“Al Hilal” Islamic Bank” JSC

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2013
Together with Independent Auditors’ Report

CONTENTS

«Эрнст энд Янг» ЖШС
Әл-Фараби д-лы, 77/7
«Есентай Тауэр» ғимараты
Алматы қ., 050060
Қазақстан Республикасы
Тел.: +7 727 258 5960
Факс: +7 727 258 5961
www.ey.com

ТОО «Эрнст энд Янг»
пр. Аль-Фараби, 77/7
здание «Есентай Тауэр»
г. Алматы, 050060
Республика Казахстан
Тел.: +7 727 258 5960
Факс: +7 727 258 5961

Ernst & Young LLP
Al-Farabi ave., 77/7
Esentai Tower
Almaty, 050060
Republic of Kazakhstan
Tel.: +7 727 258 5960
Fax: +7 727 258 5961

Building a better working world

Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of "Al Hilal" Islamic Bank" JSC

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of "Al Hilal" Islamic Bank" JSC (the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of "Al Hilal" Islamic Bank" JSC as at 31 December 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Ernst & Young LLP

Zhemaletdinov Evgeny
Auditor / General Director
Ernst & Young LLP

State Audit License for audit activities on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan: series МФЮ-2 No. 0000003 issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 15 July 2005

Auditor Qualification Certificate No. 0000553 dated 24 December 2003

18 February 2014

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2013

(Thousands of tenge)

	Notes	2013	2012
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**7,180,574**	1,167,919
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	7	**5,953,307**	7,436,036
Wakala investment deposits	9	**2,346,380**	1,048,993
Ijara	8	**862,867**	1,365,343
Property and equipment	10	**240,733**	247,555
Intangible assets	11	**6,750**	6,520
Deferred income tax assets	12	**8,116**	85,146
Other assets	13	**53,856**	61,598
Total assets		**16,652,583**	11,419,110
Liabilities			
Amounts due to wakala depositors	14,19	**–**	102,758
Amounts due to customers	15	**5,584,286**	610,582
Unamortised commission income	16	**15,361**	58,835
Islamic derivative financial instruments	17	**–**	29,385
Other liabilities	13	**123,426**	107,946
Total liabilities		**5,723,073**	909,506
Equity			
Share capital	18	**10,732,338**	10,732,338
Retain earnings / (accumulated deficit)		**197,172**	(222,734)
Total equity		**10,929,510**	10,509,604
Total liabilities and equity		**16,652,583**	11,419,110

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank

Prasad Abraham — Chairman of the Management Board

Aidyn Tairov — Chief Accountant

18 February 2014

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2013

(Thousands of tenge)

	Notes	*2013*	*2012*
Revenue from Islamic finance activities	20	**621,259**	737,459
Net fee and commission income	21	**664,017**	344,331
Change in fair value of the Islamic derivative financial instruments		**15,622**	(29,385)
Net gains from foreign currencies	22	**9,503**	32,397
Other income		**–**	1,923
Non-finance income		**689,142**	349,266
Personnel expenses	23	**(501,886)**	(450,235)
Other operating expenses	23	**(311,579)**	(289,161)
Non-finance expenses		**(813,465)**	(739,396)
Income before corporate income tax expense		**496,936**	347,329
Corporate income tax expense	12	**(77,030)**	(43,763)
Income for the year		**419,906**	303,566
Other comprehensive income for the year		**–**	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		**419,906**	303,566

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2013

(Thousands of tenge)

	Share capital	*(Accumulated deficit) / Retained earnings*	*Total equity*
31 December 2011	**10,732,338**	**(526,300)**	**10,206,038**
Income for the year	–	303,566	303,566
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	303,566	303,566
31 December 2012	**10,732,338**	**(222,734)**	**10,509,604**
Income for the year	–	419,906	419,906
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	419,906	419,906
31 December 2013	**10,732,338**	**197,172**	**10,929,510**

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2013

(Thousands of tenge)

	Notes	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities			
Revenue received from Islamic finance activities		**433,213**	661,045
Fees and commissions received		**623,178**	382,678
Fees and commissions paid		**(2,635)**	(2,705)
Net realised gains from dealing in foreign currencies		**(5,226)**	5,505
Personnel expenses paid		**(410,262)**	(410,663)
Other operating expenses paid		**(278,441)**	(268,824)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**359,827**	367,036
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements		**1,642,583**	(4,886,065)
Ijara		**507,185**	312,455
Wakala investment deposits		**(1,273,904)**	(1,035,000)
Other assets		**4,382**	2,215
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities			
Amounts due to wakala depositors		**(102,758)**	101,771
Amounts due to customers		**4,973,705**	55,950
Other liabilities		**(72,788)**	(610)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities before corporate income tax		**6,038,232**	(5,082,248)
Corporate income tax paid		**–**	–
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**6,038,232**	(5,082,248)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	10	**(23,241)**	(2,446)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		**50**	16,045
Purchase of intangible assets	11	**(3,354)**	(141)
Net cash flows (used in) / from investing activities		**(26,545)**	13,458
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents		**968**	5,250
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**6,012,655**	(5,063,540)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**1,167,919**	6,231,459
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	**7,180,574**	1,167,919

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Principal activities

"Al Hilal" Islamic Bank" JSC (the "Bank") was formed on 22 January 2010 as a joint stock company under the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Bank operates under a general banking license №1.1.261 issued by the Agency for Regulation and Supervision of Financial Markets and Financial Organizations (the "FMSA") on 17 March 2010.

In accordance with the Decree of the President № 61 dated 18 April 2011 FMSA was reorganised to the Committee for Regulation and Supervision of Financial Markets and Financial Organizations of the National Bank of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – "FMSC").

The Bank is involved in Islamic banking activities and carries out its operations through its head office in Almaty and branches in Astana and Shymkent. The Bank accepts deposits from the public and extends finance transactions based on Sharia principles and rules, transfers payments within Kazakhstan and abroad, exchanges currencies and provides other banking services to its commercial customers.

The sole shareholder of the Bank is Al Hilal Bank PJSC (Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates). The ultimate shareholder of the Bank is the Government of the Abu Dhabi, represented by Abu Dhabi Investment Council.

The registered and actual address of the Bank is Almaty Financial District, Building B, Al-Farabi Ave 36, Almaty, 050059, Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Basis of preparation

General

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. These financial statements are presented in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge ("tenge" or "KZT") unless otherwise indicated.

3. Definition of significant terms

Sharia

Sharia is the Body of Islamic law and is derived from the Holy Quran and the Sunna'h of Holy Prophet (PBUH). The Bank being an Islamic Financial Institution incorporates the principles and rules of Sharia in its activities, as interpreted by its Islamic Financial Principles Board.

