

ANNUAL REPORT 2014



YEARS
DEVELOPING
COMMUNITIES

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KOMPANION MISSION



Sary-Mogol village, Alay district, Kyrgyz Republic

Kompanion's mission is to be the leading community development financial institution in Central Asia.

KOMPANION GOALS

- 01** Foster the growth of small businesses and promote social entrepreneurs so they are able to create opportunities for themselves and others
- 02** Help customers build healthy, financially stable communities
- 03** Promote natural resources conservation and good management practices to our customers and communities
- 04** Measure success based on impact evaluation
- 05** Lead social enterprise innovation in Central Asia

LEADERSHIP MESSAGE



Dear partners and colleagues!

2014 was another important stage in Kompanion's development. In April, we received an honorable «α-» rating from an international rating agency M-CRIL. This high institutional rating signifies that Kompanion is a sustainable and financially-sound credit institution.

We became the first microfinance organization in Central Asia that was certified by the Smart Campaign. This certification confirms that Kompanion adheres to the client protection principles.

In June, Kompanion's subsidiary Kompanion Invest was shortlisted for the final of the Islamic Microfinance Challenge.

In September, we conducted our traditional Apple Festival that

brought together over 2,500 participants in the South of our country.

In October, we celebrated Kompanion's anniversary, took a look at the Company's 10-year performance results and set up new goals for ourselves.

In November, Kompanion won the European Microfinance Award with its Pasture Land Management Initiative and found high international recognition of its innovative approach to environmental protection.

It is, however, worth noting that Kompanion's success is more than financial statements and worldwide recognition. We think that our greatest achievement is our trust-based relationship with clients. Clients are the main value of the Company. Kompanion offers its clients a unique solution for development of their businesses that combines the provision of financial services and a science-based technical assistance in environmental management. Thus Kompanion helps to build healthy and financially sound communities.

2015 offers new challenges to us. By handling them, we will continue to follow our mission and show high performance.

I would like to say thank you to our partners for our reliable cooperation, to my colleagues for their professional attitude to work, and to our clients for their trust. We believe that our joint action will continue to foster the growth in prosperity of communities in Kyrgyzstan and strengthen the country's economic capacity.

Best regards,

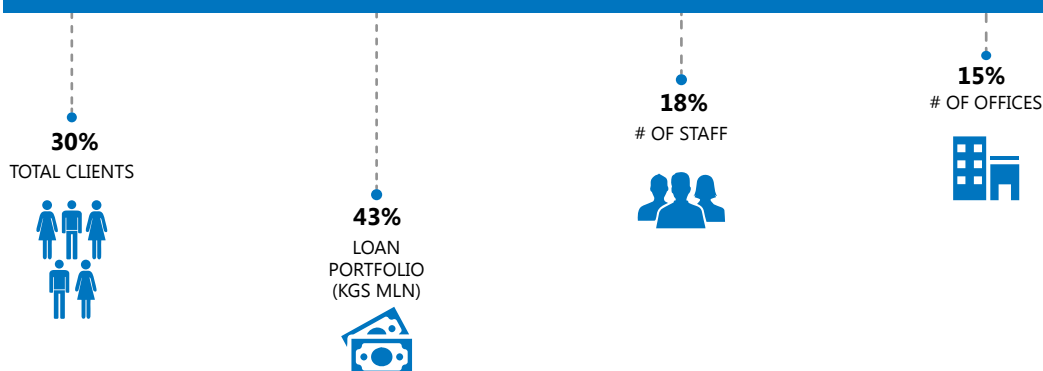
Ulanbek Termechikov
Chief Executive Officer

A handwritten signature in blue ink, corresponding to the name Ulanbek Termechikov.

SELECTED FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL CLIENTS	8,591	12,221	21,803	40,326	70,812	99,386	119,396	137,310	116,719	108,596	115,167
LOAN PORTFOLIO (KGS MLN ¹)	132	158	272	768	1,119	1,330	1,959	2,764	2,600	4,010	4,739
PORTFOLIO AT RISK	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%
# OF STAFF	151	138	173	503	801	835	929	1,038	1,062	915	823
# OF OFFICES	32	29	42	56	81	82	92	157	161	141	124

CAGR (COMPOUND AVERAGE GROWTH RATE²)

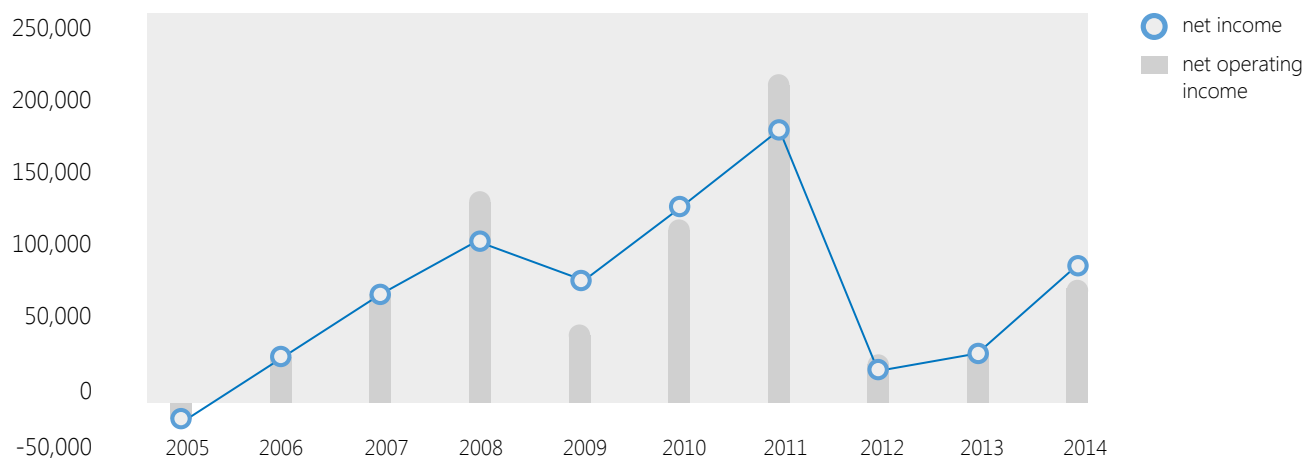


1 - Exchange rate of NBKR as of December 31, 2014 constituted 58.8865 KGS to 1 USD

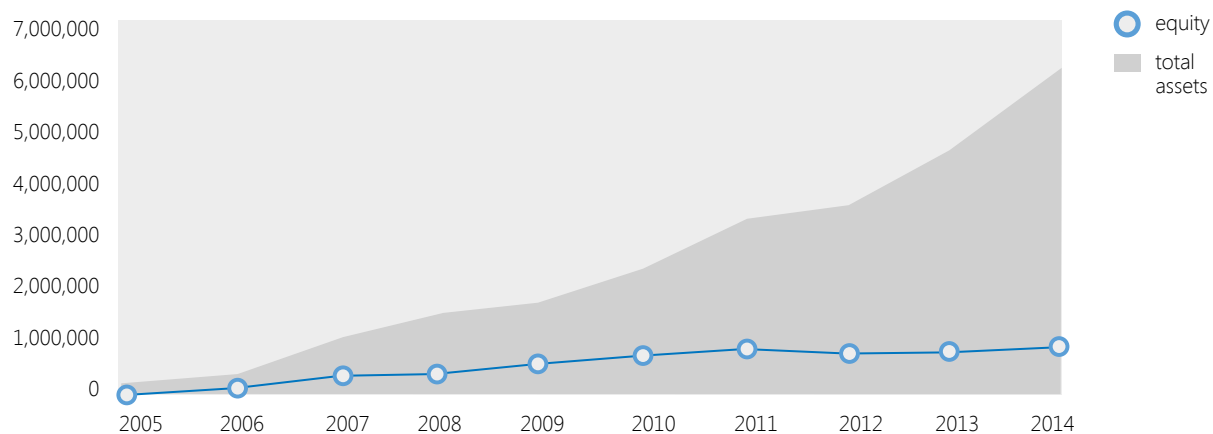
2 - CAGR - Compound Average Growth Rate, calculated as $((\text{Portfolio 2014} / \text{Portfolio 2004})^{(1/10)} - 1)$

SELECTED FINANCIAL SUMMARY

NET OPERATING INCOME AND NET INCOME (KGS 000s)



TOTAL ASSETS AND TOTAL EQUITY (KGS 000s)



AN EXTRAORDINARY MICROFINANCE ORGANIZATION

Kompanion Financial Group Microfinance CJSC was formed in 2004 through the consolidation of five Mercy Corps affiliated micro credit agencies. Mercy Corps is an international non-governmental organization for economic development and aid. Mercy Corps intends to leave Kompanion as an enduring and sustainable community development legacy to the people of Kyrgyzstan.

