APPROVED
by the Board of Directors
“TransContainer” OJSC (protocol No.__)
as of ____________ 2013

Chairman of the Board of Directors
“TransContainer” OJSC

_______________ Z.B. Ryzhmanova

Corporate Risk Management System Policy “TransContainer” OJSC

1. General Provisions

1.1. This Risk Management Policy of “TransContainer” OJSC (hereinafter referred as “Policy”) is made in accordance with Corporate Risk Management System Policy of “TransContainer” OJSC, internal regulatory legal acts that regulate the activity of “TransContainer” OJSC (hereinafter referred as “Company”), takes into account the basis of current conceptions and standards in the sphere of risk management of The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission Enterprise Risk Management Integrated Framework, 2004 (hereinafter referred as “COSO ERM, 2004”), International Organization for Standardization 31000:2009 Risk management. Principles and guidelines (hereinafter referred as “ISO 31000:2009”).

1.2. This Policy determines:

Primary processes of the Corporate Risk Management System of the Company.

An architecture of the Corporate Risk Management System of the Company.

Participants of the Corporate Risk Management System of the Company.

Priority areas in the Risk Management of the Company.

An approach to the determination of the private retaining power and the risk appetite in the Company.

1.3. A detailed description of the rules of risk identification and assessment, process models of the risk management, the order of the implementation and control of the process of the risk management, typical report forms of the risk management and other components of the process of the risk management are set in other internal Company documents approved by the one-man executive body of the Company.

1.4. This Policy is mandatory for use for the Company workers and for familiarization by the workers of affiliate and dependent companies of “TransContainer” OJSC (hereinafter referred as “subsidiaries and affiliates”).

1.5. Taking into account consolidation of financial results of subsidiaries and affiliates the Company curates the process of introduction and improvement of the Risk Management System in the subsidiaries and affiliates and also determines harmonized methods, processes and procedures, harmonized terminology, harmonized forms and order of providing reports within the framework of the Corporate Risk Management System.

1.6. Subsidiaries and affiliates develop, approve and realize the policy in the sphere of risk management, with consideration the particularities of their activity keeping up the provisions of this Policy.

1.7. When performing its activities in the framework of the Policy the Company takes into account interests and consequences of the risk realization for the Company and subsidiaries and affiliates shareholders and other interested parties.

1.8. If necessary, the Policy is revised and approved by the Company’s Board of Directors.

2. Basic Terms, Definitions, and Abbreviations

Within the Corporate Risk Management System the Company uses the following terms, definitions and abbreviations:

Risk Appetite (Appetite for Risk) – a degree of risk which the Company is ready to take in order to achieve its operational and strategic goals.

The Company itself determines acceptable borders of the Risk Appetite (borders of the level of decision making), for example: limits of investments in one project, borrowing limits, limits of debt and interest cover, etc.

Probability of Risk Realization – a degree of probability of risk attachment.

Risk Owner – a head of a structural subdivision of the Company, an owner of business processes, whose strategic and operational goals are influenced directly by this risk.

A Risk Owner is responsible for timely identification, assessment, preventing and monitoring such a risk.

Owner of the Risk Management Process – an entity responsible for organization and improvement of the risk management process in the Company.

Time of Influence – a time period between an ensue risk and possible loss occurrence caused by it.

Debt Position – depending on the context – a total loan fund capital of the Company, short-term loan fund capital of the Company or long-term loan fund capital of the Company.

Risk Identification – a determination of all the parameters and characteristics of the risk in accordance with a form of risk identification.

Risk Initiator – a Company worker who performs risk determination, fixation and/or assessment of the identified risk.

Risk Source/Factor/Cause – a condition/status of the external and/or internal surroundings bearing an ability of risk realization.

Key Risk Indicators (KRI) – metric used for providing advance warning about an increasing risk exposure including the bad yield to quantitative analysis in different areas of the Company activity.

Company Risk Committee – a group of the Company workers created in order to coordinate works on the risk management approved by the one-man executive body of the Company.

