



REPORT ARCHIVE COPY

**JOINT STOCK
COMPANY
BANK CENTERCREDIT**

Separate Financial Statements and
Independent Auditors' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2016

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

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Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Statement of Management's Responsibilities For the Preparation and Approval of the Separate Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate financial statements that present fairly the financial position of the Joint Stock Company Bank CenterCredit ("the Bank") as at 31 December 2016, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

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

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

Management is also responsible for:

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

The separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 were authorized for issue on 18 March 2017 by the Management Board of the Bank.

On behalf of the Management Board of the Bank:



Lee V.S.
Chairman

18 March 2017
Almaty



Yang Jinhwan
Managing Director

18 March 2017
Almaty



Nurgaliyeva A.T.
Chief Accountant

18 March 2017
Almaty



Deloitte, LLP
36 Al Farabi Ave.,
Almaty, 050059,
Republic of Kazakhstan
Tel: +7 (727) 258 13 40
Fax: +7 (727) 258 13 41
deloitte.kz

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Joint Stock Company Bank CenterCredit

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Joint Stock Company Bank CenterCredit ("the Bank"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the separate statement of profit or loss, separate statement of other comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter

How the matter was addressed in the audit

Allowance for impairment on significant loans

In accordance with the Bank's internal methodology, loans above a specific quantitative threshold, for which impairment indicators have been identified are classified as significant impaired loans and are assessed on an individual basis. As part of the individual assessment, the Bank estimates expected discounted cash flows in relation to the loan and compares them to the outstanding balance. The assessment of these cash flows requires management of the Bank to exercise significant judgment in relation to the amount and timing of future cash flows generated from the business activities of the borrower and from the realization of collateral. Further, these future cash flows may be subject to significant changes due to changes in external economic factors (as disclosed in Notes 2 and 18).

We obtained an understanding of the loan provision process.

For individually significant loans we selected loan exposures on a sample basis and tested the appropriateness of the specific loan loss provision as at the reporting date, including reviewing the Bank's documented credit assessment of the borrowers, challenging assumptions made in respect of the timing and amount of future cash flow projections and the valuation of collateral held, agreeing key assumptions to supporting documents and re-performing the calculations of impairment losses. For assessing cash flows from sale of collateral we compared the market price of property to collateral value recorded by the Bank.

Based on our audit procedures, we identified no findings in allowance for impairment on significant loans as at 31 December 2016.

Interest income on impaired loans to customers

Interest income on impaired loans to customers is calculated as the carrying amount of the impaired loan multiplied by the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of impaired loans comprises the outstanding principal and accrued interest less accrued impairment allowances. The amount of interest income recognized on impaired loans is significant and the calculation of interest income is reliant on the correct input of the underlying source data. Inaccuracy in the source data inputs could result in incorrect recognition of interest income (as disclosed in Note 4).

On a sample basis we recalculated interest income and compared the source data inputs in calculations to supporting documents.

Based on our audit procedures, we identified no findings in recognition of interest income on impaired loans to customers for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Migration to new Core Banking System

During 2016, the Bank migrated to a new Core Banking System ("the CBS"). The migration process involved transferring data from the previous CBS to the new CBS and establishing parameters in the new system for processing the data. The IT systems of the Bank and the CBS, in particular, is an area of focus as the Bank's accounting and reporting systems are heavily dependent on complex data processing and due to the system migration that took place in 2016 may be subject to error.

We involved our IT experts to perform audit procedures on the CBS. We tested controls over the migration process, which addressed such aspects as assessment of the bank's project governance structure during the implementation of the new system, assessment of the adequacy of the testing procedures performed prior to implementation to ensure proper functionality, user acceptance, security settings and segregation of duties, assessment of the adequacy of the post-implementation measures taken and data and user migration procedures.

On a sample basis we reviewed reconciliation of data between the previous CBS and the new CBS.

Additionally we performed assessment of the governance over security of the new system as well as the change management.

Based on the results of our audit procedures we have not identified any significant findings .

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the separate financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

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

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Other matters

As described in Note 2 to the separate financial statements, the Bank also prepares consolidated financial statements. These separate financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements that were authorized for issue by the Management Board of the Bank on 7 March 2017.

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

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

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate 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 separate 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 separate 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 Bank'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 Bank'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 separate 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 Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

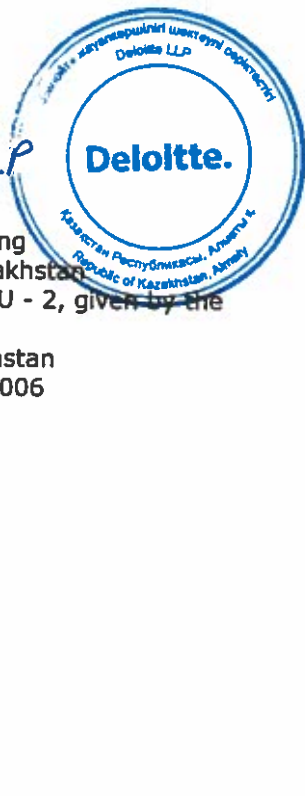
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

Deloitte, LLP

Deloitte, LLP
State license on auditing
in the Republic of Kazakhstan
No. 0000015, type MFU - 2, given by the
Ministry of Finance of
the Republic of Kazakhstan
dated 13 September 2006



18 March 2017
Almaty



Roman Sattarov
Engagement Partner
Qualified auditor
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Qualification certificate
No. MF-0000149
dated 31 May 2013

H. Bekenov

Nurlan Bekenov
General Director
Deloitte LLP

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Statement of Profit or Loss For the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
Interest income	4, 28	94,749	98,075
Interest expense	4, 28	(67,999)	(52,468)
NET INTEREST INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON INTEREST BEARING ASSETS	4	26,750	45,607
Provision for impairment losses on interest bearing assets	5	(10,603)	(30,299)
NET INTEREST INCOME		16,147	15,308
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6	(2,378)	78,492
Net realized gain on investments available-for-sale		1,063	100
Net gain/(loss) on foreign exchange operations	7	6,427	(78,719)
Fee and commission income	8, 28	20,306	20,468
Fee and commission expense	8, 28	(2,241)	(2,124)
Recovery of impairment losses on other transactions	5	149	2,068
Loss from impairment of investments in subsidiaries	16, 28	(1,557)	(714)
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	16, 28	284	-
Other (expense)/income	10	(3,753)	274
NET NON-INTEREST INCOME		18,300	19,845
OPERATING INCOME		34,447	35,153
OPERATING EXPENSES	9, 28	(29,918)	(27,609)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		4,529	7,544
Income tax expense	11	(1,900)	(1,742)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		2,629	5,802
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Loss on remeasurement of assets classified as held for sale to fair value less costs to sell	16	-	(4,802)
NET PROFIT		2,629	1,000

On behalf of the Management Board of the Bank:

Lee V.S.
Chairman

18 March 2017
Almaty

Yang Jinhwan
Managing Director

18 March 2017
Almaty

Nurgaliyeva A.T.
Chief Accountant

18 March 2017
Almaty

The notes on pages 13-90 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions)

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
NET PROFIT	2,629	1,000
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) :		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Gain resulting on revaluation of property (net of tax - KZT 1,156 million)	4,625	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Net gain/(loss) resulting on revaluation of investments available-for-sale during the year (net of tax - KZT Nil)	1,896	(1,423)
Reclassification adjustment relating to investments available for sale disposed of during the year (net of tax - KZT Nil)	(1,063)	(100)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of income tax	5,458	(1,523)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)	5,458	(1,523)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)	8,087	(523)

On behalf of the Management Board of the Bank:

Lee V.S.
Chairman

18 March 2017
Almaty



Yang Jinhwan
Managing Director

18 March 2017
Almaty

Nurgaliyeva A.T.
Chief Accountant

18 March 2017
Almaty

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Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions)

	Notes	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	12, 28	245,999	242,659
Obligatory reserves	12	12,743	15,951
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13	48,407	100,829
Investments available-for-sale	14	106,136	96,677
Investments held to maturity	15	30,579	5,499
Investments in subsidiaries	16, 28	32,216	21,978
Due from banks	17, 28	6,829	17,966
Loans to customers and banks	18, 28	805,341	877,833
Current income tax assets		7	139
Other assets	19	32,273	26,179
Property, equipment and intangible assets	20	38,914	33,336
Assets classified as held for sale	16,28	-	1,668
TOTAL ASSETS		1,359,444	1,440,714
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES:			
Due to banks and financial institutions	21, 28	107,754	182,606
Customer and bank accounts	22, 28	1,054,358	1,060,787
Debt securities issued	23, 28	24,832	26,617
Deferred income tax liabilities	11	2,381	768
Other liabilities	24, 28	19,088	18,094
Subordinated bonds	25, 28	53,489	62,387
Total liabilities		1,261,902	1,351,259
EQUITY:			
Share capital	26, 28	69,856	69,856
Investments available-for-sale fair value reserve		(1,938)	(2,771)
Property revaluation reserve		4,625	-
Retained earnings		24,999	22,370
Total equity		97,542	89,455
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		1,359,444	1,440,714

On behalf of the Management Board of the Bank:

Lee V.S.
Chairman

18 March 2017
Almaty



Yang Jinhwan
Managing Director

18 March 2017
Almaty

Nurgaliyeva A.T.
Chief Accountant

18 March 2017
Almaty

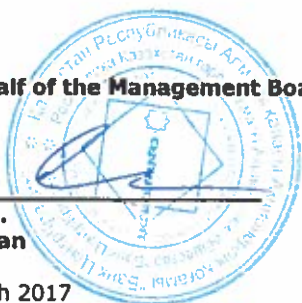
The notes on pages 13-90 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions)

	Share capital	Investments available-for-sale fair value reserve	Property revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
As at 31 December 2014	69,856	(1,248)	-	21,370	89,978
Net profit	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	-	(1,523)	-	-	(1,523)
As at 31 December 2015	69,856	(2,771)	-	22,370	89,455
Net profit	-	-	-	2,629	2,629
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	833	4,625	-	5,458
As at 31 December 2016	69,856	(1,938)	4,625	24,999	97,542

On behalf of the Management Board of the Bank:



Lee V.S.
Chairman

18 March 2017
Almaty


Yang Jinhwan
Managing Director

18 March 2017
Almaty


Nurgaliyeva A.T.
Chief Accountant

18 March 2017
Almaty

The notes on pages 13-90 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions)

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest received	86,851	89,975
Interest paid	(68,613)	(51,315)
Fee and commission received	20,166	21,105
Fee and commission paid	(1,792)	(2,060)
Other (expenses paid)/income received	(4,205)	274
Operating expenses paid	(26,779)	(32,450)
Cash inflow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	5,628	25,529
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Obligatory reserves	3,208	1,185
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	50,040	(7,542)
Due from banks	11,249	(5,211)
Loans to customers and banks	70,118	(290,792)
Other assets	(4,778)	(3,084)
Due to banks and financial institutions	(73,940)	68,871
Customer and banks accounts	(6,712)	255,033
Other liabilities	(1,582)	10,211
Cash inflow from operating activities before taxation	53,231	54,200
Income tax paid	(1,311)	(341)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	51,920	53,859

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 31 December 2016 (Continued) (in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions)

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds on sale of investments available-for-sale	395,993	21,050
Purchase of investments available-for-sale	(405,295)	(42,646)
Proceeds on maturity of investments held to maturity	6,490	6,337
Purchase of investments held to maturity	(32,329)	(2,607)
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	(1,447)	(3,089)
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment	64	37
Proceeds on sale of subsidiary	1,952	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(34,572)	(20,918)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of debt securities issued	(2,062)	(6,500)
Repayment of subordinated bonds	(9,000)	(7,000)
Proceeds from debt securities issued	-	11
Proceeds from subordinated bonds issued	-	16,246
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities	(11,062)	2,757
<i>Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents</i>	(2,946)	94,848
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,340	130,546
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of the year (Note 12)	242,659	112,113
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of the year (Note 12)	245,999	242,659

On behalf of the Management Board of the Bank:

Lee V.S.
Chairman

18 March 2017
Almaty



Yang Jinhwan
Managing Director

18 March 2017
Almaty

Nurgaliyeva A.T.
Chief Accountant

18 March 2017
Almaty

The notes on pages 13-90 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

1. Organization

JSC Bank CenterCredit ("the Bank") is a Joint Stock Company ("JSC"), which was incorporated in the Republic of Kazakhstan and started its operations in 1988. The Bank is regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Bank is regulated by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan ("the NBRK"). The Bank conducts its business under license number 248 dated 13 December 2007. On 27 August 2008, Kookmin Bank (South Korea) purchased 23% of the Bank's issued ordinary share capital. As at 31 December 2016, Kookmin Bank's share was 41.93% and the International Financial Corporation's ("IFC") share was 10% of the issued capital of the Bank.

The Bank's primary business consists of commercial banking activities, trading with securities, loans, foreign currencies and derivative instruments, loan origination activities and guarantees.

The Bank is a member of the Kazakhstan Deposit Insurance Fund ("the KDIF").

The registered address is: 38 Al Farabi Ave., Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Bank had 20 branches in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the following ultimate beneficial shareholders owned individually more than 5% of the issued shares of the Bank:

	31 December 2016 %	31 December 2015 %
Kookmin Bank	41.93	41.93
Baiseitov B.R.	25.60	25.60
IFC	10.00	10.00
Other (individually hold less than 5%)	22.47	22.47
Total	100.00	100.00

As disclosed in Note 34 on 1 February 2017 Board of Directors of the Bank announced that International Finance Corporation ("the IFC") holding 10% of total issued shares selected Mr. Baiseitov B.R. as preferred buyer of the shares owned by the IFC. As well Kookmin Bank holding 41.93% of total issued shares selected Consortium that includes Mr. Baiseitov B.R., JSC Tsesna Bank and JSC Financial Holding Tsesna as preferred buyer of the shares owned by Kookmin Bank. It is expected that change of ownership will be completed during the second quarter of 2017.

The separate financial statements were authorized for issue by the Management Board of the Bank on 18 March 2017.

2. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Bank.

Investments in subsidiaries were accounted at cost, less any impairment losses. The Bank applies the requirements of IAS 36 to test for impairment its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates carried at cost in accordance with IAS 27.

These separate financial statements shall be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements that were authorized for issue by the Management Board of the Bank on 7 March 2017.

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Other basis of presentation criteria

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

These separate financial statements are presented in millions of Kazakhstani tenge ("KZT millions"), unless otherwise indicated.

These separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Bank takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these separate financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Functional currency

Items included in the separate financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The functional currency of the Bank is the Kazakhstani tenge ("KZT"). The presentational currency of the separate financial statements of the Bank is the KZT. All values are rounded to the nearest million tenge, except when otherwise indicated.

The Bank maintains its accounting records in accordance with the accounting policies authorized by the Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

The Bank presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the statement of financial position date (current) and more than 12 months after the statement of financial position date (non-current) is presented in Note 32.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Recognition of interest income and expense

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income and expense are recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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

Interest earned on assets at fair value is classified within interest income.

Recognition of income on repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Gain/loss on the sale of the above instruments is recognized as interest income or expense in the separate statement of profit or loss based on the difference between the repurchase price accreted to date using the effective interest method and the sale price when such instruments are sold to third parties. When the reverse repo/repo is fulfilled on its original terms, the effective yield/interest between the sale and repurchase price negotiated under the original contract is recognized using the effective interest method.