Kompanion is the only microfinance organization in Kyrgyzstan that has a technical support unit. This department consists of 32 skilled professional agronomists and veterinarians. Kompanion's integrated approach involves provision of financial products and business development services. This approach allows clients and initiative participants to increase the yield of their crops and the productivity of their cattle through the ethno-environmental method of natural resources management. Since its formation, Kompanion has disbursed more than 1 million loans amounting to approximately \$ 628 million.

THE NECESSITY OF THE TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT



67% CLIENTS IS INVOLVED
IN AGRICULTURE



LOW-PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK
(5,5 litres per day)



70% OF ARABLE LAND
IS ON THE VERGE OF
DEGRADATION

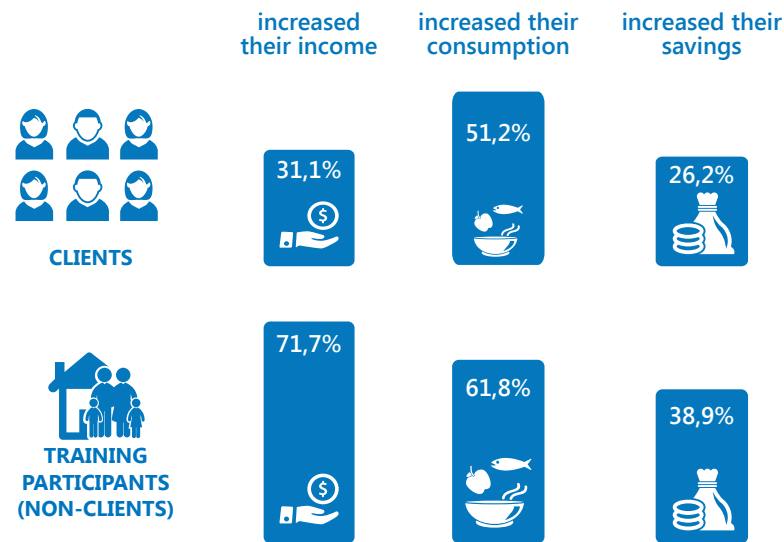


36% OF HOUSEHOLDS
IS FOOD INSECURE

IMPACT MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

Kompanion introduced a breakthrough data-driven approach to development. Unique among the development institutions in Kyrgyzstan, our proprietary Impact Measurement System (IMS) combines gender-disaggregated data on inclusion and participation, accountability and local organizational capacity to design and drive financial and non-financial initiatives based on the true needs of communities to achieve maximum social impact. A wide range of social indicators allows to assess the impact level of received loans, knowledge and skills on asset management on households. According to our Impact Measurement System Kompanion’s activity have a sound impact on rural communities.

The results of the research for the years 2013-2014:



EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS

These workshops empower the rural poor who don't have access to the natural resources and assets management knowledge with skills that enable them to become more efficient farmers and improve their income and well-being. In 2014, Kompanion's specialists conducted 2550 educational workshops which were attended by 3825 participants in 128 villages of Kyrgyzstan.

Participants got technical support on one of two directions:

HOME GARDEN (AGRONOMY)



1. Healthy nutrition basics
2. Pruning and grafting of orchard trees
3. Tree planting
4. Pest control basics
5. Pollination
6. Tree thinning
7. Budget planning and management
8. Harvesting, grading, and storage of fruits
9. Cellar storage
10. Soil management and fertilization

LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT (ANIMAL HUSBANDRY)



1. Non-invasive infectious disease control
2. Invasive disease control
3. Pasture land management
4. Livestock selection
5. Milk processing and storage
6. Healthy nutrition of livestock
7. Budget planning and management
8. Livestock management and maintenance
9. Livestock forage management
10. Intensive livestock feeding

SMART INVESTMENTS

The development team has designed and implemented the concept of “smart investments” in order to enhance the integration of financial and business development services. Smart investments are simple and understandable investment ideas together with clearly arranged technical materials that capture the backbone of the idea and offer basic calculations. Such investment ideas demonstrate potential benefits that clients can get if they implement those ideas.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. Intensive fattening of the cattle
2. Create a new business (caged hens)
3. Warm barn
4. Improve breeds (productivity) of animals
5. Turkey fattening
6. Buying ewes and breeding sheep

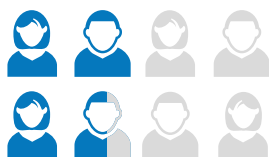
BUSINESS /EDUCATION

1. Youth is our future
2. Preparing children for school
3. Winterizing/Improvement of the house
4. Buying a car for business
5. Retail shop improvements

AGRONOMY

1. Autumn feeds a year
2. Protect your garden
3. Plant a new orchard
4. Cellar construction
5. Greenhouse

ATTRACTING **NEW** CLIENTS THROUGH SMART INVESTMENTS



45,9%

AGRICULTURAL MARKET PRICE MONITORING SYSTEM

Market prices for major agricultural produce (including livestock, seeds, meats, vegetables, fruits, etc) are collected in the major marketplaces throughout the country. They are further aggregated and disseminated through Kompanion’s current locations. Updated monthly, it is the most informative market price system available in Kyrgyzstan. Using the information provided by our Agricultural Price Monitoring System, our clients can see where in Kyrgyzstan the prices for their particular product or livestock are higher at the moment and thus make well-informed decisions regarding where to sell their produce or livestock to get the highest profit.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

SMART CAMPAIGN CERTIFICATION



Kompanion is aimed at building long-term partnership relations with clients based on mutual trust, respect and integrity. Kompanion is eager for the highest service standards and adheres to client protection principles adopted in the microfinance sector internationally. In April 2014, Kompanion Financial Group became the first organization in Central Asia that was certified by the Smart Campaign. This certification confirms that Kompanion adheres to the standards of socially responsible lending.

The Smart Campaign is a global effort focused on bringing together the leaders of microfinance to ensure the safety of microfinance clients, since they are the main driving force for the development of the sector.

The independent evaluation made by the SMART Campaign signifies that Kompanion upholds a set of standards that ensure the appropriate design and delivery of financial products, prevention of over-indebtedness, transparency, responsible pricing, fair and respectful treatment of clients, privacy of client data, and mechanisms for complaint resolution.

HIGH INSTITUTIONAL RATING



In April 2014, Kompanion received an «α-» rating from an international rating agency M-CRIL (Micro-Credit Ratings International Limited). This high insitutional rating signifies that Kompanion is a sustainable and financially-sound organization focused on building long-term relationships with clients. In summarizing their rating, M-CRIL commented, "Kompanion's board members have expertise in the financial sector and are involved in major strategic decisions. The MFI has a strong management team and has experienced and well trained staff. Its Management of Information Systems, Accounting, Internal Audit, cash management, and control systems are strong. Credit appraisal systems are good. Kompanion performs well in its adherence to client protection principles."

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

EUROPEAN MICROFINANCE AWARD

In November 2014, Kompanion became the first organization in Central Asia to have the honor of winning the 5th European Microfinance Award. The Award is granted to financial institutions for their innovative ideas with a view to promote best practices.



In 2014, 26 organizations from 19 countries participated in the 5th European Award on Microfinance and the Environment and presented their projects aimed at finding new solutions to global environmental problems.

Kompanion was selected based upon its Pasture Land Management initiative aimed at preservation of pasture lands and mitigation of soil degradation risks. This is an important program as land is the principal income source for rural people, while 70 percent of pasture lands in Kyrgyzstan are currently in a degraded condition.

By offering financial products and appropriate education through the program, the Pasture Land Management initiative is aimed to raise public awareness about pasture degradation problems, over-grazing on pastures near villages and under-grazing in remote pastures.

Since the launch of the program in 2011, more than 24,000 Kompanion clients have gained knowledge and skills that helped them to decrease the use of chemical fertilizers by 18 percent and increase their income from cattle by 30 percent.

CLIENTS ARE THE MAIN VALUE OF KOMPANION

“Through the cooperation with Kompanion, I reach success”

A rural man of Jargylchak village of Issyk-Kul oblast Tynchtykbek Adigineev was engaged in business activity with Kompanion more than seven years ago. Today Tynchtykbek is the owner of the bloomy orchard where he grows various apples, apricots and other fruit trees.

“At Soviet times, I used to work at the factory. I lost job upon the collapse of the Soviet Union. I have only 10 years of education at school, and when you are a tractor driver, it is impossible to find a job in the city. That is why I decided to move to a village,” – Tynchtyk told his story.

He bought seedlings and planted orchard with the help of loans and consultations of specialists, this orchard is the income source of his family today.

At the beginning, Tynchtykbek with his wife received training on gardening from Kompanion specialists. “When I bought this land plot, it was a waste and uncultivated land. I leveled the land by hand and did not even use farming techniques. Now there a lot trees at this place. Advices of the company agronomists helped a lot, I planted my orchard owing to knowledge I received from them. It was useful to find out how to plant apple trees and dried apricots, what distance should be between them, when they should be cut off.”

Our client is the perfect example of how hard work and right application of received knowledge lead to success.

“Through the cooperation with Kompanion, I reach success, orchard harvest is reaped, and it brings income. Many people follow example

of mine. For instance, my neighbor used to do nothing before, but when he saw how my things had gone well, he started working and doing gardening.”

