34)
Unwinding of discount	35	6	–	–	41
Effect of translation to presentation currency	22	3	10	(1)	34
Balance at 31 December 2017	422	96	134	1	653

Decommissioning obligations

Key assumptions used in estimation of decommissioning obligations were as follows:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Discount rates Russian entities	6.9%9.1%	8.5%8.6%
Discount rates non-Russian entities	3%5%	3%5%
Expected closure date of mines	up to 2071	up to 2059
Expected inflation over the period from 2018 to 2037	3.0%4.9%	3.1%4.7%
Expected inflation over the period from 2038 onwards	2.9%	2.9%

Present value of expected cost to be incurred for settlement of decommissioning obligations was as follows:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Due from second to fifth year	202	265
Due from sixth to tenth year	23	44
Due from eleventh to fifteenth year	39	10
Due from sixteenth to twentieth year	77	26
Due thereafter	55	52
Total	396	397

In 2015 the Group approved a programme for reconfiguration of production facilities located in the Taimyr Peninsula. The programme started in 2016 and also included activities related to closure of the Nickel plant. In 2016 changes in the provision estimates for the reconfiguration of production facilities were recognised in Other net operating expenses in the consolidated income statement.

Social commitments

In 2010 the Group entered into several multilateral agreements with the Government of the Russian Federation, the Krasnoyarsk and the Trans-Baikal Regional Governments for construction of pre-schools and other items of social infrastructure in Norilsk, Dudinka and Chita, and resettlement of families currently residing in these cities to other Russian regions with more favorable living conditions during 2015–2020. The provision represents present value of the best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits to settle these obligations.

26. Trade and other payables

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	426	602
Payables for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	186	146
Other creditors	140	147
Total financial liabilities	752	895
Non-financial liabilities		
Advances received	31	718
Total non-financial liabilities	31	718
Total	783	1,613

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities was as follows:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Due within one month	194	189
Due from one to three months	244	209
Due from three to twelve months	314	497
Total	752	895

27. Dividends

On 29 September 2017, the Extraordinary General shareholders' meeting declared interim dividends in respect of the 6 months ended 30 June 2017 in the amount of RUB 224.20 (USD 3.84) per share with the total amount of USD 607 million. The dividends were paid to the shareholders in October 2017 in the amount of USD 610 million recognised in the consolidated statement of cash flows, using prevailing RUB/USD rates on the payment dates.

On 9 June 2017, the Annual General shareholders' meeting declared dividends for the year ended 31 December 2016 in the amount of RUB 446.10 (USD 7.83) per share with the total amount of USD 1,239 million. The dividends were paid to the shareholders in July 2017 in the amount of USD 1,189 million recognised in the consolidated statement of cash flows, using prevailing RUB/USD rates on the payment dates.

On 16 December 2016, the Extraordinary General shareholders' meeting declared interim dividends in respect of the 9 months ended 30 September 2016 in the amount of RUB 444.25 (USD 7.21) per share with the total amount of USD 1,141 million. The dividends were paid to the shareholders in January 2017 in the amount of USD 1,172 million recognised in the consolidated statement of cash flows, using prevailing RUB/USD rates on the payment dates.

On 10 June 2016, the Annual General shareholders' meeting declared dividends for the year ended 31 December 2015 in the amount of RUB 230.14 (USD 3.61) per share with the total amount of USD 571 million (including USD 4 million in respect of Treasury shares). The dividends were paid to the shareholders in July 2016 in the amount of USD 567 million recognised in the consolidated statement of cash flows, using prevailing RUB/USD rates on the payment dates.

On 19 December 2015, the Extraordinary General shareholders' meeting declared interim dividends in respect of the 9 months ended 30 September 2015 in the amount of RUB 321.95 (USD 4.51) per share with the total amount of USD 714 million (including USD 6 million in respect of Treasury shares). The dividends were paid to the shareholders in January 2016 in the amount of USD 665 million recognised in the consolidated statement of cash flows, using prevailing RUB/USD rates on the payment dates.

