



Kazyna Capital Management JSC

**Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016**

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of Kazyna Capital Management JSC

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Kazyna Capital Management JSC and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2016, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

«КПМГ Аудит» ЖШС Қазақстан Республикасының заңнамасы бойынша тіркелген компания және Швейцария заңнамасы бойынша тіркелген KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International") қауымдастығына кіретін KPMG тәуелсіз фирмалар желісінің мүшесі

KPMG Audit LLC, a company incorporated under the Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

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

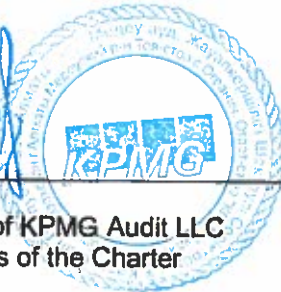

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:



Assel Urdabayeva
Certified Auditor
of the Republic of Kazakhstan,
Auditor's Qualification Certificate
No. MΦ-0000096 of 27 August 2012

KPMG Audit LLC

State Licence to conduct audit # 0000021 dated 6 December 2006 issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan



Assel Khairova
General Director of KPMG Audit LLC
acting on the basis of the Charter

27 March 2017

Kazyna Capital Management JSC
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
Interest income	4	4,777,645	5,286,742
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		3,681,298	7,716,237
Net gain/(loss) on financial derivatives		147,641	(5,913,842)
Dividend income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		545,282	473,411
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(1,464,648)	34,676,151
Net gain/(loss) on available-for-sale financial assets		223,267	(735,252)
Other operating (expense)/income		(5,750)	106,060
Operating income		7,904,735	41,609,507
Impairment allowance	9	(8,616,536)	-
Personnel expenses	5	(396,367)	(431,630)
Other general administrative expenses	6	(461,873)	(384,518)
(Loss)/profit before income tax		(1,570,041)	40,793,359
Income tax expense	7	(970,767)	(7,727,042)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(2,540,808)	33,066,317
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets:			
- Net change in fair value, net of income tax		1,128,657	769,701
- Net change in fair value transferred to profit or loss		(397,109)	897,214
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		731,548	1,666,915
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(1,809,260)	34,733,232

The consolidated financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 48 were approved by management on 27 March 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

 _____ Timur Beguliyev Deputy Chairman of the Management Board		 _____ Raukhan Kutybayeva Chief Accountant
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The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements.

Kazyna Capital Management JSC
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,384,088	995,281
Amounts due from credit institutions	9	41,577,957	40,422,220
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	10	61,591,729	56,986,473
Available-for-sale financial assets	11	26,672,062	42,263,749
Held-to-maturity investments	12	2,319,943	2,494,590
Current tax asset		1,702,940	-
Property, equipment and intangible assets	13	21,053	24,425
Deferred tax asset	7	-	42,227
Other assets	14	2,405,700	10,096
Total assets		140,675,472	143,239,061
LIABILITIES			
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	10	7,634,334	7,014,674
Current tax liabilities		-	337,083
Deferred tax liabilities	7	445,647	-
Other liabilities		246,294	228,847
Total liabilities		8,326,275	7,580,604
EQUITY			
Share capital	15	87,440,000	87,440,000
Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets		369,696	(361,852)
Retained earnings		44,539,501	48,580,309
Total equity		132,349,197	135,658,457
Total liabilities and equity		140,675,472	143,239,061

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements.

Kazyna Capital Management JSC
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest receipts	4,844,634	5,467,198
Dividends received	580,059	462,853
Personnel expenses payments	(396,353)	(352,517)
Other general administrative expenses paid	(461,820)	(380,026)
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(1,071,586)	(25,281,355)
Purchases of available-for-sale financial assets	(27,020,851)	(32,833,379)
Sale and repayment of available-for-sale financial assets	40,578,801	40,412,112
Amounts due from credit institutions	(10,275,196)	10,818,319
Other assets	(500,000)	-
Increase in operating liabilities		
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	816,278	816,278
Net cash from (used in) operating activities before income taxes paid	7,093,966	(870,517)
Income tax paid	(2,148,312)	(6,810,997)
Cash flows from used in operations	4,945,654	(7,681,514)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets	(3,195)	(7,458)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(3,195)	(7,458)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	(1,500,000)	(3,400,425)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(1,500,000)	(3,400,425)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,442,459	(11,089,397)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	995,281	6,287,721
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(53,652)	5,796,957
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (Note 8)	4,384,088	995,281

Kazyna Capital Management JSC
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets	Retained earnings	Total equity
KZT'000				
Balance as at 1 January 2015	87,440,000	(2,028,767)	18,914,417	104,325,650
Profit for the year	-	-	33,066,317	33,066,317
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>				
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of income tax	-	769,701	-	769,701
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets transferred to profit or loss	-	897,214	-	897,214
Total other comprehensive income	-	1,666,915	-	1,666,915
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,666,915	33,066,317	34,733,232
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity				
Dividends declared	-	-	(3,400,425)	(3,400,425)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(3,400,425)	(3,400,425)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	87,440,000	(361,852)	48,580,309	135,658,457

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements.

Қазына Capital Management JSC
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve for available-for- sale financial assets	Retained earnings	Total equity
KZT'000				
Balance as at 1 January 2016	87,440,000	(361,852)	48,580,309	135,658,457
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,540,808)	(2,540,808)
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>				
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of income tax	-	1,128,657	-	1,128,657
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets transferred to profit or loss	-	(397,109)	-	(397,109)
Total other comprehensive income	-	731,548	-	731,548
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	731,548	(2,540,808)	(1,809,260)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity				
Dividends declared	-	-	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	87,440,000	369,696	44,539,501	132,349,197

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements.

1 Background

(a) Organisation and operations

Kazyna Capital Management JSC (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group”) was established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan as a joint stock company on 7 March 2007. According to the resolution #516 of the Committee of Government property and the order #630 of the Ministry of Finance dated 25 May 2013 100% shares of the Company were transferred from Sovereign Wealth Fund “Samruk-Kazyna” JSC to National Management Holding “Baiterek” Joint Stock Company. The ultimate principal shareholder of the Group is the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The principal activities of the Group are the establishment of and participation in investment funds and investments in financial instruments.

The Company’s registered office is 18, Dostyk Avenue, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan.

The principal subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Ownership %	
			2016	2015
Nurzhol Energy LLC	Kazakhstan	Investment in Macquarie Renaissance Infrastructure Fund	100.00	100.00
		Investment in Macquarie Renaissance Infrastructure Fund	100.00	100.00
MRIF CASP C.V.	Netherlands	Investment in Falah Growth Fund	99.00	99.00
Kazyna Investment Holding Cooperatief U.A.	Netherlands	Investment in Falah Growth Fund	100.00	100.00
Kazyna Seriktes B.V.	Netherlands	Investment in Falah Growth Fund	100.00	99.90
Kazakhstan-Tajikistan fund of direct investments JSC	Kazakhstan	Investment in private equity projects	86.00	80.00
Kyrgyz-Kazakhstan Investment Fund JSC	Kazakhstan	Investment in private equity projects	100.00	100.00
Baiterek Venture Fund JSC *	Kazakhstan	Investment in private equity projects	100.00	100.00
Kazakhstan Infrastructure Fund C.V.	Kazakhstan	Investment in private equity projects	100.00	90.30

*Under IFRS 10, the Company has determined that it qualifies as an investment entity, and subsidiaries are therefore measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for a subsidiary which itself undertakes investment-related services or activities – Baiterek Venture Fund JSC. Baiterek Venture Fund JSC has been created by the Decision of the Board of Directors of the Company on 23 March 2014 and also qualifies as an investment entity.