In future, Tynchtykbek wants to develop his business and be engaged in animal husbandry at the same time:

“I have plans; there is a lot to do, try to make efforts and work. Now I am thinking to build a barn, get the training on livestock management and I will raise stock.”



CLIENTS ARE THE MAIN VALUE OF KOMPANION



Sharshen Asakeev

"When I came to Kompanion to get a loan, the company's veterinarian informed me about the benefit of investing in the purchase of a highly-productive brood cow. We made business calculations, and I saw a real opportunity to earn good income. This is where the development of our family business in sagination and breeding of brood cows began."



Shaiyrkul Borkoeva

"I've learned so much from working with Kompanion. Now I know how to plant and grow trees to earn profit. It's like to teach a person how to fish instead of just giving them a fish."

Tavaldy Askerov

"I keep in touch with Kompanion's experts every day. I can't go without them anymore. I achieve best results with the help of their knowledge and skills. I have grown 15,000 young pear plants. I'd like to extend many thanks to Kompanion. I've learned so much and now I can see the result of the gained knowledge in action. It's better to work, than to waste your time."



Taalaikul Usubakunova

"My goal is to increase the size of the business, hire employees and set up a small shop where my children and grandchildren can sell fish. To do this I need to use loans wisely-spending the money on the business only. This tactic has led me to success so far."



Aisalkyn Shamshiyeva

"The most important thing is to use a loan for development of your business, and not for other purposes. We are proud of our children and our progress. We want to thank Kompanion for that. It makes us happy to prosper in the land where we were born."



Ermek Mashyrakunov

"We've built a cellar on the advice of the company's experts. They kept supporting us all the time. They explained to us how to do things right and taught us many things. Now I want to plant an apple orchard. There is enough space in my garden to plant 70-80 trees. In this case, my family will have enough fruit throughout the winter."

EMPLOYEES ARE THE MAIN ASSET OF KOMPANION



Marlis Duishegulov

Market Business
Development Director

«For me, Kompanion is my life, a state of mind. I strongly believe in its calling, its mission, and in our team that brings the Company's mission to life. I am proud and happy to be a part of it.»



Ulanbek Akimkanov

Chief Financial Officer

«For me, Kompanion is, above all, the responsibility to our clients, counterparties, partners, and colleagues.»

Erkinbek Jumabaev

Chief Credit Officer

«For me, Kompanion is a team of highly qualified employees with whom you can share the most wonderful years and see the results of work through satisfied and smiling faces of our clients' children.»



Olesya Paukova

Marketing and
Development Director

"For me, Kompanion is the Oscar for the Best Supporting Part, provided that our clients get award for the Best Leading Part."



Kirill Tsyganov

HR and Organizational
Development Director

«For me, Kompanion is a team of very different people brought together by enthusiasm and the desire to implement a big goal.»



Damir Dosumbetov

Head of Credit
Administration Department

«For me, Kompanion is to be a part of a huge team. The team that can do its work to the highest standard, in good faith and effectively. The team that is eager to improve life for its clients."



EMPLOYEES ARE THE MAIN ASSET OF KOMPANION



Rustam Budaichiev

IT Director

«For me, Kompanion is an opportunity to develop the country and myself.»



Bermet Usenova

Product Development and Management Specialist

«For me, Kompanion is a great team that allows you to bring any idea to life!»

Ramilya Hodjamniyazova

Deputy Chief of Administration Department

«For me, Kompanion is stability and confidence in the future. I gained great professional experience here. I met good people and made friends here. Thank you, Kompanion!»



Sultan Aiylchiev

Executive Assistant to CEO

«For me, Kompanion is great and good time. And interesting projects that contribute to the development of Kyrgyzstan.»



Samat Kuljabaev

Risk Manager

«For me, Kompanion is constant advancement, impetus to develop, boundless space for self-fulfillment, and teamwork.»



Erjan Djumabaev

Deputy Chief of Internal Audit Department

«For me, Kompanion is a brilliantly written book that can change your professional thinking and values to the extent that you start to think of things that really matter.»

**KOMPANION FINANCIAL GROUP
MICROFINANCE
CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly the financial position of Kompanion Financial Group Microfinance Closed Joint Stock Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") as at 31 December 2014, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in shareholders equity for the year then ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;

- providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's consolidated financial position and financial performance; and
- making an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

- maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the consolidated financial position of the Group, and which enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with IFRS;

- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with Kyrgyz legislation;

- taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group; and

- preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

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

- properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- presenting information, including

Management is also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls, throughout the Group;

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2014 were approved by the Group's management on 16 March 2015.

On behalf of the Management:



Ulanbek Termechikov
Chief Executive Officer

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic



Gulbara Djakypbaeva
Chief Accountant

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Board of Directors of Kompanion Financial Group Microfinance Closed Joint Stock Company:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Kompanion Financial Group Microfinance Closed Joint Stock Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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 about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2014, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.



Deloitte & Touche

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

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Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

KOMPANION FINANCIAL GROUP MICROFINANCE CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)*

	NOTES	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013
Interest income	6,23	1,463,901	1,190,549
Interest expense	6	(416,562)	(305,572)
NET INTEREST INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON INTEREST BEARING ASSETS		1,047,339	884,977
Provision for impairment losses on interest bearing assets	7	(61,806)	(48,703)
NET INTEREST INCOME		985,533	836,274
Net loss on operations with financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(249,751)	(157,635)
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	8	12,829	(627)
Recovery of provision for impairment losses on other transaction	7	203	48,310
Fee and commission expense		(5,565)	(7,931)
Other income, net	23	14,063	9,612
NET NON-INTEREST EXPENSE		(228,221)	(108,271)
OPERATING INCOME		757,312	728,003
OPERATING EXPENSES	9	(682,406)	(696,470)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		74,906	31,533
Income tax expense	10	(13,118)	(5,555)
NET PROFIT		61,788	25,978
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		61,788	25,978

On behalf of the Management:



Ulanbek Termechikov
Chief Executive Officer

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

The notes on pages 8-48 form an integral part of these financial statements.




Gulbara Djakypbaeva
Chief Accountant

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

KOMPANION FINANCIAL GROUP MICROFINANCE CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

	NOTES	31 DECEMBER 2014	31 DECEMBER 2013
ASSETS:			
Cash	11	-	185
Due from banks and other financial institutions	12, 23	645,692	238,938
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15	453,254	225,645
Loans to customers	13	4,556,346	3,872,656
Property, equipment and intangible assets	14	321,264	305,608
Income tax assets	10	-	4,414
Other assets	16	69,210	71,609
TOTAL ASSETS		6,045,766	4,719,055
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES:			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	17	4,925,000	3,466,435
Subordinated debt	19	47,501	301,419
Income tax liabilities	10	2,816	-
Other liabilities	18	296,003	225,195
Total liabilities		5,271,320	3,993,049
EQUITY:			
Share capital	21	650,400	650,400
Retained earnings		124,044	75,604
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		774,444	726,004
Non-controlling interest	20	2	2
Total equity		774,446	726,006
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		6,045,766	4,719,055

On behalf of the Management:



Ulanbek Termechikov
Chief Executive Officer

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

The notes on pages 8-48 form an integral part of these financial statements.




Gulbara Djakypbaeva
Chief Accountant

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

KOMPANION FINANCIAL GROUP MICROFINANCE CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)*

	SHARE CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	NON- CONTROLLING INTEREST	TOTAL EQUITY
31 December 2012	530,400	169,626	2	700,028
Issue of ordinary share capital	120,000	(120,000)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	25,978	-	25,978
31 December 2013	650,400	75,604	2	726,006
Dividends declared	-	(13,348)	-	(13,348)
Total comprehensive income	-	61,788	-	61,788
31 December 2014	650,400	124,044	2	774,446

On behalf of the Management:



Ulanbek Termekchikov
Chief Executive Officer

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

The notes on pages 8-48 form an integral part of these financial statements.




Gulbara Djakypbaeva
Chief Accountant

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

KOMPANION FINANCIAL GROUP MICROFINANCE CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 (in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

	NOTES	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Profit before income tax		74,906	31,533
Adjustments for:			
Provision for impairment losses on interest bearing assets		61,806	48,703
Recovery of provision for impairment losses on other assets		(203)	(48,310)
Provision for vacations and bonuses		26,714	17,194
Provision for other liabilities		7,394	-
Foreign exchange gain		(12,829)	(61)
Deferred income on issue of loans		(32,774)	(25,046)
Net loss of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(4,366)	(5,759)
Depreciation and amortisation		38,570	40,655
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, equipment and intangible assets		1,567	(254)
Net change in accrued interest income and expense		(22,097)	(5,400)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		138,688	53,255
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Due from banks and other financial institutions		8,886	175,519
Loans to customers		(737,036)	(1,410,037)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		358,723	49,554
Other assets		(10,224)	(2,226)
Increase in operating liabilities			
Other liabilities		70,228	32,650
Cash outflow from operating activities before taxation		(170,735)	(1,101,285)
Income tax paid		(5,901)	(200)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(176,636)	(1,101,485)

KOMPANION FINANCIAL GROUP MICROFINANCE CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 (in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

NOTES

YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER
2014

YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER
2013*

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:

Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	(44,811)	(67,144)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	1,844	1,206
Net cash outflow from investment activities	(42,967)	(65,938)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Proceeds from due to banks and other financial institutions	2,637,245	1,810,919
Repayments of due to banks and other financial institutions	(2,034,476)	(952,623)
Dividends paid	(14,089)	(10,599)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	588,680	847,697
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	46,414	8,875
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	415,491	(310,851)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, at the beginning of the year 11 211,359 522,210

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, at the end of the year 11 626,850 211,359

Interest paid and received by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2014 amounted to KGS 398,523 thousand and KGS 1,455,477 thousand, respectively.