28. Related parties transactions and outstanding balances

Related parties include major shareholders, associates and entities under common ownership and control of the Group's major shareholders and key management personnel. The Group defines major shareholders as shareholders, which have significant influence over the Group activities. The Company and its subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of their business, enter into various sale, purchase and service transactions with related parties. Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

Transactions with related parties	Sale of goods and services and participating shares		Purchase of assets and services and other operating expenses	
	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016	For the year ended 1 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Entities under ownership and control of the Group's major shareholders	279	13	115	177
Joint operation of the Group	1	2	107	169
Total	280	15	222	346

Outstanding balances with related parties	Accounts receivable		Accounts payable, loans and borrowings received	
	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Entities under ownership and control of the Group's major shareholders	–	–	2	2
Joint operation of the Group	–	1	9	20
Total	–	1	11	22

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Sales to and purchases from related parties of electricity, heat energy and natural gas supply were made at prices established by the Federal Tariff Service, government regulator responsible for establishing and monitoring prices on the utility and telecommunication markets in the Russian Federation.

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Group consists of members of the Management Board and the Board of Directors. For the year ended 31 December 2017 remuneration of key management personnel of the Group included salary and performance bonuses amounted to USD 103 million (for the year ended 31 December 2016: USD 62 million).

29. Commitments

Capital commitments

At 31 December 2017, contractual capital commitments amounted to USD 801 million (31 December 2016: USD 1,138 million).

Operating leases

The land plots in the Russian Federation where the Group's production facilities are located are owned by the state. The Group leases land through operating lease agreements, which expire in various years through 2066. According to the terms of lease agreements the rent rate is revised annually subject to the decision of the relevant local authorities. The Group entities have a renewal option at the end of the lease period and an option to buy land at any time, at a price established by the local authorities.

Future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating lease agreements for land and buildings were as follows:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Due within one year	36	29
From one to five years	103	78
Thereafter	138	109
Total	277	216

At 31 December 2017, ten aircraft lease agreements (31 December 2016: ten) were in effect. The lease agreements have an average life of seven (31 December 2016: five) years with a renewal option at the end of the term and place no restrictions upon lessees by entering into these agreements.

Future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating lease agreements for aircrafts were as follows:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Due within one year	38	43
From one to five years	97	70
Thereafter	18	–
Total	153	113

Social commitments

The Group contributes to mandatory and voluntary social programs and maintains social assets in the locations where it has its main operating facilities. The Group's social assets as well as local social programs benefit the community at large and are not normally restricted to the Group's employees. The Group's commitments are funded from its own cash resources.

30. Contingencies

Litigation

At 31 December 2017 the Group is involved in other legal disputes in the ordinary course of its operations, with the probability of their unfavorable resolution being assessed as possible. At 31 December 2017, total claims under unresolved litigation amounted to approximately USD 25 million (31 December 2016: USD 25 million).

Taxation contingencies in the Russian Federation

The Russian Federation currently has a number of laws related to various taxes imposed by both federal and regional governmental authorities. Applicable taxes include value-added (VAT), corporate income tax, mandatory social security contributions, together with others. Tax returns, together with other legal compliance areas (for example, customs and currency control matters), are subject to review and investigation by government authorities, which are authorised by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. Generally, tax returns remain open and subject to inspection for a period of three years following the fiscal year.

While management of the Group believes that in the financial statements of the Group it has provided adequate reserves for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of current and previous legislation, the risk remains that tax authorities in the Russian Federation could take differing positions with regard to interpretive issues. This uncertainty may expose the Group to additional taxation, fines and penalties.

Transfer pricing legislation enacted in the Russian Federation starting from 1 January 2012 provides for major modifications making local transfer pricing rules closer to OECD guidelines, but creating additional uncertainty in practical application of tax legislation in certain circumstances.

These transfer pricing rules provide for an obligation for the taxpayers to prepare transfer pricing documentation with respect to controlled transactions and prescribe the basis and mechanisms for accruing additional taxes and interest in case prices in the controlled transactions differ from the market level.

Currently there is lack of practice of applying the transfer pricing rules by the tax authorities and courts, however, it is anticipated that transfer pricing arrangements will be subject to very close scrutiny potentially having effect on the financial results and the financial position of the Group.

In 2017 the Russian tax authorities completed a transfer pricing audit of the Group's metal export sales for the year ended 31 December 2013, which did not result in significant additional tax charges.

