JSC HALYK BANK

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010

and Independent Auditors' Report

JSC HALYK BANK

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JSC HALYK BANK

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012, 2011 AND 2010

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly the financial position of JSC Halyk Bank ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively – "the Group") as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity of the Group for the years then ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

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

- Properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- Presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's consolidated financial position and financial performance; and
- Making an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is also responsible for:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls, throughout the Group;
- Maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the consolidated financial position of the Group, and which enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with IFRS;
- Maintaining accounting records in compliance with the Republic of Kazakhstan legislation;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- Preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010 were approved by the Management Board on 15 March 2013.

On behalf of the Management Board:

Umut B. Shayakhmetova	**Pavel A. Cheussov**
Chairperson of the Board	**Chief Accountant**
15 March 2013	15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan	Almaty, Kazakhstan

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of JSC Halyk Bank:

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of JSC Halyk Bank and its subsidiaries (collectively – "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, the consolidated income statements, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and cash flow statements for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Andrew Weekes
Engagement Partner
Chartered Accountant
Certificate of Public Practice
No. 78586, Australia

Deloitte, LLP

Deloitte, LLP
State license on auditing
in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Number 0000015, type MFU-2, given by
the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan
dated 13 September 2006

Nurlan Bekenov
Auditor - perfromer
Qualified auditor
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Qualification certificate No. 0082
dated 13 June 1994
General Director
Deloitte, LLP

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012, 2011 AND 2010
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Notes	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	534,069	519,991	392,898
Obligatory reserves	6	48,467	52,533	27,284
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7, 35	1,271	3,752	6,051
Amounts due from credit institutions	8	32,799	21,096	20,123
Available-for-sale investment securities	9, 35	334,362	305,890	281,294
Investments held to maturity	10, 35	25,766	78,854	174,419
Precious metals		1,646	1,710	1,665
Loans to customers	11, 35	1,319,208	1,184,240	1,089,273
Property and equipment	12	65,005	63,515	63,988
Assets held for sale	13	7,434	9,500	9,770
Goodwill		3,085	3,085	3,085
Intangible assets		5,594	5,914	5,834
Insurance assets	14	14,923	13,550	9,274
Other assets	15	14,369	10,300	12,977
TOTAL ASSETS		2,407,998	2,273,930	2,097,935
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Amounts due to customers	16, 35	1,699,182	1,557,476	1,415,755
Amounts due to credit institutions	17, 35	15,202	41,634	71,403
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	439	2,547	2,910
Debt securities issued	18	301,919	311,068	252,167
Provisions	19	4,385	3,388	3,861
Deferred tax liability	20	7,907	8,593	8,242
Insurance liabilities	14	25,201	23,028	15,664
Other liabilities	21	14,124	15,869	10,049
Total liabilities		2,068,359	1,963,603	1,780,051
EQUITY				
Share capital	22	143,695	143,695	143,695
Share premium reserve		1,496	1,156	1,352
Treasury shares		(81,028)	(39,960)	(93)
Retained earnings and other reserves	22	273,835	204,240	171,744
		337,998	309,131	316,698
Non-controlling interest		1,641	1,196	1,186
Total equity		339,639	310,327	317,884
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2,407,998	2,273,930	2,097,935

On behalf of the Management Board:

Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Pavel A. Cheussov
Chief Accountant

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 12 to 93 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012, 2011 AND 2010
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge, except for earnings per share which is in Tenge)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Interest income	24, 35	160,994	166,166	178,415
Interest expense	24, 35	(69,934)	(78,894)	(86,379)
NET INTEREST INCOME BEFORE IMPAIRMENT CHARGE	24	91,060	87,272	92,036
Impairment charge	19	(15,362)	(39,155)	(48,428)
NET INTEREST INCOME		75,698	48,117	43,608
Fee and commission income	25	51,082	40,822	35,193
Fee and commission expense	25	(5,991)	(5,568)	(5,221)
Fees and commissions, net		45,091	35,254	29,972
Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	26, 35	169	428	1,741
Net realized gain from available-for-sale investment securities		1,626	84	591
Net loss from repurchase of debt securities issued		-	-	(236)
Net gain on foreign exchange operations	27	9,053	9,185	7,385
Insurance underwriting income	28	17,764	14,971	11,994
Share in net loss of associate		(1)	(4)	(15)
Other income		2,935	1,393	1,912
OTHER NON-INTEREST INCOME		31,546	26,057	23,372
Operating expenses	29	(51,811)	(46,331)	(45,206)
Impairment loss of assets held for sale	13	(2,100)	-	-
(Provisions)/recoveries of provisions	19	(962)	479	628
Losses incurred from management of pension assets	21	-	(5,163)	-
Insurance claims incurred, net of reinsurance	14, 28	(12,733)	(10,394)	(7,470)
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES		(67,606)	(61,409)	(52,048)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE		84,729	48,019	44,904
Income tax expense	20	(14,768)	(8,511)	(8,688)
NET INCOME		69,961	39,508	36,216
Attributable to:				
Non-controlling interest		444	117	273
Preferred shareholders		1,680	9,566	7,907
Common shareholders		67,837	29,825	28,036
		69,961	39,508	36,216
Basic earnings per share (in Kazakhstani Tenge)	30	5.93	3.12*	2.83*
Diluted earnings per share (in Kazakhstani Tenge)	30	4.99	2.21*	1.89*

*** As restated for share split – see Note 22**

On behalf of the Management Board:

Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Pavel A. Cheussov
Chief Accountant

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 12 to 93 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

JSC HALYK BANK

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012, 2011 AND 2010

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Net income	69,961	39,508	36,216
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
(Loss)/gain on revaluation of property and equipment, net of tax	(240)	(1,318)	51
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (2012, 2011, 2010 – net of tax – Nil tenge)	(101)	(137)	(307)
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of available-for-sale investment securities (2012, 2011, 2010 – net of tax – Nil tenge)	6,861	(336)	5,922
Gain on sale of available-for-sale investment securities (2012, 2011, 2010 – net of tax – Nil tenge)	(1,626)	(84)	(591)
Reclassified to profit and loss as a result of impairment of available-for-sale investment securities (2012, 2011, 2010 – net of tax – Nil tenge)	99	114	(481)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	4,993	(1,761)	4,594
Total comprehensive income for the year	74,954	37,747	40,810
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest	445	100	265
Preferred shareholders	1,801	9,142	8,898
Common shareholders	72,708	28,505	31,647
	74,954	37,747	40,810

On behalf of the Management Board:

Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Pavel A. Cheussov
Chief Accountant

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 12 to 93 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012, 2011 AND 2010
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Share capital				Treasury shares								
	Common shares	**Non-convertible preferred shares**	**Convertible preferred shares**	**Share premium reserve**	**Common shares**	**Preferred shares**	**Cumulative translation reserve***	**Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale investment securities***	**Property and equipment revaluation reserve***	**Retained earnings***	**Total**	**Non-controlling interest**	**Total equity**
31 December 2011	83,571	46,891	13,233	1,156	(39,960)	-	1,223	3,593	15,487	183,937	309,131	1,196	310,327
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,517	69,517	444	69,961
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(101)	5,333	(240)	-	4,992	1	4,993
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(101)	5,333	(240)	69,517	74,509	445	74,954
Treasury shares purchased	-	-	-	(227)	(45)	(41,054)	-	-	-	-	(41,326)	-	(41,326)
Treasury shares sold	-	-	-	567	31	-	-	-	-	-	598	-	598
Dividends – preferred shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,914)	(4,914)	-	(4,914)
Release of property and equipment revaluation reserve on depreciation and disposal of previously revalued assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(493)	493	-	-	-
31 December 2012	83,571	46,891	13,233	1,496	(39,974)	(41,054)	1,122	8,926	14,754	249,033	337,998	1,641	339,639

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012, 2011 AND 2010
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Common Shares	Share capital Non-convertible preferred shares	Convertible preferred shares	Share premium reserve	Treasury shares (Common shares)	Cumulative translation reserve*	Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale investment securities*	Property and equipment revaluation reserve*	Retained earnings*	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
31 December 2010	83,571	46,891	13,233	1,352	(93)	1,360	3,882	16,975	149,527	316,698	1,186	317,884
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,391	39,391	117	39,508
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(137)	(289)	(1,318)	-	(1,744)	(17)	(1,761)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	-	-	(137)	(289)	(1,318)	39,391	37,647	100	37,747
Treasury shares purchased	-	-	-	(215)	(39,901)	-	-	-	-	(40,116)	-	(40,116)
Treasury shares sold	-	-	-	19	34	-	-	-	-	53	-	53
Dividends – preferred shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,151)	(5,151)	-	(5,151)
Dividends of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90)	(90)
Release of property and equipment revaluation reserve on depreciation and disposal of previously revalued assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(170)	170	-	-	-
31 December 2011	83,571	46,891	13,233	1,156	(39,960)	1,223	3,593	15,487	183,937	309,131	1,196	310,327

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012, 2011 AND 2010

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Share capital											
	Common shares	Non-convertible preferred shares	Convertible preferred shares	Share premium reserve	Treasury shares (Common shares)	Cumulative translation reserve*	Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale investment securities*	Property and equipment revaluation reserve*	Retained earnings*	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
31 December 2009	83,571	46,891	13,233	1,317	(103)	1,667	(976)	18,121	116,881	280,602	350	280,952
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,943	35,943	273	36,216
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	-	-	(307)	4,858	51	-	4,602	(8)	4,594
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	-	-	(307)	4,858	51	35,943	40,545	265	40,810
Treasury shares purchased	-	-	-	(16)	(8)	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	(24)
Treasury shares sold	-	-	-	51	18	-	-	-	-	69	-	69
Dividends – preferred shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,494)	(4,494)	-	(4,494)
Dividends of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(69)	(69)
Release of property and equipment revaluation reserve on depreciation and disposal of previously revalued assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,197)	1,197	-	-	-
Changes in non-controlling interest share of net assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	640
31 December 2010	83,571	46,891	13,233	1,352	(93)	1,360	3,882	16,975	149,527	316,698	1,186	317,884

* These amounts are included within Retained earnings and other reserves in the consolidated statement of financial position.

On behalf of the Management Board:

Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Pavel A. Cheussov
Chief Accountant

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 12 to 93 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

JSC HALYK BANK

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012, 2011 AND 2010
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest received from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	26	20	43
Interest received from cash equivalents and amounts due from credit institutions	2,799	2,006	2,319
Interest received on available-for-sale investment securities	14,342	12,969	9,126
Interest received on investments held to maturity	1,518	1,352	916
Interest received from loans to customers	135,305	137,658	134,909
Interest paid on amounts due to customers	(46,146)	(50,158)	(65,034)
Interest paid on amounts due to credit institutions	(633)	(920)	(4,350)
Interest paid on debt securities issued	(24,743)	(23,494)	(21,846)
Fee and commission received	49,203	42,127	33,744
Fee and commission paid	(5,991)	(5,568)	(5,221)
Insurance underwriting income received	27,711	27,955	17,462
Ceded reinsurance share paid	(9,525)	(13,067)	(4,733)
Other income received	10,202	9,135	15,692
Operating expenses paid	(45,643)	(38,923)	(34,642)
Insurance claims paid	(10,867)	(7,804)	(5,855)
Reimbursement of losses received from reinsurers	942	146	522
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in net operating assets	98,500	93,434	73,052
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Obligatory reserves	4,066	(25,250)	(1,335)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,011	2,084	2,405
Amounts due from credit institutions	(12,097)	(185)	36,503
Precious metals	281	216	183
Loans to customers	(139,588)	(124,675)	10,514
Insurance assets	(2,240)	(3,084)	(4,290)
Other assets	(3,330)	10,279	626
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,109)	(361)	(291)
Amounts due to customers	138,303	138,085	154,796
Amounts due to credit institutions	(26,715)	(29,809)	(99,509)
Insurance liabilities	(219)	3,537	3,176
Other liabilities	(2,725)	587	(1,268)
Cash inflow from operating activities before income tax	54,138	64,858	174,562
Income tax paid	(11,836)	(8,021)	(2,326)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	42,302	56,837	172,236
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase and prepayments for property and equipment and intangible assets	(8,453)	(9,392)	(10,245)
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment	85	37	96
Proceeds on sale of available-for-sale investment securities	129,146	333,533	692,402
Purchase of available-for-sale investment securities	(149,171)	(363,272)	(892,443)
Proceeds from maturity of investments held to maturity	114,429	603,662	169,528
Purchase of investments held to maturity	(59,531)	(506,970)	(199,379)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	26,505	57,598	(240,041)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012, 2011 AND 2010
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds on sale of treasury shares		598	53	69
Purchase of treasury shares		(41,326)	(40,116)	(24)
Dividends paid		(4,914)	(5,241)	(4,563)
Proceeds on debt securities issued		-	71,585	-
Redemption and repurchase of debt securities issued		(13,111)	(17,179)	(10,000)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(58,753)	9,102	(14,518)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		4,024	3,556	(5,401)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		14,078	127,093	(87,724)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of the year	5	519,991	392,898	480,622
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of the year	5	534,069	519,991	392,898

On behalf of the Management Board:

Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Pavel A. Cheussov
Chief Accountant

15 March 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 12 to 93 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

JSC Halyk Bank ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively, "the Group") provide retail and corporate banking services principally in Kazakhstan, Russia, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia, and pension asset management and insurance services in Kazakhstan. The primary state registration of the Bank with the authorities of justice of Kazakhstan was made on 20 January 1994. The Bank operates under the license No. 10 for carrying out of banking and other operations and activities on the securities market, renewed by the Committee for Control and Supervision of Financial Market and Financial Organizations of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan ("FMSC" – previously known as Agency for Regulation and Supervision of Financial Market and Financial Organizations of the Republic of Kazakhstan) on 6 August 2008. The Bank is a member of the obligatory deposit insurance system provided by JSC Kazakhstan Fund for Deposits Guarantee.

The Bank's primary business includes originating loans and guarantees, attracting deposits, trading in securities and foreign currencies, executing transfers, cash and payment card operations and rendering other banking services to its customers. In addition, the Bank acts as the Republic of Kazakhstan government's agent in channelling various budgetary payments and pensions through its nationwide network.

The Bank has a primary listing with the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange ("KASE"). In addition, certain of the Bank's debt securities issued are primarily listed on the Luxembourg and London Stock Exchanges. The Bank has also sold Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs") through a listing on the London Stock Exchange.

In March 2009, JSC "Sovereign Wealth Fund "Samruk-Kazyna" ("Samruk-Kazyna"), an entity controlled by the Republic of Kazakhstan Government, acquired 259,064,909 common shares of the Bank for KZT 26,951 million. In May 2009, Samruk-Kazyna acquired 196,232,499 non-convertible preferred shares of the Bank for KZT 33,049 million. In March 2011, Samruk-Kazyna partially disposed of its interest in the Bank.

In March 2011, the Bank paid KZT 12,867 million to acquire from JSC Almex Holding Group (hereafter – "the parent") a call option to purchase 213,000,000 of the Bank's common shares from Samruk-Kazyna at a fixed strike price of KZT 126.8 per share. The Bank has immediately exercised the option and repurchased 213,000,000 of its own common shares from Samruk-Kazyna for KZT 27,008 million. As at the date of the transactions, the Bank's common shares were traded at KZT 360.0 per share. As a result, the Group has recorded KZT 39,875 million as cost of acquired treasury shares (see Note 22).

In May 2012, the Bank paid KZT 7,114 million to acquire from the parent a call option to purchase 196,232,499 of the Bank's preferred shares from Samruk-Kazyna at a fixed strike price of KZT 179.94 per share. In June 2012, the Bank partially exercised the option and repurchased 150,000,000 of its own preferred shares from Samruk-Kazyna for KZT 26,991 million.

On 5 July 2012, the Bank repurchased 40,000,000 of its own preferred shares from Samruk-Kazyna at a price of KZT 180.21 per share for KZT 7,208 million. As a result, the Group has recorded KZT 41,054 million as a cost of acquired treasury shares (see Note 22). After the repurchase, Samruk-Kazyna continues owning 6,232,499 preferred shares of the Bank.

The Group is ultimately controlled by Timur Kulibayev and his wife Dinara Kulibayeva.

As at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Group was owned by the following shareholders, which own individually more than 5% of the issued shares of the Group:

31 December 2012	Total shares	Stake in total shares in circulation	Common shares	Stake in common shares in circulation	Convertible and non-convertible preferred shares	Stake in convertible and non-convertible preferred shares in circulation
JSC HG Almex	7,559,973,820	68.2%	7,559,973,820	69.3%	-	-
JSC Accumulation Pension Fund of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan *	758,082,743	6.8%	661,367,710	6.1%	96,715,033	55.1%
GDR	2,510,925,720	22.7%	2,510,925,720	23.0%	-	-
Other	254,416,525	2.3%	175,694,405	1.6%	78,722,120	44.9%
Total shares in circulation (on consolidated basis)	**11,083,398,808**	**100.0%**	**10,907,961,655**	**100.0%**	**175,437,153**	**100.0%**

31 December 2011	Total shares	Stake in total shares in circulation	Common shares	Stake in common shares in circulation	Convertible and non-convertible preferred shares	Stake in convertible and non-convertible preferred shares in circulation
JSC HG Almex	755,997,382	52.0%	755,997,382	69.4%	-	-
JSC SWF “Samruk-Kazyna”	196,232,499	13.5%	-	-	196,232,499	53.7%
JSC Accumulation Pension Fund of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan *	162,851,804	11.2%	66,136,771	6.1%	96,715,033	26.5%
GDR	250,242,684	17.2%	250,242,684	23.0%	-	-
Other	89,664,870	6.2%	16,961,961	1.6%	72,702,909	19.9%
Total shares in circulation (on consolidated basis)	**1,454,989,239**	**100.0%**	**1,089,338,798**	**100.0%**	**365,650,441**	**100.0%**

31 December 2010	Total shares	Stake in total shares in circulation	Common shares	Stake in common shares in circulation	Convertible and non-convertible preferred shares	Stake in convertible and non-convertible preferred shares in circulation
JSC HG Almex	709,932,473	42.6%	709,932,473	54.5%	-	-
JSC SWF “Samruk-Kazyna”	455,297,408	27.3%	259,064,909	19.9%	196,232,499	53.6%
JSC Accumulation Pension Fund of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan *	162,851,804	9.8%	66,136,771	5.1%	96,715,033	26.4%
GDR	252,948,024	15.2%	252,948,024	19.4%	-	-
Other	86,298,895	5.2%	13,428,830	1.0%	72,870,065	19.9%
Total shares in circulation (on consolidated basis)	**1,667,328,604**	**100.0%**	**1,301,511,007**	**100.0%**	**365,817,597**	**100.0%**

* Common and preferred shares owned by JSC Accumulation Pension Fund of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan are not eliminated as those shares were purchased on clients’ funds and are owned by the clients.

On 14 December 2012 the Bank performed share split of its common shares in proportion of one common share to ten common shares as described in Note 22.

As at 31 December 2012, the Bank operated through its head office in Almaty and its 22 regional branches, 122 sub-regional offices and 410 cash settlement units (31 December 2011 – 22, 122, 445, respectively; 31 December 2010 - 22, 122 and 488, respectively) located throughout Kazakhstan. The address of the Bank's registered office is: 109 V Abai Avenue, Almaty, 050008, Republic of Kazakhstan.