Commodity Murabaha or Tawarruq

A method where the Bank purchases commodities from a Broker and takes ownership and constructive possession of commodity and then sells it to a customer on a deferred payment basis. The customer then sells the same asset to a third party for immediate delivery and payment, the end result being that the customer receives a cash amount and has a deferred payment obligation for the marked-up price to the Bank. The asset is typically a freely tradable commodity such as platinum or palladium. Gold and silver are treated by Sharia as currency and cannot be used.

Ijara

Leasing of identified asset ending with ownership transfer (also known as Ijara Muntahia Bitamleek) is an agreement whereby the Bank buys an asset according to the customer's intention, presented in intent notice and then leases it, in its capacity as a lessor, to the customer as lessee for the specified rental over a specific period. The duration of the lease term, as well as the basis for rental, are set and agreed in lease agreement. The Bank possesses ownership of the asset throughout the lease term. The arrangement could end by transferring the ownership of the asset to the lessee upon completion by the lessee of it obligation during or at the end lease term.

Mudaraba

Mudaraba is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity. Mudaraba is a partnership in profit between capital and work. It may be conducted between investment account holders as providers of funds and the Bank as a Mudarib. The Bank announces its willingness to accept the funds of investment account holders, the sharing of the profits being as agreed between the two parties and the losses being borne by the provider of the funds except if they were due to misconduct, negligence or violation of the conditions agreed upon by the Bank, in which case, such losses would be borne by the Bank.

(Thousands of tenge)

3. Definition of significant terms (continued)

Wakala

An agreement whereby the Investor provides a certain sum of money to an agent, who invests it according to specific conditions in return for a certain fee (a lump sum of money or percentage of the amount invested). The agent may be granted any excess over and above a certain pre-agreed expected rate of return as a performance incentive. The agent is obliged to return the invested amount in case of the agent's negligence or violation of the terms and conditions of the Wakala.

Zakah

It is a right which becomes due in certain types of wealth and disbursable to specific categories of recipients. It is an in rem duty when its conditions are satisfied.

Sukuk

Sukuk are certificates of equal value representing undivided common shares in ownership of tangible assets or in the ownership of a specific asset (leased or to be leased either existing or to be constructed in future), usufruct and services or in the ownership of cash receivables of selling an existing-owned asset, or in the ownership of goods receivables, or in the ownership of the assets of Mudaraba or Partnership companies. In all these cases, the Sukuk holders shall be the owners of their common shares in the leased assets, or in the cash receivables, or the goods receivable, or in the assets of the Partnership or the Mudaraba..

Wa'ad Swap

Currency and profit rate swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. Swaps result in an economic exchange of currencies or profit rates (for example, fixed rate for floating rate) or a combination of all these (i.e., cross- currency profit rate swaps). The Bank's credit risk represents the potential loss if counterparties fail to fulfill their obligation.

This risk is monitored on an ongoing basis with reference to the current fair value, a proportion of the notional amount of the contracts and the liquidity of the market to control the level of credit risk taken; the Bank assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its financing activities.

Qard Hassan

Qard Hassan short term receivables are non-profit bearing financing receivables whereby the customer borrows funds for a period of time with an understanding that the same amount shall be repaid at the end of the agreed period.

4. Summary of accounting policies

Changes in accounting policies

The Bank has adopted the following IFRS during the year:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 has no mandatory effective date. The Bank has voluntarily adopted IFRS 9 starting from 1 January 2013.

IFRS 9 specifies how an entity should classify and measure its financial assets. It requires all financial assets to be classified in their entirety on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Financial assets are measured either at amortised cost or fair value.

The financing instruments are measured at amortised cost only if:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.
- If either of the two criteria is not met the financial instrument is classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The Bank has elected not to designate any financing instruments as FVTPL under the fair value option.

(Thousands of tenge)

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

Only financial assets that are classified and measured at amortised cost are tested for impairment.

Investments in equity instruments not held for trading are designated by the Bank as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). If the equity investment is designated as at FVTOCI, all gains and losses, except for dividend income, are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

The management has reviewed and assessed all of the Bank's existing financial assets as at the date of initial application of IFRS 9. The adoption of IFRS 9 has no impact on the financial statements, and the Bank has not performed any reclassification or made any adjustment of the book value of its financial instruments as a result of adoption of IFRS 9.

Financial assets

Initial recognition

Financial assets in the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets measured at amortised cost as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Bank determines the classification of its financial assets upon initial recognition, and subsequently can reclassify financial assets in certain cases as described below.

Date of recognition

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Bank commits to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Receivables from Islamic finance activities

Receivables from Islamic finance activities, which include receivables under commodity murabaha agreements, are non-derivative financial assets with fixed payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not classified as trading securities or designated as investment securities at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process. The Bank's receivable from Islamic finance activities consisted of Murabaha receivables. Murabaha receivables are stated at amortised cost less any provision for impairment.

Determination of fair value

The Bank did not measure any financial instruments except for Islamic Financial Derivatives and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value at the balance sheet date. Fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 25.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

(Thousands of tenge)

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Determination of fair value (continued)

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Bank. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest .A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

For all financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models and other relevant valuation models.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, obligatory reserves, amounts due from the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the "NBRK") and amounts due from credit institutions that mature within ninety days of the date of origination and are free from contractual encumbrances.

Islamic derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into various Islamic derivative financial instruments (Foreign FX Waad) in the foreign exchange markets. Such financial instruments are recorded at fair value. The fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices or pricing models that take into account the current market and contractual prices of the underlying instruments and other factors. Islamic derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when it is negative. Gains and losses resulting from these instruments are included in the income statement as net gains/(losses) from foreign currencies dealing, depending on the nature of the instrument.

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Operating – Bank as lessee

Leases of assets under which the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included into other operating expenses.

Ijara Muntahia Bitamleek (Finance lease) – Bank as lessor

A form of leasing contract which includes an undertaking by a lessor to transfer the ownership in the leased property to the lessee, either at the end of the term of the ijara or by stage during the term of the lease agreement. The Bank recognizes ijara assets at value equal to the net investment in the lease, starting from the date of commencement of the lease term. Rental income is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the financing under ijara agreements.

Impairment of financial assets

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the obligor or a group of obligors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in profit rate or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Receivables from Islamic finance activities

For receivables from Islamic finance activities carried at amortised cost, including recievables under Commodity Murbaha agreements, the Bank first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risks characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. Finance income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective profit rate of the asset. Receivables from Islamic finance activities together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Bank. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the income statement.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective profit rate. If receivables from Islamic finance activities has a variable profit rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective profit rate. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of the Bank's internal credit grading system that considers credit risk characteristics such as asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors.