Recognition of fee and commission income and expense

Loan origination fees are deferred, together with the related direct costs, and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan. Where it is probable that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are deferred, together with the related direct costs, and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the resulting loan. Where it is unlikely that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are recognized in profit or loss over the remaining period of the loan commitment. Where a loan commitment expires without resulting in a loan, the loan commitment fee is recognized in profit or loss on expiry. Loan servicing fees are recognized as revenue as the services are provided. Loan syndication fees are recognized in profit or loss when the syndication has been completed. All other commissions are recognized when services are provided.

Financial instruments

The Bank recognizes financial assets and liabilities in its separate statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual obligations of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognized using settlement date accounting. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' ("FVTPL"), 'held to maturity' ("HTM") investments, 'available-for-sale' ("AFS") financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

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(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend and interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income/(expense)' and 'interest income' line item, respectively, in the separate statement of profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 31.

Investments held to maturity

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Held to maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

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

Investments available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (2) held to maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Listed shares and listed redeemable notes held by the Bank that are traded in an active market are classified as AFS and are stated at fair value. The Bank also has investments in unlisted shares that are not traded in an active market but that are also classified as AFS financial assets and stated at fair value (because the Bank's management considers that fair value can be reliably measured). Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 31. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve, with the exception of other-than-temporary impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method, dividend income and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

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The fair value of AFS monetary assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. The foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognised in profit or loss are determined based on the amortised cost of the monetary asset. Other foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

AFS equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market (including balances with the National Bank of Kazakhstan, due from banks, loans to customers and other financial assets) are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Securities repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions

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

A repo is an agreement to transfer a financial asset to another party in exchange for cash or other consideration and a concurrent obligation to reacquire the financial assets at a future date for an amount equal to the cash or other consideration exchanged plus interest. These agreements are accounted for as financing transactions. Financial assets sold under repo are retained in the separate financial statements and consideration received under these agreements is recorded as collateralized deposit received within depositary instruments with banks.

Assets purchased under reverse repos are recorded in the separate financial statements as cash placed on deposit collateralized by securities and other assets and are classified within due from banks and/or loans to customers.

The Bank enters into securities repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions under which it receives or transfers collateral in accordance with normal market practice. Under standard terms for repurchase transactions in Kazakhstan and other CIS states, the recipient of collateral has the right to sell or repledge the collateral, subject to returning equivalent securities on settlement of the transaction.

The transfer of securities to counterparties is only reflected on the separate statement of financial position if the risks and rewards of ownership are also transferred.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For listed and unlisted equity investments classified as AFS, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

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For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; or
- Disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as loans and receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of loans and receivables could include the Bank's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

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

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of loans and receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a loan or a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

In respect of AFS equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve.

In respect of AFS debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

Individual assessment of impairment of loans to customers

Individual assessment of impairment losses is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows of a loan at its original effective interest rate and comparing the resultant present value with the loan's current carrying amount. This process normally encompasses management's best estimate, such as operating cash flow of the borrower and net realizable value of any collateral held and the timing of anticipated receipts. The impairment allowances on individually significant loans are reviewed at least quarterly and more regularly if circumstances required.

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Those loans with outstanding amount of debt exceeding certain amount are considered to be individually significant loans. All individually significant loans are assessed for the indicators of impairment, such as overdue of more than 90 days, worsening of credit rating of the borrower, prolongations, restructuring and debt forgiveness related to deterioration of financial condition of the borrower.

If the borrower has any of the four indicators of impairment on any of its loans exceeding threshold, the borrower belongs to the group of individually significant loans. These borrowers are analysed and assessed for impairment on an individual basis.

Collective assessment of impairment of loans to customers

The methodology based on historical loss experience is used to estimate inherent incurred loss on groups of assets for collective evaluation of impairment. Such methodology incorporates factors such as type of product and borrowers, credit rating, portfolio size, loss emergence period, recovery period and applies probability of default on each assets (or pool of assets) and loss given default by type of collateral. Also, consistent assumptions are applied to form a formula-based model in estimating inherent loss and to determine factors on the basis of historical loss experience and current condition. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

If the borrower has no impairment indicators on any of its loans then it is included in the category of non-impaired loans which are not individually significant and assessed on a collective basis. Collective assessment of impairment in respect of group of loans with similar characteristics is performed using roll rate analysis.

Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Bank seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated any impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective interest rate.

Write-off of loans and advances

Loans and advances are written off against the allowance for impairment losses based on the decision of the Bank's authorized body, after the Bank has exercised all possible measures for recovery of the overdue debt, and the possibility of recovery of these amounts is low or does not exist. Subsequently, if in the assessment of the authorized body, a loan previously written off is deemed recoverable, the amounts previously written off are recorded in loans to customers and banks and the related allowance for impairment loss accounts.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Bank retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Bank allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, unrestricted balances on correspondent and term deposits with the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan with original maturity of less or equal to 3 months and amounts due from credit institutions with original maturity of less or equal to 3 months and are free from contractual encumbrances.

Obligatory reserves

Obligatory reserves represent mandatory reserve deposits with the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan which are not available to finance the Bank's day-to-day operations and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Due from banks

In the normal course of business, the Bank maintains advances and deposits for various periods of time with other banks. Due from banks are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amounts due from credit institutions are carried net of any allowance for impairment losses.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Bank are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Bank's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Bank's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'interest expenses' line item in the separate statement of profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 31.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including depository instruments with the National Bank of the Republic Kazakhstan, deposits by banks and customers, repurchase agreements, debt securities issued, other borrowed funds, subordinated debt and other financial liabilities) are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Bank are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the obligation under the contract, as determined in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and
- The amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

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Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit and loss.

Derivative financial instruments

Swaps

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

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

In a currency swap, the Bank pays a specified amount in one currency and receives a specified amount in another currency. Currency swaps are mostly gross-settled.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Bank as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Bank's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Bank's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Bank as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the Bank is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Bank will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

When the Bank is committed to a sale plan involving disposal of an investment, or a portion of an investment, in an associate or joint venture, the investment or the portion of the investment that will be disposed of is classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, and the Bank discontinues the use of the equity method in relation to the portion that is classified as held for sale. Any retained portion of an investment in an associate or a joint venture that has not been classified as held for sale continues to be accounted for using the equity method. The Bank discontinues the use of the equity method at the time of disposal when the disposal results in the Bank losing significant influence over the associate or joint venture.

After the disposal takes place, the Bank accounts for any retained interest in the associate or joint venture in accordance with IAS 39 unless the retained interest continues to be an associate or a joint venture, in which case the Bank uses the equity method.

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

Reposessed collateral

In certain circumstances, collateral is reposessed following the foreclosure on loans that are in default. Reposessed collateral is measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Property and equipment

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis at the following annual rates:

Buildings and other real estate	1.25-2.50%
Furniture and computer equipment	7.00-20.00%
Intangible assets	12.00-60.00%

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

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit before tax differs from net profit before tax as reported in the separate statement of profit or loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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Deferred tax

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. The Bank management reviewed the Bank's investment property portfolios and concluded that none of the Bank's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, the Bank management has determined that the 'sale' presumption set out in the amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes is not rebutted. As a result, the Bank has not recognised any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of the investment properties as the Bank is not subject to any income taxes on the fair value changes of the investment properties on disposal.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Share capital

Share capital is recognized at historical cost.

Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are deducted from equity net of any related income taxes.

Treasury shares repurchased from shareholders are recognized at cost of acquisition. When such repurchased treasury shares are further sold, any difference between their selling price and the cost of acquisition is charged to share capital (if positive) or to retained earnings (if negative). Where repurchased treasury shares are retired, the carrying value thereof is reduced by the amount paid by the Bank at repurchase thereof, with the share capital respectively reduced by the par value of such retired shares restated, where applicable, for inflation, and the resulting difference is charged to retained earnings.

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity as a reduction in the period in which they are declared. Dividends that are declared after the reporting date are treated as a subsequent event under IAS 10 "Events after the Balance Sheet Date" ("IAS 10") and disclosed accordingly.

Contingencies

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

Fiduciary activities

The Bank provides trustee services to its customers. The Bank also provides depositary services to its customers which include transactions with securities on their depositary accounts. Assets accepted and liabilities incurred under the fiduciary activities are not included in the Bank's separate financial statements. The Bank accepts the operational risk on these activities, but the Bank's customers bear the credit and market risks associated with such operations. Revenue for provision of trustee services is recognized as services are provided.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the separate financial statements of the Bank, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

The exchange rates used by the Bank in the preparation of the separate financial statements as at year-end are as follows:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Tenge/1 Euro	352.42	371.46
Tenge/1 US Dollar	333.29	340.01

Collateral

The Bank obtains collateral in respect of customer liabilities where this is considered appropriate. The collateral normally takes the form of a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Bank a claim on these assets for both existing and future customer liabilities.

Equity reserves

The reserves recorded in equity (other comprehensive income) on the Bank's separate statement of financial position include:

- 'Available-for-sale' reserve which comprises changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets.

Financial assets and liabilities offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the separate statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense is not offset in the separate statement of profit or loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Bank that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance.

The Bank measures information about reportable segments in accordance with IFRS. Information about reportable operating segment meets any one of the following quantitative thresholds:

- its reported revenue, from both external customers and intersegment sales or transfers, is 10% or more of the combined revenue, internal and external, of all operating segments; or
- the absolute measure of its reported profit or loss is 10% or more of the greater, in absolute amount, of (i) the combined reported profit of all operating segments that did not report a loss and (ii) the combined reported loss of all operating segments that reported a loss; or
- its assets are 10% or more of the combined assets of all operating segments.

If the total external revenue reported by operating segments constitutes less than 75% of the entity's revenue, additional operating segments are identified as reportable segments (even if they do not meet the quantitative thresholds set out above) until at least 75% of the Bank's revenue is included in reportable segments.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Bank's accounting policies the Bank management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see below), that the Bank management has made in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the separate financial statements.

Investments held to maturity

The Bank management has reviewed the Bank's held to maturity financial assets in the light of its capital maintenance and liquidity requirements and has confirmed the Bank's positive intention and ability to hold those assets to maturity. Details of these assets are set out in Note 15.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Impairment of loans and receivables

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

The Bank uses management's judgment to estimate the amount of any impairment loss in cases where a borrower has financial difficulties and there are few available sources of historical data relating to similar borrowers. Similarly, the Bank estimates changes in future cash flows based on past performance, past customer behavior, observable data indicating an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, and national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the group of loans. The Bank uses management's judgment to adjust observable data for a group of loans to reflect current circumstances not reflected in historical data.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015 the gross loans to customers totaled KZT 876,775 million and KZT 1,028,243 million, respectively, and allowance for impairment losses amounted to KZT 93,454 million and KZT 151,326 million, respectively.

Valuation of financial instruments

As described in Note 31, the Bank uses valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data to estimate the fair value of certain types of financial instruments. Note 31 provides detailed information about the key assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of financial instruments, as well as the detailed sensitivity analysis for these assumptions. The Bank management believes that the chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used are appropriate in determining the fair value of financial instruments.

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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Recoverability of deferred tax assets

The management of the Bank is confident that no valuation allowance against deferred tax assets at the reporting date is considered necessary, because it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be fully realized. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015 the carrying value of deferred tax assets amounted to KZT Nil.

3. Application of new and revised IFRS

Amendments to IFRSs affecting amounts reported in the separate financial statements

In the current year, the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted and have affected the amounts reported in these separate financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception;
- Amendments to IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations;
- Amendments to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative;
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation;
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts;
- Amendments to IAS 27 – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements;
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle.

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception

The Bank has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify that the exemption from preparing separate financial statements is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all its subsidiaries at fair value in accordance with IFRS 10. The amendments also clarify that the requirement for an investment entity to consolidate a subsidiary providing services related to the former's investment activities applies only to subsidiaries that are not investment entities themselves.

The application of these amendments has had no impact on the Bank's separate financial statements as the Bank is not an investment entity and does not have any holding company, subsidiary, associate or joint venture that qualifies as an investment entity.

Amendments to IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations

The Bank has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments provide guidance on how to account for the acquisition of a joint operation that constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Specifically, the amendments state that the relevant principles on accounting for business combinations in IFRS 3 and other standards should be applied. The same requirements should be applied to the formation of a joint operation if and only if an existing business is contributed to the joint operation by one of the parties that participate in the joint operation.

A joint operator is also required to disclose the relevant information required by IFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations.

The application of these amendments has had no impact on the Bank's separate financial statements as the Bank did not have any such transactions in the current year

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

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Amendments to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative

The Bank has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify that an entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an IFRS if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material, and give guidance on the bases of aggregating and disaggregating information for disclosure purposes. However, the amendments reiterate that an entity should consider providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of particular transactions, events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.

In addition, the amendments clarify that an entity's share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method should be presented separately from those arising from the Bank, and should be separated into the share of items that, in accordance with other IFRSs: (i) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (ii) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.

As regards the structure of the financial statements, the amendments provide examples of systematic ordering or grouping of the notes.

The application of these amendments has not resulted in any impact on the financial performance or financial position of the Bank.

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The Bank has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IAS 16 prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. The amendments to IAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortisation of an intangible asset. This presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances:

- a. when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or
- b. when it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

As the Bank already uses the straight-line method for depreciation and amortisation for its property, equipment and intangible assets respectively, the application of these amendments has had no impact on the Bank's separate financial statements.

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

The Bank has applied the new standard for the first time in the current year. IFRS 14 permits an entity which is a first-time adopter of International Financial Reporting Standards to continue to account, with some limited changes, for 'regulatory deferral account balances' in accordance with its previous GAAP, both on initial adoption of IFRS and in subsequent financial statements.

The application of IFRS 14 has no impact on the separate financial statements as the Bank is not an IFRS first-time adopter.

Amendments to IAS 27 – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The Bank has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IAS 27 allows entities to apply the equity method as one of the option for accounting for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in its separate financial statements.

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Annual Improvements to IFRSs - 2012-2014 Cycle

The Bank has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle include a number of amendments to various IFRSs, which are summarised below.

The amendments to IFRS 5 introduce specific guidance in IFRS 5 for when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) from held for sale to held for distribution to owners (or vice versa). The amendments clarify that such a change should be considered as a continuation of the original plan of disposal and hence requirements set out in IFRS 5 regarding the change of sale plan do not apply. The amendments also clarifies the guidance for when held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued.

The amendments to IFRS 7 provide additional guidance to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset for the purpose of the disclosures required in relation to transferred assets.

The amendments to IAS 19 clarify that the rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations should be determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds. The assessment of the depth of a market for high quality corporate bonds should be at the currency level (i.e. the same currency as the benefits are to be paid). For currencies for which there is no deep market in such high quality corporate bonds, the market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds denominated in that currency should be used instead.

The application of these amendments has had no effect on the Bank's separate financial statements.

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective.

The Bank has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments²;
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (and the related Clarifications)²;
- IFRS 16 Leases³
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture⁴;
- Amendments to IAS 7 – Disclosure Initiative¹;
- Amendments to IAS 12 – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses¹;
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration²;
- Amendments to IAS 40 – Transfers of Investment Property²;
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle.