Number of employees of the Group as at 31 December 2012 was 12,149 full-time equivalent employees (31 December 2011 - 11,481, 31 December 2010 - 11,632).

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010 were authorised for issue by the Management Board on 15 March 2013.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Accounting basis

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Group is a going concern and will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of Kazakhstani Tenge ("KZT" or "Tenge"), except for earnings per share amounts and unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are accounted for at fair value and insurance liabilities which are accounted for based on actuarial calculations and certain property and equipment which are carried at revalued cost less depreciation and impairment as described in the accounting policies below.

The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the date of consolidated statement of financial position (current) and more than 12 months after the date of consolidated statement of financial position (non-current) is presented in Note 31.

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity of the Group are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to that entity (the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the Bank is KZT. The presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements is KZT.

Consolidated subsidiaries

These consolidated financial statements include the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries	Holding, %			Country	Industry
	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010		
JSC Halyk Leasing	100	100	100	Kazakhstan	Leasing
JSC Kazteleport	100	100	100	Kazakhstan	Telecommunications
HSBK (Europe) B.V.	100	100	100	Netherlands	Issue and placement of Eurobonds, attracting of syndicated loans
OJSC Halyk Bank Kyrgyzstan	100	100	100	Kyrgyzstan	Banking
JSC Halyk Finance	100	100	100	Kazakhstan	Broker and dealer activities
LLP Halyk Inkassatsiya	100	100	100	Kazakhstan	Cash collection services
JSC Halyk Life	100	100	100	Kazakhstan	Life insurance
JSC Halyk Capital	N/a*	100	100	Kazakhstan	Broker and dealer activities
LLP NBK-Finance	100	100	100	Russia	Broker and dealer activities
JSC Kazakhinstrakh	100	100	100	Kazakhstan	Insurance
JSC Accumulation Pension fund of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan	96	96	96	Kazakhstan	Pension assets accumulation and management
JSC NBK Bank	100	100	100	Russia	Banking
JSC Halyk Bank Georgia	100	100	100	Georgia	Banking
LLC Halyk Project	100	N/a	N/a	Kazakhstan	Management of doubtful and loss assets

* In accordance with Decision of the Board of Directors of the Bank dated 26 December 2011, JSC “Halyk Capital” was reorganised by merging with JSC “Halyk Finance”. The actual transfer of assets was performed on 18 January 2012.

JSC Halyk Bank established new subsidiary – LLC “Halyk Project” – Subsidiary of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan for doubtful and loss asset management” with share capital of KZT 15 million. The main activity of LLC “Halyk Project” is management of property, which was recognized after the default of certain counterparties on loans to customers of the Bank. Registration date is 12 October 2012.

Associates

JSC Processing Center, the associate, provides data processing services in Kazakhstan. It is classified within other assets and accounted for under the equity method:

Holding, %	Share in net loss	Total assets	Total liabilities	Equity	Total revenue
As at 31 December 2012 and for the year then ended					
25.14	(1)	9	-	9	1
As at 31 December 2011 and for the year then ended					
25.14	(4)	11	-	11	1
As at 31 December 2010 and for the year then ended					
25.14	(15)	78	-	78	1

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and entities controlled by the Bank (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the Bank has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

The financial statements of the Bank's subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Bank.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used in line with those used by the Group.

All significant intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Group.

Non-controlling interests are presented separately in the consolidated income statement and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from parent shareholders' equity.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amounts by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted is recognised directly in equity.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as specified by the applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a jointly controlled entity.

Business combinations

The assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Any deficiency of the cost of acquisition below the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired (i.e. discount on acquisition) is credited to the consolidated income statement in the period of acquisition.

The non-controlling interest is initially measured at the non-controlling proportion of the fair values of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized. The equity and net income attributable to equity holders of the parent and attributable to non-controlling shareholders' interests are shown separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated income statement, respectively.

The Group accounts for increases in ownership of a controlled entity by revaluing all identified assets and liabilities of the subsidiary to fair value at the date of exchange in proportion to the amounts attributable to the additional interest acquired. Goodwill is recognized for any excess of the cost of the increase over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities.

For a business combination involving an entity under common control, all assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are measured at the carrying values recorded in the stand-alone financial statements of the subsidiary. The difference between the carrying value of the acquired share in net assets of the subsidiary and the cost of acquisition are recorded directly in equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent.

Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group is in a position to exercise significant influence, but is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

Investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost as adjusted for goodwill and for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associate, less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Losses of the associates in excess of the Group's interest in those associates are not recognized unless the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the fair values of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill. The goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is assessed for impairment as part of the investment.

Where a Group company transacts with an associate of the Group, unrealised profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the relevant associate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, unrestricted balances on correspondent accounts and amounts due from credit institutions and reverse repo agreements with original maturities within three months. For purposes of determining cash flows, the obligatory reserve required by the National Bank of Kazakhstan ("NBK") is not included as a cash and cash equivalent due to restrictions on its availability.

Obligatory reserves

Obligatory reserves represent funds in correspondent accounts with the NBK and cash which are not available to finance the Group's day to day operations and, hence, are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement.

Amounts due from credit institutions

In the normal course of business, the Group maintains current accounts or deposits for various periods of time with other banks. Amounts due from credit institutions with a fixed maturity term are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Those that do not have fixed maturities are carried at cost. Amounts due from credit institutions are carried net of any allowance for impairment.

Recognition and measurement of financial instruments

The Group recognizes financial assets and liabilities on its consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual obligations of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognized using settlement date accounting. Where regular way purchases of financial instruments will be subsequently measured at fair value, the Group accounts for any change in the fair value of the asset between trade date and settlement date in the same way it accounts for acquired instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss. The accounting policies for subsequent re-measurement of these items are disclosed in the respective accounting policies set out below.

Financial assets

Financial assets in the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, investments held to maturity or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets upon initial recognition.

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; 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 that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability other than a financial asset or financial liability held for trading may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial asset or financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" ("IAS 39") permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in "Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". Interest earned or incurred is accrued in interest income or expense, respectively, according to the terms of the contract, while dividend income is recorded in "Other income" when the right to receive the payment has been established.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group has reclassified certain non-derivative financial assets out of financial assets at fair through profit or loss category into the available-for-sale investment securities. Effective from 1 July 2009, the Group was permitted to reclassify, in certain circumstances, non-derivative financial assets out of the 'Held for trading' category and into the 'Available-for-sale', 'Loans and receivables', or 'Held to maturity' categories. From this date it was also permitted to reclassify, in certain circumstances, financial instruments out of the 'Available-for-sale' category and into the 'Loans and receivables' category. Reclassifications are recorded at fair value at the date of reclassification, which becomes the new amortized cost. Reclassification is at the election of management, and is determined on an instrument by instrument basis.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans to customers granted by the Group are initially recognized at fair value plus related transaction costs that directly relate to acquisition or creation of such financial assets. Subsequently, loans are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Loans to customers are carried net of any allowance for impairment losses.

Loans and receivables are included within loans to customers, amounts due from credit institutions and other assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Available-for-sale investment securities

Available-for-sale investment securities are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as loans and receivables or investments held to maturity, or are not held for trading and are not designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. Available-for-sale investment securities are initially recorded at fair value. After initial recognition available-for sale investment securities are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognized as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognized or until the investment is determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the consolidated income statement. However, interest calculated using the effective interest method and foreign exchange movements for debt securities are recognized in the consolidated income statement. Dividends declared are included in "Other income" in the consolidated income statement.

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market prices at the close of business on the reporting date.

Investments held to maturity

Investments held to maturity are debt securities with determinable or fixed payments. The Group has the positive intent and ability to hold them to maturity. Such securities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment. Amortized discounts and premiums are recognized in interest income over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

If the Group were to sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of investments held to maturity before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire category would be tainted and would have to be reclassified as available-for-sale investment securities. Furthermore, the Group would be prohibited from classifying any financial asset as investments held to maturity during the following two years.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the Group does not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability. Income and expense is not offset in the consolidated income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending

The Group enters into financial assets sale and purchase back agreements ("repos") and financial assets purchase and sale back agreements ("reverse repos") in the normal course of its business. Repos and reverse repos are utilized by the Group as an element of its treasury management.

Repos are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under repos are retained in the consolidated statement of financial position and, in case the transferee has the right, by contract or custom, to sell or repledge them, reclassified as securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements. The corresponding liability is presented within amounts due to credit institutions or customers.

Securities purchased under reverse repos are recorded as amounts due from credit institutions, loans to customers or cash and cash equivalents as appropriate. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest and accrued over the life of repo agreements using the effective interest method.

Securities lent to counterparties are retained in the consolidated statement of financial position. Securities borrowed are not recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded within "Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss" in the consolidated income statement. The obligation to return securities borrowed is recorded at fair value as a trading liability.

Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into various derivative financial instruments including futures, forwards, swaps and options. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each reporting date. The fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices or pricing models that take into account the current market and contractual prices of the underlying instruments and other factors. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when it is negative. Derivatives are included in financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of financial position. Gains and losses resulting from these instruments are included in “Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss” in the consolidated income statement.

Derivative instruments embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives if their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in the consolidated income statement. An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) financial instrument that includes both the derivative and a host contract, with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a similar way to a stand-alone derivative. Over–the–counter derivatives may expose the Group to the risks associated with the absence of an exchange market on which to close out an open position. Additionally, derivative instruments expose the Group to counterparty non-performance risk. Certain instruments also pose liquidity risk due to absence of net-settlement provisions between counterparties.

Forwards

Forward contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future and are customized contracts transacted in the over–the–counter market. The Group has credit exposure to the counterparties of forward contracts. Forward contracts are settled gross and are, therefore, considered to bear a higher liquidity risk.

Swaps

Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange streams of payments over time based on specified notional amounts, in relation to movements in a specified underlying index such as an interest rate, foreign currency rate or equity index.

Interest rate swaps relate to contracts taken out by the Group with other financial institutions in which the Group either receives or pays a floating interest rate in return for paying or receiving, respectively, a fixed interest rate. The payment flows are usually netted against each other, with the difference being paid by one party to the other. In a currency swap, the Group pays a specified amount in one currency and receives a specified amount in another currency. The Group’s currency swaps are mostly gross–settled.

Options

Options are contractual agreements that convey the right, but not the obligation, for the purchaser either to buy or sell a specific amount of a financial instrument at a fixed price, either at a fixed future date or at any time within a specified period. The Group purchases and sells options through regulated exchanges and in the over–the–counter markets. Options purchased by the Group provide the Group with the opportunity to purchase (call options) or sell (put options) the underlying asset at an agreed–upon value either on or before the expiration of the option. The Group is exposed to credit risk on purchased options only to the extent of their carrying amount, which is their fair value. Options written by the Group provide the purchaser the opportunity to purchase from or sell to the Group the underlying asset at an agreed–upon value either on or before the expiration of the option.

The Group's exposure under derivative contracts is closely monitored as part of the overall management of the Group's market, credit, and liquidity risks (see also Note 31).

Amounts due to customers and credit institutions

Amounts due to customers and credit institutions are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, amounts due are stated at amortized cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the consolidated income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. If the Group purchases its own debt, it is removed from the consolidated statement of financial position and the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the consideration paid is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued represent bonds issued by the Group, which are accounted for according to the same principles used for amounts due to customers and credit institutions. Any difference between proceeds received, net of debt issuance costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the consolidated income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

The factors the Group evaluates in determining the presence of objective evidence of an occurrence of an impairment loss include information on liquidity of the debtor or issuer, their solvency, business risks and financial risks, levels and tendencies of default on obligations on similar financial assets, national and local economic tendencies and conditions, and fair value of the security and guarantees. These and other factors individually or in the aggregate represent, to a great extent, an objective evidence of recognition of the impairment loss on the financial asset or group of financial assets.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not the foreclosure is probable.

The allowances are based on the Group's own loss experience and management's judgment as to the level of losses that will probably be recognized from assets in each credit risk category by reference to the debt service capability and repayment history of the borrower.

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 recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

Financial assets are written off against the allowance for impairment losses where such items are determined to be uncollectible, including through repossession of collateral. The Group requires collateral to support credit-related financial instruments when deemed necessary. Collateral held may include deposits held in the banks, government securities and other assets. When the borrowers do not repay as scheduled, the Group can take possession of the collateral pledged. Financial assets are written off after management has exercised all possibilities available to collect amounts due to the Group, and after the Group has sold all available collateral. The decision to write off bad debt against the allowance for impairment losses for all major, preferential, unsecured and insider assets are confirmed with a procedural document from judicial or notary bodies. This document certifies that at the time of the decision to write off the bad debt, the amount could not be repaid (or partially repaid) with the debtor's funds. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the charge for impairment of financial assets in the consolidated income statement.

Loans and receivables are assessed individually for impairment, except for insignificant loans and receivables that have been assessed collectively. Loans and receivables that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired and all individually insignificant loans and receivables are then assessed collectively, in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics, to determine whether impairment should be recognized due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence but whose effects are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes account of data from the loan portfolio (such as levels of arrears, loan utilisation, loan to collateral ratios, etc.), and judgments to the effect of concentrations of risks and economic data (including levels of unemployment, real estate prices indices, country risk and the performance of different individual groups).

The impairment loss on loans and receivables is disclosed in more detail in Notes 11, 19 and 31.

Available-for-sale investment securities

If an available-for-sale investment security is impaired, a consolidated amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in the consolidated income statement, is transferred from equity to the consolidated income statement. In respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment losses previously recognized in the consolidated income statement are not reversed through the consolidated income statement. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continuously monitors renegotiated loans to ensure that they are performing and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective interest rate.

Write off of loans and advances

Loans and advances are written off against the allowance for impairment losses when deemed uncollectible. Loans and advances are written off after management has exercised all possibilities available to collect amounts due to the Group and after the Group has sold all available collateral. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are reflected as an offset to the charge for impairment of financial assets in the consolidated income statement in the period of recovery.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or retained the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and
- the Group either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial asset is derecognized when it has been transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. A transfer requires that the Group either: (a) transfers the contractual rights to receive the asset's cash flows; or (b) retains the right to the asset's cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to a third party. After a transfer, the Group reassesses the extent to which it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been retained, the asset remains on the consolidated statement of financial position. If substantially all of the risks and rewards have been transferred, the asset is derecognized. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred, the Group assesses whether or not is has retained control of the asset. If it has not retained control, the asset is derecognized. Where the Group has retained control of the asset, it continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

On the redemption or settlement of debt securities (including subordinated liabilities) issued by the Group, the Group derecognises the debt instrument and records a gain or loss being the difference between the debt's carrying amount and the cost of redemption or settlement. The same treatment applies where the debt is exchanged for a new debt issue that has terms substantially different from those of the existing debt. The assessment of whether the terms of the new debt instrument are substantially different takes into account qualitative and quantitative characteristics including a comparison of the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms with the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original debt issue.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Taxation

The current income tax expense is calculated in accordance with the regulations of Kazakhstan and other countries where the Group operates.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated in respect of temporary differences using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred income taxes are provided for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes, except where the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax asset is recorded only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and reported net in the consolidated statement of financial position if:

- The Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities; and

- Deferred income tax assets and the deferred income tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Kazakhstan and other countries where the Group operates also have various operating taxes that are assessed on the Group’s activities. These taxes are recorded as taxes other than income tax.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment except for the buildings and constructions which are carried at revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings and constructions	20-100
Vehicles	5-7
Computers and banking equipment	5-10
Other	7-10

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the related leased asset. Expenses related to repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in operating expenses unless they qualify for capitalization.

The carrying amounts of property and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts, and where carrying values exceed this estimated recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the respective period and is included in operating expenses.

Buildings and constructions held for use in supply of services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, determined from market-based evidence by appraisal undertaken by professional independent appraisers, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such buildings and constructions is credited to the property and equipment revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognized as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to the consolidated income statement to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such buildings and constructions is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the property and equipment revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings and constructions is charged to the consolidated income statement. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the property and equipment revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Assets held for sale

A non-current asset and the liability directly associated with non-current assets are classified as held for sale ("disposal group") if it is highly probable that the net asset's carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification of an asset as held for sale.

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. If the fair value less costs to sell of an asset held for sale is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement as loss from assets held for sale. Any subsequent increase in an asset's fair value less costs to sell is recognized to the extent of the cumulative impairment loss that was previously recognized in relation to that specific asset.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Recorded amounts as at the consolidated statement of financial position date represent the Group's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated income statement net of any recoveries.

Retirement and other benefit obligations

The Group does not have any pension arrangements separate from the state pension system of Kazakhstan and other countries where the Group operates, which requires current withholdings by the employer calculated as a percentage from current gross salary payments; such expense is charged in the period the related salaries are earned and included in operating expenses in the consolidated income statement. The Group contributes social tax to the budget of Kazakhstan and other countries where the Group operates for its employees. In addition, the Group has no post-retirement benefits.

Equity

The Group classifies a financial instrument that it issues as a financial asset, financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. An instrument is classified as a liability if it is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities on potentially unfavourable terms. An instrument is classified as equity if it evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after the deduction of liabilities. The components of a compound financial instrument issued by the Group are classified and accounted for separately as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity as appropriate.

Share capital

External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in equity. Prior to 13 May 2003, any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the nominal value of shares issued was recognized as share premium reserve. Effective 13 May 2003, upon change in law concerning "Joint Stock Companies", the nominal amount concept was restricted to placement of shares only between the founders of an entity. For all other investors, share capital is recorded at placement value being the consideration received by an entity for its shares.

Treasury shares

When the Group acquires its own share capital, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, net of any related tax benefit, is recognised as a change in equity. Shares repurchased by the Group are cancelled. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are held at cost. These shares are treated as a deduction from the issued and weighted average number of shares, and the cost price of the shares is presented as a deduction from total equity. The par value of the shares is presented as a deduction from ordinary share capital and the remainder of the cost is presented as a deduction from ordinary share premium. Dividends received on treasury shares are eliminated on consolidation.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity on the date they are declared. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the reporting date or proposed or declared after the reporting date but before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position but are disclosed unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Trust activities

Assets accepted and liabilities incurred under the trust activities are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group accepts the operational risk on these activities, but the Group's customers bear the credit and market risks associated with such operations.

Income and expense recognition

Interest income and expense are recognized on an accrual basis calculated using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down (partly written down) as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is thereafter recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Loan origination fees for loans issued to customers are (together with related direct costs) recognized as an adjustment to the effective yield of the loans. Where it is probable that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are deferred, together with the related direct costs, and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the resulting loan. Where it is unlikely that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are recognized in profit or loss over the remaining period of the loan commitment. Where a loan commitment expires without resulting in a loan, the loan commitment fee is recognized in profit or loss on expiry.

Fees, commissions, including pension asset management fees, and other income and expense items are generally recorded on an accrual basis when the service has been provided.

Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recorded based on the applicable service contracts. Custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time are recorded over the period the service is provided.

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in KZT, which is the functional currency of the Bank and each of its subsidiaries, except for foreign subsidiaries. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the currency rate of exchange as quoted by KASE as at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions into functional currency are recognized in the consolidated income statement as net gain or loss on foreign exchange operations. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of overseas subsidiaries are translated into the Group’s presentation currency at the exchange rates as at the consolidated statement of financial position date, and their income statements are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity. On disposal of a foreign subsidiary, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the market exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in net gain on foreign exchange operations. The market exchange rate at 31 December 2012 was KZT 150.74 to USD 1 (31 December 2011 – KZT 148.40; 31 December 2010 – KZT 147.50).