(Thousands of tenge)

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Future cash flows on a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the years on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with, changes in related observable data from year to year (such as changes in unemployment rates, property prices, commodity prices, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the group or their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

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

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

Where the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same financer 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, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

Taxation

The current income tax expense is calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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

A deferred tax asset is recorded only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Property and equipment (continued)

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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

	Years
Buildings	20
Leasehold improvements	7
Motor vehicles	4
Furniture and fixtures	4
Computers and office equipment	4

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end. Costs related to repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in other operating expenses, unless they qualify for capitalization.

Assets under construction represent property and equipment under construction and equipment awaiting installation and is stated at cost. Construction-in-progress includes cost of construction and equipment and other direct costs. Once completed or when the equipment are ready for their intended use, construction-in-process is transferred into the appropriate category and depreciation commenced accordingly.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software and licenses.

Intangible assets include computer software. Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight – line basis over the useful economic lives of 4 years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made.

Retirement and other employee benefit obligations

The Bank does not have any pension arrangements separate from the State pension system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which requires current contributions by the employer calculated as a percentage of current gross salary payments; such expense is charged in the period the related salaries are earned. In addition, the Bank has no significant post-retirement benefits.

Share capital

Ordinary shares with discretionary dividends are classified as equity. External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in equity.

Fiduciary assets

Assets held in a fiduciary capacity under wakala and mudaraba agreements are not reported in the financial statements, as they are not the assets of the Bank.

Since the Bank carries no risk and is not responsible for any losses incurred during normal investment activity for mudaraba and wakala products, unless this happened due to the Bank's gross negligence or willful misconduct, both wakala and mudaraba deposits are accounted as off balance sheet items in the Bank's financial statements.

Contingencies

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

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Income and expense on Islamic finance

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and income or expense on Islamic finance is recorded at the effective profit rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective profit rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective profit rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as income or expense on Islamic finance.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, income on Islamic finance continues to be recognised using the original effective profit rate applied to the new carrying amount.

Fee and commission income

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and agency fee under wakala agreements.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Kazakh tenge, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into KZT at the market exchange rate quoted by the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (the "KASE") and reported by the NBRK at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as net gains from foreign currencies - translation differences. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the market exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in net gains from dealing in foreign currencies. The market exchange rates at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 were KZT 154.04 and KZT 150.74 to USD 1, respectively.

(Thousands of tenge)

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Future changes in accounting policies

Investment Entities (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. It is not expected that this amendment would be relevant to the Bank, since the Bank does not have investment entity as defined by IFRS 10.

IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Amendments to IAS 32

These amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off" and the criteria for non-simultaneous settlement mechanisms of clearing houses to qualify for offsetting. These are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. These amendments are not expected to be relevant to the Bank.

IFRIC Interpretation 21 Levies (IFRIC 21)

IFRIC 21 clarifies that an entity recognises a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. For a levy that is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold, the interpretation clarifies that no liability should be anticipated before the specified minimum threshold is reached. IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The Bank does not expect that IFRIC 21 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

5. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has used its judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The most significant use of judgments and estimates are as follows:

Impairment losses on ijara and receivables under commodity murabaha

The Bank regularly reviews its ijarah and receivables under commodity murabaha to assess impairment. The Bank uses its experienced judgment to estimate the amount of any impairment loss in cases where an obligor is in financial difficulties and there are few available sources of historical data relating to similar obligors. Similarly, the Bank estimates changes in future cash flows based on the observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of obligors.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

(Thousands of tenge)

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	2013	2012
Cash on hand	17,634	40,568
Current account with the NBRK	6,116,143	815,619
Current accounts with other financial institutions	1,046,797	311,732
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,180,574**	1,167,919

Under Kazakh legislation, the Bank is required to maintain certain obligatory reserves, which are computed as a percentage of certain liabilities of the Bank. Such reserves must be held on the current account with the NBRK or physical cash computed based on average monthly balances of the aggregate of cash balances on current account with the NBRK or physical cash in national and hard currencies during the period of reserve creation. However, the Bank is not restricted from using these funds to finance its day-to-day operations.

As at 31 December 2013, obligatory reserves amounted to KZT 209,149 thousand (31 December 2012: KZT 17,430 thousand).

7. Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements

	2013	2012
Gross receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	6,350,857	8,042,925
Less: deferred profit	(397,550)	(606,889)
Net receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	**5,953,307**	7,436,036

As at 31 December 2013, receivables under commodity murabaha agreements bear profit rate of 3.6%-12% per annum and mature in 2014-2018 (2012: profit rate 7%-12% per annum and maturity in 2013-2017).

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012, receivables arising from commodity murabaha agreements are secured by real estate, movable property, inventory, corporate guarantees and cash deposits. 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 on receivables from commodity murabaha agreements. No allowance for losses is established as the receivables are unimpaired as at 31 December 2013 and 2012.

Concentration of receivables under commodity murabaha agreements

Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements are made principally within Kazakhstan in the following industry sectors:

	2013	2012
Food trading	2,793,255	4,106,584
Real estate construction	1,338,728	1,486,414
Financial Institution	783,350	–
Machinery and equipment trade	474,726	1,358,992
Trade	416,708	–
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	77,150	–
Transportation and communication	61,129	484,046
Individual (employees of the Bank)	4,182	–
Individual	4,079	–
	5,953,307	7,436,036

(Thousands of tenge)

8. Ijara

This represents net investment in assets leased for periods which either approximate or cover major parts of the estimated useful lives of such assets. The documentation for Ijara includes a separate undertaking from the Bank to sell the leased assets to the lessee upon the maturity of the lease:

2013	*Not later than 1 year*	*Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years*	*Total*
Ijara to be received upon the maturity of the Ijara	**502,160**	**448,091**	**950,251**
Less: future variable rental (deferred income)	**(54,190)**	**(33,194)**	**(87,384)**
Net present value of minimum ijara	**447,970**	**414,897**	**862,867**

2012	*Not later than 1 year*	*Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years*	*Total*
Ijara to be received upon the maturity of the Ijara	559,031	996,261	1,555,292
Less: future variable rental (deferred income)	(93,040)	(96,909)	(189,949)
Net present value of minimum ijara	465,991	899,352	1,365,343

The Bank started Ijara transactions in 2011. As at 31 December 2013, Ijara bear profit rate of 8-8.5% per annum and mature in 2015-2016 (2012: profit rate of 7.5-9% per annum and mature in 2015-2016).

9. Wakala investment deposits

As at 31 December 2013 the Bank had investment transactions under Wakala agreements, which bear expected profit rate of 7-8% per annum and mature in 2017-2018 (2012: profit rate 7% per annum and maturity 2017).