CRMS Coordinator (the Corporate Risk Management System) – an entity and/or a structural subdivision responsible for coordination of the risk management process in the Company, collection and updating the risk information, consulting risk owners according to the methodology of risk management, providing interested parties with the information.

Corporate Risk Card (CRC) – a document containing information about the peculiar and residual risks of the Company with the horizon of analysis of one (1) year.

The Corporate Risk Management System (CRMS) – a complex of processes, methodology, information systems aimed to achieve risk management goals and to provide an organization and risk management process guidance on all the levels of the Company management.

Critical Risks – risks of the Company characterized by the high value of probability of realization and/or loss level in case of realization.

Fiscal Power Management Limits – management rights of the Company depending on the group of its creditability to perform credit operations without advance approval by the Company’s Board of Directors with consideration of legislation of the Russian Federation, the Statute and the Company’s internal documents. Fiscal Power Management Limits are determined in accordance with the Company’s Regulation on the Credit Policy. **Risk Materiality** – a measure of the consequences of risk realization.

Risk Matrix – a graphic table structuring Company’s Corporate Risk Card depending on the potential loss and probability of realization of the included risks in absolute and relative values.

Low Risks – risks of the Company characterized by the low value of Probability of the Realization and/or loss level in case of realization.

Residual Risk – an identified risk remaining peculiar for the Company's activity upon the condition of response measures implement and/or control procedures (action plan) for the risk treatment.

Risk Assessment – a procedure of determination of probability of the realization and risk materiality.

Assessment Period (Calculation Horizon) – a time period during which a Risk Assessment is made.

Regulation on the Credit Policy of the Company – a regulatory act of the Company approved by the Company's Board of Directors fixing an order of assessment of stability and creditability of the Company for the purpose of determination of Fiscal Power Management Limits.

Risk Portfolio – a complex of risks considered together and referred to one business-line.

Risk Consequences – events which are most probable to appear after the risk realization.

Risk Consequences are manifested in the influence on the effectiveness and the terms of performing tasks, financial result, reputation, reliability and/or service quality, human resources and other factors of achieving Company's operational and strategic goals.

Acceptable Risks – risks of the Company characterized by the acceptable value of Probability of Realization and/or loss level in case of realization.

Resident Risk – an identified risk peculiar for the Company's activity without operations for changing probability and maternity of this risk.

Extent of Loss – a forecasted size of maximum possible damage as a result of risk realization.

Register (Summary List) of Risks – a structured list of risks containing information about all identified risks of the Company.

Risk – a likely event which can influence the achievement of the strategic and operational goals of the Company in the final perspective due to the influence of external and/or internal factors.

Private Retaining Power (Retaining Power) – an Extent of Loss as a result of Risk realization for one year, which the Company can finance at the cost of its resources without extensive damage for the activity, financial and competitive position of the Company and also for the ability of the Company to be liable for its obligations.

Risk Management – a continues process carried out by the Company workers at all the levels of the Company management including timely identification, assessment, prevention and monitoring Risks for providing reasonable assurance of achieving strategic and operational goals of the Company.

ISO 31000:2009 Risk management. Principles and guidelines (ISO 31000:2009) – a standard of International Organization for Standardization "Risk Management. Principles and guidelines".

The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission Enterprise Risk Management Integrated Framework, 2004 (COSO ERM, 2004) – a standard of risk management of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission enterprise.

3. Basic Processes of the Risk Management System

The description of the order of implementation of the "Risk Management "TransContainer" OJSC" process (hereinafter referred as "Process"), the order of interaction and the responsibility of the principal participants of the Process, performance indicators of the Risk Management processes and forms of standard documents used for the order of implementation of the Process are set by the Procedure Regulations.

The Procedure Regulations are designed by the responsible structural subdivision providing organizational and methodological support to the Risk Management process of the Company according to the provisions of the Concept of the Corporate Risk Management System of the Company and this Policy and are approved by the one-man executive body of the Company.

3.1. Risk Identification and Assessment

The Risk Management process continuity means systematic and timely execution of required activities for identification, assessment, prevention and monitoring Risks which can influence the cost and the Company's reputation.