Insurance

Insurance contracts are those contracts which transfer significant insurance risk from another party by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. The Group utilizes accounting policies determined by FMSC for insurance companies of Kazakhstan.

The Group offers various insurance products in property and casualty, liability, personal, and life insurance.

Underwriting income

Underwriting income includes net written insurance premiums and commissions earned on ceded reinsurance reduced by the net change in the unearned premium reserve.

Upon inception of a contract, premiums are recorded as written and are earned on a pro rata basis over the term of the related policy coverage. The unearned insurance premium reserve represents the portion of the premiums written relating to the unexpired terms of coverage and is included within reserve for insurance claims in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Losses and loss adjustments are charged to income statement as incurred through the reassessment of the reserve for claims and loss adjustment expenses, and included within insurance claims incurred in the consolidated income statement.

Commissions earned on ceded reinsurance contracts are recorded as income at the date the reinsurance contract is written and deemed enforceable.

Policy acquisition costs, comprising commissions paid to insurance agents and brokers, which vary with and are directly related to the production of new business, are capitalized and recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position within insurance assets. The asset related to deferred acquisition costs is subsequently amortized over the period in which the related written premiums are earned and is reviewed for impairment in circumstances where its carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the asset is greater than the recoverable amount it is written down immediately. All other costs are recognized as expenses when incurred.

Reserve for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses

The reserve for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses is included in the consolidated statement of financial position and is based on the estimated amount payable on claims reported prior to the reporting date, which have not yet been settled, and an estimate of incurred but not reported claims relating to the reporting period.

The incurred but not reported reserve ("IBNR") for motor, hull and liability insurance is actuarially determined and is based upon statistical claim data for the period typical for loss development of the classes and sub-classes of business and the Group's previous experience.

Due to the lack of historical company specific data and comparable industry data for other lines of business, the reserve for IBNR claims is determined by applying current government guidance as provided by FMSC. Under this guidance, the IBNR reserve is calculated as using the expected loss ratio for each line of business, less the losses actually reported.

The methods for determining such estimates and establishing the resulting reserves are continuously reviewed and updated. Resulting adjustments are reflected in the consolidated income statement in the period in which they are determined.

Reinsurance

In the ordinary course of business, the Group cedes reinsurance risk to reinsurers. Such reinsurance arrangements provide for greater diversification of risks, allow management to control exposure to potential losses arising from insured risks and provide additional capacity for growth.

Reinsurance assets include balances due from reinsurance companies for paid and unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, and ceded unearned premiums. Amounts receivable from re-insurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the reinsured policy.

Payables to reinsurers for ceded premium are recorded gross when due unless a right of offset exists against commission receivable from the reinsurer and are included in the consolidated statement of financial position within insurance assets.

Reinsurance contracts are assessed to ensure that underwriting risk, defined as the reasonable possibility of significant loss, and timing risk, defined as the reasonable possibility of a significant variation in the timing of cash flows, are both transferred by the Group to the re-insurer.

The Group regularly assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment. A reinsurance asset is impaired if there is objective evidence that the Group may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract and that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Group will receive from the reinsurer.

Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

Financial guarantee contracts issued and letters of credit

Financial guarantee contracts and letters of credit issued by the Group are credit insurance that provides for specified payments to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due under the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantee contracts and letters of credit issued are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently they are measured at the higher of (a) the amount recognized as a provision and (b) the amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, cumulative amortization of initial premium revenue received over the financial guarantee contracts or letter of credit issued.

Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

The Group has adopted the following new or revised standards and interpretations issued by International Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (the IFRIC) which became effective for the Group's annual consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2012:

- IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" – amendments enhancing disclosures about transfers of financial assets effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The amendments increase the disclosure requirements for transactions involving the transfer of financial assets in order to provide greater transparency around risk exposures when financial assets are transferred. An application of the amendments to IFRS 7 did not have an effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the information required was disclosed by the Group before the adoption of the amendments.
- IAS 12 "Income Taxes" – limited scope amendment (recovery of underlying assets); effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012. The Group has applied the amendments to IAS 12 in the current year. Under the amendments, investment properties that are measured using the fair value model in accordance with IAS 40 "Investment Property" are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale for the purposes of measuring deferred taxes unless the presumption is rebutted. An application of the amendments to IAS 12 did not have an effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The adoption of the new or revised standards did not have any effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of this financial information, the following new standards and interpretations were in issue, but not yet effective, and which the Group has not early adopted:

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"[3];
- IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"[2];
- IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"[2];
- IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities"[2];
- IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"[1];
- Amendments to IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" – amendments enhancing disclosures about offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities[1];
- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures" – "Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures"[3];
- Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities" – "Consolidated Financial statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities: Transition Guidance"[3];
- IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" — improvements to the accounting for post-employment benefits[1];
- IAS 27 - reissued as IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" (as amended in May 2011)[2];
- IAS 28 - reissued as IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" (as amended in May 2011)[2];
- Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" – amendments which provide clarifications on the application of the offsetting rules and disclosure requirements[4].
- Amendments to IFRSs – *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011 cycle*.

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with earlier application permitted.
[2] Each of the five standards becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with earlier application permitted if all the other standards in the 'package of five' are also early applied (except for IFRS 12 that can be applied earlier on its own).
[3] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, with earlier application permitted.
[4] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The new offsetting disclosure requirements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Was issued in November 2009 and amended in October 2010 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and for derecognition.

- IFRS 9 requires all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods.
- The most significant effect of IFRS 9 regarding the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in fair value of a financial liability (designated as at fair value through profit or loss) attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability. Specifically, under IFRS 9, for financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Previously, under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss was recognised in profit or loss.

The Group management anticipate that IFRS 9 will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning 1 January 2015 and that the application of the new Standard will have a significant impact on amounts reported in respect of the Groups' financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of that effect until a detailed review has been completed.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

Replaces all of the guidance on control and consolidation in IAS 27 and SIC-12 by introducing a single consolidation model for all entities based on control, irrespective of the nature of the investee (ie whether an entity is controlled through voting rights or through other contractual arrangements as is common in special purpose entities). Under IFRS 10, the single definition of control, accompanied by extensive application guidance, is based on whether an investor has:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the returns.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

Replaces IAS 31 with new accounting requirements for joint arrangements by classifying them as either joint operations or joint ventures (the 'jointly controlled assets' classification exists no more).

- In recognising their rights and obligations arising from the arrangement, the parties should no longer focus on the legal structure of the joint arrangement, but rather on how rights and obligations are shared by them.
- A joint operation gives parties to the arrangement direct rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities. Thus, a joint operator recognises its interest based on its involvement in the joint operation (i.e. based on its direct rights and obligations) rather than on the participation interest it has in the joint arrangement. A party to a 'joint operation' recognises assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses arising from the arrangement.
- A joint venture gives the parties rights to the net assets or outcome (profit or loss) of the arrangement. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 "Investments in Associates". Entities can no longer account for an interest in a joint venture using the proportionate consolidation method. A party to a 'joint venture' recognises an investment.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

Requires enhanced disclosures about both consolidated and unconsolidated entities in which an entity has involvement, so that financial statement users are able to evaluate the nature, risks and financial effects associated with the entity's interests in subsidiaries, associates, joint arrangements and unconsolidated structured entities. Thus, IFRS 12 sets out the required disclosures for entities reporting under the two new standards, IFRS 10 and IFRS 11 and replaces the disclosure requirements currently found in IAS 28.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

Aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements to use across IFRSs. The Standard:

- defines fair value;
- sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value;
- requires disclosures about fair value measurements.

IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements), except for share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2 “Share-based Payment”, leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17 “Leases”, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but that are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2 “Inventories” or value in use in IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”.

The Group management anticipates that the application of the new Standard may affect certain amounts reported in the financial statements and result in more extensive disclosures in the financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits

Introduce significant changes to the recognition and measurement of defined benefit pension expense and termination benefits and to the disclosures for all employee benefits. The amended standard requires recognition of all changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) when they occur, as follows: (i) service cost and net interest in profit or loss; and (ii) re-measurements in other comprehensive income.

The amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits require retrospective application. The Group management does not anticipate that the revision of IAS 19 Employee Benefits will have a significant effect on the Group’s consolidated financial statements as the Group has no defined benefit plans.

IAS 27 (2011) Separate Financial Statements

Includes the provisions on separate financial statements that are left almost unchanged after the control provisions of IAS 27 have been replaced with the new IFRS 10.

IAS 28 (2011) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

Now includes the requirements for joint ventures, as well as associates, to be equity accounted following the issue of IFRS 11.

Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation

Provide clarifications on the application of the offsetting rules, and focus on four main areas:

- the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'
- the application of simultaneous realisation and settlement
- the offsetting of collateral amounts
- the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements.

The respective amendments to the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosure” require information about all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32. The amendments also require disclosure of information about recognised financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements even if they are not set off under IAS 32. These disclosures will allow financial statement users to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with an entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the Group's financial position.

The Group management anticipates that the application of these amendments to IAS 32 and IFRS 7 may result in more disclosures being made with regards to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in the future.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendments to IAS 1 introduce new terminology for the statement of comprehensive income and income statement. Under the amendments to IAS 1, the statement of comprehensive income is renamed as a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the income statement is renamed as a statement of profit or loss. The amendments to IAS 1 retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. However, the amendments to IAS 1 require additional disclosures to be made in the other comprehensive income section such that items of other comprehensive income are grouped into two categories: (a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (b) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis – the amendments do not change the option to present items of other comprehensive income either before tax or net of tax. Other than the above mentioned presentation changes, the application of the amendments to IAS 1 does not result in any impact on income statement, other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle issued in May 2012

The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle include a number of amendments to various IFRSs. The following list does not represent the complete list of amendments and reflects only amendments that are relevant to the Group’s operations:

Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation

The amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation clarify that income tax relating to distributions to holders of an equity instrument and to transaction costs of an equity transaction should be accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes. The Group management anticipates that the amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation will have no effect on the Group’s consolidated financial statements as the Group has already adopted this treatment.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements

This improvement clarifies the difference between voluntary additional comparative information and the minimum required comparative information. Generally, the minimum required comparative information is the previous period

Amendments to IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

The amendments to IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting clarify requirements for segment information disclosures. The total assets and total liabilities for a particular reportable segment would be separately disclosed in interim financial reporting only when the amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and there has been a material change from the amounts disclosed in the last annual financial statements for that reportable segment.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates its estimates and judgements on an ongoing basis. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The following estimates and judgments are considered important to the portrayal of the Group’s financial condition.

Allowance for impairment of loans and receivables

The Group regularly reviews its loans and receivables to assess for impairment. The Group’s loan impairment provisions are established to recognize incurred impairment losses in its portfolio of loans and receivables. The Group considers accounting estimates related to allowance for impairment of loans and receivables as a key source of estimation uncertainty because (i) they are highly susceptible to change from period to period as the assumptions about future default rates and valuation of potential losses relating to impaired loans and receivables are based on recent performance experience, and (ii) any significant difference between the Group’s estimated losses and actual losses will require the Group to make provisions which, if significantly different, could have a material impact on its future consolidated income statement and its consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group uses management’s judgement to estimate the amount of any impairment loss in cases where a borrower has financial difficulties and there are few available sources of historical data relating to similar borrowers. Similarly, the Group estimates changes in future cash flows based on past performance, past customer behaviour, observable data indicating an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, and national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the group of loans and receivables.

Historical loss experience is adjusted, on the basis of observable data, to reflect current conditions not affecting the period of historical experience.

The allowances for impairment of financial assets in the consolidated financial statements have been determined on the basis of existing economic and political conditions. The Group is not in a position to predict what changes in conditions will take place in Kazakhstan and what effect such changes might have on the adequacy of the allowances for impairment of financial assets in future periods.

The carrying amount of the allowance for impairment losses of loans to customers as at 31 December 2012 is KZT 302,926 million (31 December 2011 is KZT 291,303 million; 31 December 2010: KZT 253,237 million).

Taxation

Kazakhstan tax, currency and customs legislations are subject to varying interpretations and changes, which can occur frequently. Management's interpretation of such legislation as applied to the transactions and activity of the Group may be challenged by the relevant regional and state authorities. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for five calendar periods preceding the year of review.

As at 31 December 2012, Management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that the Group's tax, currency and customs positions will be sustained. Significant additional actual taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed following any challenges by the relevant authorities, which could have a material impact on the Group’s reported net income.

Claims liability and reserves arising from insurance contracts

For insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of incurred but not reported reserves ("IBNR") claims at the reporting date. For certain lines of business, IBNR claims form the majority of the statement of financial position claims provision. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty. For hull, property, accident and liability insurance, the Group actuarially determines the liability using past claim settlement trends to predict future claims settlement amounts. In estimating the cost of reported and IBNR claims for certain other lines of business, management applies current government guidance as provided by FMSC, due to the absence of sufficient historical data. Under this guidance, the IBNR reserve is calculated using the expected loss ratio for each line of business, less the cumulative losses actually reported. General insurance claims provisions are not discounted for the time value of money.

The gross reserves for claims and the related receivables for reinsurance recoveries are based on information available to management and the ultimate amounts may vary as a result of subsequent information and events and may result in adjustments to the amounts recovered. Actual claims experience may differ from the historical pattern on which the estimate is based and the cost of settling individual claims may differ from costs previously estimated. Any adjustments to the amount of reserves will be reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the necessary adjustments become known and estimable.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess cost of an acquisition over the fair value of its net assets. The determination of fair value of assets and liabilities of businesses acquired requires the exercise of management's judgement; for example those financial assets and liabilities for which there are no quoted prices, and those non-financial assets where valuations reflect estimates of market conditions. Difference in fair values would result in changes to the goodwill arising and to the post-acquisition performance of the acquisition. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested annually or more frequently for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicated that it might be impaired.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units expected to benefit from the combination. Goodwill impairment testing involves the comparison of the carrying value of a cash-generating unit or group of cash generating units with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the unit's fair value and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units. Fair value is the amount obtainable for the sale of the cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

Impairment testing inherently involves a number of judgmental areas: the preparation of cash flow forecasts for periods that are beyond the normal requirements of management reporting; the assessment of the discount rate appropriate to the business; estimation of the fair value of cash-generating units; and the valuation of the separable assets of each business whose goodwill is being reviewed.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Cash on hand	64,256	61,072	35,468
Recorded as loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39:			
Short-term deposits with Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development countries (the "OECD") based banks	257,783	217,348	144,820
Correspondent accounts with NBK	114,175	77,952	-
Correspondent accounts with OECD based banks	70,088	40,680	8,281
Short-term deposit with NBK	15,001	10,000	72,003
Correspondent accounts with non-OECD based banks	5,764	2,469	5,978
Short-term deposits with Kazakhstan banks (loans under reverse repurchase agreements)	3,510	5,528	910
Short-term deposits with non-OECD based banks	3,437	1,982	2,853
Overnight deposits with non-OECD based banks	55	-	46
Overnight deposits with OECD based banks	-	102,960	122,539
	534,069	519,991	392,898

Interest rates and currencies in which interest earning cash and cash equivalents are denominated are presented as follows:

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	KZT	Foreign currencies	KZT	Foreign currencies	KZT	Foreign currencies
Short-term deposits with OECD based banks	-	0.2%-0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%-3.3%
Short-term deposits with NBK	0.5%	-	0.5%	-	0.5%	-
Short-term deposits with Kazakhstan banks	-	-	0.7%-2.0%	-	0.7%	-
Short-term deposits with non-OECD based bank	-	3.0%-8.5%	-	4.4%-8.0%	-	3.5%
Overnight deposits with non-OECD based banks	-	3.8%	-	-	-	6.0%
Overnight deposits with OECD based banks	-	-	-	0.1%-1.0%	-	0.1%-0.7%

Fair value of assets pledged and carrying amounts of loans under reverse repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, are presented as follows:

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	3,459	3,721	5,528	5,596	910	1,003
Equity securities of Kazakhstan banks	51	51	-	-	-	-
	3,510	3,772	5,528	5,596	910	1,003

As at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, maturities of loans under reverse repurchase agreements are less than 1 month.

6. OBLIGATORY RESERVES

Obligatory reserves comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Recorded as loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39:			
Due from the NBK allocated to obligatory reserves	48,467	52,533	14,752
Cash on hand allocated to obligatory reserves	-	-	12,532
	48,467	52,533	27,284

The obligatory reserves represent the minimum reserve deposits and cash on hand balances required by the NBK and used for calculation of the minimum reserve requirement. During 2011 the NBK has increased the level of minimum reserve requirements, which resulted in a significant increase of obligatory reserves. During 2012 the NBK has again amended the Regulation on minimum reserve requirements. In accordance to the amendment certain long-term liabilities with maturities greater than 1 year are now not included into the calculation of the minimum reserve level thus resulting in decrease of obligatory reserves.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Financial assets held for trading:			
Derivative financial instruments	733	3,304	4,640
Corporate bonds	277	103	102
Securities of foreign organizations	144	125	168
Equity securities of Kazakhstan corporations	85	-	-
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	32	-	-
Equity securities of Kazakhstan banks	-	220	921
Mutual investment funds shares	-	-	220
	1,271	3,752	6,051

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Financial liabilities held for trading:			
Derivative financial instruments	439	2,547	2,910

Interest rates of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the table below. Interest rates in the table below are calculated as weighted average of the effective interest rates for the respective financial assets:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Corporate bonds	7.6%	9.0%	9.7%
Securities of foreign organizations	13.8%	13.4%	11.3%
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	5.5%	-	-

Derivative financial instruments comprise:

	31 December 2012			31 December 2011			31 December 2010		
	Notional amount	Fair value Asset	Fair value Liability	Notional amount	Fair value Asset	Fair value Liability	Notional amount	Fair value Asset	Fair value Liability
Foreign currency contracts									
Swaps	40,321	395	388	35,185	158	105	21,757	83	76
Forwards	32,159	83	51	76,958	3,085	2,442	87,403	4,051	2,834
Options	7,231	255	-	4,627	61	-	7,620	506	-
		733	439		3,304	2,547		4,640	2,910

As at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Group used quoted market prices from independent information sources for all of its financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss, with the exception of derivative financial instruments, which are valued using valuation models based on observable market data.

8. AMOUNTS DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Amounts due from credit institutions comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Recorded as loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39:			
Loans to credit institutions	15,931	2,286	2,241
Term deposits	15,765	11,499	10,062
Deposit pledged as collateral for derivative financial instruments	1,105	7,313	7,822
	32,801	21,098	20,125
Less - Allowance for loan impairment (Note 19)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	32,799	21,096	20,123

Interest rates and maturities of amounts due from credit institutions are presented as follows:

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year
Loans to credit institutions	8.2%-17.0%	2017	14.5%-17.0%	2015	12.0%-17.0%	2015
Term deposits	0.5%-9.0%	2013-2014	0.5%-12.5%	2012-2014	4.5%-12.5%	2013
Deposit pledged as collateral for derivative financial instruments	0.2%-1.8%	2013	0.2%-1.8%	2012	0.2%-1.8%	2012

9. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Available-for-sale investment securities comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	110,878	137,733	173,314
Corporate bonds	88,657	72,099	56,811
Securities of foreign organizations	84,719	52,764	6,148
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	20,839	9,318	6,522
Treasury bills of the Russian Federation	11,254	8,156	-
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	8,349	6,000	3,347
Local municipal bonds	3,997	4,035	4,274
Equity securities of Kazakhstan corporations	2,529	1,394	1,569
Mutual investment funds shares	1,927	2,950	944
NBK notes	889	11,146	27,838
Equity securities of Kazakhstan banks	188	295	230
Equity securities of foreign corporations	136	-	111
Treasury bills of Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	186
	334,362	305,890	281,294
Subject to repurchase agreements			
NBK notes and Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	3,369	9,474	4,211

Interest rates and maturities of available-for-sale investment securities are presented in the table below. Interest rates in the table below are calculated as weighted average of the effective interest rates for the respective securities.