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with earlier application permitted.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with earlier application permitted.

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted.

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

The key requirements of IFRS 9 are:

- **Classification and measurement of financial assets.** All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are generally measured at FVTOCI. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.
- **Classification and measurement of financial liabilities.** With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of a financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of such changes in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.
- **Impairment.** In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.
- **Hedge accounting.** The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.
- **Derecognition.** The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

The standard is effective from 1 January 2018 with early application permitted. Depending on the chosen approach to applying IFRS 9, the transition can involve one or more than one date of initial application for different requirements.

The management of the Bank anticipates that the application of IFRS 9 in the future may have a significant impact on amounts reported in respect of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 9 until a detailed review has been completed.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the

Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Identify the contract with the customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts;
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when or as a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

The management of the Bank anticipates that the application of IFRS 15 in the future may have a significant impact on amount and timing of revenue recognition. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 15 until a detailed review has been completed.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. IFRS 16 will supersede the current lease guidance including IAS 17 Leases and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

IFRS 16 distinguishes leases and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. Distinctions of operating leases (off balance sheet) and finance leases (on balance sheet) are removed for lessee accounting, and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognised for all leases by lessees (i.e. all on balance sheet) except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost (subject to certain exceptions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others. Furthermore, the classification of cash flows will also be affected as operating lease payments under IAS 17 are presented as operating cash flows; whereas under the IFRS 16 model, the lease payments will be split into a principal and an interest portion which will be presented as financing and operating cash flows respectively.

In contrast to lessee accounting, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17, and continues to require a lessor to classify a lease either as an operating lease or a finance lease.

Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 16.

As at 31 December 2016, the Bank has no material non-cancellable operating lease commitments. IAS 17 does not require the recognition of any right-of-use asset or liability for future payments for these leases; instead, certain information is disclosed as operating lease commitments. A preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements will meet the definition of a lease under IFRS 16, and hence the Bank will recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases upon the application of IFRS 16. The new requirement to recognise a right-of-use asset and a related lease liability is expected to have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the Bank's separate financial statements and the management is currently assessing its potential impact. It is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the financial effect until the management completes the review.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

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In contrast, for finance leases where the Bank is a lessee, as the Bank has already recognised an asset and a related finance lease liability for the lease arrangement, and in cases where the Bank is a lessor (for both operating and finance leases), the management of the Company does not anticipate that the application of IFRS 16 will have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the Bank's separate financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted.

The management of the Bank anticipates that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Bank's separate financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

Amendments to IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative

The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with earlier application permitted.

The management of the Bank does not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact on the Bank's separate financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The amendments clarify the following:

1. Decreases below cost in the carrying amount of a fixed-rate debt instrument measured at fair value for which the tax base remains at cost give rise to a deductible temporary difference, irrespective of whether the debt instrument's holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use, or whether it is probable that the issuer will pay all the contractual cash flows;
2. When an entity assesses whether taxable profits will be available against which it can utilise a deductible temporary difference, and the tax law restricts the utilisation of losses to deduction against income of a specific type (e.g. capital losses can only be set off against capital gains), an entity assesses a deductible temporary difference in combination with other deductible temporary differences of that type, but separately from other types of deductible temporary differences;
3. The estimate of probable future taxable profit may include the recovery of some of an entity's assets for more than their carrying amount if there is sufficient evidence that it is probable that the entity will achieve this; and
4. In evaluating whether sufficient future taxable profits are available, an entity should compare the deductible temporary differences with future taxable profits excluding tax deductions resulting from the reversal of those deductible temporary differences.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

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The amendments apply retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with earlier application permitted.

The management of the Bank does not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact on the Bank's separate financial statements.

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The Interpretation clarifies that when an entity pays or receives consideration in advance in a foreign currency, the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income is the date of the advance consideration, i.e. when the prepayment or liability in respect of the income received in advance was recognised. If there is more than one advance payment or receipt the date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration should be determined. The amendments apply to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with earlier application permitted. Entities may elect to apply amendments either retrospectively or prospectively.

The management of the Bank does not anticipate that the application of this IFRIC will have a material impact on the Bank's separate financial statements as the Bank currently uses the approach prescribed in IFRIC 22.

Amendments to IAS 40 Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments are intended to clarify that an entity can only reclassify a property to/ from investment property when, and only when, there is evidence that a change in the use of the property has occurred. The amendments emphasise that a change in management's intentions alone would not be enough to support a transfer of property. The standard has a list of circumstances that evidence a change in use, which is perceived by some as being exhaustive, the amendments make it clear that they are only examples. The amendments apply to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with earlier application permitted. Entities may elect to apply them either retrospectively (if it is possible without the use of hindsight) or prospectively.

The management of the Bank does not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact on the Bank's separate financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle

This annual improvements package amended three standards:

The Amendments to IFRS 1 delete the short-term exemptions that related to disclosures about financial instruments, employee benefits and investment entities as the reporting period to which the exemptions applied have already passed and as such, these exemptions are no longer applicable. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The amendments to IFRS 12 clarify that concession from the requirement to provide summarised financial information in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group is the only concession available for such interests. The amendments apply retrospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

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In accordance with IAS 28, a venture capital organisation and other similar entities may elect to measure investments in associates and joint ventures at FVTPL. In addition, an entity that is not an investment entity but has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that associate or joint venture to its own interests in subsidiaries. Amendments to IAS 28 clarify that such election should be made separately for each associate or joint venture at initial recognition. The amendments apply retrospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early application is permitted.

The management does not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact on the Bank's separate financial statements.

4. Net interest income

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
Interest income comprises:		
Interest income on financial assets recorded at amortized cost:		
- interest income on unimpaired assets	72,950	72,550
- interest income on impaired assets	13,944	21,056
Interest income on financial assets recorded at fair value	7,855	4,469
Total interest income	94,749	98,075
Interest income on financial assets recorded at amortized cost comprises:		
Interest on loans to customers and banks	84,152	91,630
Interest on due from banks and cash equivalents	1,042	850
Interest on investments held to maturity	940	250
Penalties on loans to customers and banks	760	876
Total interest income on financial assets recorded at amortized cost	86,894	93,606
Interest income on financial assets recorded at fair value comprises:		
Interest income on investments available-for-sale	7,235	3,775
Interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	620	694
Total interest income on financial assets recorded at fair value	7,855	4,469
Interest expense comprises:		
Interest on financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost	(67,999)	(52,468)
Total interest expense	(67,999)	(52,468)
Interest expense on financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost comprise:		
Interest on customer and banks accounts	(49,424)	(34,587)
Interest on due to banks and financial institutions	(9,695)	(10,168)
Interest on subordinated bonds	(5,789)	(4,733)
Interest on debt securities issued	(3,091)	(2,980)
Total interest expense on financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost	(67,999)	(52,468)
Net interest income before provision for impairment losses on interest bearing assets	26,750	45,607

Interest income on impaired assets is recognized using the method of unwinding of discount. The present value of future cash flows increases due to the passage of time thus reducing the allowance for impairment losses. This is referred to as the unwinding effect that is disclosed in Note 5.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

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5. Allowance for impairment losses and other provisions

The movements in allowance for impairment losses on interest bearing assets were as follows:

	Corporate loans	Small and medium-sized enterprises	Mortgage loans	Consumer loans	Business development	Car loans	Loans to banks	Total loans to customers (Note 18)
31 December 2014	116,422	11,419	3,029	2,679	12,286	40	41	145,916
Additional provision/(recoveries) recognized	21,027	(6,417)	9,815	6,911	(981)	(15)	(41)	30,299
Unwind of discount*	(11,729)	(560)	(2,015)	(1,893)	(1,300)	(3)	-	(17,500)
Write-off of assets	(34,394)	(553)	(5,105)	(1,250)	(788)	(10)	-	(42,100)
Recovery of assets previously written off	771	-	41	3	-	-	-	815
Exchange rate difference	27,026	2,678	703	624	2,854	11	-	33,896
31 December 2015	119,123	6,567	6,468	7,074	12,071	23	-	151,326
(Recoveries)/additional provision recognized	(4,768)	1,634	4,828	4,137	4,774	(15)	13	10,603
Unwind of discount*	(9,618)	(308)	(665)	(692)	(711)	(6)	-	(12,000)
Write-off of assets	(28,824)	(5,957)	(9,114)	(6,976)	(9,957)	(26)	-	(60,854)
Recovery of assets previously written off	1,147	206	1,019	543	283	56	-	3,254
Exchange rate difference	896	49	49	53	91	-	-	1,138
31 December 2016	77,956	2,191	2,585	4,139	6,551	32	13	93,467

* Recognized in interest income

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The movements in provision for impairment losses on other assets were as follows:

	Other assets (Note 19)
31 December 2014	2,291
Recoveries of provisions recognized	(349)
Write-off of assets	(468)
Exchange rate difference	178
31 December 2015	1,652
Additional provisions recognized	80
Write-off of assets	(358)
Exchange rate difference	(430)
31 December 2016	944

	Guarantees and letters of credit (Note 24)
31 December 2014	1,894
Recovery of provisions recognized	(3,953)
Additional provisions recognized	2,234
Exchange rate difference	335
31 December 2015	510
Recovery of provisions recognized	(974)
Additional provisions recognized	745
Exchange rate difference	(12)
31 December 2016	269

6. Net (loss)/gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
Realized gain/(loss) on trading operations	1	(13)
Unrealized (loss)/gain on operations with derivative financial instruments	(2,164)	77,783
Unrealized gain/(loss) on fair value adjustment	316	(981)
Realized (loss)/gain on operations with derivative financial instruments	(531)	1,703
Total net (loss)/gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,378)	78,492

For the year ended 31 December 2015, the unrealized gain on operations with derivative financial instruments refers mainly to swap agreements with NBRK, the fair value of which significantly increased due to the appreciation the of USD to KZT exchange rate.

7. Net gain/(loss) on foreign exchange operations

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
Dealing, net	7,338	8,290
Translation differences, net	(911)	(87,009)
Total net gain/(loss) on foreign exchange operations	6,427	(78,719)

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On 20 August 2015, the Government and the NBRK announced a transition to a new monetary policy based on free floating tenge exchange rate, and cancelled the currency corridor. The average rate of tenge to the US dollar in the morning trading session at the Kazakhstan Currency Exchange (KASE) on 20 August was at the level of 255.26 tenge to the US dollar compared to 188.38 tenge on 19 August.

8. Fee and commission income and expense

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
Fee and commission income:		
Settlements	6,267	5,068
Cash operations	5,152	5,304
Payment cards	4,482	4,301
Guarantees	2,649	2,955
Foreign exchange operations	1,152	1,140
Internet-banking operations	262	611
Custodian activities	220	674
Trust operations	29	39
Documentary operations	6	104
Other	87	272
Total fee and commission income	20,306	20,468
Fee and commission expense:		
Settlements	(1,661)	(1,302)
Documentary operations	(411)	(129)
Custodian activities	(65)	(553)
Foreign exchange operations	(20)	(16)
Other	(84)	(124)
Total fee and commission expense	(2,241)	(2,124)

9. Operating expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
Staff costs	13,722	12,692
Deposit Insurance Fund expenses	2,765	3,045
Taxes other than income tax	2,470	2,195
Administrative expenses	2,158	1,866
Depreciation and amortization	2,033	2,038
Operating leases expenses	1,869	1,805
Collection expenses	758	633
Security expenses	731	749
Telecommunications	537	503
Professional services	376	165
Property and equipment maintenance	335	619
Business trip expenses	226	250
Advertising costs	175	260
Other	1,763	789
Total operating expenses	29,918	27,609

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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10. Other (expense)/income

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
Reversal of impairment of buildings and other real estate	586	-
Interest income on other investments	221	148
Net income from selling of inventory	103	137
Impairment of buildings and other real estate	(134)	-
Loss on derecognition of financial asset	(4,508)	-
Other	(21)	(11)
Total other (expenses)/income	(3,753)	274

11. Income taxes

The Bank provides for taxes based on the tax accounts maintained and prepared in accordance with the tax regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan and which may differ from International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Bank is subject to certain permanent tax differences due to the non-tax deductibility of certain expenses such as business development expenses and a tax free regime for certain income such as income on finance leases and income from operations with state securities and securities listed on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange.

Deferred taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. Temporary differences as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 relate mostly to different methods of income and expense recognition as well as to recorded values of certain assets.

Deferred taxes on temporary differences as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 comprise:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Accrued interest payable	133	192
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	219	613
Tax losses carried forward	125	127
Property, equipment and intangible assets	(3,170)	(1,881)
Other	312	181
Net deferred income tax liability	(2,381)	(768)

Relationships between tax expenses and accounting profit for the period ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 are explained as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
Operating profit before income tax	4,529	7,544
Tax at the statutory tax rate	906	1,509
Tax effect of permanent differences:		
Tax-exempt interest income and other related income on state and other qualifying securities	(952)	(661)
Non-deductible operating and other expenses	1,028	295
Non-deductible provision for impairment losses on doubtful debt and qualifying securities	918	599
Income tax expense	1,900	1,742
Current income tax expense	1,443	1,211
Deferred income tax expense	457	531
Income tax expense	1,900	1,742

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The tax rate used for the year ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 20%, payable by corporate entities in the Republic of Kazakhstan on taxable profits under tax law in that jurisdiction.

	2016	2015
Deferred income tax liability		
Beginning of the year	(768)	(237)
Change in deferred tax in equity related to revaluation of property	(1,156)	-
Change in deferred tax in profit or loss	(457)	(531)
End of the year	(2,381)	(768)

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Short-term deposits with financial institutions	194,804	200,708
Cash on hand	49,723	37,726
Cash in transit	1,472	4,225
Total cash and cash equivalents	245,999	242,659

As at 31 December 2016, the Bank had deposits with NBRK and CitiBank NA which individually and in the aggregate exceeded 10% of the Bank's equity.

As at 31 December 2015, the Bank had deposits with NBRK and JSC Kazkommertsbank which individually and in the aggregate exceeded 10% of the Bank's equity.

Obligatory reserves

Minimum reserve requirements are determined as a percentage of average balances of deposits in accordance with the requirements of the NBRK. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Bank has maintained an average balance in compliance with the NBRK requirements.

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Mandatory cash deposits with the NBRK	12,743	15,951
Total obligatory reserves	12,743	15,951

13. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Financial assets held for trading:		
Debt securities	6,454	9,624
Total financial assets held for trading	6,454	9,624
Derivative financial instruments	41,953	91,205
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	48,407	100,829

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Nominal interest rate, %	Fair value	Nominal interest rate, %	Fair value
Debt securities:				
Government bonds of the Republic of Kazakhstan	5.50-6.00	2,965	4.93-7.65	6,494
Kazakhstan corporate bonds	0.00-8.00	3,489	3.91-13.00	3,130
Total debt securities		6,454		9,624

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	Notional amount	31 December 2016		Notional amount	31 December 2015	
		Asset	Net fair value Liability (Note 24)		Asset	Net fair value Liability (Note 24)
Foreign currency contracts:						
Swaps	103,947	41,953	8,424	215,457	91,205	8,957
Embedded derivatives	1,622	-	803	1,622	-	812
Total derivative financial instruments		41,953	9,227		91,205	9,769

The table above shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the year end and are indicative of neither the market risk nor the credit risk.