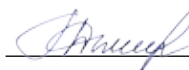
Interest paid and received by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2013 amounted to KGS 298,786 thousand and KGS 1,178,363 thousand, respectively.

On behalf of the Management:



Ulanbek Termechikov
Chief Executive Officer

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

Gulbara Djakypbaeva
Chief Accountant

16 March 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

*As reclassified, see Note 5
The notes on pages 8-48 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014** *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

1. ORGANISATION

Kompanion Financial Group Microfinance Closed Joint Stock Company ("the Group") was established in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2004 as Kompanion Financial Group Micro Credit Limited Liability Company. On 9 April 2009, the Group was reorganised into a Closed Joint Stock Company.

On 29 April 2009, the Group was re-registered at the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic under certificate #21732-3300-AO. On 25 November 2011, the Group was re-registered at the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic under certificate #21732-3300-3AO.

On 26 August 2013, the Group was re-registered at the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic under certificate #21732-3300-3AO. The main activity of the Group is granting microcredit loans to individuals and legal entities.

The Group is registered and located at 62 Shota Rustaveli St., Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic.

The Group's operations are administered in the head office, which is located in Bishkek. As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Group had 16 branches in the Kyrgyz Republic.

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Group had 838 and 915 employees, respectively.

The sole owner of the Group is an international non-governmental organisation Mercy Corps ("the Founder") with headquarters in

Portland, Oregon, USA and Edinburgh, Scotland.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

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

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

These consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of Kyrgyz Soms ("KGS"), unless otherwise stated.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the

asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

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

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

The Group maintains its accounting records in accordance with Kyrgyz legislation which stipulates preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS.

The Group presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
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liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 26.

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The functional currency of the parent of the Group is the Kyrgyz Som («KGS»). The presentational currency of the consolidated financial statements of the Group is the KGS. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand KGS, except when otherwise indicated.

Offsetting

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

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Kompanion Financial Group Microfinance Closed Joint Stock Company ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"). Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The list of subsidiaries is disclosed (Note 20). All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests

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

Non-controlling interests are presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from parent shareholders equity.

Recognition of interest income and expense

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that

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

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

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

Recognition of fee and commission income and expense

Loan origination fees are deferred, together with the related direct costs, and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan. Where

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
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it is probable that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are deferred, together with the related direct costs, and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the resulting loan. Where it is unlikely that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are recognised in profit or loss over the remaining period of the loan commitment. Where a loan commitment expires without resulting in a loan, the loan commitment fee is recognised in profit or loss on expiry. Loan servicing fees are recognised as revenue as the services are provided. Loan syndication fees are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the syndication has been completed. All other commissions are recognised when services are provided.

Financial instruments

The Group recognises financial assets and liabilities in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual obligations of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognised using settlement date accounting.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair

value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets

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

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The net gain or loss recognised in consolidated profit or loss and comprehensive income incorporates any dividend and interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' and 'interest income' line item, respectively, in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014** *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

Fair value is determined in the manner described Note 24.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, unrestricted balances on correspondent and time deposit accounts and advances to banks with original maturities within three months, which may be converted to cash within a short period of time and thus are considered liquid.

Loans and receivables

Due from banks and other financial institutions and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

For financial assets carried at cost,

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

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

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

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
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Write-off of loans and receivables

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

On derecognition of a financial asset other than it is entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of the transferred asset or retains a residual interest that does not result in the retention of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Group retains control), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in comprehensive income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer

recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including due to banks and other financial institutions, and other liabilities, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
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of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into various derivative financial instruments including swaps and back-to-back loans. The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including swaps and back-to-back loans. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed (see Note 15). Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each reporting date. The fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices or pricing models that take into account the current market and contractual prices of the underlying instruments and other factors. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when it is negative. Derivatives are included in financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of financial position. Gains and losses resulting from these instruments are included in net loss from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Loans to customers

Loans to customers are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those classified in other categories of financial assets.

Loans to customers granted by the Group are initially recognised at fair value plus related transaction costs. Where the fair value of consideration given does not equal the fair value of the loan, for example where the loan is issued at lower than market rates, the difference between the fair value of consideration given and the fair value of the loan is recognised as a loss on initial recognition of the loan and included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income according to nature of the losses. Subsequently, loans are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Loans to customers are carried net of any allowance for impairment losses.

Property, equipment and intangible assets

Property, equipment and intangible assets are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortisation. Depreciation on assets under construction and those not placed in service commences from the date the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation and amortisation is charged on the carrying value of property, equipment and intangible assets, and is designed to write off assets over their

useful economic lives. Depreciation and amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis at the following annual prescribed rates:

Buildings	2%
Vehicles	10-17%
Furniture and office equipment	20%
Computer equipment	33.3%
Intangible assets	10%

Capital expenditures for leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of the life of the related leased asset or the lease term. Expenses related to repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in operating expenses unless they qualify for capitalisation.

The carrying amounts of property and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amount, impairment is recognised in the respective period and is included in operating expenses. After the recognition of an impairment loss the depreciation charge for property and equipment is adjusted in future periods to allocate the assets' revised carrying value, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
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Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The current income tax expense is calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary

difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except when they relate to items that are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in consolidated statement of

profit or loss and other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Operating taxes

The Kyrgyz Republic also has various other taxes, which are assessed on the Group's activities. These taxes are included as a component of operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Due to banks and other financial institutions and subordinated debt

Due to banks and other financial institutions and subordinated debt are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, amounts due are stated at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method.

Contingencies

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

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014** *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

Foreign currencies

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the

31 December 2014 **31 December 2013**

KGS/USD	58.8865	49.2470
KGS/EUR	71.6943	67.7048

dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

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

Share capital

Share capital is recognised at historical cost.

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

Retirement obligations

In accordance with the requirements of the Kyrgyz legislation certain percentages of pension payments are withheld from total disbursements to staff to be transferred to state pension fund, such that a portion of salary expense is withheld from the employee and instead paid to a pension fund on behalf of the employee. This expense is charged in the period in which the related salaries are earned. Upon retirement, all retirement benefit payments are made by the state pension fund.

The Group also has pension arrangement that provides for defined amount to be paid each year to the special fund. Upon retirement eligible employees would receive pension benefits from this fund in accordance with the amount accumulated in this fund.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the management is required to make judgements, estimates

and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
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Impairment of loans and receivables

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

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

and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the group of loans. The Group uses management's judgment to adjust observable data for a group of loans to reflect current circumstances not reflected in historical data.

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

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, gross loans to customers totalled KGS 4,784,687 thousand and KGS 4,047,576 thousand, respectively, and allowance for impairment losses amounted to KGS 228,341 thousand and KGS 174,920 thousand, respectively.

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Amendments to IFRSs affecting amounts reported in the financial statements.

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

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

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

The amendments to IAS 32 clarify the requirements relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities. Specifically, the amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and 'simultaneous realisation and settlement'.

The amendments did not influence significantly on indicators of the Group financial statement. The amendments were applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 «Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors».

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective.

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

- Amendments to IAS 19 - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee contributions¹;
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle¹;
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle¹;
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle²;

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014** *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts²;
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation²;
- Amendments to IAS 27 - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements²;
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 - Agriculture: Bearer Plants²;
- Amendments to IFRS 11 - Accounting for Acquisition of Interests in Joint Operations²;
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture²;
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers³;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments⁴.

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, with earlier application permitted.

2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with earlier application permitted.

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

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

The management of the Group does not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact

of the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. In July 2014 IASB issued a finalised version of IFRS 9 mainly introducing impairment requirements for financial assets and limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets. IFRS 9 is aiming at replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The key requirements of IFRS 9 are:

• Classification and measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Specifically, debt instruments that are held within the business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are

generally measured at amortised cost after initial recognition. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' category for debt instruments held within the business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms of the financial asset giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income after initial recognition. All other debt and equity investments are measured at their fair values. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

• Classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39, however there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk. IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

• **Impairment.**

The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognised.