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	4.5%	2013-2027	4.1%	2012-2027	4.5%	2011-2025
Corporate bonds	7.2%	2013-2021	7.1%	2012-2021	8.2%	2011-2021
Securities of foreign organizations	3.8%	2013-2020	6.6%	2012-2020	12.6%	2012-2016
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	5.6%	2015-2026	7.2%	2015-2026	6.9%	2015-2026
Treasury bills of the Russian Federation	3.4%	2015-2021	5.5%	2015-2021	-	-
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	8.3%	2013-2022	8.9%	2012-2030	11.4%	2011-2022
Local municipal bonds	4.9%	2015	4.9%	2015	4.9%	2015
NBK notes	1.0%	2013	1.2%	2012	1.5%	2011
Treasury bills of Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	9.0%	2011

As at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Group used quoted market prices from independent information sources to determine the fair value for all of its available-for-sale investment securities.

On 31 December 2008, the Group reclassified certain debt and equity securities with total fair value of KZT 4,925 million out of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category into the available-for-sale investment securities. The reclassification was made only for those securities which had a significant decline in volume of transactions in the financial markets as a result of the financial crisis. The Group revised its investment policy in relation to these securities and has the intention and ability to hold these securities for the foreseeable future.

Debt and equity securities which were reclassified are presented in the tables below.

Debt securities	Effective interest rate, %	As at reporting date 31 December 2012 Fair value and carrying amount	As at reporting date 31 December 2011 Fair value and carrying amount	As at reclassification date 31 December 2008 Fair value and carrying amount
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	7.0%	3,265	2,713	2,213
Securities of foreign countries and organizations	9.8%-14.5%	-	-	1,987
		3,265	2,713	4,200

Equity securities	As at reporting date 31 December 2012 Fair value and carrying amount	As at reporting date 31 December 2011 Fair value and carrying amount	As at reclassification date 31 December 2008 Fair value and carrying amount
Equity securities of Kazakhstan corporations	59	59	74
Mutual investment funds shares	-	-	651
	59	59	725

The Group sold mutual investment funds shares during the year ended 31 December 2011.

Estimated future cash flows the Group expects to recover from debt securities which were reclassified are presented in the table below.

Debt securities	As at reclassification date 31 December 2008
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	4,711
	4,711

The net gain/(loss) that would have been recognized in the consolidated income statement if the securities had not been reclassified, is presented in the table below for the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010.

Debt securities	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	712	199	167
Securities of foreign countries and organizations	-	-	15
	712	199	182

Equity securities	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Equity securities of Kazakhstan corporations	37	3	(1)
Mutual investment funds shares	-	(139)	(117)
	37	(136)	(118)

10. INVESTMENTS HELD TO MATURITY

Investments held to maturity comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	12,437	9,841	7,716
Corporate bonds	8,237	7,571	5,545
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	3,065	515	-
Securities of foreign organizations	996	-	-
Notes of National Bank of Georgia	579	877	1,172
Treasury bills of Kyrgyz Republic	225	190	601
Notes of National Bank of Kyrgyz Republic	222	-	-
NBK notes	5	59,860	159,385
	25,766	78,854	174,419
Subject to repurchase agreements			
NBK notes	-	18,003	-

Interest rates and maturities of investments held to maturity are presented in the table below. Interest rates in the table below are calculated as the weighted average of the effective interest rates for the respective securities.

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	5.1%	2013-2030	7.2%	2012-2015	4.6%	2013-2015
Securities of foreign organizations	14.6%	2014-2016	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	12.6%	2015-2020	14.6%	2012-2017	8.8%	2011-2017
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	9.7%	2013-2016	5.6%	2015	-	-
Notes of National Bank of Georgia	13.2%	2016-2017	14.7%	2012-2016	6.4%	2011-2012
Treasury bills of Kyrgyz Republic	14.1%	2013	14.9%	2012	4.3%	2011
Notes of National bank of Kyrgyz Republic	2.3%	2013	-	-	-	-
NBK notes	1.5%	2013	1.2%	2012	1.1%	2011

11. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

Loans to customers comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Recorded as loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39:			
Originated loans to customers	1,619,850	1,471,436	1,341,140
Overdrafts	2,284	4,107	1,370
	1,622,134	1,475,543	1,342,510
Less – Allowance for loan impairment losses (Note 19)	(302,926)	(291,303)	(253,237)
Loans to customers	1,319,208	1,184,240	1,089,273

Average interest rate on loans to customers is calculated as interest income divided by average balances of loans to customers. For the year ended 31 December 2012 average interest rate on loans was 12.1% (for the year ended 31 December 2011 – 13.2%, for the year ended 31 December 2010 – 14.5%).

As at 31 December 2012, the Group had a concentration of loans of KZT 331,012 million to the ten largest borrowers that comprised 20% of the Group's total gross loan portfolio (31 December 2011 – KZT 284,771 million, 19%; 31 December 2010 – KZT 267,072 million, 20%) and 97% of the Group's total equity (31 December 2011 – 92%, 31 December 2010 – 84%).

As at 31 December 2012, an allowance for impairment amounting to KZT 45,966 million was made against these loans (31 December 2011 – KZT 52,712 million, 31 December 2010 – KZT 49,403 million).

The table below summarizes the amount of loans secured by type of collateral, rather than the fair value of the collateral itself:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Loans collateralized by pledge of real estate or rights thereon	787,676	674,613	688,518
Loans collateralized by guarantees	296,346	293,406	283,278
Loans collateralized by pledge of corporate shares	96,595	58,755	18,606
Loans collateralized by pledge of agricultural products	72,000	49,490	31,158
Loans collateralized by cash	47,333	38,001	48,758
Loans collateralized by pledge of equipment	20,755	19,467	18,906
Loans collateralized by pledge of inventories	17,320	22,757	11,100
Loans collateralized by pledge of vehicles	16,303	26,213	25,997
Loans collateralized by mixed types of collateral	244,360	276,105	202,592
Unsecured loans	23,446	16,736	13,597
	1,622,134	1,475,543	1,342,510
Less - Allowance for loan impairment losses (Note 19)	(302,926)	(291,303)	(253,237)
Total loans to customers	1,319,208	1,184,240	1,089,273

Loans are granted to the following sectors:

	31 December 2012	%	31 December 2011	%	31 December 2010	%
Retail loans:						
- consumer loans	219,809	14%	168,766	11%	136,271	10%
- mortgage loans	110,141	7%	119,199	8%	133,958	10%
	329,950		287,965		270,229	
Wholesale trade	287,126	18%	287,987	19%	277,222	21%
Construction	168,244	10%	168,065	11%	180,353	13%
Services	157,560	9%	122,038	8%	104,270	8%
Real estate	120,038	7%	120,617	8%	96,724	7%
Agriculture	116,467	7%	94,155	6%	86,460	6%
Retail trade	104,408	6%	100,847	7%	92,185	7%
Financial services	66,250	4%	-	-	-	-
Chemical industry	41,127	3%	9,244	1%	9,805	1%
Transportation	39,885	3%	44,223	3%	29,688	2%
Food industry	37,414	2%	44,787	3%	37,086	3%
Metallurgy	36,851	2%	37,023	3%	44,689	3%
Mining	36,143	2%	4,617	0%	5,507	0%
Hotel industry	32,668	2%	39,008	3%	54,416	4%
Oil and gas	10,836	1%	37,376	3%	10,218	1%
Machinery	9,416	1%	7,393	1%	7,689	1%
Energy	7,906	1%	56,665	4%	22,143	2%
Light industry	4,553	0%	5,813	0%	7,472	1%
Communication	1,642	0%	94	0%	232	0%
Other	13,650	1%	7,626	1%	6,122	0%
	1,622,134	100%	1,475,543	100%	1,342,510	100%

As at 31 December 2012, the amount of accrued interest on loans comprised KZT 103,278 million (31 December 2011 – KZT 112,313 million, 31 December 2010 – KZT 121,752 million).

12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The movements in property and equipment are presented as follows:

	Buildings and construction	Vehicles	Computers and banking equipment	Other	Total
Revalued/initial cost:					
31 December 2011	47,866	1,882	19,433	15,807	84,988
Additions	4,083	661	1,996	2,274	9,014
Disposals	(334)	(181)	(442)	(2,005)	(2,962)
Transfers	1,976	-	315	(2,291)	-
Revaluation	(1,352)	-	-	-	(1,352)
Impairment	(457)	-	-	-	(457)
Translation differences	31	1	5	8	45
31 December 2012	51,813	2,363	21,307	13,793	89,276
Accumulated depreciation:					
31 December 2011	1,175	1,164	13,012	6,122	21,473
Charge	1,645	245	3,233	922	6,045
Disposals	(8)	(180)	(532)	(377)	(1,097)
Write-off at revaluation	(2,170)	-	-	-	(2,170)
Translation differences	10	7	2	1	20
31 December 2012	652	1,236	15,715	6,668	24,271
Net book value:					
31 December 2012	51,161	1,127	5,592	7,125	65,005

	Buildings and construction	Vehicles	Computers and banking equipment	Other	Total
Revalued/initial cost:					
31 December 2010	47,036	1,596	17,769	14,333	80,734
Additions	2,421	326	2,164	4,220	9,131
Disposals	(16)	(84)	(503)	(2,754)	(3,357)
Revaluation	(1,610)	-	-	-	(1,610)
Impairment	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Translation differences	36	44	3	8	91
31 December 2011	47,866	1,882	19,433	15,807	84,988
Accumulated depreciation:					
31 December 2010	649	1,010	10,434	4,653	16,746
Charge	579	188	3,066	1,888	5,721
Disposals	-	(79)	(489)	(420)	(988)
Write-off at revaluation	(58)	-	-	-	(58)
Translation differences	5	45	1	1	52
31 December 2011	1,175	1,164	13,012	6,122	21,473
Net book value:					
31 December 2011	46,691	718	6,421	9,685	63,515

	Buildings and construction	Vehicles	Computers and banking equipment	Other	Total
Revalued/initial cost:					
31 December 2009	42,437	1,591	16,566	15,894	76,488
Additions	1,628	279	1,145	5,681	8,733
Disposals	(1,393)	(287)	(627)	(2,128)	(4,435)
Transfers	4,388	16	698	(5,102)	-
Revaluation	82	-	-	-	82
Impairment	(27)	-	-	-	(27)
Translation differences	(79)	(3)	(13)	(12)	(107)
31 December 2010	47,036	1,596	17,769	14,333	80,734
Accumulated depreciation:					
31 December 2009	215	961	7,864	4,290	13,330
Charge	494	274	2,911	1,696	5,375
Disposals	-	(225)	(574)	(1,103)	(1,902)
Transfers	-	1	224	(225)	-
Write-off at revaluation	(67)	-	-	-	(67)
Translation differences	7	(1)	9	(5)	10
31 December 2010	649	1,010	10,434	4,653	16,746
Net book value:					
31 December 2010	46,387	586	7,335	9,680	63,988

The Group's revaluation policy requires the entire asset class of buildings and construction to be revalued every three years. In the event of specific market or property indicators the Group may opt to perform revaluations more regularly.

During the year ended 31 December 2011, the Group identified deteriorated market conditions on a single property, due to its location, and as such opted to perform a revaluation on this property out of the normal revaluation cycle, using three approaches; including the income approach, the comparative approach and the cost approach. This specific property was previously carried at a revalued amount of KZT 2,259 million and was revalued to KZT 819 million as a result of the revaluation.

The Group revalued its buildings and construction as at 29 November 2012. The revaluation was conducted by an independent appraiser, LLP "Business Partner". The independent appraiser used three approaches to identify fair value of the property and equipment: the income approach with the method of realization as income capitalization, the comparative approach with application of market information, and the cost approach.

The income approach with the method of realization as income capitalization and the comparative approach with application of market information were used to identify the fair value of buildings and constructions in terms of active market for items that were subjects for revaluation. The cost approach was used when there was no active market for items that were subjects for revaluation. The total amount of fair value of buildings and constructions is KZT 51,161 million. The carrying amount of property and equipment that would have been recognized had the assets been carried under the cost model is KZT 52,223 million.

13. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

During 2010 and 2009, after the default of certain counterparties on loans to customers, the Group has recognized the property pledged as collateral for the loans as assets held for sale at fair value. The assets have been subsequently measured at the lower of fair value less cost to dispose or the carrying value, as the appropriate level of management has committed to a plan to sell the assets and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated. The type of assets recognized was land, buildings and constructions. The proceeds from disposal were expected to exceed the carrying value of the assets and accordingly no impairment losses have been recognized on these assets during the years 2011 and 2010. In June 2012 the Group performed an independent valuation of its assets held for sale. Based on the result of the valuation the Group recognized an impairment loss of KZT 2,100 million.

Despite the assets being actively marketed for sale, the majority have not been sold within a short timeframe. However, management remains committed to the sale of these assets. As the assets are carried at a price not in excess of the current fair value less costs to sell, they continue to be classified as held for sale at the end of 2012.

14. INSURANCE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Insurance assets comprised the following:

	31 December 2012	**31 December 2011**	**31 December 2010**
Reinsurance premium unearned	7,065	8,582	2,561
Reinsurance amounts recoverable	5,003	1,744	5,154
	12,068	10,326	7,715
Premiums receivable	2,855	3,224	1,559
Insurance assets	14,923	13,550	9,274

Insurance liabilities comprised the following:

	31 December 2012	**31 December 2011**	**31 December 2010**
Reserves for insurance claims	13,108	8,146	8,982
Gross unearned insurance premium reserve	9,908	12,129	5,550
	23,016	20,275	14,532
Payables to reinsurers and agents	2,185	2,753	1,132
Insurance liabilities	25,201	23,028	15,664

Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk of fluctuations in the timing, frequency or severity of insured events, relative to the expectations of the Group at the time of underwriting. The insurance risk is concentrated in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Underwriting and pricing risk

The Group manages underwriting and pricing risk through the use of underwriting guidelines which detail the class, nature and type of business that may be accepted; pricing policies by product line and by brand; and centralized control of policy wordings and any subsequent changes.

Claims management risk

The risk that claims are handled or paid inappropriately is managed using a range of IT system controls and manual processes conducted by experienced staff. These, together with a range of detailed policies and procedures ensure that all claims are handled in a timely, appropriate and accurate manner.

Reinsurance risk

Reinsurance is used to protect against the impact of major catastrophic events or unforeseen volumes of, or adverse trends in, large individual claims and to transfer risk that is outside the Group's current risk appetite.

Reinsurance of risk above the Group's appetite is only effective if the reinsurance premium is economic and the counterparty is financially secure. Acceptable reinsurers are rated A- or better unless specifically authorized.

Reserving risk

Reserving risk relates to both premiums and claims. It is the risk that reserves are assessed incorrectly such that insufficient funds have been remained to pay or handle claims as the amounts fall due. Claims development data provides information on the historical pattern of reserving risk.

Reserves for insurance claims have been established on the basis of information currently available, including potential outstanding loss notifications, and experience with similar claims.

The movements on claims reserves for the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, were as follows:

	2012	**2011**	**2010**
Reserves for claims, beginning of the year	8,146	8,982	3,008
Reserves for claims, reinsurance share, beginning of the year	(1,744)	(5,154)	(1,147)
Net reserves for claims, beginning of the year	6,402	3,828	1,861
Plus claims incurred	12,733	10,394	7,470
Less claims paid	(11,030)	(7,820)	(5,503)
Net reserves for claims, end of the year	8,105	6,402	3,828
Reserves for claims, reinsurance share, end of the year	5,003	1,744	5,154
Reserves for claims, end of the year	13,108	8,146	8,982

The movements on unearned insurance premium reserve for the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, were as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
Gross unearned insurance premium reserve, beginning of the year	12,129	5,550	5,394
Unearned insurance premium reserve, reinsurance share, beginning of the year	(8,582)	(2,561)	(2,163)
Net unearned insurance premium reserve, beginning of the year	3,547	2,989	3,231
Change in unearned insurance premium reserve	(2,221)	6,579	156
Change in unearned insurance premium reserve, reinsurance share	1,517	(6,021)	(398)
Change in unearned insurance premium reserve, net	(704)	558	(242)
Net unearned insurance premium reserve, end of the year	2,843	3,547	2,989
Unearned insurance premium reserve, reinsurance share, end of the year	7,065	8,582	2,561
Gross unearned insurance premium reserve, end of the year	9,908	12,129	5,550

15. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Other financial assets recorded as loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39:			
Debtors on banking activities	5,429	2,873	2,197
Accrued commission for managing pension assets	2,239	382	1,744
Debtors on non-banking activities	1,076	1,217	1,226
Accrued other commission income	647	625	569
Other	3	9	167
	9,394	5,106	5,903
Less – Allowance for impairment (Note 19)	(1,576)	(1,125)	(772)
	7,818	3,981	5,131
Other non financial assets:			
Corporate income tax prepaid	1,835	3,133	3,175
Inventory	1,442	1,552	1,486
Advances for taxes other than income tax	1,222	664	773
Prepayments for property and equipment	1,153	1,260	2,345
Deferred tax asset (Note 20)	1,091	314	350
Investments in associates	53	67	224
Other	568	429	710
	7,364	7,419	9,063
Less - Allowance for impairment (Note 19)	(813)	(1,100)	(1,217)
	6,551	6,319	7,846
	14,369	10,300	12,977

16. AMOUNTS DUE TO CUSTOMERS

Amounts due to customers include the following:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Recorded at amortized cost:			
Term deposits:			
Individuals	543,592	426,219	387,510
Legal entities	401,704	420,648	531,182
	945,296	846,867	918,692
Current accounts:			
Legal entities	603,249	570,595	393,696
Individuals	150,637	140,014	103,367
	753,886	710,609	497,063
	1,699,182	1,557,476	1,415,755

As at 31 December 2012, the Group's ten largest groups of related customers accounted for approximately 42% of the total amounts due to customers (31 December 2011 – 51%; 31 December 2010 – 50%), where each group of related customers represents customers related to each other within that group.

Management believes that in the event of withdrawal of funds, the Group would be given sufficient notice so as to realize its liquid assets to enable repayment.