Environmental matters

The Group is subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental controls and regulations in the countries in which it operates. The Group's operations involve pollutant emissions to air and water objects as well as formation and disposal of production wastes.

Management of the Group believes that the Group is in compliance with all current existing environmental legislation in the countries in which it operates. However, environmental laws and regulations continue to evolve. The Group is unable to predict the timing or extent to which those laws and regulations may change. Such change, if it occurs, may require that the Group modernise technology to meet more stringent standards.

Russian Federation risk

As an emerging market, the Russian Federation does not possess a fully developed business and regulatory infrastructure including stable banking and judicial systems which would generally exist in a more mature market economy. The economy of the Russian Federation is characterised by a currency that is not freely convertible outside of the country, currency controls, low liquidity levels for debt and equity markets, and continuing inflation. As a result, operations in the Russian Federation involve risks that are not typically associated with those in more developed markets. Stability and success of Russian economy and the Group's business mainly depends on the effectiveness of economic measures undertaken by the government as well as the development of legal system.

31. Financial risk management

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital structure in order to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maximise the return to shareholders through the optimisation of debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes long and short-term borrowings, equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company, comprising share capital, other reserves and retained earnings.

Management of the Group regularly reviews its level of leverage, calculated as the proportion of Net Debt to EBITDA, to ensure that it is in line with the Group's financial policy aimed at preserving investment grade credit ratings.

The Company maintains BBB- investment grade ratings, assigned by rating agencies Fitch and S&P's. On 29 January 2018 Moody's rating agency raised the Company's rating from Ba1 to the investment grade level Baa3 and changed the outlook from stable to positive.

Financial risk factors and risk management structure

In the normal course of its operations, the Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group has an explicit risk management structure aligned with internal control procedures that enable it to assess, evaluate and monitor the Group's exposure to such risks.

Risk management is carried out by financial risk management. The Group has adopted and documented policies covering specific areas, such as market risk management system, credit risk management system, liquidity risk management system and use of derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely impact the financial results of the Group. The Group's interest rate risk arises from long- and short-term borrowings at floating rates.

The Group performs thorough analysis of its interest rate risk exposure regularly. Various scenarios are simulated. The table below details the Group's sensitivity to a 2 percentage points increase in those borrowings subject to a floating rate. The sensitivity analysis is prepared assuming that the amount of liabilities at floating rates outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding for the whole year.

	2% LIBOR increase impact	
	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Loss	70	57

Management believes that the Group's exposure to interest rate risk fluctuations does not require additional hedging activities.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument denominated in foreign currency will fluctuate because of changes in exchange rates.

The major part of the Group's revenue and related trade accounts receivable are denominated in US dollars and therefore the Group is exposed primarily to USD currency risk. Foreign exchange risk arising from other currencies is assessed by management of the Group as immaterial.

The carrying amounts of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the individual Group entities at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 were as follows:

	At 31 December 2017			At 31 December 2016		
	USD	HKD	Other currencies	USD	HKD	Other currencies
Cash and cash equivalents	609	100	49	1,053	1,014	57
Trade and other receivables	384	–	8	163	–	7
Other assets	141	–	312	140	–	101
Total assets	1,134	100	369	1,356	1,014	165
Trade and other payables	290	–	94	263	–	74
Loans and borrowings	7,684	–	5	5,584	–	–
Other liabilities	36	–	23	15	–	24
Total liabilities	8,010	–	122	5,862	–	98

Currency risk is monitored on a monthly basis utilising sensitivity analysis to assess if a risk for a potential loss is at an acceptable level. The Group calculates the financial impact of exchange rate fluctuations on USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities in respect of the Group entities where functional currency is the Russian Rouble. The following table presents the decrease of the Group's profit and equity before tax due to a 20% weakening of the Russian Rouble against USD.

	US Dollar 20% strengthening	
	For the year ended 31 December 2017	For the year ended 31 December 2016
Loss	1,375	901

Given that the Group's exposure to currency risk for the monetary assets and liabilities is offset by the revenue denominated in USD, management believes that the Group's exposure to currency risk is acceptable. The Group does not apply hedge instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding uncollateralised trade and other receivables. The Group's exposure to credit risk is continuously monitored and controlled.