• **Hedge accounting.**

Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principal of an 'economic relationship'.

Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

• **Derecognition.**

The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

The standard is effective from 1 January 2018 with early application permitted. Depending on the chosen approach to

applying IFRS 9, the transition can involve one or more than one date of initial application for different requirements.

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

5. RECLASSIFICATION

Certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 to conform to the presentation for the year ended 31 December 2014 as current year presentation provides a better view of the financial position of the Group.

	As previously reported	Reclassification amount	As reclassified
Cash flow statement			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	157,635	(163,394)	(5,759)
Deferred income on issue of loans	-	(25,046)	(25,046)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(113,840)	163,394	49,554
Other liabilities	7,604	25,046	32,650
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(1,101,485)	-	(1,101,485)

The above reclassifications do not affect the comparative consolidated statement of financial position, as such, the Management believes that there is no need to present the third statement of financial position and related notes and that the absence of this information is not a material omission.

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6. NET INTEREST INCOME

**YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER
2014** **YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER
2013**

Interest income comprises:

Interest on loans to customers, including:

Group loans	1,386,124	1,143,611
Individual loans	57,217	31,174
Interest on due from banks and other financial institutions	13,286	11,578
Other interest income	7,274	4,186
Total interest income on financial assets recorded at amortised cost	1,463,901	1,190,549

Interest expense comprises:

Interest expense on liabilities recorded at amortised cost comprise:

Interest expense on due to banks and other financial institutions	(376,922)	(270,756)
Interest expense on subordinated debt	(39,640)	(34,816)
Total interest expense on financial assets recorded at amortised cost	(416,562)	(305,572)

Net interest income before provision for impairment losses on interest bearing assets

1,047,339 884,977

Included within various line items under interest income for the year ended 31 December 2014 is a total of KGS 4,179 thousand (2013: KGS 31,362 thousand) accrued on impaired financial assets.

Group loans are unsecured loans granted to groups of borrowers who sign loan agreements with joint responsibility to repay the loan.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

7. ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

	Loans to customers	Due from banks and other financial institutions	Total
31 December 2012	135,313	11,750	147,063
Provision/(recovery of provision)	54,578	(5,875)	48,703
Write-off assets	(17,549)	-	(17,549)
Recovery of written-off assets	2,578	-	2,578
31 December 2013	174,920	5,875	180,795
Provision	61,806	-	61,806
Write-off assets	(12,071)	-	(12,071)
Recovery of written-off assets	3,686	-	3,686
31 December 2014	228,341	5,875	234,216

	Other assets	Provision for tax claim	Total
31 December 2012	14,093	48,307	62,400
Recovery of provision	(3)	(48,307)	(48,310)
Write-off assets	(8,238)	-	(8,238)
31 December 2013	5,852	-	5,852
Recovery of provision	(203)	-	(203)
31 December 2014	5,649	-	5,649

8. NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN/(LOSS)

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013
Gain/(loss) from revaluation of financial assets and liabilities	20,760	61
Dealing, net	(7,931)	(688)
Total net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	12,829	(627)

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ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014** *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

9. OPERATING EXPENSES

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013
Salary and bonuses	365,369	398,557
Contributions to Social Fund of Kyrgyz Republic	63,095	59,043
Depreciation and amortisation	38,570	40,655
Property and equipment maintenance	36,988	34,287
Security	35,256	33,594
Transportation costs	28,535	32,043
Rent of premises	27,061	29,682
Professional services	12,601	8,403
Business trips and representative expenses	11,677	7,267
Stationery	11,179	6,154
Communication, mail and courier expenses	10,909	10,701
Utilities	6,941	4,901
Advertising and subscription costs	4,139	3,276
Staff training	3,329	866
Charity and sponsorship	916	381
Taxes, other than income tax	798	2,133
Other expenses	25,043	24,527
Total operating expenses	682,406	696,470

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10. INCOME TAXES

The Group provides for taxes based on the tax accounts maintained and prepared in accordance with the tax regulations in the Kyrgyz Republic, which may differ from International Financial Reporting Standards. For the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 the income tax rate was 10%.

The Group is subject to certain permanent tax differences due to non-tax deductibility of certain expenses and a tax free regime for certain income.

Deferred taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities

for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. Temporary differences as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 relate mostly to different methods of income and expense recognition as well as to recorded values of certain assets.

Temporary differences as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 comprise:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Deferred income tax assets:		
Provision for bonuses to employees	61,312	35,600
Provision for court filings	48,350	47,000
Vacation provision	23,176	22,702
Provision on PR expenses	3,500	500
Provision for holding of meetings of shareholders	2,150	-
Deferred income	-	48,451
Bonuses provision	-	5,016
Total deferred income tax assets	138,488	159,269
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Property, equipment and intangible assets	(144,940)	(154,095)
Provision on loans to customers	(9,252)	(9,252)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(154,192)	(163,347)
Net deferred tax liabilities at the statutory rate (10%)	1,570	408
Net deferred income tax liabilities	1,570	408

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

The reconciliation between tax expenses and accounting profit for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are disclosed as follows:

	YEAR ENDED 31 December 2014	YEAR ENDED 31 December 2013
Profit before income tax	74,906	31,533
Tax at the statutory tax rate	7,491	3,153
Tax effect of permanent differences	5,627	2,402
Income tax expense	13,118	5,555
Current income tax expense	11,956	6,201
Deferred income tax expense/(benefit)	1,162	(646)
Income tax expense	13,118	5,555
	2014	2013
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Beginning of the year	408	1,054
Change in deferred income tax for the year	1,162	(646)
End of the year	1,570	408
	2014	2013
Current income tax asset	-	4,822
Current income tax liability	(1,246)	-
Deferred tax liability	(1,570)	(408)
Total income tax asset	(2,816)	4,414

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11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows is composed of the following items:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Cash	-	185
Due from banks with original maturities less than 3 months	626,850	211,174
Total cash and cash equivalents	626,850	211,359

12. DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Due from banks in Kyrgyz Republic	627,439	220,666
Due from banks in CIS countries	24,128	24,147
Total due from banks	651,567	244,813
Less allowance for impairment loss	(5,875)	(5,875)
Total due from banks and other financial institutions	645,692	238,938

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, due from banks includes accrued interest of KGS 770 thousand and KGS 806 thousand, respectively.

13. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Originated loans	4,784,687	4,047,576
Less allowance for impairment losses	(228,341)	(174,920)
Total loans to customers	4,556,346	3,872,656

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, accrued interest income included in loans to customers amounted to KGS 69,119 thousand and KGS 60,659 thousand, respectively.

Movements in allowances for impairment losses for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are disclosed in Note 7.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
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As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, loans to customers comprised of the following products:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Group loans	4,426,762	3,957,120
Individual loans	357,925	90,456
	4,784,687	4,047,576
Less allowance for impairment losses	(228,341)	(174,920)
Total loans to customers	4,556,346	3,872,656

Group loans are unsecured loans granted to groups of borrowers who sign loan agreements with joint responsibility to repay the loan.

The Group provides loans to customers for development of small businesses.

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Unsecured loans – group loans	4,426,762	3,957,120
Loans secured by various collateral – individual loans	266,895	20,513
Unsecured loans – individual loans	91,030	69,943
	4,784,687	4,047,576
Less allowance for impairment losses	(228,341)	(174,920)
Total loans to customers	4,556,346	3,872,656

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	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Analysis by sector:		
Agriculture	2,753,588	2,810,026
Consumer loan	907,293	255,103
Trade	685,075	679,733
Services	229,136	189,515
Mortgage	122,180	38,007
Manufacturing	46,814	40,951
Others	40,601	34,241
	4,784,687	4,047,576
Less allowance for impairment losses	(228,341)	(174,920)
Total loans to customers	4,556,346	3,872,656

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the entire loan portfolio of KGS 4,784,687 thousand and KGS 4,047,576 thousand was disbursed to customers operating in the Kyrgyz Republic, which represents a significant geographical concentration and credit risk exposure.

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Group had taken possession of collateral it held as security of nil and KGS 203 thousand, respectively.