Derivatives often involve at their inception only a mutual exchange of promises with little or no transfer of consideration. However, these instruments frequently involve a high degree of leverage and are very volatile. A relatively small movement in the value of the asset, rate or index underlying a derivative contract may have a significant impact on the profit or loss of the Bank.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss included bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the amount of KZT nil and KZT 6,371 million, respectively, that were pledged under repurchase agreements with the other banks (Note 21 and 30). All repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2015 matured in January 2016.

Swaps

Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange streams of payments over time based on specified notional amounts, in relation to movements in a specified underlying index such as an interest rate, foreign currency rate or equity index. Cross currency swap is an exchange of differently defined interest rates payable and different currencies on a fixed nominal amount (principal) between two contracting parties.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts.

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14. Investments available-for-sale

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Debt securities	105,991	96,531
Equity securities	145	146
Total investments available-for-sale	106,136	96,677

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Nominal interest rate, %	Fair value	Nominal interest rate, %	Fair value
Debt securities:				
Government bonds of the Republic of Kazakhstan	0.00-7.13	71,177	3.30-8.75	51,642
Kazakhstan corporate bonds	0.00-9.13	34,814	3.26-9.13	40,962
Russian corporate bonds	-	-	5.25-8.15	3,927
Total debt securities		105,991		96,531

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Equity securities*:		
Kazakhstan corporate shares	127	127
International corporate shares	18	19
Total equity securities	145	146
Total investments available-for-sale	106,136	96,677

*Ownership interest in equity securities is below 1%

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, investments available-for-sale included bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the amount of KZT nil and KZT 43,539 million, respectively, that were pledged under repurchase agreements with the other banks (Note 21 and 30). All repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2015 matured in January 2016.

15. Investments held to maturity

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Nominal interest rate %	Amount	Nominal interest rate %	Amount
Government bonds of the Republic of Kazakhstan	3.88-5.13	14,231	-	-
Kazakhstan corporate bonds	3.26-7.50	12,520	3.26-13.00	5,207
Russian corporate bonds	9.25	3,828	-	-
International corporate bonds	-	-	1.60	292
Total investments held to maturity		30,579		5,499

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16. Investments in subsidiaries and assets classified as held for sale

The Bank is the parent company of the banking Group which consists of the following subsidiaries that are not consolidated in its separate financial statements:

Name	Country of operation		Type of operation	
LLP BCC-SAOO	Republic of Kazakhstan		Management of distressed assets	
JSC BCC Invest	Republic of Kazakhstan		Brokerage and dealer activity	
LLP Center Leasing	Republic of Kazakhstan		Finance lease	
	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Ownership interest, %	Amount	Ownership interest, %	Amount
LLP BCC-SAOO	100.00	28,285	100.00	16,490
JSC BCC Invest	95.19	5,063	95.19	5,063
LLP Center Leasing	90.75	1,139	90.75	1,139
		34,487		22,692
Less: allowance for impairment losses		(2,271)		(714)
Total investments in subsidiaries		32,216		21,978

The movements in provision for impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries were as follows:

31 December 2014	-
Provisions recognized	714
31 December 2015	714
Additional provisions recognized	1,557
31 December 2016	2,271

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Bank recognised provisions on LLP BCC SAOO and LLP Center Leasing in the amount of KZT 1,279 million and KZT 278 million, respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Bank recognised provisions on LLP BCC-SAOO in the amount of KZT 714 million.

In December 2011, Kazakhstan adopted the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Introduction of Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan regarding the Regulation of Banking Activities and Financial Institutions with Respect to Risk Mitigation, which stipulated that commercial banks create special subsidiaries to purchase banks' non-working (distressed) assets and manage them.

On 21 August 2014, the Bank's special subsidiary for the management of distressed assets - LLP BCC-SAOO was registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

During 2016 and 2015 the Bank provided loans to its subsidiary LLP BCC-SAOO in the amount of KZT 21,570 million and KZT 21,186 million at 0.01% p.a., respectively. Essentially this transaction assumed derecognition of a previously recorded receivable and transfer of certain loans to LLP BCC-SAOO. As a result of this transactions, during 2016 and 2015 the Bank has derecognized loans to customers and recognized loans with the fair value of KZT 9,775 million and KZT 5,411 million at initial recognition. Subsequent amortization of discount is recognised as interest income and amortization of discount on loan. During 2016 and 2015, the fair value was determined using interest rate of 6.8-13.8% and 14.9%, respectively. During 2016 and 2015, the difference between fair value of the loans and related nominal value in the amount of KZT 11,795 million and KZT 15,775 million, respectively, was recognized as part of the investment in LLP BCC-SAOO.

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In May 1998, JSC BCC Invest was established as a limited liability partnership (previously named "LLP KIB ASSET MANAGEMENT") in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. On 26 September 2006, LLP KIB ASSET MANAGEMENT was registered as a joint stock company. The main activity of JSC BCC Invest consists of management of assets of mutual funds and management of investment portfolios.

In September 2002, LLP Center Leasing was established as a limited liability partnership in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main activity of LLP Center Leasing is leasing operations, which are carried out in accordance with Article 10 on financial leasing of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Assets classified as held for sale are disclosed in the table below:

Assets classified as held for sale	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
LLC Bank BCC-Moscow	-	1,668
Total	-	1,668

In December 2015, the Board of Directors of the Bank made the decision to dispose 100% of its investment in LLC Bank BCC-Moscow. The Bank has recognized impairment losses in respect of assets held for sale in the amount of KZT 4,802 million. Those impairment losses are not tax deductible as such there is no income tax affect in relation to discontinued operations. On 20 January 2016, the stated above share was sold for a consideration of RUR 410,960,000 and the Bank has recognised gain on disposal of subsidiary in the amount of KZT 284 million.

Gain on disposal of subsidiary:

Consideration received	1,952
Assets classified as held for sale	(1,668)
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	284

17. Due from banks

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Time deposits	6,713	17,707
Accrued interest	116	259
Total due from banks	6,829	17,966

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, included in balances due from banks are guarantee deposits placed by the Bank for its credit card operations amounting to KZT 1,381 million and KZT 2,703 million, respectively.

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18. Loans to customers and banks

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Originated loans to customers	835,552	962,908
Net investment in finance lease	4,186	4,186
Accrued interest	37,037	61,149
	876,775	1,028,243
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(93,454)	(151,326)
Total loans to customers	783,321	876,917
Originated loans to banks and other financial institutions	645	897
Accrued interest	21	19
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(13)	-
Total loans to banks	653	916
Loans under reverse repurchase agreements	21,367	-
Total loans to customers and banks	805,341	877,833

Movement in allowances for impairment losses on loans to customers and banks for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 is disclosed in Note 5.

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

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Loans collateralized by real estate	589,928	727,185
Loans collateralized by other assets	82,652	40,404
Loans collateralized by corporate guarantees	55,596	71,364
Loans collateralized by goods	53,313	69,351
Loans collateralized by equipment	49,734	62,896
Loans collateralized by cash	19,382	28,268
Unsecured loans	26,170	28,775
	876,775	1,028,243
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(93,454)	(151,326)
Total loans to customers	783,321	876,917

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	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Analysis by sector:		
Individuals	339,029	396,424
Trading	148,827	152,788
Rent of real estate	57,922	71,136
Energy	50,370	44,998
Agriculture	41,421	47,560
Manufacturing	40,116	48,394
Food industry	33,648	35,511
Industrial construction	33,342	54,457
Transportation and equipment maintenance	31,408	36,042
Residential construction	22,264	53,608
Oil and gas	18,827	20,814
Telecommunications and transport	10,535	13,460
Mass media	1,749	1,830
Other	47,317	51,221
	876,775	1,028,243
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(93,454)	(151,326)
Total loans to customers	783,321	876,917

During the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Bank received non-financial assets by taking possession of collateral it held as security. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, such assets amounting to KZT 15,133 million and KZT 12,875 million, respectively, are included in other assets (Note 19).

Loans to customers comprise the following products:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Loans to legal entities		
Corporate loans	475,037	553,750
Small and medium-sized enterprises	62,709	78,069
Total loans to legal entities	537,746	631,819
Loans to individuals		
Mortgage loans	146,211	167,721
Consumer loans	110,026	130,723
Business development	76,613	92,091
Car loans	6,179	5,889
Total loans to individuals	339,029	396,424
Gross loans to customers	876,775	1,028,243
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(93,454)	(151,326)
Total loans to customers	783,321	876,917

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Bank provided loans to 16 and 22 borrowers totaling KZT 198,175 million and KZT 302,155 million, which individually and in the aggregate exceeded 10% of the Bank's equity, respectively.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, a significant amount of loans (100% and 98% of total portfolio, respectively) were granted to companies operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which represents a significant geographical concentration in one region.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, loans to customers and banks included loans totaling KZT 84,216 million and KZT 67,354 million, respectively, whose terms were renegotiated. Otherwise these loans would be past due or impaired.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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	31 December 2016			31 December 2015		
	Carrying value before allowance	Allowance for impairment losses	Carrying value	Carrying value before allowance	Allowance for impairment losses	Carrying value
Loans to customers individually determined to be impaired	211,653	(73,539)	138,114	269,610	(120,199)	149,411
Loans to customers collectively determined to be impaired	106,115	(15,279)	90,836	83,239	(21,203)	62,036
Unimpaired loans	559,007	(4,636)	554,371	675,394	(9,924)	665,470
Total	876,775	(93,454)	783,321	1,028,243	(151,326)	876,917

In determining the impairment allowance for the loans that are individually significant, management makes the assumption of delay of 1-3 year in obtaining proceeds from sale of collateral.

In December 2015, the Bank introduced changes to the Methodology on provision calculation in the part of loans assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The Bank differentiated its approach on provision calculation in relation to: 1) loans on which the Bank expects cash payments by loan repayment and sale of collateral and 2) loans on which the Bank does not expect cash payments and considers only proceeds from sale of collateral. As a result there was additional provision recognized and reallocation of provision between the overdue categories and major part was concentrated in the category with overdue more than 180 days since this category is the riskiest one with the least expectation the borrower will repay the loan by cash.

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Analysis by credit quality of loans to corporations outstanding as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

Corporate loans As at 31 December 2016	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Individually impaired				
Not past due	112,313	(33,528)	78,785	29.85%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	48,088	(18,216)	29,872	37.88%
31 to 60 days	21,823	(11,545)	10,278	52.90%
61 to 90 days	1,386	(1,017)	369	73.38%
91 to 180 days	4,800	(987)	3,813	20.56%
over 180 days	19,925	(6,701)	13,224	33.63%
Total individually impaired loans	208,335	(71,994)	136,341	34.56%
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	38,538	(3,619)	34,919	9.39%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	-	-	-	0.00%
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	0.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
over 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	38,538	(3,619)	34,919	9.39%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	226,750	(2,001)	224,749	0.88%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	1,414	(341)	1,073	24.12%
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	0.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
over 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
Total unimpaired loans	228,164	(2,342)	225,822	1.03%
Total corporate loans	475,037	(77,955)	397,082	16.41%

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Corporate loans As at 31 December 2015	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Individually impaired				
Not past due	102,406	(38,594)	63,812	37.69%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	35,094	(14,418)	20,676	41.08%
31 to 60 days	25,962	(10,153)	15,809	39.11%
61 to 90 days	37,853	(22,043)	15,810	58.23%
91 to 180 days	22,122	(13,503)	8,619	61.04%
over 180 days	39,948	(17,819)	22,129	44.61%
Total individually impaired loans	263,385	(116,530)	146,855	44.24%
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	1,532	(15)	1,517	0.98%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	5,223	-	5,223	0.00%
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	0.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
over 180 days	38	-	38	0.00%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	6,793	(15)	6,778	0.22%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	279,522	(2,328)	277,194	0.83%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	866	(2)	864	0.23%
31 to 60 days	2,089	(31)	2,058	1.48%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	1,024	(217)	807	21.19%
over 180 days	71	-	71	0.00%
Total unimpaired loans	283,572	(2,578)	280,994	0.91%
Total corporate loans	553,750	(119,123)	434,627	21.51%

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Analysis by credit quality of loans to small and medium-sized enterprise outstanding as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

Small and medium-sized enterprises As at 31 December 2016	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	2,227	(131)	2,096	5.88%
Overdue:				0.00%
up to 30 days	409	-	409	0.00%
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	0.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	447	-	447	0.00%
over 180 days	6,120	(1,767)	4,353	28.87%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	9,203	(1,898)	7,305	20.62%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	47,091	-	47,091	0.00%
Overdue:				0.00%
up to 30 days	703	-	703	0.00%
31 to 60 days	688	-	688	0.00%
61 to 90 days	287	-	287	0.00%
91 to 180 days	532	-	532	0.00%
over 180 days	4,205	(293)	3,912	6.97%
Total unimpaired loans	53,506	(293)	53,213	0.55%
Total small and medium-sized enterprises	62,709	(2,191)	60,518	3.49%
Small and medium-sized enterprises As at 31 December 2015	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	1,863	-	1,863	0.00%
Overdue:				100.00%
up to 30 days	11	(11)	-	0.00%
31 to 60 days	2	-	2	0.00%
61 to 90 days	6	-	6	0.00%
91 to 180 days	73	(53)	20	72.60%
over 180 days	9,218	(4,848)	4,370	52.59%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	11,173	(4,912)	6,261	43.96%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	56,143	-	56,143	0.00%
Overdue:				0.14%
up to 30 days	1,454	(2)	1,452	0.00%
31 to 60 days	815	-	815	0.00%
61 to 90 days	973	-	973	0.00%
91 to 180 days	759	-	759	0.00%
over 180 days	6,752	(1,653)	5,099	24.48%
Total unimpaired loans	66,896	(1,655)	65,241	2.47%
Total small and medium-sized enterprises	78,069	(6,567)	71,502	8.41%

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Analysis by credit quality of mortgage loans outstanding as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

Mortgage As at 31 December 2016	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	6,534	(1)	6,533	0.02%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	3,578	(20)	3,558	0.56%
31 to 60 days	3,310	(2)	3,308	0.06%
61 to 90 days	3,403	(13)	3,390	0.38%
91 to 180 days	1,102	(5)	1,097	0.45%
over 180 days	7,219	(1,898)	5,321	26.29%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	25,146	(1,939)	23,207	7.71%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	97,507	(23)	97,484	0.02%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	7,190	(25)	7,165	0.35%
31 to 60 days	3,426	(30)	3,396	0.88%
61 to 90 days	2,466	(36)	2,430	1.46%
91 to 180 days	2,327	(60)	2,267	2.58%
over 180 days	8,149	(472)	7,677	5.79%
Total unimpaired loans	121,065	(646)	120,419	0.53%
Total mortgage loans	146,211	(2,585)	143,626	1.77%