10. Property and equipment

The movements in property and equipment were as follows:

	Buildings	*Leasehold improve-ments*	*Motor vehicles*	*Furniture and fixtures*	*Computers and other office equipment*	*Total*
Cost						
31 December 2011	235,462	12,009	22,557	27,414	9,349	306,791
Additions	–	916	–	483	1,047	2,446
Disposals	(14,800)	–	–	–	–	(14,800)
31 December 2012	220,662	12,925	22,557	27,897	10,396	294,437
Additions	**1,307**	**9,511**	**–**	**1,742**	**10,681**	**23,241**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(50)**	**–**	**(50)**
31 December 2013	**221,969**	**22,436**	**22,557**	**29,589**	**21,077**	**317,628**
Accumulated depreciation						
31 December 2011	(6,466)	(2,428)	(2,820)	(5,689)	(1,866)	(19,269)
Depreciation charge	(11,638)	(1,715)	(5,639)	(6,929)	(2,370)	(28,291)
Disposal	678	–	–	–	–	678
31 December 2012	(17,426)	(4,143)	(8,459)	(12,618)	(4,236)	(46,882)
Depreciation charge	**(10,911)**	**(2,991)**	**(5,639)**	**(7,026)**	**(3,446)**	**(30,013)**
31 December 2013	**(28,337)**	**(7,134)**	**(14,098)**	**(19,644)**	**(7,682)**	**(76,895)**
Net book value						
31 December 2011	228,996	9,581	19,737	21,725	7,483	287,522
31 December 2012	203,236	8,782	14,098	15,279	6,160	247,555
31 December 2013	**193,632**	**15,302**	**8,459**	**9,945**	**13,395**	**240,733**

(Thousands of tenge)

11. Intangible assets

The movements in intangible assets were as follows:

	Computer software
Cost	
31 December 2011	11,979
Additions	141
31 December 2012	12,120
Additions	3,354
31 December 2013	**15,474**
Accumulated amortization	
31 December 2011	(2,583)
Amortisation charge	(3,017)
31 December 2012	(5,600)
Amortisation charge	(3,124)
31 December 2013	**(8,724)**
Net book value:	
31 December 2011	9,396
31 December 2012	6,520
31 December 2013	**6,750**

12. Taxation

The corporate income tax expense comprises:

	2013	*2012*
Current tax charge	–	–
Deferred tax credit – origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(77,030)**	(43,763)
Income tax expense	**(77,030)**	(43,763)

The Republic of Kazakhstan is the only tax jurisdiction in which the Bank's income is taxable. In accordance with Kazakhstan tax legislation, the corporate income tax rate is set at 20%.

As per Resolution 137 as of 27.05.2013 NBK implemented Dynamic Provision for second tier banks. It is one of the step migration to Bassel III. Starting from 1st of July 2013 all Kazakh banks shall create dynamic provisions as per new instructions of NBK. And as per clause number 106 net increasing of dynamic provision is tax deductable item. In terms of accounting treatment, dynamic provision will not impact our P&L. As at 31 December 2013, unaudited amount of this provision calculated according to Resolution is equal to KZT 29,965 thousand.

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

	2013	*2012*
Income before income tax expense	**496,936**	347,329
Dynamic provision expense (tax deductible)	(29,965)	–
Income before income tax expense	**466,971**	347,329
Statutory corporate income tax rate	20%	20%
Theoretical income tax expense at the statutory rate	**93,394**	69,466
Non taxable income from finance lease	**(18,378)**	(26,686)
Non-deductible expenditures	**2,014**	983
Income tax expense	**77,030**	43,763

(Thousands of tenge)

12. Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liability as of 31 December 2013 and their movements for the year comprise:

	31 December 2011	*Origination and reversal of temporary differences in the statement of comprehensive income*	*31 December 2012*	*Origination and reversal of temporary differences in the statement of comprehensive income*	*31 December 2013*
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences:					
Tax loss carried forward	126,040	(55,861)	70,179	**(79,501)**	**(9,322)**
Accrual for bonuses	8,059	6,186	14,245	**1,643**	**15,888**
Unused vacation accrual	846	443	1,289	**(269)**	**1,020**
Islamic derivative financial instruments	–	5,877	5,877	**2,753**	**8,630**
Deferred tax assets	134,945	(43,355)	91,590	**(75,374)**	**16,216**
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences:					
Property and equipment	(6,036)	(408)	(6,444)	**(1,656)**	**(8,100)**
Deferred tax liability	(6,036)	(408)	(6,444)	**(1,656)**	**(8,100)**
Deferred tax asset, net	128,909	(43,763)	85,146	**(77,030)**	**8,116**

13. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets comprise:

	31 December 2013	*31 December 2012*
Guarantee deposit	**18,266**	18,266
Prepaid insurance premium	**11,666**	9,137
VAT recoverable and other prepaid taxes	**5,607**	2,404
Due from employees under Qard Hassan agreements	**3,357**	6,419
Rent prepayment	**3,356**	10,006
Agency commission and performance incentive receivable under wakala agreements	**117**	321
Other prepayments	**11,487**	15,045
Other assets	**53,856**	61,598

Other liabilities comprise:

	31 December 2013	*31 December 2012*
Accrual of bonuses	**74,868**	71,225
Accounts payable	**38,002**	30,055
Taxes payable, other than income tax	**5,456**	220
Unused vacation accrual	**5,100**	6,446
Other liabilities	**123,426**	107,946

(Thousands of tenge)

14. Amounts due to wakala depositors

Due to wakala depositors comprise:

	31 December 2013	*31 December 2012*
Wakala depositors income	–	68,621
Unutilised portion of wakala deposit	–	34,137
Amounts due to wakala depositors (Note 19)	–	102,758

Wakala deposits placed by the shareholder, which was fully utilised during 2013 through commodity murabaha agreements (see Note 19). As at 31 December 2012, Wakala deposits from shareholder of KZT 102,758 thousand comprised unutilised portion of Wakala deposits placed by the shareholder.