Before dealing with a new counterparty, management assesses the creditworthiness of a potential customer or a financial institution. If the counterparty is rated by major independent credit-rating agencies, this rating is used to evaluate creditworthiness; otherwise it is evaluated using an analysis of the latest available financial statements of the counterparty and other publicly available information.

The balances of ten major counterparties are presented below. The banks have a minimum of BB+ credit rating.

	Outstanding balance	
	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits		
Bank A	224	1,014
Bank B	143	653
Bank C	125	521
Bank D	102	381
Bank E	80	226
Total	674	2,795

	Outstanding balance	
	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Trade receivables		
Company A	66	11
Company B	41	9
Company C	23	7
Company D	18	7
Company E	16	6
Total	164	40

The Group is not economically dependent on a limited number of customers because the majority of its products are highly liquid and traded on the world commodity markets. Metal and other sales to the Group's customers are presented below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2017				For the year ended 31 December 2016			
	Number of customers	Turnover USD million		%	Number of customers	Turnover USD million		%
Largest customer	1	1,319	14	1	973	12		
Next 9 largest customers	9	2,936	32	9	2,587	31		
Total	10	4,255	46	10	3,560	43		
Next 10 largest customers	10	1,494	16	10	1,154	14		
Total	20	5,749	62	20	4,714	57		
Remaining customers		3,397	38		3,545	43		
Total		9,146	100		8,259	100		

Management of the Group believes that with the exception of the bank balances indicated above there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, loans, irrevocable letters of credit, bank deposits and trade and other receivables:

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	852	3,325
Loans, trade and other receivables	518	355
Irrevocable letters of credit	248	101
Bank deposits	96	10

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to settle all liabilities as they fall due.

The Group has a well-developed liquidity risk management system to exercise control over its short-, medium- and long-term funding. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, committed and uncommitted banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities. Management continuously monitors rolling cash flow forecasts and performs analysis of maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities, and undertakes detailed annual and quarterly budgeting procedures.

The following table contains the maturity profile of the Group's borrowings (maturity profiles for other liabilities are presented in note 26) based on contractual undiscounted payments, including interest:

At 31 December 2017	Total	Due within one month	Due from one to three months	Due from three to twelve months	Due in the second year	Due in the third year	Due in the fourth year	Due in the fifth year	Due there-after
Fixed rate bank loans and borrowings									
Principal	5,586	1	1	766	6	988	1,049	1,506	1,269
Interest	1,189	–	36	239	258	257	188	106	105
	6,775	1	37	1,005	264	1,245	1,237	1,612	1,374
Floating rate bank loans and borrowings									
Principal	3,510	9	–	29	236	996	1,028	808	405
Interest	246	5	8	51	65	52	33	20	10
	3,756	14	8	80	302	1,048	1,061	828	415
Total	10,531	15	45	1,085	566	2,293	2,298	2,440	1,789
At 31 December 2016	Total	Due within one month	Due from one to three months	Due from three to twelve months	Due in the second year	Due in the third year	Due in the fourth year	Due in the fifth year	Due there-after
Fixed rate bank loans and borrowings									
Principal	4,996	–	–	5	741	668	1,348	976	1,258
Interest	1,882	–	76	357	417	394	306	137	195
	6,878	–	76	362	1,158	1,062	1,654	1,113	1,453
Floating rate bank loans and borrowings									
Principal	2,902	11	134	431	445	556	222	609	494
Interest	419	4	18	71	83	73	63	43	64
	3,321	15	152	502	528	629	285	652	558
Total	10,199	15	228	864	1,686	1,691	1,939	1,765	2,011

At 31 December 2017 the Group had available financing facilities for the management of its day to day liquidity requirements of USD 3,554 million (31 December 2016: USD 2,622 million).

32. Fair value of financial instruments

Management believes that the carrying value of financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents (refer to note 19), short-term accounts receivable and payable approximates to their fair value.

Certain financial instruments such as other financial assets and finance leases obligations, were excluded from fair value analysis either due to their insignificance or due to the fact that assets were acquired or liabilities were assumed close to the reporting dates and management believes that their carrying value either approximates to their fair value or may not significantly differ from each other.