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Mortgage As at 31 December 2015	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Individually impaired				
Not past due	-	-	-	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	-	-	-	0.00%
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	0.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	763	(459)	304	60.16%
over 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
Total individually impaired loans	763	(459)	304	60.16%
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	1,861	(117)	1,744	6.29%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	2,700	(114)	2,586	4.22%
31 to 60 days	129	-	129	0.00%
61 to 90 days	2,911	-	2,911	0.00%
91 to 180 days	2,551	-	2,551	0.00%
over 180 days	15,145	(3,788)	11,357	25.01%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	25,297	(4,019)	21,278	15.89%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	116,416	-	116,416	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	5,587	-	5,587	0.00%
31 to 60 days	2,536	(8)	2,528	0.32%
61 to 90 days	2,463	-	2,463	0.00%
91 to 180 days	2,772	-	2,772	0.00%
over 180 days	11,887	(1,982)	9,905	16.67%
Total unimpaired loans	141,661	(1,990)	139,671	1.40%
Total mortgage loans	167,721	(6,468)	161,253	3.86%

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Analysis by credit quality of consumer loans outstanding as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

Consumer loans As at 31 December 2016	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Individually impaired				
Not past due	-	-	-	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	-	-	-	0.00%
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	0.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
over 180 days	2,378	(1,186)	1,192	49.87%
Total individually impaired loans	2,378	(1,186)	1,192	49.87%
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	3,192	-	3,192	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	2,189	(2)	2,187	0.09%
31 to 60 days	1,439	(40)	1,399	2.78%
61 to 90 days	1,792	-	1,792	0.00%
91 to 180 days	1,606	(8)	1,598	0.50%
over 180 days	6,753	(2,040)	4,713	30.21%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	16,971	(2,090)	14,881	12.32%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	61,994	(1)	61,993	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	5,664	(4)	5,660	0.07%
31 to 60 days	3,794	(8)	3,786	0.21%
61 to 90 days	1,988	(9)	1,979	0.45%
91 to 180 days	3,888	(19)	3,869	0.49%
over 180 days	13,349	(823)	12,526	6.17%
Total unimpaired loans	90,677	(864)	89,813	0.95%
Total consumer loans	110,026	(4,140)	105,886	3.76%

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Consumer loans As at 31 December 2015	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Individually impaired				
Not past due	-	-	-	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	-	-	-	0.00%
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	0.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	18	(11)	7	61.11%
over 180 days	2,426	(1,092)	1,334	45.01%
Total individually impaired loans	2,444	(1,103)	1,341	45.13%
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	1,291	(92)	1,199	7.13%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	2,095	(51)	2,044	2.43%
31 to 60 days	53	-	53	0.00%
61 to 90 days	1,623	-	1,623	0.00%
91 to 180 days	473	(1)	472	0.21%
over 180 days	15,378	(4,184)	11,194	27.21%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	20,913	(4,328)	16,585	20.70%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	80,916	(5)	80,911	0.01%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	4,060	(6)	4,054	0.15%
31 to 60 days	3,305	-	3,305	0.00%
61 to 90 days	2,216	-	2,216	0.00%
91 to 180 days	2,788	-	2,788	0.00%
over 180 days	14,081	(1,632)	12,449	11.59%
Total unimpaired loans	107,366	(1,643)	105,723	1.53%
Total consumer loans	130,723	(7,074)	123,649	5.41%

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Analysis by credit quality of loans issued for business development purposes as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

Business development As at 31 December 2016	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Individually impaired				
Not past due	940	(359)	581	38.19%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	-	-	-	0.00%
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	0.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
over 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
Total individually impaired loans	940	(359)	581	38.19%
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	1,553	-	1,553	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	1,041	-	1,041	0.00%
31 to 60 days	80	-	80	0.00%
61 to 90 days	961	-	961	0.00%
91 to 180 days	242	(1)	241	0.41%
over 180 days	12,242	(5,706)	6,536	46.61%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	16,119	(5,707)	10,412	35.41%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	48,279	(1)	48,278	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	1,953	(1)	1,952	0.05%
31 to 60 days	959	(6)	953	0.63%
61 to 90 days	375	(3)	372	0.80%
91 to 180 days	1,486	(9)	1,477	0.61%
over 180 days	6,502	(465)	6,037	7.15%
Total unimpaired loans	59,554	(485)	59,069	0.81%
Total business development loans	76,613	(6,551)	70,062	8.55%

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Business development As at 31 December 2015	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Individually impaired				
Not past due	-	-	-	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	956	(375)	581	39.23%
31 to 60 days	2,062	(1,732)	330	84.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
over 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
Total individually impaired loans	3,018	(2,107)	911	69.81%
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	1,196	-	1,196	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	78	-	78	0.00%
31 to 60 days	-	-	-	0.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	135	-	135	0.00%
over 180 days	17,602	(7,920)	9,682	44.99%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	19,011	(7,920)	11,091	41.66%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	53,766	-	53,766	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	2,340	-	2,340	0.00%
31 to 60 days	1,416	-	1,416	0.00%
61 to 90 days	828	-	828	0.00%
91 to 180 days	961	-	961	0.00%
over 180 days	10,751	(2,044)	8,707	19.01%
Total unimpaired loans	70,062	(2,044)	68,018	2.92%
Total business development loans	92,091	(12,071)	80,020	13.11%

Joint Stock Company Bank Centercredit

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Analysis by credit quality of car loans outstanding as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

Car loans As at 31 December 2016	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	8	-	8	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	-	-	-	0.00%
31 to 60 days	4	-	4	0.00%
61 to 90 days	1	-	1	0.00%
91 to 180 days	-	-	-	0.00%
over 180 days	125	(26)	99	20.80%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	138	(26)	112	18.84%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	5,439	-	5,439	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	207	-	207	0.00%
31 to 60 days	44	-	44	0.00%
61 to 90 days	12	-	12	0.00%
91 to 180 days	46	(1)	45	2.17%
over 180 days	293	(5)	288	1.71%
Total unimpaired loans	6,041	(6)	6,035	0.10%
Total car loans	6,179	(32)	6,147	0.52%
Car loans As at 31 December 2015	Gross loans	Provision for impairment	Net loans	Provision for impairment to gross loans
Impaired loans assessed on a collective basis				
Not past due	13	-	13	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	-	-	-	0.00%
31 to 60 days	2	-	2	0.00%
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	0.00%
91 to 180 days	9	-	9	0.00%
over 180 days	28	(9)	19	32.14%
Total impaired loans assessed on a collective basis	52	(9)	43	17.31%
Unimpaired loans				
Not past due	5,266	-	5,266	0.00%
Overdue:				
up to 30 days	136	-	136	0.00%
31 to 60 days	50	-	50	0.00%
61 to 90 days	72	-	72	0.00%
91 to 180 days	96	-	96	0.00%
over 180 days	217	(14)	203	6.45%
Total unimpaired loans	5,837	(14)	5,823	0.24%
Total car loans	5,889	(23)	5,866	0.39%

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

The components of net investment in finance lease as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are presented as follows:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Not later than one year	804	463
From one year to five years	1,453	1,430
More than five years	9,836	10,612
Minimum lease payments	12,093	12,505
Less: unearned finance income	(7,907)	(8,319)
Net investment in finance lease	4,186	4,186
Current portion	29	20
Long-term portion	4,157	4,166
Net investment in finance lease, before allowance for impairment	4,186	4,186
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(23)	(55)
Net investment in finance lease, net of allowance for impairment	4,163	4,131

There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these contracts.

Fair values of assets pledged and carrying amount of loans under reverse repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are presented as follows:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral
Government bonds of the Republic of Kazakhstan	21,367	22,249	-	-
Total	21,367	22,249	-	-

19. Other assets

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Other financial assets:		
Receivables	12,820	11,793
Accrued commission	1,713	1,573
Western Union and other wireless transfers	98	188
	14,631	13,554
Less allowances for impairment losses	(893)	(1,504)
Total other financial assets	13,738	12,050
Other non-financial assets:		
Repossessed collateral	15,133	12,875
Advances paid	2,926	660
Tax settlements, other than income tax	506	711
Inventory	21	31
	18,586	14,277
Less accumulated impairment	(51)	(148)
Total other non-financial assets	18,535	14,129
Total other assets	32,273	26,179

Movement in allowances for impairment losses on other assets for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 are disclosed in Note 5.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Reposessed collateral represents real estate accepted by the Bank from non-performing borrowers. These assets have been initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment. As at 31 December 2016, the Management has not yet decided on whether the reposessed collateral will be sold or used as property and equipment.

20. Property, equipment and intangible assets

	Buildings and other real estate	Furniture and equipment	Construc- tion in progress	Intangible assets	Total
At revalued/initial cost					
31 December 2014	25,073	12,252	38	4,395	41,758
Additions	936	1,041	624	1,424	4,025
Transfers	-	18	(18)	-	-
Disposals	-	(406)	-	(129)	(535)
31 December 2015	26,009	12,905	644	5,690	45,248
Additions	-	662	-	785	1,447
Transfers	-	591	(591)	-	-
Revaluation	6,367	-	-	-	6,367
Impairment	(134)	-	-	-	(134)
Write-off at revaluation	(1,134)	-	-	-	(1,134)
Disposals	(22)	(632)	-	(46)	(700)
31 December 2016	31,086	13,526	53	6,429	51,094
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
31 December 2014	(629)	(7,067)	-	(2,676)	(10,372)
Depreciation charge	(281)	(1,211)	-	(546)	(2,038)
Disposals	-	(5)	-	-	(5)
Write off	-	374	-	129	503
31 December 2015	(910)	(7,909)	-	(3,093)	(11,912)
Depreciation charge	(285)	(1,186)	-	(562)	(2,033)
Write-off at revaluation	1,134	-	-	-	1,134
Disposals	1	584	-	46	631
31 December 2016	(60)	(8,511)	-	(3,609)	(12,180)
Net book value					
As at 31 December 2016	31,026	5,015	53	2,820	38,914
As at 31 December 2015	25,099	4,996	644	2,597	33,336

Intangible assets include software, patents and licenses.

The Bank had its buildings and other real estate revalued on 30 December 2016 by independent appraisers. The independent appraisers used two approaches to identify the fair value of the property and equipment - the comparative approach, using market information to identify the fair value of buildings and structures under active market conditions, and the cost approach when no active market existed for items subject to revaluation.

The total amount of fair value of buildings and other real estate as at 31 December 2016 is KZT 31,026 million. If the buildings and other real estate were recorded at historic cost less accumulated depreciation, the carrying amount of buildings and other real estate as at 31 December 2016 would be KZT 24,793 million.

In 2016, the Bank recognised a reversal of impairment loss on buildings and other real estate in the amount of KZT 586 million (Note 10).

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

21. Due to banks and financial institutions

	Interest rate, %	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Long-term loans due to banks and financial institutions	0.85-8.50	44,668	55,325
Loans due to international credit organizations	6.20- 10.70	27,023	18,358
Perpetual debt	6.96	26,945	27,488
Short-term loans due to banks and financial institutions	3.25- 10.33	6,272	301
Correspondent accounts of banks	-	1,557	1,193
Loan due to NBRK	5.50	118	30,132
Accrued interest	-	1,171	1,991
		107,754	134,788
Loans under repurchase agreements	20.00-80.00	-	47,818
Total due to banks and financial institutions		107,754	182,606

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Bank has received long-term loans with the possibility of early recall from JSC Entrepreneurship Development Fund DAMU ("DAMU") in the amount of KZT 837 million at 4.50% p.a. maturing in 2023, KZT 200 million at 4.30% p.a. maturing in 2021, KZT 300 million at 3.80% p.a. and KZT 280 million at 4.50% p.a. both maturing in 2021.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Bank has received long-term loans with the possibility of early recall from JSC Entrepreneurship Development Fund DAMU ("DAMU") in the amount of KZT 3,000 million at 2.00% p.a. maturing in 2019.

The loans were received in accordance with the Government program ("the Program") to finance small and medium enterprises ("SME") of certain industries. According to the loan agreement between DAMU and the Bank, the Bank is responsible to extend loans to SME borrowers, eligible to participate in the Program, at an interest rate with 4% margin with the maturity not exceeding 10 years. The Bank's obligation to repay the loan to DAMU is not contingent on collectability of the loans extended to SME borrowers. The Bank is obligated to pay a 15% penalty on the amounts not extended to SME borrowers within 3-9 months after receiving the money from DAMU. Management of the Bank believes that there are no other similar financial instruments and due to specific nature of SME clients, this product represents a separate market. As a result, the loan from DAMU was received in an orderly transaction and as such has been recorded at fair value at the recognition date.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Bank has repaid the loan from DAMU in the amount of KZT 7,542 million which was received during 2011-2013.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Bank has received long-term loans from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD") in the amount of KZT 8,610 million at 9.5% p.a. maturing in 2019.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Bank has received long-term loans from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD") in the amount of KZT 10,000 million at 6.2% p.a., in the amount of KZT 1,860 million at 7.3% p.a., in the amount of KZT 6,750 million at 8.15% p.a. maturing in 2020.

The Perpetual non-cumulative debt was issued by the Bank in March 2006 with an option to repay in whole, but not in part, on any interest payment date from and including 3 March 2016 at the face value of USD 100 million. Interest payment dates are 3 March, 3 June, 3 September and 3 December in each year.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Bank has received long-term loans from JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan in the amount of KZT 4,000 million at 2% p.a., and in the amount of KZT 1,630 million at 1% p.a. maturing in 2035.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Bank has received short-term loan from JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan in the amount of KZT 6,000 million at 8.75% p.a., maturing in 2017.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Bank has repaid remaining part of the loan from the NBRK in the amount of KZT 30,000 million which was received in February 2014 in the amount of KZT 80,000 million at 5.5%.

The Bank is obligated to comply with financial covenants in relation to due to banks and subordinated loans. These covenants include stipulated ratios, debt to equity ratios and various other financial performance ratios. As at 31 December 2016 the Bank has not breached any of these covenants.

As at 31 December 2015, the Bank has breached a covenant in relation to a loan obtained from Citibank International Plc. On 28 January 2016, the Bank obtained a waiver from Citibank International Plc in relation to 31 December 2015. The loan in the amount of KZT 3,221 million was repaid in full in March 2016.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Bank had long-term loans received from JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan, Entrepreneurship Development Fund DAMU ("DAMU") and NBRK that individually and in aggregate exceeded 10% of the Bank's equity.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015 included in deposits by banks are loans under repurchase agreements of KZT nil and KZT 47,818 million that were settled in January 2016.

Fair value of assets pledged and carrying amount of loans under repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are presented as follows:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral
Bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	-	47,818	49,910
Total	-	-	47,818	49,910

22. Customer and bank accounts

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Recorded at amortized cost:		
Customer accounts	1,046,564	1,030,387
Bank accounts	2,002	24,882
Accrued interest	1,048,566	1,055,269
	5,792	5,518
Total customer and bank accounts	1,054,358	1,060,787

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Time deposits	737,895	756,462
Demand deposits	308,669	273,925
Accrued interest	1,046,564	1,030,387
	5,633	4,549
Total customer accounts	1,052,197	1,034,936

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As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, customer accounts totalling KZT 105,814 million and KZT 193,857 million, respectively, were due to five and five customers, respectively, which represents a significant concentration.