Risk Identification – means determination of the Company's Risks exposure, occurrence of which can influence the cost and the Company's reputation, an ability to achieve planned goals and to realize set objectives.

The Corporate Risk Management System of the Company is aimed at the identification and assessment of a wide range of Risks and at the consideration them in complex that contributes to the reflection of the holistic picture of the existing Risks and improves the quality of the Risk analysis.

Taking into account common standards of Risk Management the Company regularly identifies Risks with the participation of workers of all structural subdivisions and branches in order to identify the maximum range of Risks, raise the awareness about the surrounding Risks and stimulate the development of a Risk Management culture in the Company.

A combination of different methods and instruments is used to identify Risks including: Risk Identification at the basis of set goals and objectives, sectoral and international comparisons, seminars and discussions, interviews, using the database of the realized Risks, analysis of the extent of damage on the realized Risks, etc.

All the identified Risks of the Company are systemized in the form of **the Register (Summary List) of Risks**.

Register (Summary List) of Risks is designed by the Company's structural subdivision providing organizational and methodological support to the Risk Management System together with the heads of structural subdivisions, branches and/or owners of the Company's business processes, approved by the Company's Risk Committee, revised or complemented on the yearly base or as new Risks are identified.

CRC is revised, specified or complemented annually or as new Risks are identified, approved by the Company's Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Board of Directors' Auditing Committee at its preliminary review by the Company's Risk Committee.

Risk Owners are determined for each Risk.

The functional areas of the Company's activity are the reasons for the Risk classification.

The systematization of the identified Risks allows:

To achieve consistency in the classification and quantitative Risk Assessment that can improve the Risk profile comparison (for business processes, structural subdivisions, projects, etc.).

To provide a platform for building more complicated instruments and technologies of quantitative Risk Assessment.

To provide an opportunity for coordinated Risk Management and control in the Company.

Grouping Risks on the main categories is used for the Risk classification:

Strategy Risks – risks of losses due to changes or mistakes (defects) in the determination and implementation of the business and development strategy of the Company, changes of political environment, the regional situation, the sectoral downturn and other external factors of system character.

Operational Risks – risks of losses due to defects or mistakes in internal processes made by the Company's workers (including staff Risks), the operation of information systems and technologies (technological Risks) as well as external factors.

Regulatory Risks – risks of losses due to non-compliance of requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation by the Company as for non-residents of the Russian Federation, the legislation of other countries and the internal regulatory acts of the Company.

Financial Risks – Risks connected with the capital structure of the Company, decreased profitability, currency fluctuations, credit Risks, interest rate fluctuations, etc.

The Risk Assessment is carried out with an Assessment Period (Calculation Horizon) of one (1) year.

The process of Risk Assessment is carried out in order to point out the most significant (critical) Risks which can influence the Company's activity and the achievement of strategic goals and objectives. Decisions about the Risk Management are made by the Company's Board of Directors.

Quality or quantitative methods of analysis and their combinations are used within the procedure of Risk Assessment and analysis in the Company.

Risks, which cannot undergo the quantitative assessment and there is no reliable statistical information for their simulation or building such models is not rational from the point of view of expenses, are assessed only on the quality basis.

Risk Materiality is determined on the basis of scenario analysis and has three scales: financial, non-financial and reputational.

The assessment of **Risk Materiality in terms of money** is carried out using different quantitative methods of analysis. Recommended methods for the quantitative analysis are set in other CRMS regulatory documents **Non-financial indicators of the Risk Materiality** can be determined on the basis of the balanced indicators with consideration of the existing deviations from the set objectives, the degree of influence on the Company's reputation, the possible reduction of an investment grade, etc.

CRC allows to evaluate a relative importance of each Risk (compared to other Risks) and point out Risks which are critical for the Company's activity.

Risk Matrix is a graphic table structuring Company's Corporate Risk Card depending on the potential loss and occurrence probability of the included Risks in absolute and relative values.

The procedure of the Company's Risk Identification and Assessment in the whole is regulated by **the Rules of Risk Identification and Assessment** approved by the one-man executive body of the Company and other Company's internal regulatory documents.