1 Background, continued

(b) Kazakhstan and CIS business environment

The Group's operations are primarily located in Kazakhstan with many of its underlying portfolio investments in other CIS countries, in particular Russia. Consequently, the Group is exposed to the economic and financial markets of Kazakhstan which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in Kazakhstan.

These consolidated financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Group. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Details of the Group's accounting policies are included in Note 23.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, certain investments in subsidiaries and available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company and its consolidated subsidiary is the tenge (KZT) as, being the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it reflects the economic substance of the majority of underlying events and circumstances relevant to them.

The KZT is also the presentation currency for the purposes of these consolidated financial statements.

Financial information presented in KZT is rounded to the nearest thousand.

3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(a) Judgments in determination of functional currency

"Functional currency" is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. If indicators of the primary economic environment are mixed, then management uses its judgment to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. A significant portion of the investments and transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries are denominated in KZT. Investor subscriptions and redemptions are also received and paid in KZT. Accordingly, management has determined that the functional currency of the Company is KZT.

3 Use of estimates and judgments, continued

(b) **Assumptions and estimation uncertainties in measurement of fair values**

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2016 is included in Note 22 (b) and relates to the determination of fair value of financial assets through profit or loss with significant unobservable inputs.

(c) **Assumptions and significant estimation uncertainties in establishment of impairment allowance for amounts due from credit institutions**

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 is included in the Note 9 and relates to establishment of 100% allowance for impairment of amounts due from Kazinvestbank JSC (KIB) for the total amount of KZT 4,952,012 thousand and Delta Bank JSC (Delta) for the total amount of KZT 3,664,524 thousand as at 31 December 2016, as based on the Group's understanding of the current positions of KIB and Delta, the Group management does not expect any future cash flows from these assets.

4 Interest income

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
Amounts due from credit institutions	2,870,443	2,847,781
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,519,296	2,052,896
Reverse repurchase agreements	193,608	78,546
Held-to-maturity investments	117,461	81,076
Cash and cash equivalents	76,837	226,443
	<u>4,777,645</u>	<u>5,286,742</u>

5 Personnel expenses

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
Employee compensation	361,385	394,624
Payroll related taxes	34,982	37,006
	<u>396,367</u>	<u>431,630</u>

6 Other general administrative expenses

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
Professional services	196,088	141,731
Other third party services	136,371	90,183
Operating lease expense	83,300	98,813
Travel and accommodation	11,360	25,651
Depreciation and amortisation	6,567	7,785
Representation expenses	1,066	444
Other	27,121	19,911
	<u>461,873</u>	<u>384,518</u>

7 Income tax expense

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
Current tax expense	482,893	7,683,447
Deferred taxation movement due to origination and reversal of temporary differences and movement in valuation allowance	487,874	43,595
Total income tax expense	970,767	7,727,042

In 2016, the applicable tax rate for current and deferred tax is 20% (2015: 20%).

Reconciliation of effective tax rate for the year ended 31 December:

	2016 KZT'000	%	2015 KZT'000	%
(Loss)/profit before income tax	(1,570,041)	100	40,793,359	100
Income tax at the applicable tax rate	(314,008)	20	8,158,672	20
Non-taxable income	(398,764)	(25)	(741,877)	(2)
Income from offshore entities	-	-	20,000	-
Non-deductible costs	1,683,539	(107)	290,247	1
	970,767	(62)	7,727,042	19

(a) Deferred tax asset and liability

Temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes give rise to net deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2016 and 2015.

Movements in temporary differences during the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 are presented as follows.

2016

KZT'000	Balance 1 January 2016	Recognised in profit or loss	Balance 31 December 2016
Property and equipment and intangible assets	(1,608)	(1,727)	(119)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,211,152)	(618,465)	(1,829,617)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,249,755	133,727	1,383,482
Other liabilities	2,016	(1,409)	607
	42,227	(487,874)	(445,647)

2015

KZT'000	Balance 1 January 2015	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance 31 December 2015
Available-for-sale financial assets	391,667	(23,200)	(368,467)	-
Property and equipment and intangible assets	1,911	(303)	-	1,608
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(1,211,152)	-	(1,211,152)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	49,799	1,199,956	-	1,249,755
Other liabilities	10,912	(8,896)	-	2,016
	454,289	(43,595)	(368,467)	42,227

7 Income tax expense, continued

(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

The tax effects relating to components of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 comprise the following:

KZT'000	2016			2015		
	Amount before tax	Tax benefit	Amount net-of-tax	Amount before tax	Tax expense	Amount net-of-tax
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	(1,842,335)	(368,467)	(1,473,868)

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
Current accounts in other banks		
- rated A- to A+	-	991,121
- rated from BB- to BB+	4,318	4,160
- rated from B- to B+	1,455,314	-
- not rated	2,924,456	-
	<u>4,384,088</u>	<u>995,281</u>

The above table is based on the credit ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's or other agencies converted into Standard & Poor's scale.

No cash and cash equivalents are impaired or overdue.

9 Amounts due from credit institutions

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
- rated BBB- to BBB+	6,698,835	6,698,835
- rated from BB- to BB+	12,204,002	10,325,563
- rated from B- to B+	22,659,852	23,397,822
- rated CCC- to CCC+	3,679,792	-
- rated D	4,952,012	-
	<u>50,194,493</u>	<u>40,422,220</u>
Impairment allowance	(8,616,536)	-
	<u>41,577,957</u>	<u>40,422,220</u>

The above table is based on the credit ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's or other agencies converted into Standard & Poor's scale.

On 27 December 2016 the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NBRK) revoked the license of Kazinvestbank JSC (KIB) due to regular improper fulfillment of its contractual obligations related to payment processing.

Based on the Resolution No. 245 on 28 October 2016 NBRK suspended a licence of Delta Bank JSC (Delta) for opening of accounts and deposits of individuals. On 29 December 2016 the license was resumed. According to the bond issue prospectus, Delta had to repay the face value and the last coupon interest of bonds during the period from 18 to 31 January, 2017, but the payment was actually made on 23 February 2017. On 30 December 2016 Standard & Poor's rating agency has downgraded credit rating of Delta from B to CCC+. On 17 February 2017 a report was received from Standard & Poor's rating agency that Delta Bank JSC credit rating was downgraded to "D".

As at 31 December 2016 the Group considers the amounts due from Kazinvestbank JSC for the total amount of KZT 4,952,012 thousand and from Delta Bank JSC for the total amount of KZT 3,664,524 thousand as fully impaired based on its understanding of the KIB's and Delta's current financial position and does not expect that future cash flows from these assets are probable.