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Analysis by sector:		
Individuals	542,587	545,417
Social services	178,838	169,077
Real estate construction	66,376	73,016
Trade	55,277	51,962
Transportation and communication	39,765	43,251
Education and health care	33,595	27,896
Metallurgy	21,145	4,828
Manufacturing	17,086	19,805
Insurance companies and pension fund	13,274	19,972
Energy	11,351	15,003
Research and engineering	9,038	4,858
Agriculture	6,433	6,822
Oil and Gas	5,597	12,341
Entertainment services	3,999	5,309
Chemical production	3,997	1,708
Fuel	2,902	4,260
Machinery	2,293	1,951
Public administration	373	368
Other	38,271	27,092
Total customer accounts	1,052,197	1,034,936

Bank accounts as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 comprised the following:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Time deposits	2,000	24,880
Demand deposits	2	2
Accrued interest	2,002	24,882
	159	969
Total bank accounts	2,161	25,851

23. Debt securities issued

	CCY	Issue date	Maturity date	Nominal interest rate, %	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Kazakhstani bonds	KZT	26/04/2014- 22/09/2015	26/04/2017- 22/09/2025	7.50-9.00	24,486	26,208
Accrued interest					346	409
Total debt securities issued					24,832	26,617

As at 31 December 2015, debt securities issued include debt securities that were issued on 27 December 2005 and matured on 27 December 2016 amounting to KZT 2,062 million. The funds were not transferred to security holders since in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan the Bank is allowed to make repayment during twenty days after maturity date. The bonds were fully repaid on 13 January 2016.

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During the year ended 2015, the Bank repaid bonds with nominal value of KZT 6,500 million.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Bank has issued new bonds under the previously issued prospectus with par value of KZT 11 million.

Coupon on debt securities issued is repayable semiannually.

24. Other liabilities

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Other financial liabilities:		
Derivative financial instruments (Note 13)	9,227	9,769
Settlements on other transactions	4,477	4,040
Obligations under financial guarantees issued	1,148	1,398
Accrued commission expenses	882	433
Provision for guarantees and letters of credit (Note 5)	269	510
	16,003	16,150
Other non-financial liabilities:		
Taxes payable, other than income tax	2,195	1,354
Other non-financial liabilities	890	590
Total other liabilities	19,088	18,094

Movement in the provision for guarantees and letters of credit for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 are disclosed in Note 5.

25. Subordinated bonds

	CCY	Issue date	Maturity date	Annual coupon rate %	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Fixed rate	KZT	27/06/2008- 29/09/2015	27/06/2018- 29/09/2025	10-11	29,533	29,558
Floating rate	KZT	26/04/2007- 27/11/2009	26/04/2017- 11/11/2023	10-15	23,173	32,122
					52,706	61,680
Accrued interest					783	707
Total subordinated bonds					53,489	62,387

Interest on the subordinated bonds is repayable semiannually, and principal is repayable at the end of the term.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Bank has issued subordinated bonds under the previously issued prospectus with par value of KZT 16,246 million, respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Bank repaid subordinated bonds with nominal value of KZT 9,000 million and KZT 7,000 million, respectively.

In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the Bank, repayment of all subordinated bonds is subordinate to the repayments of the Bank's liabilities to all other creditors.

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26. Share capital

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015 the Bank's share capital comprised the following number of shares:

	Authorized share capital	Share capital authorized and not issued	Total share capital
Ordinary shares	260,750,745	(98,293,945)	162,456,800
Preference shares	39,249,255	-	39,249,255

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015 the Bank's share capital represented by:

	Authorized and issued share capital (KZT million)	Repurchased shares (KZT million)	Total (KZT million)
Ordinary shares	58,081	-	58,081
Preference shares	11,775	-	11,775
Total	69,856	-	69,856

All ordinary shares are ranked equally, carry one vote, and have no par value.

Preference shares are cumulative and convertible into ordinary shares according to the decision of the Board of Directors, one preferred share can be exchanged for one ordinary share.

According to Kazakhstan legislation on joint stock companies dividends are payable on ordinary shares in the form of money or securities of the Bank on condition that the decision was made at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank. In accordance with the Regulation of the Bank dividend payments are made on the basis of financial results for the year.

Preference shares have no voting rights and are not redeemable. Preference shares have a right to receive dividends prior to common stockholders. Conversion of preferred shares is performed based on the decision of the Board of Directors. Preference shares receive guaranteed dividends of KZT 0.01 per share.

	2016 Quantity (in thousands)	2015 Quantity (in thousands)
Preference shares, beginning of the year	39,249	39,249
Preference shares, end of the year	39,249	39,249
Ordinary shares, beginning of the year	162,457	162,457
Ordinary shares, end of the year	162,457	162,457

	2016 (KZT million)	2015 (KZT million)
Preference shares, beginning of the year	11,775	11,775
Preference shares issued	-	-
Preference shares, end of the year	11,775	11,775
Ordinary shares, beginning of the year	58,051	58,051
Ordinary shares issued	-	-
Ordinary shares, end of the year	58,081	58,081

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27. Financial commitments and contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in order to meet the needs of its customers. These instruments, involving varying degrees of credit risk, are not reflected in the separate statement of financial position.

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit loss under financial guarantees and commitments to extend credit, in the event of non-performance by the other party where all counterclaims, collateral or security prove valueless, is represented by the contractual amounts of those instruments.

The Bank uses the same credit control and management policies in undertaking off-balance sheet commitments as it does for on-balance operations.

The risk-weighted amount is obtained by applying credit conversion factor and counterparty risk weightings according to the principles employed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Provision for losses on financial guarantees and commitments totaled KZT 269 million and KZT 510 million as at 31 December 2016 and 2015, respectively.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the nominal or contract amounts and risk-weighted amounts were:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Nominal amount	Risk weighted amount	Nominal amount	Risk weighted amount
Financial guarantees and commitments				
Guarantees issued and similar commitments	79,168	73,450	97,952	91,466
Letters of credit and other transaction related contingent obligations	9,653	1,931	5,819	1,164
Total financial guarantees and commitments	88,821	75,381	103,771	92,630

The table below summarizes the amounts of financial guarantees issued and similar commitments secured by type of collateral, rather than the fair value of the collateral itself:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Unsecured guarantees		
Real estate	28,749	34,291
Movables	21,567	20,222
Corporate guarantees	9,324	18,412
Cash deposits	7,127	991
Receivables	5,718	6,486
Goods in turnover	3,401	14,079
Land	272	447
Other	10	24
	3,000	3,000
Total	79,168	97,952

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The table below summarizes the amounts of letters of credit and other transactions related to contingent obligations secured by type of collateral, rather than the fair value of the collateral itself:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Cash deposits	8,754	5,042
Unsecured letters of credit	744	163
Receivables	155	428
Real estate	-	186
Total	9,653	5,819

Extension of loans to customers within credit line limits is approved by the Bank on a case-by-case basis and depends on the borrowers' financial performance, debt service and other conditions.

Capital commitments

The Bank had no material commitments for capital expenditures outstanding as at 31 December 2016 and 2015.

Operating lease commitments

There was no material operating lease commitments under non-cancelable operating leases outstanding as at 31 December 2016 and 2015.

Fiduciary activities

In the normal course of its business the Bank enters into agreements with limited right of decision making with clients for management of their assets in accordance with specific criteria established by the client. The Bank may be liable for losses or actions aimed at appropriation of the clients' funds if such funds or securities are not returned to the client. The balance of the clients' funds under the management of the Bank as at 31 December 2016 and 2015, including assets under trusteeship are KZT 807,863 million and KZT 875,977 million, respectively.

Managed assets are not included in the statement of financial position of the Bank, as these assets are not assets of the Bank. The face values of the securities presented below differ from the market value of the indicated securities. Fiduciary assets are divided by face value into the following categories:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Securities	585,088	618,226
Units of investment funds	163,223	202,768
Bank deposits	58,600	54,037
Investments into buildings, cars, equipment, transport and other property	782	792
Other assets	170	154
Total fiduciary assets	807,863	875,977

The Bank maintains the accounting records and prepares financial statements related to the assets and results of operations of the investment funds, which manages assets, other legal entities and operations with their assets, performs reconciliations with the managing company in respect of served assets in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and rules of the NBRK.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

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Legal proceedings

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

Taxation

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

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

Pensions and retirement plans

Employees of the Bank receive pension benefits from pension funds in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015 the Bank was not liable for any supplementary pensions, post-retirement health care, insurance benefits, or retirement indemnities to its current or former employees.

Operating environment

Emerging markets such as Kazakhstan are subject to different risks than more developed markets, including economic, political and social, and legal and legislative risks. Laws and regulations affecting businesses in Kazakhstan continue to change rapidly, tax and regulatory frameworks are subject to varying interpretations. The future economic direction of Kazakhstan is heavily influenced by the fiscal and monetary policies adopted by the government, together with developments in the legal, regulatory, and political environment. Because Kazakhstan produces and exports large volumes of oil and gas, its economy is particularly sensitive to the price of oil and gas on the world market.

During 2014-2016, the oil price decreased significantly, which led to a significant decrease in the national export revenue. In August 2015, the Government and the National Bank of Kazakhstan announced a transition to a new monetary policy based on a free floating tenge exchange rate, and cancelled the currency corridor. In 2015 and in the first quarter of 2016, the tenge depreciated significantly against major foreign currencies.

Management of the Bank is monitoring developments in the current environment and taking measures it considered necessary in order to support the sustainability and development of the Bank's business in the foreseeable future. However, the impact of further economic developments on future operations and financial position of the Bank might be significant.

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28. Transactions with related parties

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form. Details of transactions between the Bank and other related parties are disclosed below:

	31 December 2016 Total category as per financial statements caption	31 December 2015 Total category as per financial statements caption
Cash and cash equivalents	661	897
- subsidiaries	457	171
- entity with significant influence over the Bank	204	726
Due from banks	-	7,793
- subsidiaries	-	7,793
Investments in subsidiaries	32,216	21,978
- subsidiaries	32,216	21,978
Loans to customers and banks, gross	42,890	23,299
- subsidiaries	42,856	23,216
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	34	83
Allowance for impairment losses on loans to customers and banks	(7,667)	(9,661)
- subsidiaries	(7,667)	(9,661)
Assets classified as held for sale	-	1,668
- subsidiaries	-	1,668
Due to banks and financial institutions	731	1,034
- subsidiaries	729	1,033
- entity with significant influence over the Bank	2	1
Customer and banks accounts	9,028	27,601
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	5,505	15,885
- close family members of key management personnel	3,523	11,006
- subsidiaries	-	710
Debt securities issued	23	22
- subsidiaries	23	22
Other liabilities	-	2,915
- subsidiaries	-	2,915
Subordinated bonds	157	206
- subsidiaries	157	206
Share capital	67	115
- subsidiaries	67	115
Financial guarantees issued and similar commitment	6	16
- others	6	16

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Secured and unsecured loans and guarantees are made to key management personnel of the entity and shareholders in the ordinary course of business. The transactions did not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features.

Amounts deposited by the parent and other related parties earn interest at the same rates as those offered to the market or on the same terms and conditions applicable to other employees within the Bank.

Included in the separate statement of profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 are the following amounts which arose due to transactions with related parties:

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Total category as per financial statements caption	Year ended 31 December 2015	Total category as per financial statements caption
	Related party transactions		Related party transactions	
Interest income	1,335	94,749	1,504	98,075
- subsidiaries	1,335		1,481	
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	-		23	
Interest expense	(538)	(67,999)	(824)	(52,468)
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	(299)		(575)	
- close family members of key management personnel	(239)		(242)	
- subsidiaries	-		(7)	
Fee and commission income	3	20,306	38	20,468
- subsidiaries	3		38	
Fee and commission expense	(14)	(2,241)	(38)	(2,124)
- subsidiaries	(14)		(38)	
Loss from impairment of investments in subsidiaries	(1,557)	(1,557)	(714)	(714)
- subsidiaries	(1,557)		(714)	
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	284	284	-	-
- subsidiaries	284		-	
Other (expense)/income	(3,753)	(3,753)	-	274
- subsidiaries	4,508		-	
Operating expenses	(378)	(29,918)	(402)	(27,609)
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	(378)		(402)	

Key management personnel compensation for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 represent short-term employee benefits. Total remuneration of members of Board of Directors and Management Board amounted to KZT 378 million and KZT 402 million for the year ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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29. Segment reporting

Operating segments

The Bank discloses information to enable users of its separate financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates. This matter is regulated by IFRS 8 "Operating segments" and other standards that require special disclosures in the form of segmental reporting.

IFRS 8 defines an operating segment as follows. An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- That engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity);
- Whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and
- For which discrete financial information is available.

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of services delivered or provided. The Bank's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore as follows:

- Corporate banking – representing direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities.
- Retail banking – representing private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages.
- Investment banking – representing financial instruments trading, structured financing, money market operations, repo, foreign currency and derivative products, brokerage and asset management services, merger and acquisitions advice, provision of Bank's funding through issue of debt securities and attracting loans. This segment is responsible for redistribution of funds attracted by other segments.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The Board reviews discrete financial information for each of its segments, including measures of operating income, assets and liabilities. The segments are managed primarily on the basis of their results.

Segment assets and liabilities comprise all assets and liabilities, excluding income tax assets and liabilities. Internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments have been reflected in the performance of each business. All revenues and expenses are attributable only to external customers, and there are no transactions between business segments.

More specific information on the revenues from external customers for each product and service, or each Bank of similar products and services is not available and the cost to develop it is excessive. Hence the Bank presents operating segments on the basis of three main products. Segment information about these businesses is presented below.

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	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Year ended 31 December 2016
Interest income	38,077	47,676	8,996	94,749
Interest expense	(24,045)	(40,031)	(3,923)	(67,999)
(Provision)/recovery of impairment losses on interest bearing assets	(13,724)	3,121	-	(10,603)
Net non-interest income	5,678	11,088	1,534	18,300
Operating expenses	(14,848)	(15,070)	-	(29,918)
Operating (loss)/profit before income tax	(8,862)	6,784	6,607	4,529
Segment assets*	326,349	861,483	171,605	1,359,437
Segment liabilities*	557,884	593,883	107,754	1,259,521
Other segment items:				
Loans to customers and banks	325,720	479,621	-	805,341
Customer and bank accounts	542,586	511,772	-	1,054,358
Financial guarantees and commitments	-	88,821	-	88,821
Depreciation and amortization charge on property, equipment and intangible assets	(1,009)	(1,024)	-	(2,033)

*- Excluding current income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities. Income tax expense is unallocated.

	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Year ended 31 December 2015
Interest income	44,516	48,897	4,662	98,075
Interest expense	(15,802)	(29,180)	(7,486)	(52,468)
Provision for impairment losses on interest bearing assets	(15,730)	(14,569)	-	(30,299)
Net non-interest (expense)/income	(30,004)	(28,743)	78,592	19,845
Operating expenses	(13,781)	(13,828)	-	(27,609)
Operating (loss)/profit before income tax	(30,801)	(37,423)	75,768	7,544
Segment assets*	371,119	848,485	220,971	1,440,575
Segment liabilities*	552,891	614,994	182,606	1,350,491
Other segment items:				
Loans to customers and banks	370,788	507,045	-	877,833
Customer and bank accounts	545,417	515,370	-	1,060,787
Financial guarantees and commitments	-	103,771	-	103,771
Depreciation and amortization charge on property, equipment and intangible assets	(1,017)	(1,021)	-	(2,038)

*- Excluding current income tax assets and deferred income tax assets. Income tax expense is unallocated.