15. Amounts due to customers

The amounts due to customers include the following:

	31 December 2013	*31 December 2012*
Current accounts	**5,584,286**	610,521
Unutilised portion of mudaraba deposits (Note 19)	–	61
Amounts due to customers	**5,584,286**	610,582

Amounts due to customers include accounts with the following types of customers:

	31 December 2013	*31 December 2012*
Private enterprises	**5,571,957**	598,823
Individuals	**10,146**	11,206
Employees	**2,183**	553
Amounts due to customers	**5,584,286**	610,582

An analysis of customer accounts by economic sector follows:

	31 December 2013	*31 December 2012*
Construction	**1,859,411**	–
Leasing	**1,334,862**	–
Real estate constructions	**1,287,650**	74,019
Industrial constructions	**194,076**	41,160
Post	**175,189**	43,635
Food trading	**109,728**	299,295
Trade	**95,354**	–
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	**84,555**	–
Government	**82,509**	38,203
Transport and communication	**60,158**	26,527
Charity	**44,418**	–
Individuals	**10,146**	11,206
Employees	**2,185**	553
Machinery and equipment trade	**1,260**	52,337
Other	**242,785**	23,647
Amounts due to customers	**5,584,286**	610,582

16. Unamortised commission income

Unamortised commissions are the commission charged by the Bank to its customers for studying and documentation of Islamic Financing. As unamortised commissions are transaction costs directly attributable to issue of Islamic Financing they are amortised over the expected life of the agreements. As at 31 December 2013 and 2012 the amount of unamortised commission is KZT 15,361 thousand and KZT 58,835 thousand, respectively

(Thousands of tenge)

17. Islamic derivative financial instruments

The Bank enters into Islamic derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. The table below shows the fair values of Islamic derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of Islamic derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of Islamic derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the year end and are not indicative of the credit risk. As at 31 December, Bank don't have any Foreign exchange contracts (Wa'ad forwards).

	2013		
	Notional amount	*Fair values*	
		Asset	*Liability*
Foreign exchange contracts			
Wa'ad base forwards – foreign	–	–	–
	–	–	–

	2012		
	Notional amount	*Fair values*	
		Asset	*Liability*
Foreign exchange contracts			
Wa'ad base forwards – foreign	**1,525,489**	–	**29,385**
	1,525,489	–	**29,385**

Forwards are one sided binding undertaking to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customised unilateral undertaking transacted in the over-the-counter market.

18. Equity

	Number of shares	*Placement value*
31 December 2011	10,732,338	10,732,338
Share contribution	–	–
31 December 2012	10,732,338	10,732,338
Share contribution	–	–
31 December 2013	**10,732,338**	**10,732,338**

10,732,338 common shares have been issued and fully paid for the total amount of KZT 10,732,338 thousand by the Shareholder. No dividends were declared or distributed during 2013 and 2012.

19. Commitments and contingencies

Operating environment

Kazakhstan continues economic reforms and development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks as required by a market economy. The future stability of the Kazakhstan economy is largely dependent upon these reforms and developments and the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government.

The Kazakhstan economy is vulnerable to market downturns and economic slowdowns elsewhere in the world. In 2013 the Kazakhstan Government continued to take measures to support the economy in order to overcome the consequences of the global financial crisis. Despite some indications of recovery there continues to be uncertainty regarding further economic growth, access to capital and cost of capital, which could negatively affect the Bank's future financial position, results of operations and business prospects.

Legal

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank is subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of future operations of the Bank. As at 31 December 2013, no provision has been made in these financial statements for any of the contingent liabilities (2012 – nil).

(Thousands of tenge)

19. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Taxation

Various types of legislation and regulations are not always clearly written and their interpretation is subject to the opinions of the local tax inspectors and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Instances of inconsistent opinions between local, regional and national tax authorities are not unusual. The current regime of penalties and interest (profit) related to reported and discovered violations of Kazakh laws, decrees and related regulations is severe. Penalties include confiscation of the amounts at issue (for currency law violations), as well as fines of generally 50% of the taxes unpaid.

The Bank believes that it has paid or accrued all taxes that are applicable. Where legislation concerning the provision of taxes is unclear, the Bank has accrued tax liabilities based on management's best estimate. The Bank's policy is to recognise provisions in the accounting period in which a loss is deemed probable and the amount is reasonably determinable.

Because of the uncertainties associated with the Kazakh tax system, the ultimate amount of taxes, penalties and charges, if any, as a result of past transactions, may be in excess of the amount expensed to date and accrued at 31 December 2013. Although such amounts are possible and may be material, it is the opinion of the Bank's management that these amounts are either not probable, not reasonably determinable, or both.

As of 31 December the Bank's credit related commitments comprised the following:

	2013	*2012*
Undrawn commitments on receivables from Islamic finance activities	**5,368,840**	1,748,114
Guarantees issued	**94,905**	168,155
Letters of credit	**–**	1,923,050
Forward foreign exchange contract	**–**	1,525,489
Credit related commitments	**5,463,745**	5,364,808

Trust activities

The Bank acts in agent capacity for investing amounts received under wakala and act as a mudarib in mudaraba agreements for the year then ended to 31 December 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

Wakala	*2013*	*2012*
Wakala deposits at the beginning of the year	**102,758**	–
Wakala deposits received	**30,801,548**	17,684,306
Amount utilised for murabaha	**(26,975,776)**	(15,679,057)
Amount utilised for investments in wakala deposits	**–**	(465,000)
Amount utilised for investments in sukuk	**(3,928,530)**	(1,506,112)
Unutilised portion of wakala deposits	**–**	34,137
Profit received on murabaha receivables payable to customers under wakala agreements	**–**	68,621
Amounts due to wakala depositors (Note 14)	**–**	102,758

Mudaraba		
Mudaraba deposits at the beginning of the year	**61**	851
Mudaraba deposits received	**31,577**	23,292
Amount utilised for issuance of murabaha receivables	**(31,638)**	(24,082)
Unutilised portion of mudaraba deposits (Note 15)	**–**	61

Profit accrued on receivable under murabaha agreements and ijara	**653,688**	338,594
Profit accrued on investments in wakaladeposits	**4,973**	19,439
Profit accrued on investments in sukuk	**48,048**	22,159
Agency commission attributable to the Bank (Note 21)	**(555,709)**	(281,295)
Profit attributable to customers on the wakala and mudaraba deposits	**151,000**	98,897

The Bank carries no risk for utilised portion of wakala and mudaraba deposits except when the deposits are lost due to misconduct, negligence or violation of the conditions agreed upon by the Bank, in which case, such losses would be borne by the Bank. Profit attributable to customers also include of depositors profit reserve and the zakat due on these reserves. The Bank is discharging this Zakat on behalf of the depositors.