10 Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
ASSETS		
Unquoted shares in investment funds		
CITIC-KAZYNA Investment L.P.	17,337,930	15,548,567
Kazakhstan Infrastructure Fund C.V. (including portfolio company of Baiterek Venture Fund JSC)	13,339,297	15,114,865
ADM KCRF L.P.	7,661,440	6,454,466
Kazakhstan Growth Fund L.P.	6,047,922	5,773,613
MRIF CASP CV	5,105,043	3,145,647
CAEPCO JSC (Portfolio company of Baiterek Venture Fund JSC)	2,297,411	2,019,071
Wolfenson Capital Partners L.P.	1,803,058	2,254,139
Mining Chemical Company LLC (Portfolio company of Baiterek Venture Fund JSC)	900,722	900,721
Sachiko-Olzha Products LLC (Portfolio company of Baiterek Venture Fund JSC)	888,388	236,460
Group of companies Allur Auto JSC (Portfolio company of Baiterek Venture Fund JSC)	853,366	1,056,800
Kazyna Investment Holding Cooperatief U.A.	606,077	543,898
Islamic Infrastructure Fund Limited Partnership	561,052	469,379
Aureos Central Asia Fund LLC	486,430	654,371
Almex-Baiterek Fund LLC	178,019	47,875
BV Management LLC (Portfolio company of Baiterek Venture Fund JSC)	139,803	1,277,512
Kyrgyz-Kazakhstan Investment Fund JSC	81,374	78,701
"Nurzhol Energy" LLC	54,754	42,436
Kazakhstan-Tajikistan fund of direct investments JSC	690	24,980
Kazyna Seriktes B.V	69	-
Primejet LLC (Portfolio company of Baiterek Venture Fund JSC)	-	1,342,972
	58,342,845	56,986,473
Debt instruments		
ARP Company (Portfolio company of Baiterek Venture Fund JSC)	3,248,884	-
	3,248,884	-
	61,591,729	56,986,473
LIABILITIES		
Derivative financial instruments		
Cross currency and interest rate swap	7,634,334	7,014,674
	7,634,334	7,014,674

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss comprise financial instruments designated at initial recognition in this category.

10 Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, continued

During 2015 the Group entered into a cross currency swap with Development Bank of Kazakhstan with maturity in 2020 to deliver USD 50,000 thousand in exchange for KZT 9,382,500 thousand. The Group received 8.7% p.a. interest prepayment of KZT 816,278 thousand. The Group has a right to prolong the maturity by two years. As at 31 December 2016 the fair value of this swap is KZT 6,789,332 thousand (31 December 2015: KZT 5,992,269 thousand (liability)).

To determine the fair value of this swap, management used 6.42%-9.56% for KZT leg (2015: 9.34%-14.46% for KZT leg) and 0.71%-2.42% for USD leg (2015: 1.65%-3.00% for USD leg) based on the observable market data information. The fair value of this swap is categorised into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

11 Available-for-sale financial assets

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
Debt and other fixed-income instruments		
- Government bonds		
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	906,839	8,385,324
Total government bonds	906,839	8,385,324
- Corporate bonds		
rated from BBB- to BBB+	18,691,890	19,567,869
rated from BB- to BB+	1,556,381	2,125,181
rated below B+	2,018,114	1,713,755
Total corporate bonds	22,266,385	23,406,805
- Corporate bonds of banks		
rated from BBB- to BBB+	178,126	1,929,533
rated from BB- to BB+	2,672,350	7,903,938
rated from B- to B+	401,161	399,219
Total corporate bonds of banks	3,251,637	10,232,690
- Corporate bonds of credit institutions other than banks		
rated from BBB- to BBB+	247,201	-
rated from BB- to BB+	-	238,930
Total corporate bonds of credit institutions other than banks	247,201	238,930
	26,672,062	42,263,749

No available-for-sale assets are impaired or overdue.

12 Held-to-maturity investments

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
Corporate bonds rated from BBB- to BBB+	2,319,943	2,494,590

Held-to-maturity securities are pledged under a currency swap agreement. These securities continue to be recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. According to the currency swap agreement, Deutsche Bank accepts bonds payments in Malaysian Ringgits and pays the Company in tenge. The fair value of currency swap as at 31 December 2016 was KZT 845,002 thousand (liability) (31 December 2015: KZT 1,022,405 thousand (liability)).

13 Property, equipment and intangible assets

KZT'000	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Computer software	Total
<i>Cost</i>				
Balance at 1 January 2015	60,719	25,770	21,211	107,700
Additions	7,458	-	-	7,458
Balance at 31 December 2015	68,177	25,770	21,211	115,158
Balance at 1 January 2016	68,177	25,770	21,211	115,158
Additions	3,101	-	94	3,195
Disposals	(2,069)	-	-	(2,069)
Balance at 31 December 2016	69,209	25,770	21,305	116,284
<i>Depreciation</i>				
Balance at 1 January 2015	(52,204)	(11,715)	(19,028)	(82,947)
Depreciation charge for the year	(3,153)	(3,570)	(1,063)	(7,786)
Balance at 31 December 2015	(55,357)	(15,285)	(20,091)	(90,733)
Balance at 1 January 2016	(55,357)	(15,285)	(20,091)	(90,733)
Depreciation charge for the year	(3,129)	(2,870)	(568)	(6,567)
Disposals	1,586	483	-	2,069
Balance at 31 December 2016	(56,900)	(17,672)	(20,659)	(95,231)
<i>Carrying amount</i>				
At 1 January 2015	8,515	14,055	2,183	24,753
At 31 December 2015	12,820	10,485	1,120	24,425
At 31 December 2016	12,309	8,098	646	21,053

14 Other assets

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
Prepayments	1,885,405	-
Financial aid	500,000	-
Total other financial assets	2,385,405	-
Other	20,295	10,096
Total other non-financial assets	20,295	10,096
Total other assets	2,405,700	10,096

On 30 December 2016, the Group made a prepayment in the amount of KZT 1,829,155 thousand for the purchase of government bonds.

On 29 December 2016 the Group provided the financial aid in the amount of KZT 500,000 thousand with the interest rate of 2% and maturity in June 2017 to "Administration of International Finance Centre Astana" JSC on EXPO-2017 project.

15 Share capital and reserves

(a) Issued capital

	Ordinary shares			
	Number of shares		Cost, KZT'000	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
In issue at 1 January	53,550,000	53,550,000	87,440,000	87,440,000
In issue at 31 December, fully paid		53,550,000		87,440,000

As at 31 December 2016 the authorised for issue share capital comprises 55,000,000 ordinary shares (2015: 55,000,000). The issued and paid share capital comprises 53,550,000 ordinary shares (2015: 53,550,000). Shares have a nominal value in the range of KZT 1,000 - 40,000.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at annual and general meetings of the Company.

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves

Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets

The revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value, until the assets are derecognised or impaired.

(c) Dividends

In accordance with Kazakhstan legislation an entity's distributable reserves are limited to the balance of retained earnings as recorded in the entity's statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS or profit for the year if there is an accumulated loss brought forward. A distribution cannot be made if this would result in negative equity or the entity's insolvency. In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as at the reporting date, reserves available for distribution amounted to KZT 44,539,501 thousand (2015: KZT 48,580,309 thousand).

In 2016 the Group declared and distributed dividends for 2015 financial year in the amount of KZT 1,500,000 thousand (2015: KZT 3,400,425 thousand).