The Rules of Risk Identification and Assessment are designed by the responsible business units providing organizational and methodological support to the Risk Management in accordance with the provisions of the Concept of the Corporate Risk Management System of the Company and this Policy.

3.2. Determination of the Private Retaining Power and the Risk Appetite in the Company

A proposal for the Private Retaining Power of the Company is presented for consideration and approval by the Board of Directors at least 1 (once) a year together with the project of the Corporate Risk Card of the Company.

The Retaining Power is calculated considering the fact that gross loss from the Risk realization will not exceed 10% of the monthly average planned earnings of the Company.

The calculation of the Retaining Power is made by the business unit providing organizational and methodological support to the Risk Management process.

The received figure of the Retaining Power is taken as a basis for making further decisions of the Risk Management.

Approach to the Formation of the Risk Appetite

The Company within its Private Retaining Power determines acceptable borders of the Risk Appetite (borders of the level of making decisions), for example: limits of investments in one project, Fiscal Power Management Limits, limits of deviations from the planned budget indicators, limits of deviations from the planned indicators during the implementation of the strategy, etc. Along with the fiscal indicators the Risk Appetite may be also linked to the indicators of service quality.

3.3. Risk Prevention

Risk prevention is the process of measures developing and implementation allowing to reduce a negative effect and a probability of damage from the Risk realization or get financial recompense upon the losses occurrence connected with the risk realization of the Company.

The Company determines methods of response to identified Risk and designs response measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for identified Risk prevention which are agreed with the Retaining Power of the Company, the Risk Appetite and aimed at covering all significant Risk Sources/Factors/Causes. Response measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention are annually approved as a part of CRC:

By the Risk Committee – in the part of Risks of a negligible level.

By the Auditing Committee of the Board of Directors – in the part of Risks of an acceptable level.

By the Board of Directors – in the part of Risks of a critical level.

Response measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention are mandatory for all the Company's workers.

Response measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention must be supplemented by the following information:

A person in charge and/or a structural subdivision responsible for measures and/or control procedures implementation.

A lead time of a measure and/or a control procedure.

An implementation frequency of a measure and/or a control procedure.

The choice of response measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention in order to provide an acceptable level of a Residual Risk is reconciled with the applicable Risk Management strategies of the Company.

The applicable Risk Management strategies in the Company are determined by the Concept of the Corporate Risk Management System of the Company.

Risk control and prevention are a priority of the Company's risk management.

The implementation of the response measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention in the framework of this Strategy is aimed at a preventive reduction of a probability of a Risk event and/or a reduction of a potential damage from the occurrence of the Risk event to an acceptable level corresponding the Private Retaining Power:

Loss Prevention – a reduction of a probability of a particular Risk (damage).

Loss Control – a reduction of the Extent of Loss in the case of Risk realization.

Diversification of Risk – Risk sharing in order to reduce its potential impact.

Measures for Risk Management within the framework of this Strategy are both active (he implementation of measures for reaction and/or control procedure (action plan) for risk prevention) and passive (the creation of reserve funds for covering realized risks).

Control and prevention of the Financial Risks of the Company include setting limits on the level of an Acceptable Risk according to the requirements of the Credit Policy of the Company, internal regulatory acts of the Company regulating setting and monitoring limits on contractors and other regulatory documents of the Company.

Control and prevention of the Regulatory Risks of the Company means monitoring changes in legislation by the structural subdivision of the Company responsible for the legal groundwork for the Company activity.

The structural subdivision of the Company responsible for the legal groundwork for the Company activity together with the involved business units of the Company evaluate an influence of the changes in legislation on the Company's activity and design measures necessary for their taking.

A local regulatory act regulating internal procedures of the Company or in accordance with which the Company gets obligations must undergo a mandatory examination in the structural subdivision of the Company responsible for the legal groundwork for the Company activity.

Control and prevention of the Strategic Risks of the Company are carried out by monitoring the implementation of the approved short-term and long-term plans and strategies on the results of which remedial measures are taken including those for the reflection of changes in the internal and external environment.

Control and prevention of the Operational Risks in the Company are carried out by analyzing set business procedures and designing corresponding action plans for their improvement.