(Thousands of tenge)

20. Revenue from Islamic finance activities

Revenue from Islamic finance activities comprises:

	2013	*2012*
Revenue from commodity murabaha	**412,573**	487,818
Revenue from investments in wakala deposits	**122,627**	38,893
Revenue from ijara	**81,242**	133,432
Revenue from sukuk	**4,817**	77,316
	621,259	737,459

21. Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income comprises:

	2013	*2012*
Agency commission and performance incentive under wakala and mudarib share of profit under mudaraba agreements (Note 19)	**555,709**	281,295
Letters of credit and guarantees	**67,271**	24,830
Non-capitalisable portion of study and documentation fee in relation to financing	**29,243**	32,166
Transfer operations	**9,503**	6,063
Settlement and cash operations	**4,139**	1,470
Other	**787**	1,212
Fee and commission income	**666,652**	347,036
Transfer operations	**(1,841)**	(2,068)
Other	**(794)**	(637)
Fee and commission expense	**(2,635)**	(2,705)
Net fee and commission income	**664,017**	344,331

22. Net gains from foreign currencies

The net gain arising from foreign currencies:

	2013	*2012*
Net gains from foreign currencies:		
- dealing	**19,491**	5,505
- translation differences	**(9,988)**	26,892
	9,503	32,397

23. Personnel and other operating expenses

Personnel and other operating expenses comprise:

	2013	*2012*
Salaries and bonuses	**(458,754)**	(414,599)
Social security costs	**(43,132)**	(35,636)
Personnel expenses	**(501,886)**	(450,235)
Rent	**(144,425)**	(140,631)
Depreciation and amortization	**(33,188)**	(31,308)
Taxes other than income tax	**(20,926)**	(20,001)
Information technology services	**(20,121)**	(17,192)
Security	**(15,985)**	(18,451)
Communication	**(14,113)**	(13,507)
Business trips	**(11,312)**	(5,302)
Professional services	**(10,878)**	(11,590)
Transportation	**(6,440)**	(7,147)
Utilities	**(5,961)**	(5,856)
Advertising	**(5,028)**	(656)
Cleaning services	**(4,997)**	(4,615)
Trainings	**(2,764)**	(2,023)
Stationery	**(962)**	(1,959)
Other	**(14,479)**	(8,923)
Other operating expenses	**(311,579)**	(289,161)

(Thousands of tenge)

24. Risk management

Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Bank's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Bank is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, Shari'a risk and market risk, the latter being subdivided into trading and non-trading risks. It is also subject to operational risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Bank's strategic planning process.

Risk management structure

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles.

Management Board

The Management Board has the responsibility to monitor the overall risk process within the Bank.

Risk Controlling

Risk Management Department is responsible for control over compliance with principles, policies on risk-management and risk limits of Bank, for independent risk control, including positions subject to risk in comparison with established limits, estimation of risk for new products and structured transactions and also performs collection of full information in risk estimation systems and risk-management reports. It monitors and controls quality of credit portfolio, coverage of credit risk by liquid collateral. The Department together with Business units is responsible for realisation of Credit Policy of the Bank and requirements of other internal documents and of state regulators. The Department takes part in making decisions on accepting different risks. The Department develops methods of quantitative estimation of risks attributable to the Bank, and provides recommendation to different departments of the Bank on minimisation and effective control over risks. Risk Management Department develops and implements methodology and analytical instruments, which allow evaluating risks, to control level of risk and organise procedures to mitigate risks is an essential part of work of the Department.

Islamic Finance Principles Board

It is responsible to review the operational, financing and investing activities of the Bank ensuring their alignment and compliance with the principles and rules of Sharia. Being a supervisory Board they are also required to audit the business activities undertaken and present an independent Sharia report to the shareholders with regard to the implementation of the principles and rules of Sharia in the Bank's overall activities.

The Sharia Coordinator is representing Islamic Finance Principles Board and also responsible to ensure compliance with instructions issued by the *Islamic Finance Principles Board* including reviewing all standard and non standard contracts, product parameters, financial statements and conducting Sharia Audit, etc.

Bank Treasury

Bank Treasury is responsible for managing the Bank's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Bank.

Internal audit

Risk management processes throughout the Bank are audited by the internal audit function that examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Bank's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board of Directors.

24. Risk management (continued)

Introduction (continued)

Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Bank's risks are measured using a method which reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical models. The models make use of probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment. The Bank also runs worst case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are unlikely to occur do, in fact, occur.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Bank. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank as well as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries. In addition the Bank monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risks types and activities.

Information compiled from all the businesses is examined and processed in order to analyse, control and identify early risks. This information is presented and explained to the Management Board, the Asset and Liability Committee, and the Credit Committee as appropriate. The report includes aggregate credit exposure, credit metric forecasts, hold limit exceptions, liquidity ratios and risk profile changes. On a monthly basis detailed reporting of industry, customer risks takes place. Senior management assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for credit losses on a monthly basis. The Board of Directors receives a comprehensive risk report once a quarter which is designed to provide all the necessary information to assess and conclude on the risks of the Bank.

For all levels throughout the Bank, specifically tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business divisions have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information.

The Bank actively uses collateral to reduce its credit risk.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risks, the Bank's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Bank will incur a loss because its customers, clients or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. The Bank manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The Bank has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process allows the Bank to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

(Thousands of tenge)

24. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Bank internal credit ratings. The table below shows the credit quality by class of asset for receivable-related lines in the statement of financial position, based on the Bank's credit rating system.

	Notes	*Neither past due nor impaired* *Standard grade 2013*	*Total 2013*
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	6	**7,162,940**	**7,162,940**
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	7	**5,953,307**	**5,953,307**
Ijara	8	**862,867**	**862,867**
Wakala investment deposits	9	**2,346,380**	**2,346,380**
Total		**16,325,494**	**16,325,494**

	Notes	*Neither past due nor impaired* *Standard grade 2012*	*Total 2012*
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	6	1,127,351	1,127,351
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	7	7,436,036	7,436,036
Ijara	8	1,365,343	1,365,343
Wakala investment deposits	9	1,048,993	1,048,993
Total		10,977,723	10,977,723

It is the Bank's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates focused management of the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, geographic regions and products, the rating system is supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with processed market information to provide the main inputs for the measurement of counterparty risk. All internal risk ratings are tailored to the various categories and are derived in accordance with the Bank's rating policy. The attributable risk ratings are assessed and updated regularly.

Impairment assessment

The main considerations for the impairment assessment of receivables from Islamic finance activities include whether any payments on those receivables are overdue by more than 90 days or there are any known difficulties in the cash flows of counterparties, credit rating downgrades, or infringement of the original terms of the contract. The Bank addresses impairment assessment in two areas: individually assessed allowances and collectively assessed allowances.

Individually assessed allowances

The Bank determines the allowances appropriate for each individually significant receivables from Islamic finance activities on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts and the expected dividend payout should bankruptcy ensue, the availability of other financial support and the realisable value of collateral, and the timing of the expected cash flows. The impairment losses are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention.

Collectively assessed allowances

Allowances are assessed collectively for losses on receivables from Islamic finance activities that are not individually significant and for individually significant receivables where there is not yet objective evidence of individual impairment. Allowances are evaluated on each reporting date with each portfolio receiving a separate review.