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14. PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and office equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Intangible assets	Construction in progress	Total
At cost									
31 December 2012	1,364	155,436	2,120	39,120	55,005	37,052	98,447	265	388,809
Additions	-	35,243	2,119	6,734	5,308	202	1,266	16,272	67,144
Disposals	-	(370)	(1,134)	(1,365)	(1,891)	(1,904)	-	-	(6,664)
31 December 2013	1,364	190,309	3,105	44,489	58,422	35,350	99,713	16,537	449,289
Additions	-	7,535	8,865	9,608	6,463	5,453	5,735	13,979	57,638
Disposals	-	(1,667)	(374)	(1,067)	(1,594)	(6,365)	-	-	(11,067)
Transfer	-	20,832	-	-	-	-	-	(20,832)	-
31 December 2014	1,364	217,009	11,596	53,030	63,291	34,438	105,448	9,684	495,860
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation									
31 December 2012	-	(4,981)	(1,931)	(21,141)	(34,875)	(14,654)	(31,156)	-	(108,738)
Charge for the year	-	(3,340)	(1,463)	(6,380)	(10,857)	(6,345)	(12,270)	-	(40,655)
Disposals	-	99	1,070	1,165	1,891	1,487	-	-	5,712
31 December 2013	-	(8,222)	(2,324)	(26,356)	(43,841)	(19,512)	(43,426)	-	(143,681)
Charge for the year	-	(4,363)	(2,681)	(6,119)	(10,128)	(4,539)	(10,740)	-	(38,570)
Disposals	-	-	374	493	1,576	4,786	426	-	7,655
31 December 2014	-	(12,585)	(4,631)	(31,982)	(52,393)	(19,265)	(53,740)	-	(174,596)
Net book value									
31 December 2014	1,364	204,424	6,965	21,048	10,898	15,173	51,708	9,684	321,264
31 December 2013	1,364	182,087	781	18,133	14,581	15,838	56,287	16,537	305,608

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Group pledged buildings with net book value KGS 174,452 thousand and KGS 182,087 thousand as collateral under credit line agreement with Demir bank, Kyrgyzstan.

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, property and equipment included fully depreciated equipment with an initial cost of KGS 78,783 thousand and KGS 57,317 thousand, respectively.

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, all intangible assets were represented by software.

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15. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Derivative financial instruments:	Notional value	31 December 2014 Net fair value		Notional value	31 December 2013 Net fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
Foreign currency swap	3,272,263	453,254	-	3,032,228	225,645	-
Total derivative financial instruments	-	453,254	-	-	225,645	-

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Group placed US Dollar denominated non-interest deposits, foreign currency swaps amounting to KGS 3,272,263 thousand (55,569 thousand US Dollars) and KGS 3,032,228 thousand (61,572 thousand US Dollars), respectively.

The loans and foreign currency swaps in Kyrgyz Som from the same banks were received in the amount of KGS 2,789,384 thousand and KGS 2,812,843 thousand.

In addition to foreign currency swap agreements, derivative financial instruments include back-to-back loans, which in substance represent foreign currency swap arrangements. Back-to-back loans are agreements with commercial banks under which the Group receives a loan in KGS and places a deposit with the same bank for the equivalent (or higher) amount of USD as collateral for the loan received. Upon maturity of the loan the Group repays KGS loan and receives back the amount of deposited USD.

16. OTHER ASSETS

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Other financial assets	17,013	15,826
	17,013	15,826
Other non-financial assets		
Prepaid expenses	29,631	26,668
Prepayments for services and property	22,221	30,673
Inventory	2,031	3,215
Prepayments for taxes other than on income	1,419	257
Foreclosed property	-	203
Other	2,544	619
	57,846	61,635
Less allowance for impairment losses	(5,649)	(5,852)
Total other assets	69,210	71,609

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17. DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	Weighted average nominal interest rate	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Socially responsible investment funds	9.64%	4,925,000	3,467,597
Deferred commission fee expenses	-	-	(1,162)
Total due to banks and other financial institutions	-	4,925,000	3,466,435

Socially responsible investment funds seek to benefit society by addressing social, environmental, human rights issues, and strengthening financial intermediation in developing countries. Socially responsible investment funds consist of number of banks and development institutions.

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, due to banks and other financial institutions include accrued interest amounting to KGS 74,930 thousand and KGS 58,839 thousand, respectively.

The Group is required to comply with financial covenants in relation to borrowed funds disclosed above. These covenants include stipulated ratios, debt to equity ratios and various other financial performance ratios.

As at 31 December 2014, the Group breached covenant to maintain a Capital Adequacy Ratio of not less than 20% as required under the loan agreement with European Bank for

Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD") dated 13 December 2013. According to the Agreement, Capital Adequacy Ratio means the ratio of Total Capital to Total Assets. As at 31 December 2014, this ratio was equal to 14.3%. As at 31 December 2014, the carrying amount of the loans from EBRD is equal to KGS 595,629 thousand. Subsequent to year end the breach was remedied and a waiver was received from EBRD in February 2015 before the consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue.

As at 31 December 2014, the Group breached covenants to maintain a Fixed Assets Plus Equity Investments Ratio of not more than 35% and Equity to Assets Ratio of not less than 15% as required under the loan agreement with International Finance Corporation ("IFC") dated 30 March 2012 as amended on 20 December 2013. According to the Agreement, Fixed Assets Plus Equity Investments Ratio means the

result obtained by dividing: (i) the aggregate of net fixed assets and equity investments, less (A) equity investments in unconsolidated banking, financial and microfinance subsidiary companies, and (B) equity investments in other banks, financial and microfinance institutions; by (ii) Total Capital. As at 31 December 2014, the ratio was equal to 34.98% on consolidated basis and 35.8% on unconsolidated. Equity to Assets ratio means the result obtained by dividing: (i) Shareholders' Equity; by (ii) Total Assets. As at 31 December 2014, the ratio comprised 12.8%. As at 31 December 2014, the carrying amount of the loan from IFC is equal to KGS 70,879 thousand. Subsequent to year end the breaches were remedied. The waiver for Fixed Assets Plus Equity Investments Ratio was received from IFC in February 2015 before the consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue. The waiver for Equity to Assets Ratio was obtained on 15 September 2014.

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As at 31 December 2014, the Group breached covenant to maintain a Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio of not less than 15% as required under the loan agreements with Global Commercial Microfinance Consortium II (a fund) dated 1 August 2013 and The Netri Private Foundation (a fund) and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (DBTCA) in its role as Manager for the funds dated 25 July 2013 and 31 January 2014. According to the Agreements, Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio means the sum of Tier 1 Capital divided by Risk-Weighted Assets on such day. As at 31 December 2014, the ratio was equal to 13.23%. As at 31 December 2014, the carrying amount of the loans under DBTCA management is equal to KGS 153,105 thousand. Subsequent to year end the breaches were remedied. The waiver for Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio was obtained on 14 October 2014.

As at 31 December 2014, the Group breached covenant to maintain a Capital Adequacy Ratio above 15% as required under the following loan agreements and promissory notes between the funds under management of Symbiotics SA:

- Promissory Note dated 27 March 2014 with CAPITAL GESTION – Impact

Investing,

- Promissory Note dated 24 October 2014 with CAPITAL GESTION Microfinance,
- Promissory Note dated 01 October 2013 with Dual Return Fund SICAV – Vision Microfinance,
- Promissory Note dated 30 August 2013 with Dual Return Fund SICAV – Vision Microfinance Local Currency,
- Loan Agreement dated 28 November 2014 with Dual Return Fund SICAV – Vision Microfinance,
- Promissory Note dated 16 August 2013 with Dual Return Fund SICAV – Vision Microfinance,
- Promissory Note dated 14 April 2014 with Dual Return Fund SICAV – Vision Microfinance,
- Promissory Note dated 18 September 2013 with Finethic SCA,
- Promissory Note dated 19 April 2013 with Finethic SCA,
- Loan Agreement dated 10 October 2014 with Symbiotics Sicav (Lux.) – SEB Microfinance Fund II,
- Loan Agreement dated 24 October 2014 with EMF Microfinance Fund AGmvK.

According to the Agreements and Promissory Notes, Capital Adequacy Ratio is defined as Capital divided by Risk-Weighted Assets.

As at 31 December 2014, the ratio was equal to 12.63%. As at 31 December 2014, the carrying amount of the loans under management of Symbiotics SA is equal to KGS 768,098 thousand. Subsequent to year end the breaches were remedied. The waivers for Capital Adequacy Ratio were obtained in December 2014.

As at 31 December 2014, the Group breached covenant to maintain a Ratio of Total Adjusted Equity divided by Total Assets above 15% as required under the following loan agreements and promissory notes:

- Loan Agreement dated 8 April 2014 with responsAbility Sicav (Lux) Mikrofinanz-Fonds,
- Loan Agreement dated 8 April 2014 with responsAbility Sicav (Lux) Financial Inclusion Fund,
- Loan Agreement dated 13 January 2014 with responsAbility Sicav (Lux) Microfinance Leaders,
- Loan Agreement dated 5 February 2014 with responsAbility Sicav (Lux) Microfinance Leaders,
- Loan Agreement dated 5 February 2014 with responsAbility Sicav (Lux) Mikrofinanz-Fonds,
- Loan Agreement dated 6 March 2014 with responsAbility Sicav (Lux) Mikrofinanz-Fonds,
- Loan Agreement dated 6 March

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2014 with responsAbility Sicav (Lux) Financial Inclusion Fund,

- Promissory Note dated 23 April 2013 with responsAbility Global Microfinance Fund,
- Promissory Note dated 2 May 2013 with responsAbility Global Microfinance Fund.

As at 31 December 2014, the ratio was equal to 13.47%. As at 31 December 2014, the carrying amount of the loans from responsAbility SICAV (Lux) funds and responsAbility Global Microfinance Fund is equal to KGS 559,422 thousand. Subsequent to year end the breaches were remedied. The waivers for Capital Adequacy Ratio were obtained in December 2014.