All operations of the Bank are conducted within the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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30. Transferred financial assets

Transfers that did not qualify for derecognition of the financial asset in its entirety

Securities lending and repurchase agreements

The Bank enters a repo and reverse repo transactions on a regular basis. The securities lent or sold under agreements to repurchase are transferred to a third party and the Bank receives cash in exchange. These transactions are conducted under KASE terms. The Bank has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities, which includes credit risk, market risk, and therefore it has not derecognised them. In addition, it recognises a financial liability for cash received as collateral.

The Bank may sell or repledge any securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell, but has an obligation to return the securities and the counterparty retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Consequently, the securities are not recognised by the Bank, which instead recognised a separate asset for any cash collateral provided.

Details of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety as at 31 December 2015 are disclosed below:

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 13)	Investments available-for- sale (Note 14)	Total
As at 31 December 2015:			
Carrying amount of assets	6,371	43,539	49,910
Carrying amount of associated liabilities (Loans under repurchase agreements)	6,092	41,726	47,818

31. Fair value of financial instruments

IFRS defines fair value as 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.

Fair value of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Some of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes unlisted equity securities.

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Financial assets/ financial liabilities	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobser- vable input(s)	Relation- ship of unobser- vable inputs to fair value
	31 December 2016	31 December 2015				
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - debt securities (Note 13)	6,454	9,624	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	N/A	N/A
Non-derivative investments available-for-sale- debt securities (Note 14)	105,991	96,531	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	N/A	N/A
Derivative financial assets (Note 13)	41,953	91,205	Level 3	Discounted cash flows. USD part was calculated using observable inputs and spot rates, KZT part was calculated using implied rate by calibration to market	KZT implied rate	The greater KZT implied rate - the smaller the fair value
Derivative financial liabilities (see Note 13)	9,227	9,769	Level 3	Discounted cash flows. USD part was calculated using observable inputs and spot rates, KZT part was calculated using implied rate by calibration to market	KZT implied rate	The greater KZT implied rate - the smaller the fair value

During the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 there were no transfers between Level 1 and 3.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, equity securities included in investments available for sale amounted to KZT 145 million and KZT 146 million, respectively, are carried at cost because it is practically difficult to quantify the intrinsic value of the equity securities issued by unlisted entities. In addition, probabilities and range of estimated cash flows of the unlisted equity securities cannot be reasonably assessed.

The reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets is presented as follows:

	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities
31 December 2014	3,241	(128)
Total gains/(losses) recognized in profit/(loss):	87,472	(9,515)
Settlements	492	(126)
31 December 2015	91,205	(9,769)
Total (losses)/gains recognized in profit/(loss):	(2,609)	542
Settlements	(46,643)	-
31 December 2016	41,953	(9,227)

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required)

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Except as detailed below, management of the Bank considers that the fair value of financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amount (the fair value of which varies from carrying value within the range of 5%):

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Loans to customers and banks	805,341	798,019	877,833	796,029
Customer and bank accounts	1,054,358	1,033,943	1,060,787	1,048,328
Debt securities issued	24,832	24,324	26,617	23,817
Subordinated bonds	53,489	53,340	62,387	52,949

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, due from banks, debt securities issued, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximates fair value due to short-term nature of such financial assets.

	31 December 2016			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Loans to customers and banks	-	-	798,019	798,019
Customer and bank accounts	-	1,033,943	-	1,033,943
Debt securities issued	24,324	-	-	24,324
Subordinated bonds	53,340	-	-	53,340

	31 December 2015			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Loans to customers and banks	-	-	796,029	796,029
Customer and bank accounts	-	1,048,328	-	1,048,328
Debt securities issued	23,817	-	-	23,817
Subordinated bonds	52,949	-	-	52,949

Fair value of debt securities issued and subordinated bonds was calculated based on quoted market prices.

Fair value of loans to customers and banks was determined on the basis of contractual cash flows discounted at market rates, published by NBRK and prevailed at the year end and adjusted for credit risk of counterparties.

32. Capital risk management

The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using the ratios established by the NBRK in supervising the Bank. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the minimum required ratio of tier 1 capital to total assets was 6% and 6%, respectively. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the minimum required ratio of tier 1 to risk weighted assets was 7% and 7%, respectively. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the minimum required ratio of the total capital to risk weighted assets was 8.5% and 8.5%, respectively. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Bank was in compliance with these statutory capital ratios.

The Bank manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Bank consists of debt, which includes subordinated debt disclosed in Note 25, and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

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The Management Board reviews the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the Management Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the Board, the Bank balances its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

The Bank's overall capital risk management policy remains unchanged from 2015.

33. Risk management policies

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

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

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

Credit risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

Risk management and monitoring is performed within set limits of authority. These processes are performed by the Credit Committees and the Bank's Management Board. Before any application is made by the Credit Committee, all recommendations on credit processes (borrower's limits approved, or amendments made to loan agreements, etc.) are reviewed and approved by the branch risk-manager or Risk Management Department. Daily risk management is performed by the Head of Credit Departments and Branch Credit Divisions.

The Bank structures the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or group of borrowers, and to industry (and geographical) segments. Limits on the level of credit risk by a borrower and a product (by industry sector, by region) are approved monthly, quarterly and annually by the Management Board, depending on the level of credit risk. The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposures which are set by the Credit Committee. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Where appropriate, and in the case of most loans, the Bank obtains collateral and corporate and personal guarantees. However, a significant portion of loans is personal lending, where no such facilities can be obtained. Such risks are monitored on a continuous basis and subject to annual or more frequent reviews.

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

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Maximum exposure

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

The following table presents the maximum exposure to credit risk of balance sheet financial assets. For financial assets in the statement of financial position, the maximum exposure is equal to the carrying amount of those assets prior to any offset or collateral. Except as detailed in the following table, the maximum exposure for financial assets after offset and collateral pledged approximates, net exposure.

As at 31 December 2016:

	Maximum exposure	Net exposure after offset	Collateral pledged	Net exposure after offset and collateral
Loans to customers and banks	805,341	805,341	782,012	23,329
Contingent liabilities and credit commitments	88,821	88,821	59,917	28,904

As at 31 December 2015:

	Maximum exposure	Net exposure after offset	Collateral pledged	Net exposure after offset and collateral
Loans to customers and banks	877,833	877,833	855,886	21,947
Contingent liabilities and credit commitments	103,771	103,771	69,317	34,454

Off-balance sheet risk

The Bank applies fundamentally the same risk management policies for off-balance sheet risks as it does for its on-balance sheet risks. In the case of commitments to lend, customers and counterparties will be subject to the same credit management policies as for loans and advances. Collateral may be sought depending on the strength of the counterparty and the nature of the transaction.

Collateral

Collateral value is assessed at the issuance of the loan. Valuation of collateral is updated in accordance with the Collateral Policy of the Bank.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For reverse repurchase transactions – securities;
- For commercial lending – charges over real estate properties, inventory; and
- For retail lending – mortgages over residential properties.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses.

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Renegotiated loans and advances

Loans and advances are generally renegotiated either as part of an ongoing customer relationship or in response to an adverse change in the circumstances of the borrower. In the latter case, renegotiation can result in an extension of the due date of payment or repayment plans under which the Bank offers a concessionary rate of interest to genuinely distressed borrowers. This will result in the asset continuing to be overdue and will be individually impaired where the renegotiated payments of interest and principal will not recover the original carrying amount of the asset. In other cases, renegotiation will lead to a new agreement, which is treated as a new loan.

Credit quality by class of financial assets

Financial assets are graded according to the current credit rating they have been issued by an internationally regarded agency such as Standard and Poor's, Fitch and Moody's Investors Service. The highest possible rating is AAA. Investment grade financial assets have ratings from AAA to BBB. Financial assets which have ratings lower than BBB are classed as speculative grade.

The following table details the credit ratings of financial assets held by the Bank as at 31 December 2016 and 2015:

	A	BBB	<BBB	Not Rated	Total at 31 December 2016
Cash equivalents	21,808	10,685	162,089	222	194,804
Obligatory reserves	-	-	12,743	-	12,743
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	48,407	-	48,407
Investments available-for-sale	-	-	105,991	145	106,136
Investments held to maturity	-	-	30,579	-	30,579
Due from banks	1,064	306	5,447	12	6,829
Loans to customers and banks	-	-	9,569	795,772	805,341
Other financial assets	-	-	-	13,738	13,738

	AA	A	BBB	<BBB	Not Rated	Total at 31 December 2015
Cash equivalents	2,102	849	171,928	24,940	889	200,708
Obligatory reserves	-	-	15,951	-	-	15,951
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	90,564	9,511	754	100,829
Investments available-for-sale	-	-	58,604	36,530	1,543	96,677
Investments held to maturity	-	292	-	4,591	616	5,499
Due from banks	-	2,703	977	6,494	7,792	17,966
Loans to customers and banks	-	-	-	-	877,833	877,833
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	12,050	12,050

The banking industry is generally exposed to credit risk through its financial assets and financial guarantees and commitments, loans to customers and inter bank deposits. With regard to the loans to customers this risk exposure is concentrated within the Republic of Kazakhstan. The exposure is monitored on a regular basis to ensure that the credit limits and credit worthiness guidelines established by the Bank's risk management policy are not breached.

The Bank enters into numerous transactions where the counterparties are not rated by international rating agencies. The Bank has developed internal models, which allow it to determine the rating of counterparties, which are comparable to ratings of international rating agencies. These models include rating models for corporate customers and scoring models for individuals and small business.

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Rating model

The Bank has developed an internal rating model, based on the principles and methods used by international rating agencies for the assessment of credit risk of corporate borrowers. The rating of a corporate borrower is based on an analysis of the financial ratios of the borrower, and an analysis of the market and industry sector, in which the borrower operates. The model also takes into consideration various qualitative factors, such as management efficiency and the borrower's market share.

The application of the internal rating model results in a standardized approach in the analysis of corporate borrowers and provides a quantitative assessment of the creditworthiness of a borrower that does not have a rating from an international rating agency. The model takes into account specific local market conditions.

The quality of the internal rating model is examined on a regular basis through an assessment of both its effectiveness and validity. The Bank revises the model when deficiencies are identified.

Scoring models

The Bank uses scoring models as a statistical tool in relation to newly issued loans to assess the future creditworthiness of new and existing borrowers of the Bank. Scoring models are applied for assessment of the credit risk of individuals.

The scoring models interpret socio-demographic and financial indicators, behavioural variables, the credit history of borrowers and historic data from external sources, such as Credit Bureau reports. Each of the parameters inserted into scoring model has a numeric value, the sum of which represents the borrower's internal credit score (rating). The assigned score reflects the probability of default of the borrower.

The scoring models standardize and automate the process of decision making and decrease the operating expenses and operational risks of the Bank. The scoring model is also used in the internal management decision making process as it permits the forecasting of profits and losses of the credit departments. The scoring model is assessed on a continual basis for its effectiveness and validity.

The Bank applies internal rating and scoring methodologies to specific corporate loans and groups of retail and small business loans, which incorporate various underlying master scales that are different from that used by international rating agencies. The scoring methodologies are tailor-made for specific products and are applied on the stage of making decision with regard to loan issuance.

The following table details the carrying value of financial assets before impairment loss that are impaired and the ageing of those that are past due but not impaired:

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As at 31 December 2016:

	Neither past due nor impaired	Financial assets past due but not impaired				Financial assets that have been impaired		Total
		Up to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Collec- tively	Indivi- dually	
Cash equivalents	194,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,804
Obligatory reserves	12,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,743
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	48,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,407
Investments available-for-sale	106,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,136
Investments held to maturity	30,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,579
Due from banks	6,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,829
Loans to customers and banks	509,091	31,169	8,281	9,927	22,570	106,115	211,655	898,808
Other financial assets	13,738	-	-	-	-	-	893	14,631

As at 31 December 2015:

	Neither past due nor impaired	Financial assets past due but not impaired				Financial assets that have been impaired		Total
		Up to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Collec- tively	Indivi- dually	
Cash equivalents	200,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,708
Obligatory reserves	15,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,951
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	100,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,829
Investments available-for-sale	96,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,677
Investments held to maturity	5,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,499
Due from banks	17,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,966
Loans to customers and banks	594,350	31,207	8,401	8,754	35,004	81,833	269,610	1,029,159
Other financial assets	12,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,504	13,554

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Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the availability of sufficient funds to meet deposit withdrawals and other financial commitments associated with financial instruments as they actually fall due.

The Treasury Department performs management of these risks through analysis of asset and liability maturity and performance of money market transactions for current liquidity support and cash flow optimization. The Department of Planning and Finance determines the optimum structure of balance and limits on liquidity ratios. Gap-positions are approved by the FRMC. The Risk Department performs monitoring of liquidity ratios.

The following tables provide an analysis of financial assets and liabilities grouped on the basis of the remaining period from the reporting date to the earliest possible contractual maturity, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and investments available-for-sale, which are based on expected maturity. The presentation below is based upon the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand and up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2016 Total
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	6.36%	3,777	-	-	-	-	3,777
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5.65%	48,407	-	-	-	-	48,407
Investments available-for-sale	3.43%	105,991	-	-	-	-	105,991
Investments held to maturity	5.61%	-	-	6,916	6,424	17,239	30,579
Due from banks	11.45%	1,047	-	3,016	-	-	4,063
Loans to customers and banks	9.25%	160,476	46,240	135,867	287,755	175,003	805,341
Total interest bearing financial assets		319,698	46,240	145,799	294,179	192,242	998,158
Cash and cash equivalents		242,222	-	-	-	-	242,222
Obligatory reserves		12,743	-	-	-	-	12,743
Investments available-for-sale		145	-	-	-	-	145
Due from banks		2,766	-	-	-	-	2,766
Other financial assets		13,738	-	-	-	-	13,738
Total financial assets		591,312	46,240	145,799	294,179	192,242	1,269,772
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks and financial institutions	6.45%	2,361	736	11,785	39,142	52,153	106,177
Customer and banks accounts	6.08%	49,728	70,169	276,213	308,789	36,877	741,776
Debt securities issued	7.80%	-	-	10,311	14,510	11	24,832
Subordinated bonds	11.30%	-	410	3,364	17,879	31,836	53,489
Total interest bearing financial liabilities		52,089	71,315	301,673	380,320	120,877	926,274
Due to banks and financial institutions		1,577	-	-	-	-	1,577
Customer and banks accounts		312,582	-	-	-	-	312,582
Other financial liabilities		16,003	-	-	-	-	16,003
Total financial liabilities		382,251	71,315	301,673	380,320	120,877	1,256,436
Liquidity gap		209,061	(25,075)	(155,874)	(86,141)	71,365	
Interest sensitivity gap		267,609	(25,075)	(155,874)	(86,141)	71,365	
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap		267,609	242,534	86,660	519	71,884	
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap as a percentage of total financial assets		21.08%	19.10%	6.82%	0.04%	5.66%	

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	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand and up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2015 Total
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	2.41%	21,250	3,372	-	-	-	24,622
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7.19%	100,829	-	-	-	-	100,829
Investments available-for-sale	7.12%	96,531	-	-	-	-	96,531
Investments held to maturity	4.51%	-	292	-	5,207	-	5,499
Due from banks	2.34%	3,493	-	5,104	-	7,003	15,600
Loans to customers and banks	8.98%	96,235	47,877	171,960	324,682	237,079	877,833
Total interest bearing financial assets		318,338	51,541	177,064	329,889	244,082	1,120,914
Cash and cash equivalents		218,037	-	-	-	-	218,037
Obligatory reserves		15,951	-	-	-	-	15,951
Investments available-for-sale		146	-	-	-	-	146
Due from banks		2,366	-	-	-	-	2,366
Other financial assets		12,050	-	-	-	-	12,050
Total financial assets		566,888	51,541	177,064	329,889	244,082	1,369,464
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks and financial institutions	8.56%	52,481	10,954	29,796	37,177	51,005	181,413
Customer and banks accounts	4.62%	59,321	161,255	315,571	209,090	24,209	769,446
Debt securities Issued	7.80%	2,062	-	347	24,197	11	26,617
Subordinated bonds	7.56%	-	411	9,293	20,843	31,840	62,387
Total interest bearing financial liabilities		113,864	172,620	355,007	291,307	107,065	1,039,863
Due to banks and financial institutions		1,193	-	-	-	-	1,193
Customer and banks accounts		291,341	-	-	-	-	291,341
Other financial liabilities		16,150	-	-	-	-	16,150
Total financial liabilities		422,548	172,620	355,007	291,307	107,065	1,348,547
Liquidity gap		144,340	(121,079)	(177,943)	38,582	137,017	
Interest sensitivity gap		204,474	(121,079)	(177,943)	38,582	137,017	
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap		204,474	83,395	(94,548)	(55,966)	81,051	
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap as a percentage of total financial assets		14.93%	6.09%	(6.90%)	(4.09%)	5.92%	

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In accordance with Kazakhstan legislation, depositors can withdraw their term deposits at any time, forfeiting in most of the cases the accrued interest.