(Thousands of tenge)

24. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Collectively assessed allowances (continued)

The collective assessment takes account of impairment that is likely to be present in the portfolio even though there is no yet objective evidence of the impairment in an individual assessment. Impairment losses are estimated by taking into consideration of the following information: historical losses on the portfolio, current economic conditions, the appropriate delay between the time a loss is likely to have been uncured and the time it will be identified as requiring an individually assessed impairment allowance, and expected receipts and recoveries once impaired. Local management is responsible for deciding the length of this period which can extend for as long as one year. The impairment allowance is then reviewed by risk management to ensure alignment with the Bank's overall policy. No collective allowance on receivables from Islamic finance activities is established as at 31 December 2013 and 2012 due to absence of historical loss events.

The geographical concentration of Bank's monetary assets and liabilities is set out below:

	2013			
	Kazakhstan	*UAE*	*Azerbaijan*	*Total*
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,287,614	892,960	–	7,180,574
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	5,168,785	–	784,522	5,953,307
Wakala investment deposits	2,346,380	–	–	2,346,380
Ijara	862,867	–	–	862,867
Other assets	21,740	–	–	21,740
	14,687,386	892,960	784,522	16,364,868
Liabilities:				
Amounts due to wakala depositors	–	–	–	–
Amounts due to customers	5,584,286	–	–	5,584,286
Other liabilities	48,712	–	–	48,712
	5,632,998	–	–	5,632,998
Net assets	9,054,388	892,960	784,522	10,731,870

	2012		
	Kazakhstan	*UAE*	*Total*
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	916,089	251,830	1,167,919
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	7,436,036	–	7,436,036
Wakala investment deposits	1,048,993	–	1,048,993
Ijara	1,365,343	–	1,365,343
Other assets	25,006	–	25,006
	10,791,467	251,830	11,043,297
Liabilities:			
Amounts due to wakala depositors	102,758	–	102,758
Amounts due to customers	610,582	–	610,582
Other liabilities	30,275	–	30,275
	743,615	–	743,615
Net assets	10,047,852	251,830	10,299,682

Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Bank maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Bank also has committed lines of credit that it can assess to meet liquidity needs. In addition, the Bank maintains a cash deposit (obligatory reserve) with the NBRK, the amount of which depends on the level of customer funds attracted.

(Thousands of tenge)

24. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

The liquidity position is assessed and managed by the Bank primarily on a standalone basis, based on certain liquidity ratios established by the FMSC.

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012, the Bank had no liabilities with remaining maturities up to 7 days or 1 month on balance sheet. All liabilities with remaining maturities up 7 days or 1 month are on off-balance sheet treated as commitment and contingencies..

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Bank expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Bank could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Bank's deposit retention history.

Financial liabilities As at 31 December 2013	*Less than 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Total*
Amounts due to customers	**5,584,286**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,584,286**
Other liabilities	**98,689**	**4,657**	**20,080**	**–**	**123,426**
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**5,682,975**	**4,657**	**20,080**	**–**	**5,707,712**

Financial liabilities As at 31 December 2012	*Less than 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Total*
Amounts due to customers	610,521	61	–	–	610,582
Amounts due to wakala depositors	–	102,758	–	–	102,758
Forward foreign exchange contract	1,536,253	–	–	–	1,536,253
Other liabilities	107,946	–	–	–	107,946
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	2,254,720	102,819	–	–	2,357,539

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Bank's financial commitments and contingencies. Each undrawn commitment on receivable is included in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn down.

2013	*Less than 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Total*
Undrawn commitments on receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	**3,560,667**	**1,808,173**	**–**	**–**	**5,368,840**

2012	*Less than 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Total*
Undrawn commitments on receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	1,767	263,795	1,482,552	–	1,748,114

The Bank expects that not all of the contingent liabilities or commitments will be drawn before expiry of the commitments.

The maturity analysis does not reflect the historical stability of current accounts. Their liquidation has historically taken place over a longer period than indicated in the tables above. These balances are included in amounts due in less than three months in the tables above.

Included in due to customers are term deposits of individuals. In accordance with the Kazakhstan legislation, the Bank is obliged to repay such deposits upon demand of a depositor. However, the Bank is not obliged to return utilised portion of wakala and mudaraba deposits, except when the deposit is lost due to misconduct, negligence or violation of the conditions agreed upon by the Bank, in which case, such losses would be borne by the Bank.

(Thousands of tenge)

24. Risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as foreign exchanges.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Asset and Liability Committee has set limits on positions by currency based on the NBRK regulations. Positions are monitored on a daily basis.

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Bank had significant exposure at 31 December 2013 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the tenge, with all other variables held constant on the income statement (due to the fair value of currency sensitive non-trading monetary assets and liabilities). The effect on equity does not differ from the effect on the income statement. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in income statement or equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

2013

Currency	*Change in currency rate in %*	*Effect on profit before tax 2013*	*Change in currency rate in %*	*Effect on profit before tax 2013*
USD	**18.5%**	**8,931**	**(0%)**	–
EUR	**20.6%**	**5**	**(0%)**	–
AED	**17.9%**	**206**	**(0%)**	–

2012

Currency	*Change in currency rate in %*	*Effect on profit before tax 2012*	*Change in currency rate in %*	*Effect on profit before tax 2012*
USD	1.57%	15,623	(1.57%)	(15,623)
EUR	10.77%	377	(10.77%)	(377)
AED	1.54%	17	(1.54%)	(17)

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Bank's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit , market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal, Sharia and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the Bank's operations.

The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk assigned to senior management within cash business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Bank standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions;
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- Compliance with Sharia, regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Documentation of controls and procedures;
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- Development of contingency plans;
- Training and professional development;
- Ethical and business standards;
- Risk mitigation.

(Thousands of tenge)

24. Risk management (continued)

Operational risk (continued)

Compliance with the Bank standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit and Shaira Audit. The results of Internal Audit and Sharia Audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Board of Directors, Islamic Finance Principle Board and senior management of the Bank.

25. Fair values of financial instruments

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

At 31 December 2013	*Level 1*	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	7,180,574	–	–	7,180,574
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	–	–	5,953,307	5,953,307
Wakala investment deposits	–	–	2,346,380	2,346,380
Ijara	–	–	862,867	862,867
Other assets	–	–	53,856	53,856
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Amounts due to wakala depositors	–	–	–	–
Amounts due to customers	–	5,584,286	–	5,584,286
Other liabilities	–	123,426	–	123,426
	7,180,574	5,707,712	9,216,410	22,104,696

At 31 December 2012	*Level 1*	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	29,385	–	–	29,385
	29,385	–	–	29,385

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not already recorded at fair value in the financial statements.

Financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

Fair value of the quoted Sukuk is based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, receivables under commodity murabaha agreements, wakala investment deposits, amounts due to wakala, ijarah, amounts due to customers and other financial assets and liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for financing on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Financial instruments with fixed and floating rates

If assets and liabilities are not measured at fair values but the fair value is disclosed in the financial statements, future cash flows are discounted at average market rate of financial instruments with similar maturities. The source of the rates is NBRK statistics.

(Thousands of tenge)

25. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments with fixed and floating rates (continued)

The future cash flows are calculated by applying the weighted average profit rate of the financing portfolio to the principal amount as at the end of the reporting period. The following assumptions are applied by the Company while determining the fair value:

1. The principal amount of the financing is repaid at the weighted average maturity date of portfolio
2. Profit payments are made evenly each year till weighted average maturity date of portfolio

The following calculation is applied in determining the fair value of financing to customers, and fair value of amounts due to credit institutions and amounts due from credit institutions.

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or having a short term maturity (less than three months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings accounts without a specific maturity.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the statement of financial position. The table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

	Carrying value 2013	*Fair value 2013*	*Unrecognised gain/(loss) 2013*
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7,180,574	7,180,574	–
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	5,953,307	5,780,541	(172,766)
Wakala investments deposits	2,346,380	2,373,730	27,350
Ijara	862,867	834,998	(27,869)
Other financial assets	21,740	21,740	–
Financial liabilities			
Due to wakala depositors	–	–	–
Due to customers	5,584,286	5,584,286	–
Islamic derivative financial instruments	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	123,426	123,426	–
Total unrecognised change in unrealised fair value			(173,285)

	Carrying value 2012	*Fair value 2012*	*Unrecognised gain/(loss) 2012*
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,167,919	1,167,919	–
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	7,436,036	7,007,590	(428,446)
Ijara	1,365,343	1,320,266	(45,077)
Wakala investments deposits	1,048,993	1,048,993	–
Other financial assets	25,006	25,006	–
Financial liabilities			
Due to wakala depositors	102,758	102,758	–
Due to customers	610,582	610,582	–
Islamic derivative financial instruments	29,385	29,385	–
Other financial liabilities	30,275	30,275	–
Total unrecognised change in unrealised fair value			(473,523)

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not already recorded at fair value in the financial statements.

(Thousands of tenge)

26. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. See Note 24 "Risk management" for the Bank's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	2013		
	Within one year	*More than one year*	*Total*
Cash and cash equivalents	7,180,574	–	7,180,574
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	3,090,213	2,863,094	5,953,307
Wakala investment deposits	–	2,346,380	2,346,380
Ijara	–	862,867	862,867
Intangible assets	240,733	–	240,733
Property and equipment	6,750	–	6,750
Deferred income tax assets	8,116	–	8,116
Other assets	49,415	4,441	53,856
Total	10,575,801	6,076,782	16,652,583
Amounts due to customers	–	–	–
Amounts due to wakala depositors	5,584,286	–	5,584,286
Unamortisedcommission income	9,015	6,346	15,361
Islamic derivative financial instruments	–	–	–
Other liabilities	110,194	13,232	123,426
Total	5,703,495	19,578	5,723,073
Net	4,872,306	6,057,204	10,929,510

	2012		
	Within one year	*More than one year*	*Total*
Cash and cash equivalents	1,167,919		1,167,919
Receivables under commodity murabaha agreements	5,539,834	1,896,202	7,436,036
Ijara	465,991	899,352	1,365,343
Wakala investment deposits	160,096	888,897	1,048,993
Property and equipment	–	247,555	247,555
Intangible assets	–	6,520	6,520
Deferred income tax assets	–	85,146	85,146
Other assets	61,598	–	61,598
Total	7,395,438	4,023,672	11,419,110
Amounts due to customers	610,582	–	610,582
Amounts due to wakala depositors	102,758	–	102,758
Unamortisedcommission income	–	58,835	58,835
Islamic derivative financial instruments	29,385	–	29,385
Other liabilities	–	107,946	107,946
Total	742,725	166,781	909,506
Net	6,652,713	3,856,891	10,509,604

27. Related party disclosures

In accordance with IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not, and transactions between related parties may not be effected on the same terms, conditions and amounts as transactions between unrelated parties.

(Thousands of tenge)

27. Related party disclosures (continued)

The outstanding balances of related party transactions are as follows:

	31 December 2013		*31 December 2012*	
	Shareholder	*Entities under common control*	*Shareholder*	*Entities under common control*
Cash and cash equivalents	**892,960**	**–**	281,295	–
Due to wakala depositors	**–**	**–**	102,633	–
Due to customers	**–**	**–**	–	49,916
Other liabilities	**–**	**–**	–	3,700
Forward Foreign Exchange contracts	**–**	**–**	1,525,489	–

The income and expense arising from related party transactions are as follows:

	2013		*2012*	
	Shareholder	*Entities under common control*	*Shareholder*	*Entities under common control*
Fee and commission income	555,709	–	281,295	–
Change in fair value of the Islamic derivative financial instruments	–	–	(29,385)	–
Rent expense	–	–	–	(44,400)

Compensation of 11 (2012: 10) members of key management personnel comprised the following:

	2013	*2012*
Salaries and other short-term benefits	**120,447**	101,015
Social security costs	**12,484**	10,449
Total key management personnel compensation	**132,931**	111,464

28. Capital adequacy

The Bank maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the ratios established by FMSC.

As at 31 December 2013, the Bank had complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements.

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management policies are to ensure that the Bank complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Bank maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholders' value.

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities.

The FMSC requires banks to maintain a capital adequacy ratio (Tier 1) not less than 5% of the total assets and a capital adequacy ratio (Tier 2) not less than 10% if risk weighted assets, computed based on requirement. As at 31 December 2013, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio on this basis exceeded the statutory minimum.

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio, computed in accordance with the FMSC requirements as at 31 December comprise:

	2013	*2012*
Tier 1 capital	**10,509,604**	10,030,425
Tier 2 capital	**398,992**	441,441
Total capital	**10,908,596**	10,471,866
Risk weighted assets	**10,160,103**	13,995,302
Tier 1 capital ratio	**63%**	88%
Total capital ratio	**107%**	75%

(Thousands of tenge)

29. Zakah

The Articles of Association of the Bank do not require management of the Bank to pay zakah on behalf of the Shareholder. Consequently, the zakah obligation is to be discharged by the Shareholder.

30. Subsequent events

On 11 February 2014, the exchange rate of the Kazakh Tenge to the US Dollar and other major currencies was devalued by approximately 20%.