During the reporting period the following dividends were declared:

	2016 KZT	2015 KZT
Dividends per ordinary share	28.0	63.5

16 Financial risk management

Management of risk is fundamental to the business of the Group and forms an essential element of the Group's operations. The major risks faced by the Group are those related to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Risk management policies and procedures

The risk management policies aim to identify, analyse and manage the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to continuously monitor risk levels and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered and emerging best practice.

16 Financial risk management, continued

(a) Risk management policies and procedures, continued

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the oversight of the risk management framework, overseeing the management of key risks and reviewing risk management policies and procedures as well as approving significantly large exposures.

The Management Board is responsible for monitoring and implementation of risk mitigation measures and making sure that the Group operates within established risk parameters. The Head of the Risk Department is responsible for the overall risk management and compliance functions, ensuring the implementation of common principles and methods for identifying, measuring, managing and reporting both financial and non-financial risks. He reports directly to the Chairman and indirectly to the Board of Directors.

Both external and internal risk factors are identified and managed throughout the organisation.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate and equity financial instruments, which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market prices and foreign currency rates.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes, but may also reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements occur.

Average effective interest rates

The table below displays average effective interest rates for interest bearing assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2016 and 2015. These interest rates are an approximation of the yields to maturity of these assets and liabilities.

	2016			2015		
	Average effective interest rate,			Average effective interest rate,		
	%			%		
	KZT	USD	Other currencies	KZT	USD	Other currencies
Interest bearing assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	10.2	-	-	18.5	-	-
Amounts due from credit institutions	5.9	3.1	-	10.1	3.9	-
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
- debt instruments	14.6	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	7.9	4.0	-	7.80	5.2	-
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-	5.5	-	-	5.5
Other assets	2	-	-	-	-	-

16 Financial risk management, continued

(b) Market risk, continued

(i) Interest rate risk

An analysis of sensitivity of net profit or loss and equity as a result of changes in the fair value of the financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets available-for-sale due to changes in the interest rates based on positions existing as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 and a simplified scenario of a 100 bp symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves is as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Net profit or loss KZT'000	Equity KZT'000	Net profit or loss KZT'000	Equity KZT'000
100 bp parallel fall	-	844,363	-	1,655,991
100 bp parallel rise	-	(804,166)	-	(1,480,177)

(ii) Currency risk

The Group has assets and liabilities denominated in several foreign currencies.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Although the Group hedges its exposure to currency risk, such activities do not qualify as hedging relationships in accordance with IFRS.

The following table shows the foreign currency exposure structure of monetary financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2016:

	USD KZT'000	MYR KZT'000	KZT KZT'000	Total KZT'000
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,430,534	-	953,554	4,384,088
Amounts due from credit institutions	34,879,122	-	6,698,835	41,577,957
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- debt instruments	-	-	3,248,884	3,248,884
Available-for-sale financial assets	21,611,520	-	5,060,542	26,672,062
Held-to-maturity investments	-	2,319,943	-	2,319,943
Other financial assets	1,829,155	-	556,250	2,385,405
Total financial assets	61,750,331	2,319,943	16,518,065	80,588,339
LIABILITIES				
Other financial liabilities	-	-	(198,412)	(198,412)
Total financial liabilities	-	-	(198,412)	(198,412)
Net position	61,750,331	2,319,943	16,319,653	80,389,927
Derivative financial instruments	(16,171,832)	(2,319,943)	10,857,441	(7,634,334)
Net position after derivative financial instruments	45,578,499	-	27,177,094	72,755,593

16 Financial risk management, continued

(b) Market risk, continued

(ii) Currency risk, continued

The following table shows the currency structure of monetary financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2015:

	USD KZT'000	MYR KZT'000	KZT KZT'000	Total KZT'000
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	16,676	-	978,605	995,281
Amounts due from credit institutions	22,419,666	-	18,002,554	40,422,220
Available-for-sale financial assets	37,631,402	-	4,632,347	42,263,749
Held-to-maturity investments	-	2,494,590	-	2,494,590
Total financial assets	60,067,744	2,494,590	23,613,506	86,175,840
LIABILITIES				
Other financial liabilities	-	-	173,778	173,778
Total financial liabilities	-	-	173,778	173,778
Net position	60,067,744	2,494,590	23,439,728	86,002,062
Derivative financial instruments	(15,374,769)	(2,494,590)	10,854,685	(7,014,674)
Net position after derivative financial instruments	44,692,975	-	34,294,413	78,987,388

A weakening of the KZT, as indicated below, against the following currencies at 31 December 2016 and 2015, would have increased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is on net of tax basis and is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
20% appreciation of USD against KZT	7,292,560	7,150,876

A strengthening of the KZT against the above currencies at 31 December 2016 and 2015 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(c) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Other price risk arises from the Group's investments in private equity funds, whose valuation is based on the valuation of the underlying portfolio companies of those private equity funds. The Group invests in such financial assets in order to take advantage of their long-term growth. All investments present a risk of loss of capital. All of the private equity funds and their underlying investments are subject to the risks inherent in their industries. Moreover, established markets do not exist for these holdings, and they are therefore considered illiquid.

The Group mainly relies on the management of the private equity funds in mitigation of the price risk. The management of the private equity funds moderates this risk through careful selection and review of the business and operational matters before the investment decision are implemented. They also maintain regular contact with the management of the underlying companies. The performance of the management of the private equity funds are reported to the Group on a quarterly basis.

16 Financial risk management, continued

(c) Other price risk, continued

The Group's profit and loss and equity is affected by changes in the fair value of its investments in private equity funds. For example a 10% increase in the equity prices of the funds, would increase profit or loss and equity by KZT 4,667,428 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: KZT 4,558,918 thousand). A 10% decrease in these prices would have an equal and opposite effect.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group has policies and procedures in place to manage credit exposures (both for recognised financial assets and unrecognised contractual commitments), including guidelines to limit portfolio concentration and the establishment of a Credit Committee to actively monitor credit risk. The credit policy is reviewed and approved by the Management Board.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position and unrecognised contractual commitment amounts. The impact of possible netting of assets and liabilities to reduce potential credit exposure is not significant.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from financial assets at the reporting date is as follows:

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,384,088	995,281
Amounts due from credit institutions	41,577,957	40,422,220
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
- debt instruments	3,248,884	-
Available-for-sale debt assets	26,672,062	42,263,749
Held-to-maturity investments	2,319,943	2,494,590
Other financial assets	2,385,405	-
Total maximum exposure	80,588,339	86,175,840

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk exists when the maturities of assets and liabilities do not match. The matching and or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to liquidity management. It is unusual for financial institutions ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Group maintains liquidity management with the objective of ensuring that funds will be available at all times to honor all cash flow obligations as they become due. The liquidity policy is reviewed and approved by the Management Board.

16 Financial risk management, continued

(e) Liquidity risk, continued

The Group is committed and invested in private equity funds that are not traded in an active market and are therefore considered illiquid. On the basis of the Group's commitments, the private equity funds are able to call on such commitments from the Group with a notice period on average being 10 days. The amount of these calls may exceed the available cash and cash equivalents at any point in time.