An analysis of customer accounts by sector is as follows:

	31 December 2012	%	31 December 2011	%	31 December 2010	%
Individuals and entrepreneurs	694,228	41%	566,233	36%	490,877	35%
Oil and gas	312,023	18%	326,157	21%	329,416	23%
Financial sector	123,951	7%	25,064	2%	24,568	2%
Wholesale trade	107,014	6%	137,855	9%	88,061	6%
Government	78,316	5%	50,531	3%	26,854	2%
Other consumer services	77,579	5%	53,124	3%	55,775	4%
Construction	68,627	4%	72,824	5%	34,209	2%
Transportation	58,308	3%	126,104	8%	179,584	13%
Metallurgy	29,862	2%	27,207	2%	43,853	3%
Communication	28,675	2%	4,184	0%	15,180	1%
Education	13,862	1%	13,110	1%	10,934	1%
Energy	12,577	1%	57,679	4%	22,803	2%
Insurance and pension funds activity	11,187	1%	17,058	1%	49,243	3%
Healthcare and social services	8,858	0%	10,511	1%	6,143	0%
Other	74,115	4%	69,835	4%	38,255	3%
	1,699,182	100%	1,557,476	100%	1,415,755	100%

17. AMOUNTS DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Amounts due to credit institutions comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Recorded at amortized cost:			
Loans and deposits from OECD based banks	5,403	8,717	16,422
Loans and deposits from Kazakhstan banks	4,784	29,340	52,159
Correspondent accounts	2,529	1,752	1,185
Loans from other financial institutions	1,542	1,006	1,412
Loans and deposits from non-OECD based banks	944	819	225
	15,202	41,634	71,403

Interest rates and maturities of amounts due to credit institutions are presented as follows:

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, Year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year
Loans and deposits from OECD based banks	0.8%-6.5%	2013-2023	1.1%-7.7%	2012-2023	1.1%-7.7%	2011-2023
Loans and deposits from Kazakhstan banks	3.0%	2013	0.1%-0.5%	2012	4.5%	2011
Loans from other financial institutions	2.8%-5.2%	2014-2016	3.0%-3.9%	2012-2014	2.3%-3.1%	2012-2014
Loans and deposits from non-OECD based banks	5.5%	2013	2.5%-3.4%	2012-2013	2.7%-3.9%	2013

Fair value of assets pledged and carrying value of loans included in loans and deposits from Kazakhstan banks under repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, are presented as follows:

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of loans
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	2,943	2,791	-	-	-	-
Equity securities of Kazakhstan banks	426	300	-	-	-	-
NBK notes	-	-	28,429	27,001	4,211	4,000
	3,369	3,091	28,429	27,001	4,211	4,000

As at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, the maturities of loans and deposits under repurchase agreements are less than 1 month.

In accordance with the contractual terms of the loans from certain OECD based banks, the Group is required to maintain certain financial ratios, particularly with regard to capital adequacy. Certain of the Group's outstanding financing agreements include covenants restricting the Group's ability to create security interests over its assets. Should the Group default under these covenants, this could result in cross-accelerations and cross-defaults under the terms of the Group's other financing arrangements.

The Group's management believes that as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Group was in compliance with the covenants of the agreements the Group has with the notes' trustees and holders.

18. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

Debt securities issued comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Recorded at amortized cost:			
Subordinated debt securities issued:			
Fixed rate KZT denominated bonds	11,725	11,754	11,725
Reverse inflation indexed KZT denominated bonds	8,455	8,406	8,120
Inflation indexed KZT denominated bonds	3,926	3,951	14,132
Total subordinated debt securities outstanding	24,106	24,111	33,977
Unsubordinated debt securities issued:			
USD denominated bonds	277,813	276,566	207,701
KZT denominated bonds	-	10,391	10,489
Total unsubordinated debt securities outstanding	277,813	286,957	218,190
Total debt securities outstanding	301,919	311,068	252,167

The coupon rates and maturities of these debt securities issued follow:

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Coupon rate, %	**Maturity, year**	**Coupon rate, %**	**Maturity, year**	**Coupon rate, %**	**Maturity, year**
Subordinated debt securities issued:						
Fixed rate KZT denominated bonds	7.5%-13.0%	2014-2018	7.5%-13.0%	2014-2018	7.5%-13.0%	2014-2018
Reverse inflation indexed KZT denominated bonds	15% less inflation rate	2015-2016	15% less inflation rate	2015-2016	15% less inflation rate	2015-2016
Inflation indexed KZT denominated bonds	inflation rate plus 1%	2015	inflation rate plus 1%	2015	inflation rate plus 1%	2015
Unsubordinated debt securities issued:						
USD denominated bonds	7.3%-9.3%	2013-2021	7.3%-9.3%	2013-2021	7.3%-9.3%	2013-2017
KZT denominated bonds	-	-	12.7%	2012	12.7%	2012

Subordinated securities are unsecured obligations of the Group and are subordinated in right of payments to all present and future senior indebtedness and certain other obligations of the Group. Interest on debt securities issued is payable on a semi-annual and annual basis.

In accordance with the terms of the USD denominated bonds, the Group is required to maintain certain financial covenants particularly with regard to its capital adequacy, limitations on transactions at less than fair market value and payment of dividends. Furthermore, the terms of the USD denominated bonds include covenants restricting the Group’s ability to create security interests over its assets. Should the Group default under these covenants, this could result in cross-accelerations and cross-defaults under the terms of the Group’s other financing arrangements. The Group’s management believes that as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Group was in compliance with the covenants of the agreements the Group has with the notes’ trustees and holders.

19. ALLOWANCES FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES AND PROVISIONS

The movements in accumulated impairment of available-for-sale investment securities, the allowances for impairment of interest earning and other assets were as follows:

	Loans to customers	Amounts due from credit institutions	Available-for-sale investment securities	Other assets	Total
31 December 2009	(207,101)	(9)	(730)	(1,472)	(209,312)
(Additional provisions recognized)/recoveries	(47,104)	9	(481)	(852)	(48,428)
Write-offs	87	-	-	296	383
Foreign exchange differences	881	(2)	(1)	39	917
31 December 2010	(253,237)	(2)	(1,212)	(1,989)	(256,440)
(Additional provisions recognized)/recoveries	(38,603)	-	114	(666)	(39,155)
Write-offs	1,427	-	-	407	1,834
Foreign exchange differences	(890)	-	-	23	(867)
31 December 2011	(291,303)	(2)	(1,098)	(2,225)	(294,628)
(Additional provisions recognized)/recoveries	(15,023)	(1)	99	(437)	(15,362)
Write-offs	5,500	-	-	271	5,771
Foreign exchange differences	(2,100)	1	-	2	(2,097)
31 December 2012	(302,926)	(2)	(999)	(2,389)	(306,316)

Provision represents provisions against letters of credit and guarantees issued. The movements in provisions were as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
At the beginning of the year	(3,388)	(3,861)	(4,433)
Provisions	(8,778)	(9,983)	(9,474)
Recoveries of provisions	7,816	10,462	10,102
Foreign exchange differences	(35)	(6)	(56)
At the end of the year	(4,385)	(3,388)	(3,861)

20. TAXATION

The Bank and its subsidiaries, other than HSBK (Europe) B.V., JSC NBK Bank, OJSC Halyk Bank Kyrgyzstan, LLP NBK-Finance and JSC Halyk Bank Georgia are subject to taxation in Kazakhstan. HSBK (Europe) B.V. is subject to income tax in the Netherlands. JSC NBK Bank and LLP NBK-Finance are subject to income tax in the Russian Federation. OJSC Halyk Bank Kyrgyzstan is subject to income tax in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. JSC Halyk Bank Georgia is subject to income tax in Georgia.

The income tax expense comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Current tax charge	16,231	7,889	6,743
Deferred tax expense resulting from changes in tax rates	-	-	1,751
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,463)	622	194
Income tax expense	14,768	8,511	8,688

The tax rate for Kazakhstan companies was 20% during the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010. Income on state and other qualifying securities is tax exempt.

The tax rates in the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and Georgia are 20%, 20%, 10% and 15%, respectively.

The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory income tax rates. A reconciliation of the income tax expense based on statutory rates with actual is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Income before income tax expense	84,729	48,019	44,904
Statutory tax rate	20%	20%	20%
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	16,946	9,604	8,981
Deferred tax expense resulting from changes in tax rates	-	-	1,751
Adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods	-	-	564
Tax-exempt interest income and other related income on state and other qualifying securities	(3,047)	(1,150)	(1,952)
Tax-exempt income on dividends	(446)	(925)	(1,247)
Income of subsidiaries taxed at different rates	(43)	(537)	(473)
Tax-exempt interest income on financial lease	(485)	(162)	(198)
Non-deductible expenditures:			
- bonuses	799	546	480
- general and administrative expenses	186	113	161
- other provisions	75	157	137
Other	783	865	484
Income tax expense	14,768	8,511	8,688

Deferred tax assets and liabilities comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences:			
Bonuses accrued	1,069	710	674
Insurance premium reserves	917	239	152
Provisions, different rates	557	334	11
Vacation pay accrual	151	198	231
Fair value of derivatives	51	494	585
Deferred tax asset	2,745	1,975	1,653
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences:			
Loans to customers, allowance for impairment losses	(5,056)	(5,410)	(4,514)
Property and equipment, accrued depreciation	(4,400)	(4,198)	(4,103)
Fair value of derivatives	(105)	(646)	(928)
Deferred tax liability	(9,561)	(10,254)	(9,545)
Net deferred tax liability	(6,816)	(8,279)	(7,892)

The Group has offset deferred tax assets and liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position where a right of offset existed. The amounts presented after offset comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Deferred tax asset (Note 15)	1,091	314	350
Deferred tax liability	(7,907)	(8,593)	(8,242)
Net deferred tax liability	(6,816)	(8,279)	(7,892)

Kazakhstan and other countries where the Group operates currently have a number of laws related to various taxes imposed by both state and regional governmental authorities. Applicable taxes include value added tax, income tax, social taxes, and others. Implementing regulations are often unclear or nonexistent and few precedents have been established. Often, differing opinions regarding legal interpretation exist both among and within government ministries and organizations; thus creating uncertainties and areas of conflict. Tax declarations, together with other legal compliance areas (as examples, customs and currency control matters) are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. These facts create tax risks in Kazakhstan substantially more significant than typically found in countries with more developed tax systems.

Management believes that the Group is in compliance with the tax laws affecting its operations; however, the risk remains that relevant authorities could take differing positions with regard to interpretive issues.

Movements in net deferred tax liability:

	2012	2011	2010
Net deferred tax liability at the beginning of the year	8,279	7,892	5,947
Deferred tax expense resulting from change in tax rates	-	-	1,751
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense	(1,463)	622	194
Credited to other comprehensive income at the date of property and equipment revaluation	-	(235)	-
Net deferred tax liability at the end of the year	6,816	8,279	7,892

21. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities comprise:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Other financial liabilities:			
Creditors on bank activities	1,720	312	201
Creditors on non-banking activities	644	351	359
Payable for general and administrative expenses	243	242	301
Other	44	111	148
Amounts due to customers of pension funds	-	5,163	-
	2,651	6,179	1,009
Other non financial liabilities:			
Salary payable	6,033	5,106	4,628
Current income tax payable	3,329	232	173
Taxes payable other than income tax	1,351	3,171	2,681
Other prepayments received	760	1,181	1,558
	11,473	9,690	9,040
	14,124	15,869	10,049

JSC Accumulated Pension fund of Halyk Bank (the “Pension Fund Management Company”) receives two types of fees (Note 25) – 15% for management of pension assets based on the investment income earned or loss incurred on the pension assets during the month and 0.05% earned monthly based on total net assets under administration.

During the third quarter of 2011 due to a significant fall in the market quotations of securities the pension assets portfolio incurred significant unrealized losses, which resulted in recognition of losses incurred from management of pension assets. The Group would have to repay those amounts in instances where the customers leave the fund or otherwise they could be offset against future income.

22. EQUITY

Authorized, issued and fully paid number of shares as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, were as follows:

31 December 2012

	Share capital authorized	Share capital authorized and not issued	Fully paid and issued share capital	Share capital repurchased	Outstanding shares
Common	24,000,000,000	(12,871,481,549)	11,128,518,451	(220,556,796)	10,907,961,655
Non-convertible preferred	600,000,000	(290,140,570)	309,859,430	(214,146,931)	95,712,499
Convertible preferred	80,225,222	-	80,225,222	(500,568)	79,724,654

31 December 2011

	Share capital authorized	Share capital authorized and not issued	Fully paid and issued share capital	Share capital repurchased	Outstanding shares
Common	2,400,000,000	(1,091,584,040)	1,308,415,960	(219,077,162)	1,089,338,798
Non-convertible preferred	600,000,000	(290,140,570)	309,859,430	(24,055,613)	285,803,817
Convertible preferred	80,225,222	-	80,225,222	(378,598)	79,846,624

31 December 2010

	Share capital authorized	Share capital authorized and not issued	Fully paid and issued share capital	Share capital repurchased	Outstanding shares
Common	2,400,000,000	(1,091,584,040)	1,308,415,960	(6,904,953)	1,301,511,007
Non-convertible preferred	600,000,000	(290,140,570)	309,859,430	(23,972,034)	285,887,396
Convertible preferred	80,225,222	-	80,225,222	(295,021)	79,930,201

All shares are KZT denominated. Movements of shares outstanding are as follows:

	Number of shares			Nominal (placement) amount		
	Common	Non-convertible preferred	Convertible preferred	Common	Non-convertible preferred	Convertible preferred
31 December 2009	1,300,516,169	285,889,251	79,930,401	83,468	46,891	13,233
Purchase of treasury shares	(769,463)	(32,964)	(200)	(8)	-	-
Sale of treasury shares	1,764,301	31,109	-	18	-	-
31 December 2010	1,301,511,007	285,887,396	79,930,201	83,478	46,891	13,233
Purchase of treasury shares from Samruk-Kazyna (including the cost of the call option – see Note 1)	(213,000,000)	-	-	(39,875)	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	(2,606,739)	(84,111)	(83,577)	(26)	-	-
Sale of treasury shares	3,434,530	532	-	34	-	-
31 December 2011	1,089,338,798	285,803,817	79,846,624	43,611	46,891	13,233
Increase in shares (split)	9,820,102,490	-	-			
Purchase of treasury shares from Samruk Kazyna (including the cost of the call option – see Note 1)	-	(190,000,000)	-	-	(41,054)	-
Other purchases of treasury shares	(4,482,640)	(91,364)	(146,970)	(45)	-	-
Sale of treasury shares	3,003,007	46	25,000	31	-	-
31 December 2012	10,907,961,655	95,712,499	79,724,654	43,597	5,837	13,233

In accordance with the Decision made on extraordinary shareholders meeting held 6 December 2012, the Bank increased total amount of shares by performing a split of the common shares in proportion of one common share to ten common shares. The split was performed on 14 December 2012.

At 31 December 2012, the Group held 220,556,796 of the Group's common shares as treasury shares at KZT 39,974 million (31 December 2011 – 219,077,162 at KZT 39,960 million; 31 December 2010 – 6,904,953 at KZT 93 million).

Common shares

Each common share is entitled to one vote and dividends. No dividends for common shares were declared and paid for the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010.

Preferred shares

In accordance with IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", both the non-convertible and convertible preferred shares (together, the "Preferred Shares") are classified as compound instruments. On a return of capital on liquidation, the assets of the Group available for distribution are applied in priority to any payment to the holders of common shares in paying to the holders of the Preferred Shares an amount equal to the nominal capital paid up or credited as paid up.

The terms of the Preferred Shares require that the Group pay a nominal dividend amount of 0.01 KZT per share in order to comply with Kazakhstan legislation, which represents the liability component. This legislation requires joint stock companies to pay a certain guaranteed amount of dividends on Preferred shares. According to Kazakhstan legislation on Joint Stock Companies, dividend payments on the Preferred shares cannot be less than the dividends paid on common shares. Furthermore, the dividends on common shares will not be paid until dividends on Preferred shares are fully paid.

The payment of additional dividends on the Preferred Shares is determined based on a formula specified in the share prospectus and is based on the Group's profitability. Where the Group has net income no greater than KZT 160 times the quantity of issued Preferred Shares, multiplied by a factor of inflation as published by the NBK plus one per cent, the dividend per Preferred Share is determined as net income divided by the quantity of issued Preferred Shares. Where net income is greater than this, the dividend per Preferred Share is calculated as KZT 160 multiplied by a factor of inflation as published by the NBK plus one per cent. Inflation in either calculation will range between three and nine per cent. Dividends on the Preferred Shares are only paid if declared and approved by the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders. The Preferred Shares do not have any voting rights, unless the payment of preferred dividends has been delayed for three months or more from the date they became due.

Dividends paid for the previous financial years were as follows:

	Paid in 2012 for the year ended 31 December 2011	**Paid in 2011 for the year ended 31 December 2010**	**Paid in 2010 for the year ended 31 December 2009**
Dividend paid per one preferred share, (convertible and non-convertible), tenge	13.44	14.08	11.52

Share premium reserve

Share premium reserve represents an excess of contributions received over the nominal value of shares issued.

Convertible preferred shares

Each convertible preferred share is convertible to one common share at the discretion of the Board of Directors. In addition, the Group will pay a compensation amount to each convertible preferred shareholder on conversion based on a formula specified in the share prospectus. This payment is calculated such that, at the date of conversion, if the value of the common shares received by the preferred shareholder is less than KZT 160 per share, the Group will reimburse the preferred shareholders for the difference in cash at the time of conversion.

Retained earnings

As at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Statutory reserve which reflects the difference between provisions for impairment losses accrued under IFRS and provisions for impairment losses reported to the regulator in accordance with statutory requirements amounted to KZT 34,594 million, KZT 36,369 million and KZT 34,362 million, respectively. The difference results mostly from fundamental methodological differences in the calculation of the provision on loans to customers including the impact of certain forms of collateral have on the level of provision. This reserve is required by legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and is created through an appropriation of retained earnings.

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Financial commitments and contingencies

The Group's financial commitments and contingencies comprised the following:

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Guarantees issued	117,730	86,707	108,346
Commercial letters of credit	20,970	13,479	27,876
Commitments to extend credit	16,146	10,716	14,925
Financial commitments and contingencies	154,846	110,902	151,147
Less: cash collateral against letters of credit	(12,177)	(4,266)	(313)
Less: provisions (Note 19)	(4,385)	(3,388)	(3,861)
Financial commitments and contingencies, net	138,284	103,248	146,973

Guarantees issued included above represent financial guarantees where payment is not probable as at the respective reporting date, and therefore have not been recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. As at 31 December 2012, the ten largest guarantees accounted for 78% of the Group's total financial guarantees (31 December 2011 – 75%; 31 December 2010 – 82%) and represented 27% of the Group's total equity (31 December 2011 – 21%; 31 December 2010 – 28%).

As at 31 December 2012, the ten largest letters of credit accounted for 41% of the Group's total commercial letters of credit (31 December 2011 – 68%; 31 December 2010 – 97%) and represented 3% of the Group's total equity (31 December 2011 – 3%; 31 December 2010 – 9%).

The Group requires collateral to support credit-related financial instruments when it is deemed necessary. The Group typically requires collateral support unless it is determined to be not necessary through review of the credit risk of the borrower or analysis of other deposit accounts held by the Group. Collateral held varies, but may include deposits held in the banks, government securities and other assets.

Trust activities

In the normal course of its business, the Group enters into agreements with customers to manage the customers' assets with limited decision making rights and in accordance with specific criteria established by the customers. The Group may only be liable for losses or actions aimed at appropriation of the customers' funds if such funds or securities are not returned to the customer. The maximum potential financial risk of the Group on any date is equal to the volume of the customers' funds, net of any unrealized income/loss on the customer's position. The balance of the customers' funds under the management of the Group, as at 31 December 2012 is KZT 1,060 billion (31 December 2011 – KZT 878 billion; 31 December 2010 – KZT 712 billion).

Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Group are received from customers and counterparties. Management is of the opinion that no material unaccrued losses will be incurred and accordingly no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

Taxation

Commercial legislation of the countries where the Group operates, including tax legislation, may allow more than one interpretation. In addition, there is a risk of tax authorities making arbitrary judgments of business activities. If a particular treatment, based on Management's judgment of the Group's business activities, was to be challenged by the tax authorities, the Group may be assessed additional taxes, penalties and interest.

Such uncertainty may relate to the valuation of financial instruments and the market pricing of deals. Additionally such uncertainty may relate to the valuation of temporary differences on the provision and recovery of the provision for impairment losses on loans to customers and receivables, as an underestimation of the taxable profit. The management of the Group believes that it has accrued all tax amounts due and therefore no allowance has been made in the consolidated financial statements.

In Kazakhstan tax years remain open to review by the tax authorities for five years. However, tax authorities may perform additional reviews, if considered necessary. In accordance with judicial rulings, the period of review can be altered, if the court acknowledges the fact of interdiction to conducting the tax review by the tax authorities.

Operating environment

Emerging markets such as the Republic of Kazakhstan are subject to different risks than more developed markets, including economic, political and social, and legal and legislative risks. Laws and regulations affecting businesses in the Republic of Kazakhstan continue to change rapidly; tax and regulatory frameworks are subject to varying interpretations. The future economic direction of the Republic of Kazakhstan is heavily influenced by the fiscal and monetary policies adopted by the government, together with developments in the legal, regulatory, and political environment.

Because the Republic of Kazakhstan produces and exports large volumes of oil and gas, its economy is particularly sensitive to the price of oil and gas on the world market.

The pension system of the Republic of Kazakhstan is currently under reform and systematic changes are possible. On 23 January 2013, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan announced the plan to create one pension fund that will control all pension accounts of all private pension funds. At the time of issuing these financial statements, the legislative changes in this regard were incomplete.

24. NET INTEREST INCOME

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Interest income comprises:			
Interest income on financial assets recorded at amortized cost:			
- interest income on impaired assets	89,986	109,567	130,947
- interest income on unimpaired assets	56,418	42,306	33,467
Interest income on available-for-sale investment securities	14,562	14,274	13,965
Interest income on financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss	28	19	36
Total interest income	160,994	166,166	178,415
Interest income on loans to customers	141,036	145,434	159,597
Interest income on amounts due from credit institutions and cash and cash equivalents	2,153	2,644	2,845
Interest income on investments held to maturity	3,215	3,795	1,972
Total interest income on financial assets recorded at amortized cost	146,404	151,873	164,414
Interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Interest income on financial assets held for trading	28	19	36
Total interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	28	19	36
Interest income on available-for-sale investment securities	14,562	14,274	13,965
Total interest income	160,994	166,166	178,415
Interest expense comprises:			
Interest expense on financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost	(69,934)	(78,894)	(86,379)
Total interest expense	(69,934)	(78,894)	(86,379)
Interest expense on financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost comprise:			
Interest expense on amounts due to customers	(44,945)	(51,962)	(60,584)
Interest expense on debt securities issued	(24,370)	(26,044)	(22,055)
Interest expense on amounts due to credit institutions	(619)	(888)	(3,740)
Total interest expense on financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost	(69,934)	(78,894)	(86,379)
Net interest income before impairment charge	91,060	87,272	92,036

25. FEES AND COMMISSIONS

Fee and commission income was derived from the following sources:

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Pension fund and asset management	15,915	10,756	10,067
Bank transfers - settlements	9,387	8,145	6,694
Bank transfers - salary projects	5,456	4,710	3,874
Payment cards maintenance	5,434	4,399	3,863
Cash operations	5,112	3,785	3,221
Servicing customers' pension payments	3,705	3,266	2,522
Letters of credit and guarantees issued	2,380	2,752	2,252
Maintenance of customer accounts	1,175	797	1,363
Other	2,518	2,212	1,337
	51,082	40,822	35,193

Fee and commission income from Pension fund and asset management was derived from the following:

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Investment income from management of pension assets	10,581	6,472	6,646
Income from administration of pension assets	5,334	4,284	3,421
	15,915	10,756	10,067

Fee and commission expense comprised the following:

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Deposit insurance	(2,801)	(2,767)	(2,975)
Payment cards	(1,090)	(841)	(705)
Commission paid to collectors	(685)	(605)	(823)
Foreign currency operations	(243)	(217)	(171)
Bank transfers	(230)	(245)	(209)
Other	(942)	(893)	(338)
	(5,991)	(5,568)	(5,221)

26. NET GAIN FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Net gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Net gain on operations with financial assets and liabilities classified as held for trading:			
Net gain on derivative operations	1,452	37	970
Realized (loss)/gain on trading operations	(802)	613	803
Unrealized net loss on trading operations	(481)	(222)	(32)
Total net gain on operations with financial assets and liabilities classified as held for trading	169	428	1,741

27. NET GAIN ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS

Net gain on foreign exchange operations comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Dealing, net	6,993	4,652	7,211
Translation differences, net	2,060	4,533	174
Total net gain on foreign exchange operations	9,053	9,185	7,385

28. INSURANCE UNDERWRITING INCOME

Insurance underwriting income/expense comprised:

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Insurance premiums written, gross	27,952	30,401	18,149
Change in unearned insurance premiums, net	323	(558)	242
Ceded reinsurance share	(10,511)	(14,872)	(6,397)
	17,764	14,971	11,994
Insurance payments	10,419	7,513	5,436
Insurance reserves	1,940	2,659	1,909
Commissions to agents	374	222	125
	12,733	10,394	7,470
Total insurance income	5,031	4,577	4,524

29. OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses comprised:

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Salaries and other employee benefits	29,228	24,297	22,647
Depreciation and amortization expenses	7,036	6,920	6,648
Taxes other than income tax	1,960	2,166	1,972
Repair and maintenance	1,601	1,342	1,440
Security	1,430	1,404	1,407
Communication	1,268	1,201	1,165
Rent	1,244	1,146	1,022
Advertisement	1,028	812	662
Insurance agents fees	862	665	785
Information services	742	719	593
Stationery and office supplies	633	716	765
Business trip expenses	627	574	533
Transportation	531	433	399
Write-off of property and equipment and intangible assets	457	-	1,177
Charity	423	144	100
Professional services	240	242	431
Social events	103	96	74
Hospitality expenses	69	65	64
Impairment of property and equipment	-	1	105
Other	2,329	3,388	3,217
	51,811	46,331	45,206

30. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of participating shares outstanding during the year.

According to Kazakhstan legislation on Joint Stock Companies, and as described in Note 22, dividend payments per common share cannot exceed the dividends per share on preferred shares for the same period. Therefore, net profit for the period is allocated to the ordinary shares and the preference shares in accordance with their legal and contractual dividend rights to participate in undistributed earnings.

The following table presents basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Basic earnings per share			
Net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	69,517	39,391	35,943
Less: Dividends paid on preferred shares	(4,914)	(5,151)	(4,494)
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	64,603	34,240	31,449
Weighted average number of common shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	10,897,316,521	10,960,582,702	11,121,172,163
Basic earnings per share (in Kazakhstani Tenge)*	5.93	3.12	2.83
Diluted earnings per share			
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	64,603	34,240	31,449
Add: Dividends paid on convertible preferred shares	1,073	1,130	924
Add: Additional dividends that would be paid on full distribution of profit to the convertible preferred shareholders*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less: Amounts payable to convertible preferred shareholders upon conversion	(10,950)	(10,976)	(11,209)
Earnings used in the calculation of total diluted earnings per share	54,726	24,394	21,164
Weighted average number of common shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	10,897,316,521	10,960,582,702	11,121,172,163
Shares deemed to be issued:			
Weighted average number of common shares that would be issued for the convertible preferred shares	79,775,610	79,913,151	79,930,227
Weighted average number of common shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share	10,977,092,131	11,040,495,853	11,201,102,390
Diluted earnings per share (in Kazakhstani Tenge)*	4.99	2.21	1.89

* The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share includes only earnings attributable to holders of common shares because dividends already paid on preference shares are greater than that would be paid on full distribution of current period earnings.

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended 31 December 2011 and 2010 were presented based on the new number of shares resulting from the share split on 14 December 2012 (see Note 22).

On 8 November 2010, KASE has enacted new rules for listed companies that require presentation of book value of one share in the financial statements of the listed companies.

The book value of one share per each class of shares as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, is as follows.

Class of shares	Outstanding shares	31 December 2012 Equity	Book value of one share, in KZT
Common	10,907,961,655	313,738	28.76
Non-convertible preferred	95,712,499	7,074	73.91
Convertible preferred	79,724,654	13,233	165.98
		334,045	

Class of shares	Outstanding shares	31 December 2011 Equity	Book value of one share, in KZT
Common	1,089,338,798	243,052	223.12
Non-convertible preferred	285,803,817	48,128	168.40
Convertible preferred	79,846,624	13,233	165.73
		304,413	

Class of shares	Outstanding shares	31 December 2010 Equity	Book value of one share, in KZT
Common	1,301,511,007	250,689	192.61
Non-convertible preferred	285,887,396	48,128	168.35
Convertible preferred	79,930,201	13,233	165.56
		312,050	

The amount of equity attributable to non-convertible preferred shares is calculated as the sum of non-convertible shares carrying amount and the share premium reserve attributable to non-convertible preferred shares. The amount of equity attributable to convertible preferred shares is calculated as carrying amount of convertible shares. The amount of equity attributable to common shares is calculated as the difference between the total equity, total net book value of intangible assets, and the amounts attributable to preferred shares.

The management of the Group believes that it fully complies with the requirement of KASE as at the reporting dates.

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Management of risk is fundamental to the Group's banking business and is an essential element of the Group's operations. The main risks inherent to the Group's operations are those related to:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Group recognizes that it is essential to have efficient and effective risk management processes in place. To enable this, the Group has established a risk management framework, whose main purpose is to protect the Group from risk and allow it to achieve its performance objectives. Through the risk management framework, the Group manages the following risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising for the Group when a counterparty is unable to meet its contractual obligations on time or in full.

Risk Management division plays important role in managing and controlling the credit risk. This division is responsible for the credit risks identification and evaluation, implementation of the control and monitoring measures. Risk Management division directly participates in a credit decision-making processes and consideration of internal rules, regulations and loan programs. Along with that, the division provides independent recommendations concerning credit exposure minimization measures, controls limits and monitors credit risks, provides relevant reporting to the management and ensures compliance of the credit process with external laws/regulations as well as internal requirements and procedures.

The Group structures the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower/counterparty, or groups of borrowers, and to industry (and geographical) segments. Limits on the level of credit risk concentration by industry sector are approved and controlled by the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALMC). Limits on credit risk exposure with respect to credit programmes (Small and medium enterprises (SME) and retail) are approved by the Management Board. The exposure to any one borrower, including banks and brokers, covers on and off-balance sheet exposures which are reviewed by the Credit Committees and ALMC. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

The risk, that the counterparty will not meet its obligations, is restricted by the limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposure.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. The credit risk for off-balance sheet financial instruments is defined as a probability of losses due to the inability of counterparty to comply with the contractual terms and conditions. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to a loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of the loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon counterparties maintaining specific credit standards. The Group applies the same credit policy to the contingent liabilities as it does to the financial instruments recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, i.e. the one based on the procedures for approving the grant of loans, using limits to mitigate the risk, and current monitoring. The Group monitors the term to maturity of off-balance sheet contingencies because longer term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than short-term commitments.

Structure and authorities of credit committees

Credit committees, ALMC, the Management Board and the Board of Directors are credit authorities responsible for implementation of the Bank’s Credit Policy and credit decision-making process.

Head Office Credit Committee (CC)

Is the committee, the primary goal of which is implementation of the Bank’s Credit Policy in terms of credit operations and credit applications from corporate customers.

Branch Credit Committee and Branch Network Credit Committee (BCC, BNCC)

Are committees, the primary goal of which is implementation of the Bank’s Credit Policy in terms of granting financial instruments via branches to the small and medium enterprises customers.

Delegated credit authority limits for BCC and BNCC are established by the Management Board. BCC makes credit decisions within its limits. If the loan application exceeds the relevant credit limit or the authorities of the BCC, the final decision has to be taken by the BNCC. The procedure of the decision-making by the BNCC involves consideration of the package of documents, including complex analysis, assessments of the potential borrowers conducted by the Bank's experts.

Retail Branch Credit Committee of the Head Office and Decision Making Center (RCCHO and DMC)

Are credit decision authorities, the primary goal of which is implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy in terms of granting retail financial instruments via branches.

DMC comprised of credit underwriters with delegated credit authorities based on four eyes principle. DMC makes credit decisions within their authorities and limits established by the Management Board and RCCHO. RCCHO is authorized to consider loan applications that exceed relevant credit limits or the authorities of the DMC, as well as other matters within the authorities established by the Management Board.

Along with the process of decision-making via credit decision authorities mentioned above, there is an automated approach of decision procedures for potential borrowers whose income can be confirmed by the Independent Government body. This approach takes into account risk-profile of the potential borrower and allows minimizing the credit risk exposure in the decision-making procedures

Problem loans committee of the Head Office, branches

Are committees, the primary goal of which is implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy in terms of management, servicing and maintaining the repayment of the problem loans.

Authorized credit authorities of the Bank subsidiaries

Consideration and approval of the loan applications in the subsidiaries are performed by the Authorized credit authorities in accordance with the internal rules and regulations of the subsidiary. The loan applications exceeded the limits and the authorities have to be approved by the Board of Directors of the subsidiaries with the preliminary consideration by the relevant Credit committee according to the Bank's internal rules and regulations.

ALMC

Is the committee, the primary goal of which is the profit maximization and limit the risks of banking activities related to raising and allocation of funds. The main tasks of the ALMC are: liquidity management, interest rate risk management, price risk and other banking risks management.

ALMC is also responsible for establishing country and counterparty limits. ALMC is reporting to the Board of Directors.

The Management Board

The loan applications exceeding the authorities of the Head Office Credit Committee, Branch Network Credit Committee, Retail Credit Committee of the Head Office, or exceeding the relevant limits of Branch Network Credit Committee, Retail Credit Committee of the Head Office have to be considered by the Management Board.

The Board of Directors

If the loan applications exceed 5 % of the Bank's equity capital or the potential borrower is a related party, such applications have to be considered by the Board of Directors.

Maximum Exposure

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk varies significantly and is dependent on both individual risks and general market risks.

The following table presents the maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets and contingent liabilities. For financial assets the maximum exposure equals to a carrying value of those assets prior to any offset or collateral. For financial guarantees and other contingent liabilities the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Group would have to pay if the guarantee was called on or in the case of commitments, if the loan amount was called on (Note 23). The collateral pledged is represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument for which the collateral was received as security.

	31 December 2012			
	Maximum exposure	**Offset**	**Net exposure after offset**	**Collateral pledged**
Cash equivalents*	469,813	-	469,813	3,510
Obligatory reserves	48,467	-	48,467	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,271	-	1,271	-
Amounts due from credit institutions	32,799	-	32,799	-
Available-for-sale investment securities	334,362	-	334,362	-
Investments held to maturity	25,766	-	25,766	-
Loans to customers	1,319,208	-	1,319,208	1,295,762
Other financial assets	7,818	-	7,818	-
	2,239,504	-	2,239,504	1,299,272
Commitments and contingencies	150,461	-	150,461	12,177

	31 December 2011			
	Maximum exposure	**Offset**	**Net exposure after offset**	**Collateral pledged**
Cash equivalents*	458,919	-	458,919	5,528
Obligatory reserves	52,533	-	52,533	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,752	-	3,752	2,932
Amounts due from credit institutions	21,096	-	21,096	-
Available-for-sale investment securities	305,890	-	305,890	-
Investments held to maturity	78,854	-	78,854	-
Loans to customers	1,184,240	-	1,184,240	1,167,504
Other financial assets	3,981	-	3,981	-
	2,109,265	-	2,109,265	1,175,964
Commitments and contingencies	107,514	-	107,514	4,266

	31 December 2010			
	Maximum exposure	**Offset**	**Net exposure after offset**	**Collateral pledged**
Cash equivalents*	357,430	-	357,430	910
Obligatory reserves	27,284	-	27,284	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,051	-	6,051	3,611
Amounts due from credit institutions	20,123	-	20,123	-
Available-for-sale investment securities	281,294	-	281,294	-
Investments held to maturity	174,419	-	174,419	-
Loans to customers	1,089,273	-	1,089,273	1,075,676
Other financial assets	5,131	-	5,131	-
	1,961,005	-	1,961,005	1,080,197
Commitments and contingencies	147,286	-	147,286	313

* Amount represents the short-term loans and deposits with original maturities of not more than 90 days, which are included within cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets are graded according to the current credit rating they have been issued by an international rating agency or in accordance with the Group's internal rating system. The highest possible rating is AAA. Investment grade financial assets have ratings from AAA to BBB. Financial assets which have ratings lower than BBB are classed as speculative grade.

The following table details the credit ratings of financial assets held by the Group, before any impairment losses:

	AA	**AA-**	**A**	**BBB**	**<BBB**	**Not rated**	**31 December 2012 Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	41,852	180,235	78,188	228,852	1,722	3,220	534,069
Obligatory reserves	-	-	-	48,467	-	-	48,467
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	297	492	222	260	1,271
Amounts due from credit institutions	-	-	309	15,809	16,376	305	32,799
Available-for-sale investment securities	-	20	42,427	249,218	37,041	6,655	335,361
Investments held to maturity	-	5	-	16,346	8,968	447	25,766
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	7,818	7,818
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	154,846	154,846

	AA	**AA-**	**A**	**BBB**	**<BBB**	**Not rated**	**31 December 2011 Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	109,353	105	246,950	94,638	62,732	6,213	519,991
Obligatory reserves	-	-	-	52,533	-	-	52,533
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21	-	236	3,065	269	161	3,752
Amounts due from credit institutions	-	-	7,145	950	12,852	151	21,098
Available-for-sale investment securities	1,909	-	35,997	218,125	44,038	6,919	306,988
Investments held to maturity	-		-	75,017	667	3,170	78,854
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	5,106	5,106
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	110,902	110,902

	AA	AA-	A	BBB	<BBB	Not rated	31 December 2010 Total
Cash and cash equivalents	247,803	63	26,499	79,538	36,424	2,571	392,898
Obligatory reserves	-	-	-	27,284	-	-	27,284
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20	-	78	622	948	4,383	6,051
Amounts due from credit institutions	-	-	7,679	8,466	3,831	149	20,125
Available-for-sale investment securities	-	20	-	262,683	12,516	7,287	282,506
Investments held to maturity	-	-	-	171,815	1,620	984	174,419
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	5,903	5,903
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	151,147	151,147

The banking industry is generally exposed to credit risk through its financial assets and contingent liabilities. Credit risk exposure of the Group is concentrated within the Republic of Kazakhstan. The exposure is monitored on a regular basis to ensure that the credit limits and credit worthiness guidelines established by the Group's risk management policy are not breached.

Loans to customers are classified based on internal assessments and other analytical procedures. The respective business units classify loans according to their risk and the exposure that they potentially present to the Group, and this classification is verified by the Risk Management function.