As at 31 December 2014, the Group breached covenant to maintain a Solvency Ratio of not less than 20% and 17% as required under the loan agreements with Triodos SICAV II – Triodos Microfinance Fund (TMF) and Triodos Custody B.V. (TFSF) as lenders and Triodos Investment

Management B.V. as the agent dated 16 February 2012, 7 November 2013 and 10 March 2014. According to the Agreements, Solvency Ratio means the result obtained by dividing the Capital by the Total Assets. As at 31 December 2014, this ratio was equal to 13.47%. As at 31 December 2014, the carrying amount of the loans from TMF and TFSF comprised KGS 471,092 thousand. Subsequent to year end the breach was remedied and a waiver was received from the lenders and the agent on 21 November 2014.

As at 31 December 2014, the Group breached covenant to maintain a Capital Adequacy Ratio of not less than 15% as required under the loan agreement with Calvert Social Investment Foundation dated 30 April 2014. According to the Agreement, Capital Adequacy Ratio means the ratio of equity and subordinated debt to total assets net of back-to-back loans. As at 31 December 2014, this ratio was equal to 13.47%. As at 31 December

2014, the carrying amount of the loan from Calvert Social Investment Foundation is equal to KGS 88,330 thousand. Subsequent to year end the breach was remedied and a waiver was received from the lender on 8 December 2014.

As at 31 December 2014, the Group breached non-financial covenants to maintain proper application indicators: increase of the loan portfolio to specific borrowers not less than 10%; increase of the loan portfolio to agricultural sector borrowers not less than 5%; increase of the loan portfolio of investment credits not less than 5% as required under the loan agreement with the Ministry of Finance of Kyrgyz Republic dated 24 September 2014. As at 31 December 2014, the carrying amount of the loan from the Ministry of Finance of Kyrgyz Republic is equal to KGS 7,273 thousand. Subsequent to year end a waiver was received from the lender on 11 March 2015.

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18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Other financial liabilities:		
Accounts payable for services and goods	12,542	3,375
Dividends payable	-	741
Total other financial liabilities	12,542	4,116
Other non-financial liabilities:		
Provision for vacation and bonuses to employees	90,033	63,319
Deferred income	81,225	48,451
Provision for court filings	48,350	47,000
Short-term liabilities within Community Development Initiative project	16,799	15,493
Taxes payable, other than income tax	13,083	12,534
Provision for health scheme	12,509	12,618
Provision for pension scheme	9,588	9,588
Provision on PR expenses	3,500	500
Other	8,374	11,576
Total other non-financial liabilities	283,461	221,079
Total other liabilities	296,003	225,195

19. SUBORDINATED DEBT

Counterparty	Currency	Maturity date year	Interest rate %	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Triple Jump	USD	15/11/2020	10.50%	47,501	-
Deutsche Bank	USD	31/12/2014	10.50%	-	301,419

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, subordinated debt to Triple Jump and Deutsche Bank included accrued interest expense amounting to KGS 392 thousand and KGS 2,810 thousand, respectively.

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, subordinated debt to Deutsche Bank included deferred commission paid on origination of loans amounting to nil and KGS 375 thousand, respectively.

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20. SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			31 December 2014	31 December 2013
MCC Kompanion Invest, LLC	Alternative financing	Kyrgyzstan	99.99%	99.99%
MCC Kompanion, LLC	Micro lending	Tajikistan	90.00%	90.00%

MCC Kompanion Invest, LLC

MCC Kompanion Invest, LLC obtained certificate of state registration in Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic on 1 November 2011 and certificate from the National Bank of the KR on 21 November 2011.

MCC Kompanion, LLC

MCC Kompanion, LLC obtained certificate of state registration in Tax authorities of the Republic of Tajikistan on 18 July 2011. The license of the National Bank of Tajikistan has not been obtained as at 31 December 2014 by MCC Kompanion, LLC.

Non-controlling interests

During 2013, the Group disclosed non-controlling interest in its subsidiary MCC Kompanion Invest. Non-controlling interests comprise:

	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of year	2	2
Share of profit for the year	-	-
Balance at end of year	2	2

21. SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Group's authorised and paid share capital amounted to KGS 650,400 thousand.

As at 31 December 2014, the Group declared and paid dividends in amount of KGS 13,348 thousand.

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22. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Group had no material commitments for capital expenditure.

Operating lease commitments

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Group had no material commitments under non-cancellable operating leases.

Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Group are received from customers and counterparties. As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, a provision for such court claims was recognised in the amount of KGS 48,350 thousand (Note 18). Management believes that disclosure of full information as required by IAS 37 «Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets» may prejudice the position of the Group in such disputes, and opts not to disclose as permitted by IAS 37.

Taxes

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

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

Operating environment

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

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23. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is paid to the substance of the relationship rather than only their legal status. The Group had the following transactions outstanding with related parties:

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Related party transactions	Total category as per financial statements caption	Related party transactions	Total category as per financial statements caption
Due from banks and other financial institutions	18,253	645,692	24,147	238,938

Included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 there are the following amounts which arose due to transactions with related parties:

	YEAR ENDED 31 December 2014		YEAR ENDED 31 December 2013	
	Related party transactions	Total category as per financial statements caption	Related party transactions	Total category as per financial statements caption
Interest income	628	1,463,901	647	1,190,549
Other income net	4,954	14,063	4,350	9,612

Key management personnel compensation

- short term employee benefit	23,374	365,369	17,154	397,557
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24. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

IFRS defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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

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

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Financial assets	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	453,254	225,645	Level 2	Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates.	N/A	N/A

As no readily available market exists for other financial instruments held by the Group, judgment is necessary in arriving at fair value, based on current economic conditions and specific risks attributable to the instrument. The Group's management estimates that the carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value.

During the year there were no any reclassifications of securities between Level 1 and 2.

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of equity attributable to the Founder, comprising issued capital and retained earnings as disclosed in consolidated statement of changes in equity.

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

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26. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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

- Credit risk
- Operational risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

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

Risk management policies and procedures

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

The Board of Directors of the Group has overall responsibility for the oversight of the risk

management framework, overseeing the management of key risks and reviewing its risk management policies and procedures as well as approving significantly large exposures.

The Management Board of the Group is responsible for monitoring and implementation of risk mitigation measures and making sure that the Group operates within the established risk parameters. Each department is responsible for direct management of the relevant risks, and together with the legal department continuously monitors compliance with

currently effective legislation.

Credit, market and liquidity risks both at portfolio and transactional levels are managed and controlled through a system of different committees.

Both external and internal risk factors are identified and managed throughout the Group's organisational structure.

Through the risk management framework, the Group manages the following risks:

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Credit risk

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

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

The Group has developed policies and procedures for the management of credit exposures including guidelines to limit portfolio concentration and the establishment of a Credit Committee, which actively monitors the Group's credit risk. The Group's credit policy is reviewed and approved by the

Board of Directors. The Group establishes limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or group of borrowers, and to industry segments. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees but a significant portion is personal lending, where no such facilities can be obtained. Such risks are monitored on a continuous basis and subject to annual or more frequent reviews.

Operational risk

The Group is exposed to operational risk which is the risk of losses that can be a result of any system inefficiencies or breaks of internal process, systems, presence of human error or effect of any external negative factor.

The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse this risk to set appropriate risk limits and controls.

Maximum Exposure

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

The following table presents the maximum exposure to credit risk of balance sheet and off balance sheet financial assets and contingent liabilities. For financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position, the maximum exposure equals to the carrying amount value of those assets prior to any offset or collateral. For financial guarantees and other off balance sheet assets contingent liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Group would have to pay if the guarantee was called on or in the case of commitments, if the loan amount was called on.

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	Maximum exposure	Offset	Net exposure after offset	Collateral Pledged	31 December 2014 Net exposure after offset and collateral
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	453,254	-	453,254	-	453,254
Loans to customers	4,556,346	-	4,556,346	266,895	4,289,451
Other financial assets	17,013	-	17,013	-	17,013
	Maximum exposure	Offset	Net exposure after offset	Collateral Pledged	31 December 2013 Net exposure after offset and collateral
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	225,645	-	225,645	-	225,645
Loans to customers	3,872,656	-	3,872,656	20,513	3,852,143
Other financial assets	15,826	-	15,826	-	15,826

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Group did not hold any international rated financial assets.

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

In determining the credit risk of financial assets which do not have ratings, the Group uses internal scoring models based on risk ranking criteria. The scoring model takes into consideration the financial performance of the borrower, the ability of repayment and any delays in repayment and the collateral pledged against any borrowings. If the Group 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

risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

The Group manages credit risk of financial assets by use of an internal rating system. Loans are classified based on internal evaluations and other analytical procedures, branches and Credit Administration Department classify loans according to their risk and the risk of potential losses, with classifications subject to the approval of the Credit Committee.