The following tables show the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2016 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

KZT'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 year to 5 years	Total gross amount (outflow)	Carrying amount
Non-derivative liabilities	(198,412)	-	-	-	-	(198,412)	(198,412)
Other financial liabilities	-	(10,603)	-	(834,399)	(6,789,332)	(7,634,334)	(7,634,334)
Derivative liabilities	(198,412)	(10,603)	-	(834,399)	(6,789,332)	(7,832,746)	(7,832,746)
Net settled derivatives	(49,771,751)	-	-	-	-	(49,771,751)	(49,771,751)
Total liabilities							
Investment related commitments							

The following tables show the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2015 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

KZT'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 year to 5 years	Total gross amount (outflow)	Carrying amount
Non-derivative liabilities	(173,778)	-	-	-	-	(173,778)	(173,778)
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	(7,014,674)	(7,014,674)	(7,014,674)
Derivative liabilities	(173,778)	-	-	-	(7,014,674)	(7,188,452)	(7,188,452)
Net settled derivatives	(59,659,246)	-	-	-	-	(59,659,246)	(59,659,246)
Total liabilities							
Investment related commitments							

For investment related commitments in the above tables the maximum amount of the commitment is allocated to the earliest period in which the commitment can be called.

16 Financial risk management, continued

(e) Liquidity risk, continued

The table below shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled as at 31 December 2016:

KZT'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	1 year-5 years	More than 5 years	Without maturity	Total inflow (outflow)
Non-derivative assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	4,384,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,384,088
Amounts due from credit institutions	168,814	-	1,000,000	40,409,143	-	-	-	41,577,957
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss								
- equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,342,845	58,342,845
- debt instruments	-	-	-	-	-	3,248,884	-	3,248,884
Available-for-sale financial assets	412,085	-	135,223	-	20,032,290	6,092,464	-	26,672,062
Held-to-maturity investments	-	51,017	-	2,268,926	-	-	-	2,319,943
Other financial assets	1,885,405	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	2,385,405
Total assets	6,850,392	51,017	1,635,223	42,678,069	20,032,290	9,341,348	58,342,845	138,931,184
Non-derivative liabilities								
Other financial liabilities	(192,412)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(192,412)
Derivative liabilities								
Net settled derivatives	-	(10,603)	-	(834,399)	(6,789,332)	-	-	(7,634,334)
Total liabilities	(192,412)	(10,603)	-	(834,399)	(6,789,332)	-	-	(7,826,746)
Net liquidity gap on recognised financial assets and liabilities	6,657,980	40,414	1,635,223	41,843,670	13,242,958	9,341,348	58,342,845	131,104,438
Investment related commitments	-	(403,900)	(403,900)	(4,761,855)	(44,202,096)	-	-	(49,771,751)

16 Financial risk management, continued

(e) Liquidity risk, continued

The table below shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled as at 31 December 2015:

KZT'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	1 year-5 years	More than 5 years	Without maturity	Total inflow (outflow)
Non-derivative assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	192,403	802,878	-	-	-	-	-	995,281
Amounts due from credit institutions	-	10,580,195	-	23,143,190	6,698,835	-	-	40,422,220
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,986,473	56,986,473
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	25,500,288	16,763,461	-	42,263,749
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-	-	-	2,494,590	-	-	2,494,590
Total assets	192,403	11,383,073	-	23,143,190	34,693,713	16,763,461	56,986,473	143,162,313
Non-derivative liabilities								
Other financial liabilities	(173,778)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(173,778)
Derivative liabilities								
Net settled derivatives	-	-	-	-	(7,014,674)	-	-	(7,014,674)
Total liabilities	(173,778)	-	-	-	(7,014,674)	-	-	(7,188,452)
Net liquidity gap on recognised financial assets and liabilities	18,625	11,383,073	-	23,143,190	27,679,039	16,763,461	56,986,473	135,973,861
Investment related commitments	-	-	-	(28,685,918)	(24,614,709)	(6,358,619)	-	(59,659,246)

17 Capital management

The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group defines capital as total equity. The Group's objective of capital management is to safeguard the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern in order to provide a return to shareholders and to provide a strong capital base to support the investment activities of the Group.

18 Investment related commitments

The Group makes commitments to private equity funds in its portfolio. The Group diversifies its portfolio of investments across managers, underlying industries, countries and investment stages.

The contractual amounts of investment related commitments are set out in the following table:

	<u>2016</u> KZT'000	<u>2015</u> KZT'000
Contracted amount		
CITIC-Kazyna Investment Fund LP	12,153,840	12,715,960
Almex Baiterek Fund LLC	9,065,703	9,284,052
Kazakhstan Infrastructure Fund C.V.	5,783,153	5,087,694
Kazakhstan Growth Fund	1,970,393	3,873,530
Wolfenson Capital Partners LP	1,588,786	1,685,011
ADM Kazakhstan Capital Restructuring Fund CV	583,916	1,776,505
Islamic Infrastructure Fund Limited Partnership	426,367	402,951
Aureos Central Asia Fund LLC	109,276	143,265
	<u>31,681,434</u>	<u>34,968,968</u>

In accordance with the foundation agreements of the private equity funds, in case of failure to pay the amount of capital commitments after the manager issues a request for payment, certain sanctions may be applied against the Group including delaying the payment of interest, suspension of income distributions, suspension of rights to participate in the corporate management of funds and forced sale of the Group's share to co-investors or third parties. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015 the Group had no overdue capital commitments.

In addition to the amounts disclosed above, the Group's non-consolidated subsidiaries have investment related commitments amounting to KZT 18,090,317 thousand (2015: KZT 24,690,278 thousand). Management expects these commitments to be funded by the Group in the form of additional contributions to those subsidiaries.

	<u>2016</u> KZT'000	<u>2015</u> KZT'000
Contracted amount		
Falah Growth Fund LP	13,437,058	13,757,779
Russian and Kazakh Fund of Nanotechnologies	3,550,060	4,132,019
Macquarie Renaissance Infrastructure Fund	1,103,199	3,373,277
Kazakhstan-Tajikistan fund of direct investments JSC	-	3,427,203
	<u>18,090,317</u>	<u>24,690,278</u>

19 Operating leases

Non-cancelable operating lease rentals as at 31 December are payable as follows:

	<u>2016</u> KZT'000	<u>2015</u> KZT'000
Less than 1 year	74,458	86,244

The Group leases a number of premises and equipment under operating leases. The leases typically run for one year, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are usually increased annually to reflect market rentals. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

20 Contingencies

(a) Insurance

The insurance industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Group does not have full coverage for its premises and equipment, business interruption, or third-party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on its property or related to operations. Until the Group obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on operations and financial position.

(b) Taxation contingencies

The taxation system in Kazakhstan is relatively new and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are often unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities, including opinions with respect to IFRS treatment of revenues, expenses and other items in the financial statements. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by various levels of authorities, which have the authority to impose severe fines and interest charges. A tax year generally remains open for review by the tax authorities for five subsequent calendar years; however, under certain circumstances a tax year may remain open longer.