When the control and prevention of Risks are connected with the Company’s expenses and they are major the following analysis is carried out:

To what extent these measures are necessary and whether they can be reduced through the Risk adoption and/or transfer (financing).

What is the opportunity cost of the expenses on the event compared to the cost of the Risk adoption/transfer.

Risk Adoption

This strategy is combined with the passive actions of the control strategy and Risk prevention and at that time, in some cases, Risk adoption without additional provision is permitted.

Risk Transfer include the following instruments:

insurance (for “pure” Risks – Risks, the occurrence of which involves only losses and cannot lead to the acquisition of income);

hedging (for “speculative” Risks – Risks realization of which can lead both to the losses and to the income);

risk transfer under the contract (transfer of the responsibility for the Risk to the contractor for an additional fee or a corresponding increasing of the contract cost);

other alternative methods of Risk transfer.

The main feature of these instruments is the presence of the exposure fee that, therefore, requires an optimal implementation of this instrument in order to reduce Company’s expenses.

Risk Avoidance (Risk Aversion) includes actions directed to the termination or non-fulfilment of the operations which potentially lead to the negative consequences for the Company. Choosing the most appropriate option is made with consideration of balancing the costs connected with a particular method, the advantages that imply its using and other direct and indirect costs.

At the Risk prevention stage the analyze of the corresponding business processes for the determination of the necessity and expediency of designing control procedures required to provide an effective implement of the response measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention is carried out.

Means of control are policies and procedures that help to implement the Risk Management measures. Control measures include a wide range of measures such as: approval, authorization, verification, conformance, analysis of conducting an operation, resources safety, duties distribution, etc.

Since Risks are indissolubly tied to the business procedures of the Company and a complete rejection can lead to the inability to implement business processes, Risk Avoidance is an exception method to cover Risks and is used in the following cases:

Absence of the possibility and/or ineffectiveness of Risk Transfer to the third party.

Management of the specific Risks which are not basic Risks in the Company's activity.

3.4. Monitoring and Analysis of the Status of the Identified Risks and Response Measures and/or Control Procedures for the Risk Management

Key results and conclusions of Risk Management in the Company are reflected in the form of regular reporting on the implementationof response measures and/or control procedures for Risk Management.

A report on the implementation of response measures and/or control procedures shall include the following information:

A person in charge and/or a subdivision responsible for measures and/or control procedures implementation.

A lead time of a measure and/or a control procedure.

An implementation frequency of a measure and/or a control procedure.

An implementation status of a measure and/or a control procedure.

An effective lead time of a measure and/or a control procedure.

A document reference confirming a fact of the implementation of a measure and/or a control procedure.

A Residual Risk after an implementation of a set of measures and/or control procedures (if relevant).

Regular monitoring and analysis of the status of the identified Risks and response measures and/or control procedures for Risk Management provide a control over the Risk level of the Company.

4. Corporate Risks Management System Architecture

4.1. Risk Management Levels

The Company's CRMS provides 4 levels of decision making:

Board of Directors level (decisions on Risks are made by the Board of Directors).

Auditing Board of Directors Committee level (decisions on Risks are made by the Auditing Board of Directors Committee).

Risk Committee level (decisions on Risks are made by the Risk Committee or by the one-man executive body of the Company).

Line management level (decisions on Risks are made by the heads of structural subdivisions, branches, participants and/or owners of business procedures).

For every level of the Risk Management System there is a **decision threshold** which is a maximum amount of Risk above which the decision on the Risk is transferred to the next higher level according to the following principles:

For the line management level a decision-making is transferred to the Risk Committee and/or the one-man executive body of the Company level.

For the one-man executive body of the Company and/or the Risk Committee level a decision-making is transferred to the Auditing Board of Directors Committee and/or Board of Directors level.