Based on prior experience, the Bank considers it highly unlikely that all customer accounts seek repayment on maturity. Historically the majority of such deposits are rolled over.

The Bank considers to be financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and investments available-for-sale as liquid investments that can be sold in short-term period and classifies them as on demand.

A further analysis of the liquidity and interest rate risks is presented in the following tables in accordance with IFRS 7. The amounts disclosed in these tables do not correspond to the amounts recorded on the separate statement of financial position as the presentation below includes a maturity analysis for financial liabilities that indicates the total remaining contractual payments (including interest payments), which are not recognized in the separate statement of financial position under the effective interest rate method. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate yield curves at the end of the reporting period.

	On demand and up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2016 Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks and financial institutions	13,010	1,168	7,772	44,681	65,864	132,495
Customer and banks accounts	81,581	71,794	293,462	337,019	41,441	825,297
Debt securities issued	-	-	11,575	16,804	13	28,392
Subordinated bonds	-	812	8,025	35,466	42,592	86,895
Total interest bearing financial liabilities	94,591	73,774	320,834	433,970	149,910	1,073,079
Due to banks and financial institutions	1,557	-	-	-	-	1,577
Customer and banks accounts	312,125	-	-	-	-	312,125
Other financial liabilities	16,003	-	-	-	-	16,003
Total financial liabilities	424,276	73,774	320,834	433,970	149,910	1,402,764
Financial guarantees and commitments	88,821	-	-	-	-	88,821
Derivative financial instruments	-	11,757	15,975	24,974	-	52,706

	On demand and up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2015 Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks and financial institutions	53,942	11,682	32,478	46,205	57,011	201,318
Customer and banks accounts	59,301	161,299	315,604	233,272	25,932	795,408
Debt securities issued	2,062	-	1,950	28,379	14	32,405
Subordinated bonds	-	5,033	8,525	35,106	44,328	92,992
Total interest bearing financial liabilities	115,305	178,014	358,557	342,962	127,285	1,122,123
Due to banks and financial institutions	1,193	-	-	-	-	1,193
Customer and banks accounts	291,341	-	-	-	-	291,341
Other financial liabilities	16,150	-	-	-	-	16,150
Total financial liabilities	423,988	178,014	358,557	342,962	127,285	1,430,806
Financial guarantees and commitments	103,771	-	-	-	-	103,771
Derivative financial instruments	-	25,402	86,696	-	-	112,098

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The timing of cash outflows has been prepared on the following basis:

Derivative financial instruments

Contractual payments for derivative financial instruments are determined based on gross settlements due to initial and final exchange of notional amounts and applicable interest rates in accordance with the terms of these financial instruments.

Prepaid liabilities

Where a financial liability can be prepaid by the counterparty, the cash outflow has been included at the earliest date on which the counterparty can require repayment regardless whether or not such early repayment results in a penalty. If the repayment of financial liability is triggered by, or is subject to, specific criteria such as market price hurdles being reached, it is included at the earliest possible date that the conditions could be fulfilled without considering probability of the conditions being met.

The financial guarantees and commitments are included in the "On demand" category because payments can be required upon request.

Market Risk

Market risk is that the risk that the Bank's earnings or capital or its ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in the level or volatility of market rates or prices. Market risk covers interest rate risk, currency risk and other pricing risks to which the Bank is exposed. There have been no changes as to the way the Bank measures risk or to the risk it is exposed in 2016.

The Bank is exposed to interest rate risks as Bank borrows funds at both fixed and floating rates. The risk is managed by the Bank by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The FRMC also manages interest rate and market risks by matching the Bank's interest rate position, which provides the Bank with a positive interest margin. The Department of Planning and Finance conducts monitoring of the Bank's current financial performance, estimates the Bank's sensitivity to changes in interest rates and its influence on the Bank's profitability.

The majority of the Bank's loan contracts and other financial assets and liabilities that bear interest are either variable or contain clauses enabling the interest rate to be changed at the option of the lender. The Bank monitors its interest rate margin and consequently does not consider itself exposed to significant interest rate risk or consequential cash flow risk.

Interest rate sensitivity

The Bank manages fair value interest rate risk through periodic estimation of potential losses that could arise from adverse changes in market conditions. The Department of Planning and Finance conducts monitoring of the Bank's current financial performance, estimates the Bank's sensitivity to changes in fair value interest rates and its influence on the Bank's profitability.

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk, which has been determined based on "reasonably possible changes in the risk variable". The impact on profit before tax is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rate on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and liabilities held as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 and the effect of revaluation instruments with fixed rates accounted at fair value. The impact on equity is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rate due to changes in retained earnings and the effect of revaluation investments available-for-sale securities with fixed rates.

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Impact on profit before tax based on asset values as at 31 December 2016 and 2015:

	As at 31 December 2016		As at 31 December 2015	
	Interest rate +1.5%	Interest rate -1.5%	Interest rate +1.0%	Interest rate -1.0%
Financial assets:				
Investments held to maturity	4	(4)	5	(5)
Financial liabilities:				
Subordinated bonds	(983)	1,052	(872)	940
Due to banks and financial institutions	(48)	48	(53)	53
Net impact on profit before tax	(1,027)	1,096	(920)	988

Impact on shareholders' equity:

	As at 31 December 2016		As at 31 December 2015	
	Interest rate +1.5%	Interest rate -1.5%	Interest rate +1.0%	Interest rate -1.0%
Financial assets:				
Investments available-for-sale	(2,130)	2,321	(5,563)	6,135
Investments held to maturity	3	(3)	4	(4)
Financial liabilities:				
Subordinated bonds	(786)	842	(698)	752
Due to banks and financial institutions	(38)	38	(42)	42
Net impact on shareholders equity	(2,951)	3,198	(6,299)	6,925

Currency risk

Currency risk is defined as the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.

The Treasury Department performs currency risk management through management of open currency position, which enables the Bank to minimize losses from significant fluctuations of exchange rates of national and foreign currencies. The Risk Department determines limits on open currency positions, arbitrary positions and stop-loss. All limits and restrictions are approved by the Management and the Board of Directors. The Risk Department performs monitoring of the Bank's currency position with the aim to match the requirements of the NBRK.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(in Kazakhstani Tenge and in millions, unless otherwise stated)

The Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at 31 December 2016 is presented in the tables below:

	KZT	USD 1 USD = 333.29 KZT	EUR 1 EUR = 352.42 KZT	Other currency	31 December 2016 Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	15,590	210,650	13,028	6,731	245,999
Obligatory reserves	12,743	-	-	-	12,743
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	48,407	-	-	-	48,407
Investments available-for-sale	93,513	9,007	3,616	-	106,136
Investments held to maturity	612	29,444	523	-	30,579
Due from banks	4,090	2,739	-	-	6,829
Loans to customers and banks	644,111	160,574	656	-	805,341
Other financial assets	13,545	118	65	10	13,738
Total financial assets	832,611	412,532	17,888	6,741	1,269,772
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks and financial institutions	78,366	28,806	579	3	107,754
Customer and banks accounts	553,189	477,333	17,123	6,713	1,054,358
Debt securities issued	24,832	-	-	-	24,832
Other financial liabilities	14,564	1,178	252	9	16,003
Subordinated bonds	53,489	-	-	-	53,489
Total financial liabilities	724,440	507,317	17,954	6,725	1,256,436
Open position	108,171	(94,785)	(66)	16	

Derivative financial instruments and spot contracts

Fair value of derivative financial instruments and spot contracts are included in the currency analysis presented above and the following table presents further analysis of currency risk by types of derivative financial instruments and spot contracts as at 31 December 2016:

	KZT	USD 1 USD = 333.29 KZT	EUR 1 EUR = 352.42 KZT	Other Currency	31 December 2016 Total
Accounts receivable on spot and derivative contracts	11,111	92,836	-	-	103,947
Accounts payable on spot and derivative contracts	(51,088)	(20,331)	-	-	(71,419)
Net spot and derivative financial instruments position	(39,977)	72,505	-	-	32,528
Total open position	68,194	(22,280)	(66)	16	

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The Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at 31 December 2015 is presented in the table below:

	KZT	USD 1 USD = 340.01 KZT	EUR 1 EUR = 371.46 KZT	Other currency	31 December 2015 Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6,421	218,815	13,067	4,356	242,659
Obligatory reserves	15,951	-	-	-	15,951
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	100,829	-	-	-	100,829
Investments available-for-sale	38,197	51,313	7,167	-	96,677
Investments held to maturity	907	4,047	545	-	5,499
Due from banks	980	16,196	-	790	17,966
Loans to customers and banks	677,570	198,579	1,684	-	877,833
Other financial assets	11,583	362	102	3	12,050
Total financial assets	852,438	489,312	22,565	5,149	1,369,464
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks and financial institutions	148,088	32,941	1,563	14	182,606
Customer and banks accounts	396,973	638,142	20,904	4,768	1,060,787
Debt securities issued	26,617	-	-	-	26,617
Other financial liabilities	14,377	1,588	139	46	16,150
Subordinated bonds	62,387	-	-	-	62,387
Total financial liabilities	648,442	672,671	22,606	4,828	1,348,547
Open position	203,996	(183,359)	(41)	321	

Derivative financial instruments and spot contracts

Fair value of derivative financial instruments and spot contracts are included in the currency analysis presented above and the following table presents further analysis of currency risk by types of derivative financial instruments and spot contracts as at 31 December 2015:

	KZT	USD 1 USD = 340.01 KZT	EUR 1 EUR = 371.46 KZT	Other Currency	31 December 2015 Total
Accounts receivable on spot and derivative contracts	11,111	204,346	-	-	215,457
Accounts payable on spot and derivative contracts	(114,359)	(20,741)	-	-	(135,100)
Net spot and derivative financial instruments position	(103,248)	183,605	-	-	80,357
Total open position	100,748	246	(41)	321	

Currency risk sensitivity

The FRMC and Risk Management Committee controls currency risk by management of the open currency position on the estimated basis of KZT devaluation and other macroeconomic indicators, which gives the Bank an opportunity to minimize losses from significant currency rates fluctuations toward its national currency. The Treasury Department performs daily monitoring of the Bank's open currency position with the aim to match the requirements of the NBRK.

A VaR calculation is used to determine the Bank's exposure to currency risk, and is based on statistical data for previous periods Historical VaR assuming the following:

- benchmark data – average KASE rate used by the Bank to recalculate currency positions;
- length of period – 60 working days;
- confidence interval – 95%; and
- positions are assessed for each risk currency, i.e. those which are more than 5% of the Bank's equity.

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The aim of this method is to assess the risk of a potential negative revaluation of the Bank's open currency positions in order to ensure effective management of market currency risks.

The table below indicates the currencies in which the Bank had significant exposure as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 and its forecasted cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonable possible movement of the currency rate with all other variables held constant on the separate statement of profit or loss. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in the separate statement of profit or loss, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

Impact on net profit and equity based on asset values as at 31 December 2016 and 2015:

	As at 31 December 2016		As at 31 December 2015	
	KZT/USD +8.31%	KZT/USD -3.99%	KZT/USD +24.11%	KZT/USD -11.77%
Impact on profit or loss and equity	(51)	25	(1,377)	672

	As at 31 December 2016		As at 31 December 2015	
	KZT/EUR +8.31%	KZT/EUR -3.99%	KZT/EUR +24.11%	KZT/EUR -11.77%
Impact on profit or loss and equity	(6)	2	(9)	4

The assumptions as at 31 December 2016 have been increased to 8.31% from 1.65% and decreased to 1.65% from 8.23% in relation to KZT/USD and increased to 9.61% from 1.09% and decreased to 1.09% from 10.69% in relation to KZT/EUR as a result of prevailing market volatility of the exchange rates in the markets in which the Bank operates.

Limitations of sensitivity analysis

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

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

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

Price risk

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

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The Bank manages price risk through periodic estimation of potential losses that could arise from adverse changes in market conditions and establishing and maintaining appropriate stop-loss limits and margin and collateral requirements. With respect to undrawn loan commitments the Bank is potentially exposed to a loss of an amount equal to the total amount of such commitments. However, the likely amount of a loss is less than that, since most commitments are contingent upon certain conditions set out in the loan agreements.

The table below represents an analysis of sensitivity to price risk based on the balance sheet position for investments in securities at the reporting date.

The results of the analysis of the sensitivity of the Banks profit before tax for the year to changes in prices of securities on a simplified scenario of 10% symmetrical increase or decrease in all securities prices for 2016 and 2015, respectively, are given in the table below:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	10% increase in equity securities price	10% decrease in equity securities price	10% increase in equity securities Price	10% decrease in equity securities price
Impact on profit or loss before tax	15	(15)	15	(15)

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	10% increase in equity securities price	10% decrease in equity securities price	10% increase in equity securities Price	10% decrease in equity securities price
Impact on profit or loss and equity	12	(12)	12	(12)

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Bank cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but it endeavours to manage these risks through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes.

34. Subsequent events

On 1 February 2017, the Board of Directors of the Bank announced that the International Finance Corporation ("the IFC") holding 10% of the total issued shares selected Mr. Baiseitov B.R. as the preferred buyer of the shares owned by the IFC. Further, Kookmin Bank holding 41.93% of the total issued shares selected a Consortium that includes Mr. Baiseitov B.R., JSC Tsesna Bank and JSC Financial Holding Tsesna as a preferred buyer of the shares owned by Kookmin Bank. It is expected that the change of ownership will be completed during the second quarter of 2017.

On 17 March 2017, Mr. Baiseitov B.R. acquired shares from IFC holding, which amounted to 10% of the total issued shares of the Bank.