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
 - Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
 - Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.
- The information presented below is about loans and borrowings, trade and other long-term payables, whose carrying values differ from their fair values.

	At 31 December 2017		At 31 December 2016	
	Carrying value	Fair value Level 1	Carrying value	Fair value Level 1
Fixed rate corporate bonds	4,465	4,685	2,962	3,171
Total	4,465	4,685	2,962	3,171
	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2
Loans and borrowings, including:				
Floating rate loans and borrowings	3,484	3,439	2,872	2,734
Fixed rate loans and borrowings	1,076	1,055	1,990	2,121
Total	4,560	4,494	4,862	4,855
	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2
Trade and other long-term payables	402	440	523	523
Total	402	440	523	523

The fair value of financial liabilities presented in table above is determined as follows:

- the fair value of corporate bonds was determined based on market quotations existing at the reporting dates;
- the fair value of floating rate and fixed rate loans and borrowings at 31 December 2017 was calculated based on the present value of future cash flows (principal and interest), discounted at the best management estimation of market rates, taking into consideration currency of the loan, expected maturity and risks attributable to the Group existing at the reporting date;
- the fair value of trade and other long-term payables at 31 December 2017 was calculated based on the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the best management estimation of market rates.

33. Investments in significant subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries by business segments	Country	Nature of business	Effective % held	
			At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Group GMK				
JSC “Norilsky Kombinat”	Russian Federation	Rental of equipment	100	100
JSC “Taimyrgaz”	Russian Federation	Gas extraction	100	100
JSC “Norilskgazprom”	Russian Federation	Gas extraction	100	100
JSC “Taimyrenergo”	Russian Federation	Rental of equipment	100	100
JSC “NTEK”	Russian Federation	Electricity production and distribution	100	100
LLC “ZSC”	Russian Federation	Construction	100	100
LLC “Norilsknickelremont”	Russian Federation	Repairs	100	100
LLC “Norilskgeologiya”	Russian Federation	Geological works	100	100
LLC “Norilskiy obespechivaushyi complex”	Russian Federation	Production of spare parts	100	100
Group KGMK				
JSC “Kolskaya GMK”	Russian Federation	Mining and Metallurgy	100	100
LLC “Pechengastroy”	Russian Federation	Repairs	100	100
Norilsk Nickel Harjavalta				
Norilsk Nickel Harjavalta OY	Finland	Metallurgy	100	100
Other metallurgical				
LLC “GRK “Bystrinskoye”	Russian Federation	Mining	50.01	89.33

Subsidiaries by business segments	Country	Nature of business	Effective % held	
			At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Other non-metallurgical				
Metal Trade Overseas A.G.	Switzerland	Distribution	100	100
LLC “Institut Gypronickel”	Russian Federation	Research	100	100
JSC “TTK”	Russian Federation	Supplier of fuel	100	100
JSC “Enisey River Shipping Company”	Russian Federation	River shipping operations	100	100
LLC “Aeroport Norilsk”	Russian Federation	Airport	100	100
JSC “AK “NordStar”	Russian Federation	Aircompany	100	100

Joint operations by business segments	Country	Nature of business	Effective % held	
			At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
Other metallurgical				
Nkomati Nickel Mine	Republic of South Africa	Mining	50	50

34. Events subsequent to the reporting date

In January 2018 the Company borrowed the second tranche in the amount of USD 1,100 million under the USD 2,500 million syndicated loan, signed in December 2017 with the syndicate of international financial institutions. The existing facility has been fully drawn down.

In January 2018 the Company made an early repayment of USD 120 million under the bilateral credit facility with JSC "Nordea Bank" with the total credit limit of USD 220 million.

In February 2018 the Group signed metal sales agreement with Societe Generale under terms of USD 300 million prepayment.

During January and February 2018 the Company signed two confirmed credit lines with PJSC VTB Bank and JSC Gasprombank in the amount of RUB 30 billion and RUB 20 billion accordingly and an unconfirmed credit line facility with JSC Gasprombank in the amount of RUB 20 billion. At the publication date there was no draw-down under these facilities.