The Group is using an internal rating model to classify loans in different risk categories.

After the occurrence of an impairment event, the model assists in estimating the allowance for loan loss based on a borrowers' financial performance, credit history, quality of accounts receivable, liquidity of the borrower, market risks relating to the borrower, industry of the borrower and other factors. Periodically the required information is inputted into the model by credit analysts. Information input into the system and the estimate of the allowance for loan loss is verified by the Risk management department.

The following classifications are used by the rating model:

- Rating score 1 - superior loan rating, minimal credit risk;
- Rating score 2 - very high quality of loan, very low credit risk;
- Rating score 3 - high quality of loan, low credit risk;
- Rating score 4 - satisfactory quality of loan, insignificant risk;
- Rating score 5 - credit risk can increase at economic variation;
- Rating score 6 - high risk at economic variation;
- Rating score 7 - high risk of default, paying capacity of the borrower depends on favourable economic circumstances;
- Rating score 8 - very high risk of default;
- Rating score 9 - procedure of bankruptcy is initiated but repayments are still made by the borrower;
- Rating score 10 – default.

Pools of homogeneous loans – loans to customers are included in groups of loans with similar credit risk characteristics (i.e. the characteristics include sector of the economy, borrower activities, type of loan program, level of defaults, internal ratings and other factors). Pools of homogeneous loans include assets that had been assessed collectively.

Rating score	**31 December 2012**	**31 December 2011**	**31 December 2010**
1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
3	33,943	26,950	193
4	82,088	71,191	52,926
5	233,258	152,319	149,185
6	334,553	298,812	238,790
7	184,845	223,738	232,282
8	95,017	107,407	93,107
9	30,081	50,077	26,283
10	218,944	182,138	192,914
Loans to customers that individually assessed for impairment	1,212,729	1,112,632	985,680
Loans to customers that collectively assessed for impairment	409,405	362,911	356,830
	1,622,134	1,475,543	1,342,510
Less – Allowance for loan impairment (Note 19)	(302,926)	(291,303)	(253,237)
Loans to customers	1,319,208	1,184,240	1,089,273

The following table details the carrying value of assets that are impaired and for those that are past due but not impaired:

	Financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment				Financial assets that have been collectively assessed for impairment		31 December 2012 Total
	Unimpaired financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment		Impaired financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment				
	Carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	Carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	Carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	
Amounts due from credit institutions	32,801	(2)	-	-	-	-	32,799
Available-for-sale investment securities	334,362	-	999	(999)	-	-	334,362
Investments held to maturity	25,766	-	-	-	-	-	25,766
Loans to customers	654,809	(29,509)	557,920	(217,437)	409,405	(55,980)	1,319,208
Other financial assets	6,580	-	2,814	(1,576)	-	-	7,818

	Financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment				Financial assets that have been collectively assessed for impairment		31 December 2011 Total
	Unimpaired financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment		Impaired financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment				
	Carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	Carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	Carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	
Amounts due from credit institutions	21,084	-	-	-	14	(2)	21,096
Available-for-sale investment securities	305,890	-	1,098	(1,098)	-	-	305,890
Investments held to maturity	78,854	-	-	-	-	-	78,854
Loans to customers	510,241	(27,905)	602,391	(214,503)	362,911	(48,895)	1,184,240
Other financial assets	3,774	-	1,332	(1,125)	-	-	3,981

	Financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment				Financial assets that have been collectively assessed for impairment		31 December 2010 Total
	Unimpaired financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment		Impaired financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment				
	Carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	Carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	Carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	
Amounts due from credit institutions	20,106	-	-	-	19	(2)	20,123
Available-for-sale investment securities	281,262	-	1,244	(1,212)	-	-	281,294
Investments held to maturity	174,419	-	-	-	-	-	174,419
Loans to customers	380,493	(22,576)	605,187	(191,910)	356,830	(38,751)	1,089,273
Other financial assets	3,759	-	2,143	(771)	-	-	5,131

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk resulting from the inability of the Group to provide funds for repayment of its obligations in a due time. The Group's liquidity risk arises when terms of assets on active operations and maturity dates of obligations do not match.

The purpose of the Group's liquidity risk management is timely and complete fulfillment of its obligations with minimal expense. For these purposes the Group:

- Holds certain level of liquid assets, diversified according to the currency type and maturity dates for the fastest and effective cover of any unexpected liquidity gap;
- Holds stable and diversified liabilities structure consisting of the term funds and funds on demand;
- Obtains access to the financial markets in order to attract short-term funds.

The Group uses the following methods for the assessment and liquidity risk mitigation as well as for the liquidity risk management:

- Analysis of contractual maturity dates and cash flow forecast (GAP analysis), analysis of deposit base concentration;
- Establishment of internal limits aimed to constrain mismatches in maturity dates (limits on the gaps);
- Allocation and usage of security portfolio for short-term liquidity management;
- Development and maintenance of contingency funding plan (CFP).

ALMC controls liquidity risk through the maturity buckets analysis and determines the group's strategy for the next financial period. Short-term liquidity management is made by Treasury which carries out operations on money markets for short-term liquidity support and optimization of cash flows.

Short-term liquidity needs are managed by the Group's Treasury function collecting daily customers' cash inflow/outflow forecasts. Long-term liquidity management is performed by ALMC by analyzing longer term liquidity positions and making decisions on managing significant gaps through various available means. In order to manage liquidity risk, the Group analyzes the financial assets, obligatory reserves and liabilities, taking into account payment schedules for loans issued to customers. The following tables provide an analysis of financial assets and liabilities grouped on the basis of the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss which are included in the column "Less than 1 month" as they are available to meet the Group's short-term liquidity needs.

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
			31 December 2012			
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	291,363	242,706	-	-	-	534,069
Obligatory reserves	28,017	3,298	12,270	2,633	2,249	48,467
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,271	-	-	-	-	1,271
Amounts due from credit institutions	48	6,557	8,094	17,799	301	32,799
Available-for-sale investment securities	3,125	17,403	57,373	189,484	66,977	334,362
Investments held to maturity	260	157	2,203	18,231	4,915	25,766
Loans to customers	185,647	159,602	627,777	287,899	58,283	1,319,208
Other financial assets	7,011	228	51	177	351	7,818
	516,742	429,951	707,768	516,223	133,076	2,303,760
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Amounts due to customers	1,032,288	131,690	421,072	85,479	28,653	1,699,182
Amounts due to credit institutions	8,903	26	1,208	1,307	3,758	15,202
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	366	41	32	-	-	439
Debt securities issued	109	-	116,592	107,847	77,371	301,919
Other financial liabilities	2,425	38	166	22	-	2,651
	1,044,091	131,795	539,070	194,655	109,782	2,019,393
Net position	(527,349)	298,156	168,698	321,568	23,294	
Accumulated gap	(527,349)	(229,193)	(60,495)	261,073	284,367	

	31 December 2011					
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	304,721	215,270	-	-	-	519,991
Obligatory reserves	29,360	7,119	12,340	2,698	1,016	52,533
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,752	-	-	-	-	3,752
Amounts due from credit institutions	33	673	13,995	6,395	-	21,096
Available-for-sale investment securities	7,650	14,270	78,579	140,687	64,704	305,890
Investments held to maturity	79	39,935	23,418	13,106	2,316	78,854
Loans to customers	166,974	182,126	591,410	169,950	73,780	1,184,240
Other financial assets	3,510	112	167	115	77	3,981
	516,079	459,505	719,909	332,951	141,893	2,170,337
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Amounts due to customers	870,078	211,151	366,080	80,035	30,132	1,557,476
Amounts due to credit institutions	31,827	250	1,663	3,859	4,035	41,634
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,547	-	-	-	-	2,547
Debt securities issued	118	10,391	282	133,167	167,110	311,068
Other financial liabilities	538	279	5,329	33	-	6,179
	905,108	222,071	373,354	217,094	201,277	1,918,904
Net position	(389,029)	237,434	346,555	115,857	(59,384)	
Accumulated gap	(389,029)	(151,595)	194,960	310,817	251,433	

	31 December 2010					
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	392,898	-	-	-	-	392,898
Obligatory reserves	10,322	2,819	7,437	2,458	4,248	27,284
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,051	-	-	-	-	6,051
Amounts due from credit institutions	33	1,235	2,902	15,952	1	20,123
Available-for-sale investment securities	17,496	31,743	55,391	132,136	44,528	281,294
Investments held to maturity	6,029	65,349	89,158	9,019	4,864	174,419
Loans to customers	108,669	108,410	515,001	266,774	90,419	1,089,273
Other financial assets	4,384	114	291	268	74	5,131
	545,882	209,670	670,180	426,607	144,134	1,996,473
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Amounts due to customers	604,183	178,492	468,022	136,861	28,197	1,415,755
Amounts due to credit institutions	51,734	574	3,534	10,522	5,039	71,403
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,910	-	-	-	-	2,910
Debt securities issued	100	993	3,358	136,184	111,532	252,167
Other financial liabilities	506	99	278	126	-	1,009
	659,433	180,158	475,192	283,693	144,768	1,743,244
Net position	(113,551)	29,512	194,988	142,914	(634)	
Accumulated gap	(113,551)	(84,039)	110,949	253,863	253,229	

Assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis of their contractual maturity and payment schedules. The Group possesses a right to unilaterally call back part of long-term loans provided to customers in ten months period after proper notification would be issued by the Group.

A significant portion of the Group's liabilities is represented by customer term deposits, current accounts of corporate and retail customers, bonds.

Management believes that although a substantial portion of current accounts and customer deposits are on demand and mature in less than one month, diversification of these deposits by number and type of depositors, and the past experience of the Group indicate that these deposits provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Group. Therefore an essential part of current accounts is considered as stable resources for the purposes of liquidity analysis and management.

A further analysis of the liquidity risk is presented in the following tables in accordance with IFRS 7. The amounts disclosed in these tables do not correspond to the amounts recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position as the presentation below includes a maturity analysis for financial liabilities and contingent liabilities based on the remaining contractual payments (including interest payments).

	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2012 Total
Amounts due to customers	1,034,737	138,449	442,552	190,069	50,566	1,856,373
Amounts due to credit institutions	8,911	46	1,260	1,771	6,503	18,491
Debt securities issued	2,837	-	136,139	162,548	90,452	391,976
Other financial liabilities	2,425	38	166	22	-	2,651
Guarantees issued	16,146	-	-	-	-	16,146
Commitments to extend credit	117,730	-	-	-	-	117,730
	1,182,786	138,533	580,117	354,410	147,521	2,403,367
Derivative financial assets	33,728	4,307	-	-	-	38,036
Derivative financial liabilities	33,619	3,165	-	958	-	37,742

	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2011 Total
Amounts due to customers	872,042	217,484	387,796	173,085	54,699	1,705,106
Amounts due to credit institutions	31,829	252	1,703	4,121	7,255	45,160
Debt securities issued	232	20,906	2,312	140,277	167,984	331,711
Other financial liabilities	539	279	5,329	32	-	6,179
Guarantees issued	86,707	-	-	-	-	86,707
Commitments to extend credit	10,716	-	-	-	-	10,716
	1,002,065	238,921	397,140	317,515	229,938	2,185,579
Derivative financial assets	32,551	-	-	-	-	32,551
Derivative financial liabilities	31,794	-	-	-	-	31,794

	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2010 Total
Amounts due to customers	606,150	184,779	493,848	234,619	54,091	1,573,487
Amounts due to credit institutions	51,743	579	3,587	11,207	8,928	76,044
Debt securities issued	212	2,176	22,804	220,794	149,587	395,573
Other financial liabilities	506	99	279	126	-	1,010
Guarantees issued	108,346	-	-	-	-	108,346
Commitments to extend credit	14,925	-	-	-	-	14,925
	781,882	187,633	520,518	466,746	212,606	2,169,385
Derivative financial assets	69,877	-	-	-	-	69,877
Derivative financial liabilities	68,147	-	-	-	-	68,147

Market risk

Market risk is a risk that Group's earnings or equity or its ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, securities prices and other basic variables.

The Group is exposed to market risks which include the following components:

- Risk of changes in interest rates (interest rate risk);
- Risk of changes in foreign exchange rates (currency risk);
- Risk of changes in securities prices (price risk).

The objective of market risk management is to optimize risk/return, minimize losses in case of adverse events and decrease deviation of factual financial results from the expected one.

Market risk management includes security portfolio management and control of open positions on currencies, interest rates and derivatives. For these purposes ALMC fixes limits on security portfolios, open positions, stop-loss limits and other limitations. Market risk limits are subject to review at least on an annual basis and should be monitored continuously.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is defined as the risk of interest income decrease, interest expense increase or negative impact on equity resulting from adverse changes of market interest rates.

The Group determines two types of interest rate risk:

- Interest rate risk related to securities portfolios changes in fair value of which are reflected through equity;
- Interest rate risk resulting from assets and liabilities maturity dates (dates of interest rates repricing) mismatch that are sensitive to the interest rates changes (risk of interest rates changes).

ALMC manages interest rate risks and market risks through the management of the Group's position on interest rates to reach positive interest margins. Budgeting and Controlling Department monitors current results of the Group's financial activity, estimates the Group's sensitivity in relation to interest rates changes and influence on the Group's profits.

The Group manages interest rates by determining the Group's exposure to the interest rate risk using the approach described by the Basel Committee on the principles for the management and supervision of interest rate risk. This approach identifies the Group's exposure to the interest rate risk by testing the impact of a parallel movement in interest rates on assets and liabilities by 200 basis points.

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk, which has been determined based on "reasonably possible changes in the risk variable". The impact on profit before tax is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rate on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and liabilities held as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, and the effect of revaluing instruments with fixed rates accounted at fair value.

Impact on income before tax based on asset values as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010:

	31 December 2012		**31 December 2011**		**31 December 2010**	
	Interest rate +2%	**Interest rate -2%**	**Interest rate +2%**	**Interest rate -2%**	**Interest rate +2%**	**Interest rate -2%**
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Loans to customers	24	(24)	24	(24)	24	(24)
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Amounts due to credit institutions	23	(23)	-	-	-	-
Net impact on income before tax	47	(47)	24	(24)	24	(24)

The impact on equity is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rate due to changes in retained earnings and the effect of revaluation of available-for-sale investment securities with fixed rates.

Impact on equity:

	31 December 2012		**31 December 2011**		**31 December 2010**	
	Interest rate +2%	**Interest rate -2%**	**Interest rate +2%**	**Interest rate -2%**	**Interest rate +2%**	**Interest rate -2%**
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Loans to customers	24	(24)	24	(24)	24	(24)
Available-for-sale investment securities	(19,346)	19,346	(15,350)	15,350	(14,072)	14,072
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Amounts due to credit institutions	23	(23)	-	-	-	-
Net impact on equity	(19,299)	19,299	(15,326)	15,326	(14,048)	14,048

Currency Risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk. Currency risk arises from open positions in foreign currencies and adverse movements of market exchange rates that may have a negative impact on the financial performance of the Group.

ALMC controls currency risk by management of the open currency position based on the estimations of KZT devaluation and other macroeconomic indicators, which gives the Group an opportunity to minimize losses from significant currency rates fluctuations of national and foreign currencies.

The Treasury Department performs daily monitoring of the Group's open currency position with the aim to comply with the requirements of the regulatory authority.

The Group is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates (primarily USD) on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows, which are monitored daily. ALMC sets limits on the level of exposure by currencies within the authority approved by the Board of Directors. These limits also comply with the minimum requirements of the regulator authority.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk follows:

	31 December 2012			31 December 2011			31 December 2010		
	KZT	**Foreign currencies**	**Total**	**KZT**	**Foreign currencies**	**Total**	**KZT**	**Foreign currencies**	**Total**
FINANCIAL ASSETS:									
Cash and cash equivalents	71,763	462,306	534,069	58,108	461,883	519,991	94,811	298,087	392,898
Obligatory reserves	24,324	24,143	48,467	23,531	29,002	52,533	12,320	14,964	27,284
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	303	968	1,271	399	3,353	3,752	1,291	4,760	6,051
Amounts due from credit institutions	21,205	11,594	32,799	11,526	9,570	21,096	9,448	10,675	20,123
Available-for-sale investment securities	177,232	157,130	334,362	202,142	103,748	305,890	240,694	40,600	281,294
Investments held to maturity	17,233	8,533	25,766	73,459	5,395	78,854	168,752	5,667	174,419
Loans to customers	965,552	353,656	1,319,208	763,741	420,499	1,184,240	591,360	497,913	1,089,273
Other financial assets	6,571	1,247	7,818	3,585	396	3,981	4,012	1,119	5,131
	1,284,183	1,019,577	2,303,760	1,136,491	1,033,846	2,170,337	1,122,688	873,785	1,996,473
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:									
Amounts due to customers	1,030,300	668,882	1,699,182	915,930	641,546	1,557,476	796,880	618,875	1,415,755
Amounts due to credit institutions	5,382	9,820	15,202	27,811	13,823	41,634	4,737	66,666	71,403
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	0	439	439	-	2,547	2,547	-	2,910	2,910
Debt securities issued	23,977	277,942	301,919	34,502	276,566	311,068	44,466	207,701	252,167
Other financial liabilities	2,430	221	2,651	5,941	238	6,179	818	191	1,009
	1,062,089	957,304	2,019,393	984,184	934,720	1,918,904	846,901	896,343	1,743,244
Net balance sheet position	222,094	62,273	284,367	152,307	99,126	251,433	275,787	(22,558)	253,229

The Group's principal cash flows are generated in KZT and USD. As a result, potential movements in the exchange rate between KZT and USD will affect the carrying values of the Group's USD denominated monetary assets and liabilities.

Sensitivity analysis of currency risk

The table below indicates the currencies in which the Group had significant exposure at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, and its forecasted cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonable possible movement of the currency rate with all other variables held constant on the consolidated income statement. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in consolidated income statement, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase. The management of the Group believes income tax not to have substantial effect for the purpose of currency risk management.

Impact on income before tax based on asset values as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, calculated using currency rate fluctuations analysis:

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	+25% KZT/USD	**-25% KZT/USD**	**+25% KZT/USD**	**-25% KZT/USD**	**+25% KZT/USD**	**-25% KZT/USD**
Impact on income before tax	15,140	(15,140)	19,826	(19,826)	(11,207)	11,207

Impact on equity:

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	+25% KZT/USD	**-25% KZT/USD**	**+25% KZT/USD**	**-25% KZT/USD**	**-25% KZT/USD**	**-10% KZT/USD**
Impact on equity	15,140	(15,140)	19,826	(19,826)	(11,207)	11,207

Limitations of sensitivity analysis

The above tables demonstrate the effect of a change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear, and larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results.

The sensitivity analyses do not take into consideration that the Group's assets and liabilities are actively managed. Additionally, the financial position of the Group may vary at the time that any actual market movement occurs. For example, the Group's financial risk management strategy aims to manage the exposure to market fluctuations. As investment markets move past various trigger levels, management actions could include selling investments, changing investment portfolio allocation and taking other protective action. Consequently, the actual impact of a change in the assumptions may not have any impact on the liabilities, whereas assets are held at market value on the consolidated statement of financial position. In these circumstances, the different measurement bases for liabilities and assets may lead to volatility in equity.