These circumstances may create tax risks in Kazakhstan that are more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these consolidated financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

21 Related party transactions

(a) Control relationships

The Group's parent company is JSC "National Management Holding "Baiterek". The Group is ultimately controlled by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

(b) Transactions with the members of the Board of Directors and the Management Board

Total remuneration included in personnel expenses for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	2016 KZT'000	2015 KZT'000
Short term employee benefits	131,762	158,207

These amounts include cash and non-cash benefits in respect of the members of the Board of Directors and the Management Board.

21 Related party transactions, continued

(c) Transactions with other related parties

Other related parties include state controlled companies, national companies and subsidiaries of national companies. The outstanding balances and the related average interest rates as at 31 December 2016 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions for the year ended 31 December 2016 with other related parties are as follows.

	<u>Other related parties*</u>		
	<u>KZT'000</u>	<u>Average interest rate, %</u>	
Consolidated statement of financial position			
ASSETS			
Amounts due from credit institutions	6,698,835	5.99	6,698,835
Available-for-sale financial assets	425,327	5.50-6.50	425,327
Held-to-maturity investments	2,319,943	5.50	2,319,943
Other assets	500,000	12.14	500,000
LIABILITIES			
Financial derivatives	6,789,332	-	6,789,332
Other liabilities	93,688	-	93,688
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income			
Interest income	543,755	-	543,755
Net gain on financial derivatives	19,214	-	19,214
Net foreign exchange gain	17,122	-	17,122

*Other related parties include companies under common control of the Parent and other related parties.

The outstanding balances and the related average interest rates as at 31 December 2015 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions for the year ended 31 December 2015 with other related parties are as follows.

	<u>Other related parties*</u>		
	<u>KZT'000</u>	<u>Average interest rate, %</u>	
Consolidated statement of financial position			
ASSETS			
Amounts due from credit institutions	6,698,835	5.99	6,698,835
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,168,463	5.50-6.50	2,168,463
Held-to-maturity investments	2,494,590	5.50	2,494,590
LIABILITIES			
Financial derivatives	5,992,269	-	5,992,269
Other liabilities	87,863	-	87,863
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income			
Interest income	769,266	-	769,266
Net loss on financial derivatives	(5,175,991)	-	(5,175,991)
Net foreign exchange gain	1,864,545	-	1,864,545
Other general and administrative expenses	(9,986)	-	(9,986)

The majority of balances resulting from transactions with related parties mature within one year. Transactions with related parties are not secured.

22 Fair values of financial instruments

Estimates of fair value are intended to approximate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. However given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgment, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realisable in an immediate sale of the assets or settlement of liabilities.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Group determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, like interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgment and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple over the counter derivatives like interest rate swaps.

For more complex instruments, such as investments in private equity funds, the Group uses annual audited financial statements and quarterly management reports of underlying investment funds which use proprietary valuation models. For determination of fair values of investments in private equity funds as at 31 December 2016 the Group engaged an independent valuation which also used proprietary valuation models. Some or all of the significant inputs into these models may not be observable in the market, and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions. Example of instruments involving significant unobservable inputs include equity securities for which there is no active market.

22 Fair values of financial instruments, continued

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2016:

KZT'000	Financial instruments at fair value					Total carrying amount	Fair value
	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Held-to-maturity	Loans and receivables	Available-for-sale	Other amortised cost		
31 December 2016							
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Debt securities	3,248,884	-	-	26,672,062	-	29,920,946	29,920,946
Equity securities	58,342,845	-	-	-	-	58,342,845	58,342,845
	61,591,729	-	-	26,672,062	-	88,263,791	88,263,791
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,384,088	-	-	4,384,088	4,384,088
Amounts due from credit institutions	-	-	41,577,957	-	-	41,577,957	41,171,445
Debt securities	-	2,319,943	-	-	-	2,319,943	2,173,466
Other assets	-	-	500,000	1,885,405	-	2,385,405	2,362,223
	-	2,319,943	46,462,045	1,885,405	-	50,667,393	50,091,222
Financial liabilities measured at fair value							
Cross currency and interest rate swap	7,634,334	-	-	-	-	7,634,334	7,634,334
	7,634,334	-	-	-	-	7,634,334	7,634,334
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	198,412	198,412	198,412
	-	-	-	-	198,412	198,412	198,412

22 Fair values of financial instruments, continued

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values, continued

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2015:

KZT'000	31 December 2015	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Held-to-maturity	Loans and receivables	Available-for-sale	Other amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Debt securities		-	-	-	42,263,749	-	42,263,749	42,263,749
Equity securities		56,986,473	-	-	-	-	56,986,473	56,986,473
		56,986,473	-	-	42,263,749	-	99,250,222	99,250,222
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	995,281	-	-	995,281	995,281
Amounts due from credit institutions		-	-	40,422,220	-	-	40,422,220	39,684,946
Debt securities		-	2,494,590	-	-	-	2,494,590	2,058,558
		-	2,494,590	41,417,501	-	-	43,912,091	42,738,785
Financial liabilities measured at fair value								
Cross currency and interest rate swap		7,014,674	-	-	-	-	7,014,674	7,014,674
		7,014,674	-	-	-	-	7,014,674	7,014,674
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Other liabilities		-	-	-	-	173,778	173,778	173,778
		-	-	-	-	173,778	173,778	173,778

22 Fair values of financial instruments, continued

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: inputs other than quotes prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e, as prices) or indirectly (i.e, derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The Group has a control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes engagement of independent valuation by qualified appraisal which reports to the Chief Financial Officer, and which has overall responsibility for independently verifying the results of trading and investment operations and all significant fair value measurements. Specific controls include:

- verification of observable pricing
- a review and approval process for new models and changes to models
- quarterly calibration and back testing of models against observed market transactions
- review of significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and significant changes to the fair value measurement of Level 3 instruments compared to previous period.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December 2016, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position:

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- equity instruments	-	-	58,342,845	58,342,845
- debt instruments	-	-	3,248,884	3,248,884
Derivative liabilities	-	(7,634,334)	-	(7,634,334)
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Debt instruments	21,611,520	5,060,542	-	26,672,062
	<u>21,611,520</u>	<u>(2,573,792)</u>	<u>61,591,729</u>	<u>80,629,457</u>

22 Fair values of financial instruments, continued

(b) Fair value hierarchy, continued

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December 2015, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position:

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- Equity investments	-	-	56,986,473	56,986,473
- Derivative liabilities	-	(7,014,674)	-	(7,014,674)
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Debt instruments	35,701,869	6,561,880	-	42,263,749
	<u>35,701,869</u>	<u>(452,794)</u>	<u>56,986,473</u>	<u>92,235,548</u>

The following table shows a reconciliation for the year ended 31 December 2016 for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

KZT'000	Equity investments
Balance at beginning of the year	56,986,473
Net gains or losses in profit or loss	3,681,298
Purchases	9,286,617
Exits	(8,362,659)
Balance at end of the year	<u>61,591,729</u>

The following table shows a reconciliation for the year ended 31 December 2015 for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

KZT'000	Equity investments
Balance at beginning of the year	23,801,307
Net gains or losses in profit or loss	7,716,237
Purchases	26,462,822
Exits	(993,893)
Balance at end of the year	<u>56,986,473</u>

The Group's investments in equity investments categorised as level 3 comprise holdings in investment funds. These funds invest primarily in private equity, through purchasing unlisted ordinary shares of businesses in emerging markets (predominantly Kazakhstan and Russia). To determine the fair value of the Group's holdings in these investment funds, the Group engaged an independent appraiser for the year ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015. The approach followed by the appraiser was to estimate the fair value of the underlying portfolio investments (businesses) held by each fund, and then calculate the Group's share of this business value. As a cross check, the appraiser also reviews fair values of investments as reported by each of the funds, and assesses the basis for material differences between the appraised fair value and fair values reported by the managers.