4.2. Roles and Responsibilities of the Participants of the CRMS

4.2.1 CRMS's participants are:

The Board of Directors

The Auditing Board of Directors Committee

The one-man executive body of the Company

The Risk Committee

The Internal Audit Service

Deputy General Director of the Company

Directors of the Company;

Heads of structural subdivisions of the Company

Company and branches' workers

A structural subdivision providing organizational and methodological support to the Risk Management process

4.2.2. CRMS's participants can get the following functional roles:

A Risk Owner

A Risk Initiator

An executor

An auditor

A coordinator

A methodologist-coordinator

An independent expert

A warrantor

Roles and functions of the CRMS' participants are distributed according to the following principles:

The one-man executive body of the Company has **a responsibility for an effective Risk Management in the Company;** Heads of subsidiaries and affiliates have a responsibility for an effective Risk Management in subsidiaries and affiliates.

An Owner of the Risk Management Process and a responsible structural subdivision for the Risk Management of the Company (CRMS Coordinator) have **a responsibility for solving cross-functional (inter process or done simultaneously by several structural subdivisions) objectives on Risk Management, methodological support of the Risk Management process and for timely and full providing all the interested parties with Risk information.**

Risk Owners have **a responsibility for the timely identification, Risk Assessment, designing and implementation of measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention necessary for the implementation of such measures and/or control procedures**. Business process owners, heads of subdivisions on the goals of which a considered Risk has an influence are appointed as Risk Owners.

The Internal Audit Service **within the framework of its jurisdiction** carries out a Risk-oriented audit planning, an assessment of the sufficiency and effectiveness of the Risk Management processes.

The Risk Committee, **the Auditing Board of Directors Committee, the Board of Directors of the Company oversee the effectiveness of the Risk Management in the part of Risks of a negligible, acceptable, critical level** according to their jurisdiction.

A Process owner controls a timely delivery of the Corporate Risk Card project on review by the Auditing Board of Directors Committee, on review and approval by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The chairman of the Risk Committee controls a timely preparing proposals by the Risk Committee, together with the involved, about the correction of process(es) of the Company on the normal implementation of which a Risk influences and amending the Corporate Risk Card/changing measures and/or control procedure (action plan) for Risk prevention on the critical levels.

5. Compliance with Regulatory Requirements and Assessment the Effectiveness of the Risk Management in the Company

Compliance with regulatory requirements in the sphere of Risk Management, limits and standards set by internal regulatory documents of the Company in the sphere of Risk Management is regularly carried out by all the subjects of an internal control within their jurisdiction.

Subjects of internal control are determined in accordance with the Company's bylaws in area of internal control.

The Auditing Board of Directors Committee carries out a preliminary review and a preparing of recommendations on matters concerning the Board of Directors jurisdiction in the part of an assessment of CRMS effectiveness.

To implement the objectives the Auditing Board of Directors Committee assesses an effectiveness of CRMS within its jurisdiction.

6. Informational Support of the Corporate Risk Management System

Risk information is used during a decision making process.

Information about Risks, their amount, current and possible measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention shall be in the form of a database realized on any communication platform.

A database about Risks is a full range of connected information which can be presented in the form of a Register of Risks and passports on every Risk.

A decision making about the level and depth of Risk Management process automation remains at the discretion of the one-man executive body of the Company.

During the implementation of every component of the Risk Management System the exchange of information between the participants of the Risk Management process in the Company is provided.

All the materials and the documents prepared in the framework of the Risk Management System undergo a conformance with the interested structural subdivisions which introduce remarks and proposals.

Information and means of communication in the Company allow to provide the participants of the Risk Management process with reliable and timely information about Risks, raise awareness about Risks, methods and instruments for the Risk response. The corresponding information is determined, fixed and presented in the form an on dates allowing workers to perform their functions effectively.

The Company's workers constantly monitor and timely inform a structural subdivision responsible for the Risk Management about the occurred losses. The analysis of the causes of the occurred losses is made in every case and measures for preventing such incidents in future are taken (Risk registration system).

Subsidiaries and affiliates and the Company branches present the Company with information about Risks to consolidate and inform collective management bodies of the Company in accordance with approved regulatory acts.

The Company distributes to partners, creditors, outside auditors, rating agencies and other interested parties (including) information about Risk Management, providing correlation of the level of specification of disclosed information with the character and the range activity of the Company in the extent, procedure and dates set by the applicable legislation.