Other limitations in the above sensitivity analyses include the use of hypothetical market movements to demonstrate potential risk that only represent the Group's view of possible near-term market changes that cannot be predicted with any certainty. Another limitation is represented by the assumption that all interest rates move in an identical fashion.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, where those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Group is exposed to price risks of its products which are subject to general and specific market fluctuations.

To limit price risk the Group determines limits for maximum losses (stop-loss) on each security from trade portfolio to minimize potential losses of trade portfolio.

Price risk assessment is also made on the basis of VaR method through establishment of Expected Shortfall (ES) limits on the level of the expected losses, which the Bank is able to undertake within one day in situation when factual losses may exceed the level of VaR.

Calculation of VaR is based on the following parameters:

- Reporting period – 252 working days;
- Confidence interval – 95%;
- The method of measurement – historical simulation.

The Group estimates the price risk at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, to be not material and therefore quantitative information is not disclosed.

32. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the "equity" on the face of consolidated statement of financial position, are as follows:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the FMSC;
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The required level of capital is determined by taking into account the above objectives during the process of preparing the annual budget, and is approved by the Management Board and the Board of Directors. The capital adequacy of the Group is controlled according to the principles, methods and coefficients employed by Basel Committee. There have been no changes as to the way the Group measures capital.

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises share capital, share premium, retained earnings including current year profit, foreign currency translation and non-controlling interest less accrued dividends, net long position in own shares and goodwill. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 capital, which includes subordinated long term debt calculated based on remaining maturities and limited to 50% of Tier 1 capital and revaluation reserves.

The risk-weighted assets are measured based on a hierarchy of five risk weighting according to the nature of – and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with – each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off-balance sheet exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

The table below summarizes the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010. During those three years, the individual entities within the Group and the Group complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject.

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Composition of regulatory capital			
Tier 1			
Share capital, net of treasury shares	62,667	103,735	143,602
Share premium	1,496	1,156	1,352
Retained earnings and other reserves	273,835	204,240	171,744
Less: property and equipment and available-for-sale investment securities revaluation and translation reserves	(24,802)	(20,303)	(22,217)
Less: goodwill	(3,085)	(3,085)	(3,085)
Non-controlling interest	1,641	1,196	1,186
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	311,752	286,939	292,582
Tier 2			
Subordinated debt	16,363	20,940	32,592
Property and equipment and available-for-sale investment securities revaluation and translation reserves	24,802	20,303	22,217
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	41,165	41,243	54,809
Less: investments in associates	(53)	(67)	(224)
Total regulatory capital	352,864	328,115	347,167
Risk weighted assets	1,923,978	1,718,905	1,696,909
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.2%	16.7%	17.3%
Total capital adequacy ratio	18.3%	19.1%	20.5%

Quantitative measures established by the Basel Committee to ensure capital adequacy require the Group to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total (8%) and tier 1 capital (4%) to risk weighted assets.

33. SEGMENT ANALYSIS

The Group is managed and reported on the basis of two main operating segments. The Group's segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services which are managed separately.

Retail banking offers a range of personal banking, savings and mortgage products and services. Corporate banking offers business banking services principally to small and medium sized companies and commercial loans to larger corporate and commercial customers.

The products and services offered by each segment are:

Retail banking – representing private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages to individuals and cash and foreign currency related services.

Corporate banking – representing direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities, foreign currency and trade finance products to legal entities.

Other – representing capital market services, insurance services, and documentary operations with guarantees issued and commercial letters of credit.

The segment information below is presented on the basis used by the Bank's Chairperson of the Management Board, who is the Group's chief operating decision maker, to evaluate performance, in accordance with IFRS 8. The Management of the Group reviews discrete financial information for each of its segments, including measures of operating results, assets and liabilities. The segments are managed primarily on the basis of their results, which excludes certain unallocated costs related to interest expense on debt securities issued and amounts due to credit institutions and operating expenses other than salaries and other employee benefits.

There were no transactions between business segments during the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010. Segment assets and liabilities exclude certain unallocated amounts. Unallocated assets include obligatory reserves, property and equipment and other unallocated assets. Unallocated liabilities include debt securities issued, amounts due to credit institutions and other unallocated liabilities.

Segment information for the main reportable business segments of the Group as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010 and for the years then ended, is set out below:

	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Other	Total
As at 31 December 2012 and for the year then ended				
External revenues	75,052	146,076	22,494	243,622
Total revenues	75,052	146,076	22,494	243,622
Total revenues comprise:				
- Interest income	49,817	111,177	-	160,994
- Fee and commission income	22,802	28,280	-	51,082
- Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	169	169
- Net realized gains from available-for-sale investment securities	-	-	1,626	1,626
- Net gain on foreign exchange operations	2,433	6,620	-	9,053
- Share in net loss of associates	-	(1)	-	(1)
- Insurance underwriting income and other income	-	-	20,699	20,699
Total revenues	75,052	146,076	22,494	243,622
- Interest expense on amounts due to customers	(32,579)	(12,366)	-	(44,945)
- Impairment charge	(3,428)	(11,934)	-	(15,362)
- Fee and commission expense	(1,106)	(4,885)	-	(5,991)
- Salaries and other employee benefits	(5,926)	(23,302)	-	(29,228)
- Advertisement expenses	(1,028)	-	-	(1,028)
- Other provisions	-	(962)	-	(962)
Segment result	30,985	92,627	22,494	146,106
Unallocated costs:				
- Interest expense from debt securities issued and amounts due to credit institutions				(24,989)
- Insurance claims incurred, net of reinsurance				(12,733)
- Unallocated operating expenses				(21,555)
- Impairment loss of non-current assets held for sale				(2,100)
				(61,377)
Income before income tax expense				84,729
Income tax expense				(14,768)
Net income				69,961
Total segment assets	354,887	1,531,189	361,452	2,247,528
Unallocated assets				160,470
Total assets				2,407,998
Total segment liabilities	(694,228)	(1,004,953)	(4,385)	(1,703,566)
Unallocated liabilities				(364,793)
Total liabilities				(2,068,359)
Other segment items:				
Capital expenditure (unallocated)				(8,453)
Depreciation and amortization (unallocated)				(7,036)

As at 31 December 2011 and for the year then ended	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Other	Total
External revenues	71,978	144,191	16,876	233,045
Total revenues	71,978	144,191	16,876	233,045
Total revenues comprise:				
- Interest income	42,303	123,863	-	166,166
- Fee and commission income	27,283	13,539	-	40,822
- Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	428	428
- Net realized gain from available-for-sale investment securities	-	-	84	84
- Net gain on foreign exchange operations	2,392	6,793	-	9,185
- Share in net loss of associate	-	(4)	-	(4)
- Insurance underwriting income and other income	-	-	16,364	16,364
Total revenues	71,978	144,191	16,876	233,045
- Interest expense on amounts due to customers	(32,836)	(19,126)	-	(51,962)
- Impairment charge	(8,173)	(30,982)	-	(39,155)
- Fee and commission expense	(855)	(4,713)	-	(5,568)
- Salaries and other employee benefits	(4,576)	(19,721)	-	(24,297)
- Advertisement expenses	(812)	-	-	(812)
- Other provisions	-	479	-	479
- Losses incurred from management of pension assets	(5,163)	-	-	(5,163)
Segment result	19,563	70,128	16,876	106,567
Unallocated costs:				
- Interest expense from debt securities issued and amounts due to credit institutions				(26,932)
- Insurance claims incurred, net of reinsurance				(10,394)
- Unallocated operating expenses				(21,222)
				(58,548)
Income before income tax expense				48,019
Income tax expense				(8,511)
Net income				39,508
Total segment assets	309,982	1,415,345	388,563	2,113,890
Unallocated assets				160,040
Total assets				2,273,930
Total segment liabilities	(566,233)	(991,242)	(3,388)	(1,560,863)
Unallocated liabilities				(402,740)
Total liabilities				(1,963,603)
Other segment items:				
Capital expenditure (unallocated)				(9,392)
Depreciation and amortization (unallocated)				(6,920)

As at 31 December 2010 and for the year then ended	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Other	Total
External revenues	62,579	158,399	16,002	236,980
Total revenues	62,579	158,399	16,002	236,980
Total revenues comprise:				
- Interest income	41,382	137,033	-	178,415
- Fee and commission income	19,612	15,581	-	35,193
- Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,741	1,741
- Net realized gains from available-for-sale investment securities	-	-	591	591
- Net loss from repurchase of debt securities issued	-	-	(236)	(236)
- Net gain on foreign exchange operations	1,585	5,800	-	7,385
- Share in net loss of associates	-	(15)	-	(15)
- Insurance underwriting income and other income	-	-	13,906	13,906
Total revenues	62,579	158,399	16,002	236,980
- Interest expense on amounts due to customers	(29,706)	(30,878)	-	(60,584)
- Impairment charge	(6,633)	(41,795)	-	(48,428)
- Fee and commission expense	(861)	(4,360)	-	(5,221)
- Salaries and other employee benefits	(4,125)	(18,522)	-	(22,647)
- Advertisement expenses	(662)	-	-	(662)
- Other provisions	-	628	-	628
Segment result	20,592	63,472	16,002	100,066
Unallocated costs:				
- Interest expense from debt securities issued and amounts due to credit institutions				(25,795)
- Insurance claims incurred, net of reinsurance				(7,470)
- Unallocated operating expenses				(21,897)
				(55,162)
Income before income tax expense				44,904
Income tax expense				(8,688)
Net income				36,216
Total segment assets	254,724	1,247,570	461,988	1,964,282
Unallocated assets				133,653
Total assets				2,097,935
Total segment liabilities	(490,877)	(924,878)	(3,861)	(1,419,616)
Unallocated liabilities				(360,435)
Total liabilities				(1,780,051)
Other segment items:				
Capital expenditure (unallocated)				(10,245)
Depreciation and amortization (unallocated)				(6,648)

Geographical information

Information for the main geographical areas of the Group is set out below as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, and for the years then ended.

	Kazakhstan	**OECD**	**Non OECD**	**Total**
2012				
Total assets	1,947,751	404,924	55,323	2,407,998
External revenues	235,582	4,174	3,866	243,622
Capital expenditure	(8,453)	-	-	(8,453)
2011				
Total assets	1,795,044	434,947	43,939	2,273,930
External revenues	224,935	4,080	4,030	233,045
Capital expenditure	(9,392)	-	-	(9,392)
2010				
Total assets	1,752,669	306,993	38,273	2,097,935
External revenues	231,428	1,968	3,584	236,980
Capital expenditure	(10,245)	-	-	(10,245)

External revenues, assets and credit related commitments have generally been allocated based on domicile of the counterparty. Cash on hand, property and equipment and capital expenditure have been allocated based on the country in which they are physically held.

34. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm’s length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Group could realize in a market exchange from the sale of its full holdings of a particular instrument.

The following methods and assumptions are used by the Group to estimate the fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value.

Amounts due from and to credit institutions

For assets and liabilities maturing within one month, the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. For the assets and liabilities maturing in over one month, the fair value was estimated as the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the appropriate year-end market rates.

Loans to customers

The estimate was made by discounting the scheduled future cash flows of the individual loans through the estimated maturity using prevailing market rates as at the respective year-end.

Amounts due to customers

Interest rates charged to customers closely approximate market interest rates and accordingly, the carrying amounts approximate fair values.

Debt securities issued

Market values have been used to determine the fair value of debt securities traded on an active market. For other debt securities, the fair value was estimated as the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the year-end market rates.

The following table sets out the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and liabilities not carried at their fair values:

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Financial assets						
Amounts due from credit institutions	32,799	35,872	21,096	20,390	20,123	18,967
Loans to customers	1,319,208	1,351,271	1,184,240	1,194,183	1,089,273	1,140,622
Investments held-to-maturity	25,766	26,031	78,854	72,905	174,419	173,856
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to customers	1,699,182	1,689,642	1,557,476	1,537,631	1,415,755	1,397,685
Amounts due to credit institutions	15,202	15,984	41,634	43,673	71,403	75,756
Debt securities issued	301,919	331,322	311,068	308,168	252,167	260,351

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, obligatory reserves, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of such financial instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investment securities are carried at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. The fair value of such financial instruments is the estimated amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The three-tier hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value, which prioritizes the inputs used in the methodologies of measuring fair value for assets and liabilities, is as follows:

Level 1: If a quoted market price is available for an instrument, the fair value is calculated based on the observable market price;

Level 2: When valuation parameters are not observable in the market or cannot be derived from observable market prices, the fair value is derived through analysis of other observable market data appropriate for each product and pricing models which use a mathematical methodology based on accepted financial theories. Pricing models take into account the contract terms of the securities as well as market-based valuation parameters, such as interest rates, volatility, exchange rates and the credit rating of the counterparty;

Level 3: Where market-based valuation parameters are not directly observable, management will make a judgement as to its best estimate of that parameter in order to determine a reasonable reflection of how the market would be expected to price the instrument. The best evidence of fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. Any difference between the transaction price and the value based on a valuation technique is not recognized in the consolidated income statement on initial recognition. Subsequent gains or losses are only recognized to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor that market participants would consider in setting a price.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. Management assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurements requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of the assets and liabilities being measured and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

The Group considers that the accounting estimate related to valuation of financial instruments where quoted markets prices are not available is a key source of estimation uncertainty because: (i) it is highly susceptible to change from period to period because it requires management to make assumptions about interest rates, volatility, exchange rates, the credit rating of the counterparty, valuation adjustments and specific feature of the transactions and (ii) the impact that recognising a change in the valuations would have on the assets reported on its consolidated statement of financial position as well as its profit/(loss) could be material.

The tables below summarises the Group's financial assets and liabilities held at fair value by valuation methodology at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, before any allowances for impairment losses:

Consolidated statement of financial position category		**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Internal models based on observable market prices (Level 2)**	**Total 31 December 2012**
Assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Debt financial instruments	453	-	453
	Equity financial instruments	85	-	85
	Derivative financial instruments	-	733	733
Available-for-sale investment securities	Debt financial instruments	329,583	-	329,583
	Equity financial instruments	4,779	-	4,779
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Derivative financial instruments	-	439	439

Consolidated statement of financial position category		**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Internal models based on observable market prices (Level 2)**	**Total 31 December 2011**
Assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Debt financial instruments	228	-	228
	Equity financial instruments	220	-	220
	Derivative financial instruments	-	3,304	3,304
Available-for-sale investment securities	Debt financial instruments	301,251	-	301,251
	Equity financial instruments	4,639	-	4,639
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Derivative financial instruments	-	2,547	2,547

Consolidated statement of financial position category		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Internal models based on observable market prices (Level 2)	Total 31 December 2010
Assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Debt financial instruments	270	-	270
	Equity financial instruments	1,141	-	1,141
	Derivative financial instruments	-	4,640	4,640
Available-for-sale investment securities	Debt financial instruments	278,440	-	278,440
	Equity financial instruments	2,854	-	2,854
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Derivative financial instruments	-	2,910	2,910

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 during the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010.

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties or transactions with related parties are assessed in accordance with IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures". Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not. Transactions between related parties are generally effected on the same terms, conditions and amounts as transactions between unrelated parties.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

The ultimate shareholder of the Group Timur Kulibayev (please see Note 1) held the position of Chairman in Samruk-Kazyna in the period from 12 April 2011 till 26 December 2011. Timur Kulibayev held the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors in subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna, including JSC NC KazMunayGas from 21 May 2009 till 12 January 2012 and JSC NC Kazatomprom from 17 October 2008 till 12 January 2012. According to the requirements of IAS 24, applicable for annual reports for periods starting 1 January 2011, the entity is considered as related to the reporting entity if a person, who has control or joint control over reporting entity is considered as member of key management personnel of the entity or a parent of the entity. Accordingly, Samruk-Kazyna together with its subsidiaries were considered as related parties until 26 December 2011, except for JSC NC KazMunayGas and JSC NC Kazatomprom, which were considered as related parties up to and including 12 January 2012.

The transactions and balances with Samruk-Kazyna are disclosed as a separate line in related party transactions disclosure below for the periods in which Samruk-Kazyna was a shareholder of the Group.

The Group had the following transactions outstanding as at 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, with related parties:

	31 December 2012		31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Related party balances	**Total category as per financial statements caption**	**Related party balances**	**Total category as per financial statements caption**	**Related party balances**	**Total category as per financial statements caption**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	33	1,271	31	3,752	48	6,051
- Samruk-Kazyna and its subsidiaries	33		31		48	
Available-for-sale investment securities before allowance for impairment	61,661	335,361	54,832	306,988	39,058	282,506
- Samruk-Kazyna and its subsidiaries	61,661		54,832		39,058	
Allowance for available-for-sale investment securities impairment	(490)	(999)	(490)	(1,098)	(549)	(1,212)
- Subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna	(490)		(490)		(549)	
Investments held to maturity	6,958	25,766	5,138	78,854	4,714	174,419
- Subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna	6,958		5,138		4,714	
Loans to customers before allowance for impairment losses	8,221	1,622,134	11,466	1,475,543	12,265	1,342,510
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	6,738		10,195		-	
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	-		43		109	
- other related parties	1,483		1,228		12,156	
Allowance for impairment losses	(298)	(302,926)	(3,549)	(291,303)	(1,979)	(253,237)
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	(298)		(3,183)		-	
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	-		(4)		(13)	
- other related parties	-		(362)		(1,966)	
Amounts due to customers	56,441	1,699,182	289,227	1,557,476	280,277	1,415,755
- the parent	36,457		22,421		12,457	
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	558		679		3,017	
- associates	75		152		117	
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	2,057		1,929		1,450	
- Samruk-Kazyna and its subsidiaries	11,765		240,765		257,750	
- other related parties	5,529		23,281		5,486	
Amounts due to credit institutions	54	15,202	202	41,634	44,482	71,403
- Subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna	54		202		44,482	

Included in the consolidated income statement for the years ended 31 December 2012, 2011 and 2010, are the following amounts which arose due to transactions with related parties:

	Year ended 31 December 2012		**Year ended 31 December 2011**		**Year ended 31 December 2010**	
	Related party transactions	**Total category as per financial statements caption**	**Related party transactions**	**Total category as per financial statements caption**	**Related party transactions**	**Total category as per financial statements caption**
Interest income	2,292	160,994	4,159	166,166	3,630	178,415
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	684		1,052		797	
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	-		4		6	
- Subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna	1,466		2,921		1,777	
- other related parties	142		182		1,050	
Interest expense	(2,207)	(69,934)	(8,339)	(78,894)	(7,283)	(86,379)
- the parent	(1,410)		(933)		(989)	
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	-		(9)		(303)	
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	(125)		(131)		(129)	
-Samruk-Kazyna and its subsidiaries	(528)		(6,024)		(5,339)	
- other related parties	(144)		(1,242)		(523)	
Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	169	-	428	4	1,741
- Subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna	-		-		4	

	Year ended 31 December 2012		**Year ended 31 December 2011**		**Year ended 31 December 2010**	
	Related party transactions	**Total category as per financial statements caption**	**Related party transactions**	**Total category as per financial statements caption**	**Related party transactions**	**Total category as per financial statements caption**
Key management personnel compensation:	1,335	29,228	842	24,297	271	22,647
- Salaries and other employee benefits	1,335		842		271	

36. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 23 January 2013, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan announced creation of a single pension fund and transfer of all pension accounts from the private pension funds into it. At the moment of issuing these consolidated financial statements of the Group neither legislative changes nor definite action plan were complete as such the Management of the Group cannot assess the future implications for JSC Accumulated Pension Fund of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan and for the Group.