A number of valuation techniques were used by the appraiser to value the underlying portfolio investments, depending on the nature of the business concerned, the availability of market comparables, and the stage in the business's life cycle.

The following table shows the most significant portfolio investments held by the investment funds, the valuation approach used to value these portfolio investments, and the sensitivity of the appraisers' fair value estimate to changes in key assumptions.

22 Fair values of financial instruments, continued

(b) Fair value hierarchy, continued

The table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at year end in the measuring of the most significant underlying portfolio companies of private equity funds categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2016, together with a sensitivity analysis for shifts in these inputs which the Group considers were reasonably possible at the reporting date, assuming all other variables remain unchanged.

Industry in which company operates	Fair value of Group's share	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Reasonable shift	Fair value measurement sensitivity to shifts in unobservable inputs
Power engineering	13,361,675	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	668,084
	4,857,127	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	242,856
	2,297,411	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	114,871
	2,084,721	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	104,236
	189,049	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	9,452
Alternative power engineering	61,977	Income approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	3,099
	52,232	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	2,612
	21,196	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	1,060
Transportation and logistics services	2,896,954	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	144,848
	1,669,419	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	83,471
	1,039,013	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	51,951
	977,290	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	48,865
	928,863	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	46,443
Production	255,603	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	12,780
	833,223	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	41,661
Manufacturing	4,306,429	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	215,321
	3,248,884	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	162,444
	900,783	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	45,039
	900,721	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	45,036
	888,388	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	44,419

22 Fair values of financial instruments, continued

(b) Fair value hierarchy, continued

Industry in which company operates	Fair value of Group's share	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Reasonable shift	Fair value measurement sensitivity to shifts in unobservable inputs
Natural resources	3,193,575	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	159,679
Medical diagnostics	956,876	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	47,844
	940,378	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	47,019
	461,940	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	23,097
Agriculture	1,649,786	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	82,489
Property management and construction materials	420,572	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	21,029
Light industry	1,786,161	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	89,308
Chemical industry	139,803	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	8,952
Electrical industry	80,683	Comparative approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	6,990
Financial services	80,683	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	4,034
	568,411	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	28,421
	242,947	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	12,147
Automobile production and distribution	853,366	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	42,668
Entertainment	713,152	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	35,658
	525,389	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	26,269
	478,438	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	23,922
	197,974	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	9,899
Telecom services	413,985	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	20,699
Technology	78,939	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	3,947
Others	331,492	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	16,575
Total	5,527,181	-	-	-	-
	61,591,729				

22 Fair values of financial instruments, continued

(b) Fair value hierarchy, continued

The table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at year end in the measuring of the most significant underlying portfolio companies of private equity funds categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2015, together with a sensitivity analysis for shifts in these inputs which the Group considers were reasonably possible at the reporting date, assuming all other variables remain unchanged.

Industry in which company operates	Fair value of Group's share	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Reasonable shift	Fair value measurement sensitivity to shifts in unobservable inputs
Power engineering	10,200,300	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	510,015
	5,216,349	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	260,817
	2,019,071	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	100,954
	1,349,296	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	67,465
	156,945	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	7,847
	53,010	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	2,651
	37,545	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	1,877
	23,680	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	1,184
	4,417,940	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	220,897
	1,838,416	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	91,921
Transportation and logistics services	1,725,301	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	86,265
	1,623,576	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	81,179
	1,398,608	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	69,930
	1,342,972	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	67,149
	1,178,054	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	58,903
	219,829	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	10,991
	3,808,763	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	190,438
	900,721	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	45,036
	417,104	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	20,855
	236,460	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	11,823
Production					

22 Fair values of financial instruments, continued

(b) Fair value hierarchy, continued

Industry in which company operates	Fair value of Group's share	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Reasonable shift	Fair value measurement sensitivity to shifts in unobservable inputs
Natural resources	3,311,968	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	165,598
Medical diagnostics	1,701,918	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	85,096
	790,043	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	39,502
	339,490	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	16,975
Agriculture	1,683,050	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	84,153
	373,152	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	18,658
Property management and construction materials	1,841,602	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	92,080
	23,519	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	1,176
Light industry	1,277,512	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	63,876
	150,169	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	7,508
Financial services	465,235	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	23,262
	319,072	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	15,954
	311,245	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	15,562
	254,725	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	12,736
Automobile production and distribution	1,056,800	Income approach	Discounted CF	+/- 5%	52,840
Entertainment	638,495	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	31,925
	305,881	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	15,294
	121,667	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	6,083
Telecom services	631,529	Cost approach	Adjustment to NAV	+/- 5%	31,576
Others	219,539	Comparative approach	EBITDA/ (multiplier)	+/- 5%	10,977
Total	3,005,922	-	-	-	-
	56,986,473				

22 Fair values of financial instruments, continued

(b) Fair value hierarchy, continued

The following table analyses the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised as at 31 December 2016:

KZT'000	Level 2	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,384,088	4,384,088	4,384,088
Amounts due from credit institutions	41,171,445	41,171,445	41,577,957
Held-to-maturity investments	2,173,466	2,173,466	2,319,943
Other assets	2,362,223	2,362,223	2,385,405
Liabilities			
Other liabilities	198,412	198,412	198,412

The following table analyses the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised as at 31 December 2015:

KZT'000	Level 2	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	995,281	995,281	995,281
Amounts due from credit institutions	39,684,946	39,684,946	40,422,220
Held-to-maturity investments	2,085,558	2,085,558	2,494,590
Liabilities			
Other liabilities	173,778	173,778	173,778

23 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below are applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and are applied consistently by Group entities.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Investment entity

The Group has a single investor, its parent JSC National Management Holding "Baiterek", and holds multiple investments in venture funds, who in turn holds investments in equity of start-up businesses or businesses in their early development stage. The Group has been deemed to meet the definition of an investment entity per IFRS 10 as the following conditions exist:

- The Group has obtained funds for the purpose of providing the investor with professional investment management services through investing funds in businesses, which need support for further development of their industries.
- The Group's business purpose is investing for capital appreciation and investment income.
- The investments are measured and evaluated on a fair value basis.
- The Group has a clear exit strategy, for selling investments after five and ten years of holding the investment.

23 Significant accounting policies, continued

(a) Basis of consolidation, continued

(ii) Subsidiaries

The Group has seven subsidiaries determined to be controlled subsidiary investments, as disclosed in Note 1. These subsidiary investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss and not consolidated, in accordance with IFRS 10, except for Baiterek Venture Fund JSC, which is determined to be investment entity itself which provides investment services, and is therefore consolidated.