7. Regulatory Documents, Standards and Reports

A regulatory framework of the CRMS is build on the basis of the Concept of the Corporate Risk Management System and regulations of this Policy, complies and does not contradict it.

A mandatory list of the regulatory framework of the CRMS and its purpose are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. A mandatory list of the regulatory framework of the CRMS[1]

Document	Document Purpose
Concept of the Corporate Risks Management System	✓ Determination of the main goals, objectives, requirements and principles of the performance of the Risk Management System in the Company and subsidiaries and affiliates.
Corporate Risk Management System Policy	✓ Determination of the main processes of the CRMS, organizational framework, participants of the CRMS, priority areas in the Risk Management in the Company, an approach to the determination of the Risk Appetite of the Company. ✓ Determination of the main principles of organization, realization and control of processes of the Risk Management. ✓ Description of the Risk areas which can be further specified by means of detailing the information about objects exposed to these Risks, subjects of the Risk influence, dates, regulatory acts, projects, contractors and other relevant information giving a full understanding of the considered Risk area.
Rules of Risk Identification and Assessment	✓ The order of the Company Risk Identification and Assessment in the complex.
Methodological	✓ Description of the approaches and methods for the

[1] A list of the regulatory documents of the CRMS can be complemented with other necessary documents

Document	Document Purpose
Recommendations for the Risk Management	procedures within the framework of the Risk Management process in the Company.
Process Regulation “Risk Management”	✓ Description of the order of the realization of the CRMS process. ✓ Description of the order of the interaction and the responsibility of the main participants of the CRMS process. ✓ Determination of the list of the process indicators. ✓ Setting the form of typical documents used during the CRMS process realization.
Report forms for the Risk Management	✓ Forms for providing information about Risks from subdivisions and report forms for Risks for the interested parties.

CRMS reporting provides a solution to the objectives of the Risk Management and is designed for the full and clear exchange of information about Risks and for informing entities making decisions in a compressed form.

A basic list of the report documents of the CRMS and their purpose are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Report Documents of the CRMS

Report document	Filled by	Document purpose/description
Risk Passport	Heads of structural subdivisions and/or owners of business processes	Description of all the relevant Risk information.
Register (Summary List) of Risks	Responsible structural subdivision providing organizational and methodological support to the CRMS	A structured list of Risks containing information about all the identified Risks of the Company including: ✓ Description, causes and possible consequences of the identified Risk realization. ✓ Risk Owners, their responsibilities. ✓ Results of quality and/or quantitative Risk Assessment.
Corporate Risk Card	Responsible structural subdivision providing organizational and methodological support	A document containing information on the peculiar and Residual Risks of the Company with the horizon of the analysis of one (1) year, including:

Report document	Filled by	Document purpose/description
	to the CRMS	✓ Risk description. ✓ Risk levels on the basis of their assessment. ✓ Chosen strategies of Risk treatment. ✓ Response measure and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention. ✓ Possible consequences of the Risk realization. ✓ Risk Owners and the responsible for the realization of response measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention.
Risk Matrix	Responsible structural subdivision providing organizational and methodological support to the CRMS	Graphical reflection of the level of Risk importance. It is a schedule where Risk probability is reflected on the horizontal axis and metric of the Risk Maternity – on the vertical axis.
Form of Risk Identification/realization	The Company's workers on all the management levels of the Company/Risk Initiators/Risk Owners	A document describes all the relevant information about the identified/realized Risk including: ✓ The date of Risk Identification, a Risk phrase (if relevant), a Risk name. ✓ Full name, a structural subdivision of the Risk Initiator, Risk Owner. ✓ An assessment of the Risk influence on the process(es) of the upper level. ✓ A current Risk Assessment. ✓ A detailed description, causes of occurrence and possible Risk Consequences. ✓ Key Risk Indicators.

Report document	Filled by	Document purpose/description
Reports about the realization of the response measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention	Risk Owners	A document contains all the relevant information about the realization of the response measures and/or control procedures (action plan) for Risk prevention.