The fair value of controlled subsidiary investments is determined on a consistent basis to all other investments measured at fair value through profit or loss, as described in Note 21. Controlled subsidiary investments include special purpose entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies accompanying a shareholding of an interest of 80 to 100 percent of the voting rights.

The Group's consolidated subsidiary (Baiterek Venture Fund JSC) operates as an investment entity whereby the Group invests and commits to invest into various portfolio companies. The Group invests into the portfolio companies by purchasing the unlisted and listed private equity instruments of private companies or providing debt finance to these companies. The portfolio companies may pay cash interest or accrue interest in-kind on the debt held by the Group and repay debt based on the terms of the respective agreements. Cash dividends may be paid based on the portfolio companies operating results and are at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the respective portfolio companies which are then paid up to the Group.

(iii) Interests in associates and joint ventures

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and joint ventures are accounted as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the scope exemption for venture capital or similar organisations in IAS 28 *Investments in Associates*.

(b) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

23 Significant accounting policies, continued

(b) Foreign currency, continued

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments unless the difference is due to impairment in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss; a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedge is effective, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances (nostro accounts) held with the banks and other banks, and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(d) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets or liabilities that are:

- acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term
- part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking
- derivative financial instruments (except for derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instruments) or,
- upon initial recognition, designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group may designate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss where either:

- the assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise or,
- the asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

All trading derivatives in a net receivable position (positive fair value) are reported as assets. All trading derivatives in a net payable position (negative fair value) are reported as liabilities.

Management determines the appropriate classification of financial instruments in this category at the time of the initial recognition. Derivative financial instruments and financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition are not reclassified out of at fair value through profit or loss category. Financial assets that would have met the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale category if the entity has an intention and ability to hold them for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Other financial instruments may be reclassified out of at fair value through profit or loss category only in rare circumstances. Rare circumstances arise from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term.

23 Significant accounting policies, continued

(d) Financial instruments, continued

(i) Classification, continued

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those that the Group:

- intends to sell immediately or in the near term
- upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss
- upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale or,
- may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than those that:

- the Group upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss
- the Group designates as available-for-sale or,
- meet the definition of loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases of financial assets are accounted for at the settlement date.

(iii) Measurement

A financial asset or liability is initially measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets, including derivatives that are assets, are measured at their fair values, without any deduction for transaction costs that may be incurred on sale or other disposal, except for:

- loans and receivables which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method
- held-to-maturity investments that are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method
- investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured which are measured at cost.

All financial liabilities, other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset carried at fair value does not qualify for derecognition, are measured at amortised cost.

23 Significant accounting policies, continued

(d) Financial instruments, continued

(iv) Amortised cost

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment. Premiums and discounts, including initial transaction costs, are included in the carrying amount of the related instrument and amortised based on the effective interest rate of the instrument.

(v) Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

When there is no quoted price in an active market, the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

(vi) Gains and losses on subsequent measurement

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or liability is recognised as follows:

- a gain or loss on a financial instrument classified as at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss
- a gain or loss on an available-for-sale financial asset is recognised as other comprehensive income in equity (except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on debt financial instruments available-for-sale) until the asset is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss. Interest in relation to an available-for-sale financial asset is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

For financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset or liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

23 Significant accounting policies, continued

(d) Financial instruments, continued

(vii) Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its consolidated statement of financial position, but retains either all risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised.

In transactions where the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognises the asset if control over the asset is lost.

In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred assets.

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 included in gains or losses arising from early retirement of debt.

The Group writes off assets deemed to be uncollectible.

(viii) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments include cross currency and interest rate swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. All derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Although the Group trades in derivative instruments for risk hedging purposes, these instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting.

(ix) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(e) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition

Items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

23 Significant accounting policies, continued

(e) Property and equipment

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets. Depreciation commences on the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and ready for use. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- motor vehicles	8 to 10 years
- computer software	3 to 8 years
- other	2 to 10 years

(f) Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Amortisation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are 5 years.

(g) Impairment

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If any such evidence exists, the Group determines the amount of any impairment loss.

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that event (or events) has had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, breach of loan covenants or conditions, restructuring of financial asset or group of financial assets that the Group would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, deterioration in the value of collateral, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group.

In addition, for an investment in an equity security available-for-sale a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

Financial assets carried at amortised cost consist principally of loans and other receivables (loans and receivables). The Group reviews its loans and receivables to assess impairment on a regular basis.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans and receivables that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for loans and receivables that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed loan or receivable, whether significant or not, it includes the loan or receivable in a group of loans and receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Loans and receivables that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

23 Significant accounting policies, continued

(g) Impairment, continued

(i) *Financial assets carried at amortised cost, continued*

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a loan or receivable has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the loan or receivable and the present value of estimated future cash flows including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral discounted at the loan or receivable's original effective interest rate. Contractual cash flows and historical loss experience adjusted on the basis of relevant observable data that reflect current economic conditions provide the basis for estimating expected cash flows.

In some cases the observable data required to estimate the amount of an impairment loss on a loan or receivable may be limited or no longer fully relevant to current circumstances. This may be the case when a borrower is in financial difficulties and there is little available historical data relating to similar borrowers. In such cases, the Group uses its experience and judgment to estimate the amount of any impairment loss.

All impairment losses in respect of loans and receivables are recognised in profit or loss and are only reversed if a subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

When a loan is uncollectable, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. The Group writes off a loan balance (and any related allowances for loan losses) when management determines that the loans are uncollectible and when all necessary steps to collect the loan are completed.

(ii) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that is recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

(iii) *Non financial assets*

Non financial assets, other than deferred taxes, are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment. The recoverable amount of goodwill is estimated at each reporting date. The recoverable amount of non financial assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

23 Significant accounting policies, continued

(g) Impairment, continued

(iii) Non financial assets, continued

All impairment losses in respect of non financial assets are recognised in profit or loss and reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Any impairment loss reversed is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(h) Investment related commitments

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into investment related commitments, comprising undrawn investment commitments. Provisions for losses under investment related commitments are recognised when losses are considered probable and can be measured reliably.

(i) Share capital

(i) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(ii) Dividends

The ability of the Group to declare and pay dividends is subject to the rules and regulations of Kazakhstan legislation.

Dividends in relation to ordinary shares are reflected as an appropriation of retained earnings in the period when they are declared.

(j) Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items of other comprehensive income or transactions with shareholders recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised within other comprehensive income or directly within equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit and temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries where the parent is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

23 Significant accounting policies, continued

(j) Taxation, continued

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(k) Income and expense recognition

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Other fees, commissions and other income and expense items are recognised in profit or loss when the corresponding service is provided. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the dividend is declared. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

(m) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective as at 31 December 2016, and are not applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The Group plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

IFRS 9 *Financial instruments*, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and includes requirements for classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale. Equity investments are measured at fair value. IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption of the standard is permitted. The Group does not intend to adopt the standard earlier.

According to the Group's preliminary assessment the actual impact resulting from the application of IFRS 9 on the Company's financial statements in 2018 shall have no significant effect on accounting of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are managed on the basis of fair value.

Other amendments

The following new or amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact of the Group's financial statements.

- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- IFRS 16 *Leases*
- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*)
- Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes*)

Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2 *Share-Based Payment*).