Standard loans

The financial condition of the borrower is assessed as stable and there is no indication of any external or internal factors to suggest that the financial condition of the borrower has deteriorated. In case there are some minor negative indicators, the Group has confidence that the borrower will be able to cope with such (temporary) difficulties. Interest and principal are repaid in full and in a timely fashion or principal and/or interest are overdue for no more than 30 days. The borrower is considered as having the ability to repay the loan in accordance with its terms and conditions.

Doubtful 1st category

There is evidence of a temporary deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower, including a

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decrease in income or a loss of market share. The borrower repays the loan principal and the interest without delay and in full. Key characteristics are overdue amounts from 31 to 90 days, prolongation of loan, or the repayment of the loan depends to an extent on the realisation of collateral. The amount of collateral is sufficient to cover principal amount, interest income accrued, and expenses related to the sale of collateral.

Doubtful 2nd category

The deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower has reached a critical level, including significant operating losses, a loss of market position, negative equity and it is probable that the borrower will be unable to repay the loan and the interest in full. The possibility of loss of doubtful assets is very high, but due to several specific expected factors, that could improve the quality of asset, its classification as loss is deferred until a more precise assessment can be performed. Key characteristics are overdue amounts from 91 to 180 days, or the quality of collateral has deteriorated since origination or it is absent.

Losses

In the absence of any information to the contrary, the borrower's financial condition and operations have reached the point where it is evident that the borrower cannot repay the loan and the collateral value is negligible. The loan is uncollateralised or the value of the collateral covers less than 50 per cent of the borrowers' outstanding debt. Key characteristics are overdue amounts over 180 days, prolongation over 3 times or inability or refusal of the client to repay the loan, or absence of the borrower. Once all legal measures to recover the loan have been exhausted, the loan is accounted for as off-balance for at least five years in case of possible repayment.

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The following table details loans to customers by categories:

	Originated loans	Allowance for impairment losses	Loans to customers, net 31 December 2014
Standard loans	4,736,194	190,702	4,545,492
Doubtful 1st category	5,123	2,418	2,705
Doubtful 2nd category	15,920	7,771	8,149
Losses	27,450	27,450	-
Total	4,784,687	228,341	4,556,346

	Originated loans	Allowance for impairment losses	Loans to customers, net 31 December 2013
Standard loans	4,030,526	158,507	3,872,019
Doubtful 1st category	432	208	224
Doubtful 2nd category	821	408	413
Losses	15,797	15,797	-
Total	4,047,576	174,920	3,872,656

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

	Financial assets that have been collectively assessed for impairment	31 December 2014
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	Gross amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	Total
Loans to customers	4,784,687	(228,341)	4,556,346
Other financial assets	17,013	-	17,013

	Financial assets that have been collectively assessed for impairment	31 December 2013
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	Gross amount of assets	Amount of allowance for impairment losses	Total
Loans to customers	4,047,576	(174,920)	3,872,656
Other financial assets	15,826	-	15,826

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Geographical concentration

The Planning and Analysis Department exercises control over the risk related to changes in the legislation and regulatory arena and assesses its influence on the Group's activity. This approach allows the Group to minimise potential losses from the investment climate fluctuations in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The geographical concentration of assets and liabilities is shown below:

FINANCIAL ASSETS:

	Kyrgyz Republic	OECD Countries	CIS countries	31 December 2014 Total
Due from banks and other financial institutions	627,439	-	18,253	645,692
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	393,835	59,419	-	453,254
Loans to customers	4,556,346	-	-	4,556,346
Other financial assets	17,013	-	-	17,013
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	5,594,633	59,419	18,253	5,672,305

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:

Due to banks and other financial institutions	216,433	4,708,567	-	4,925,000
Subordinated debt	-	47,501	-	47,501
Other financial liabilities	12,542	-	-	12,542
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	228,975	4,756,068	-	4,985,043
NET POSITION	5,365,658	(4,696,649)	18,253	

FINANCIAL ASSETS:

	Kyrgyz Republic	OECD Countries	CIS countries	31 December 2013 Total
Cash	185	-	-	185
Due from banks and other financial institutions	220,666	-	18,272	238,938
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	199,258	26,387	-	225,645
Loans to customers	3,872,656	-	-	3,872,656
Other financial assets	15,826	-	-	15,826
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	4,308,591	26,387	18,272	4,353,250

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:

Due to banks and other financial institutions	52,932	3,413,503	-	3,466,435
Subordinated debt	-	301,419	-	301,419
Other financial liabilities	3,375	741	-	4,116
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	56,307	3,715,663	-	3,771,970
NET POSITION	4,252,284	(3,689,276)	18,272	

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Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to availability of funds to repay liabilities as they fall due and meeting the demand in cash in the process of crediting customers.

The Management controls these types of risks by means of maturity analysis, determining the Group's strategy for the next financial period. Current liquidity is managed by the Chief Financial Officer,

which supports current liquidity on sufficient level to minimise the liquidity risk.

The analysis of interest rate and liquidity risk is presented in the following table:

	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2014 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Due from banks and other financial institutions	127,344	-	628	17,625	-	145,597
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	106,940	200,955	140,624	4,735	-	453,254
Loans to customers	520,461	905,624	2,441,666	593,780	94,815	4,556,346
Total interest bearing financial assets	754,745	1,106,579	2,582,918	616,140	94,815	5,155,197
Due from banks and other financial institutions	500,095	-	-	-	-	500,095
Other financial assets	1,243	1,659	10,044	4,067	-	17,013
Loans to customers	520,461	905,624	2,441,666	593,780	94,815	4,556,346
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	1,256,083	1,108,238	2,592,962	620,207	94,815	5,672,305
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	868,925	217,630	1,538,252	2,175,424	124,769	4,925,000
Subordinated debt	-	392	-	-	47,109	47,501
Total interest bearing financial liabilities	868,925	218,022	1,538,252	2,175,424	171,878	4,972,501
Other financial liabilities	12,542	-	-	-	-	12,542
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	881,467	218,022	1,538,252	2,175,424	171,878	4,985,043
Liquidity gap	374,616	890,216	1,054,710	(1,555,217)	(77,063)	
Interest sensitivity gap	(114,180)	888,557	1,044,666	(1,559,284)	(77,063)	
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(114,180)	774,377	1,819,043	259,759	182,696	
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap as a percentage of total assets	(2%)	13%	30%	4%	3%	

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The Management of the Group believes that although a substantial portion of due to banks and other financial institutions are classified as due in less than three months,

the subsequent waiver received from EBRD and IFC and the remedy of the breach of the EBRD and IFC loan covenants as disclosed in Note 17, mean that the Group will not be

required to repay these loans early. Therefore all part of due to banks and other financial institutions is considered as stable resources for the purposes of liquidity analysis.

	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2013 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Due from banks and other financial institutions	46,348	-	9,647	-	17,625	73,620
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	40,719	70,020	98,405	16,501	-	225,645
Loans to customers	91,811	183,842	2,441,653	1,144,978	10,372	3,872,656
Total interest bearing financial assets	178,878	253,862	2,549,705	1,161,479	27,997	4,171,921
Cash	185	-	-	-	-	185
Due from banks and other financial institutions	165,318	-	-	-	-	165,318
Other financial assets	1,156	1,543	9,343	3,784	-	15,826
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	345,537	255,405	2,559,048	1,165,263	27,997	4,353,250
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	681,749	464,137	1,110,789	1,156,851	52,909	3,466,435
Subordinated debt	-	2,810	298,609	-	-	301,419
Total interest bearing financial liabilities	681,749	466,947	1,409,398	1,156,851	52,909	3,767,854
Other financial liabilities	4,116	-	-	-	-	4,116
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	685,865	466,947	1,409,398	1,156,851	52,909	3,771,970
Liquidity gap	(340,328)	(211,542)	1,149,650	8,412	(24,912)	
Interest sensitivity gap	(502,871)	(213,085)	1,140,307	4,628	(24,912)	
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(502,871)	(715,956)	424,351	428,979	404,067	
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap as a percentage of total assets	(6%)	(15%)	9%	9%	9%	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

Substantially all of the Group's interest earning assets are at fixed rates of interest and interest bearing liabilities are at both fixed and floating rates.

Asset and liability maturity periods and the ability to replace interest liabilities at an acceptable cost when they mature are crucial in determining the

Group's liquidity and its susceptibility to fluctuation of interest rates and exchange rates.

A further analysis of the liquidity and interest rate risks is presented in the following tables in accordance with IFRS 7. The amounts disclosed in these tables do not correspond to the amounts

recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position as the presentation below includes a maturity analysis for financial liabilities that indicates the total remaining contractual payments (including interest payments), which are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position on an undiscounted basis.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 month to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2014 Total
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	9.83%	909,269	284,082	1,821,241	2,401,533	186,093	5,602,218
Subordinated debt	10.50%	416	1,223	3,710	4,946	52,055	62,351
Total financial liabilities		909,685	285,305	1,824,951	2,406,479	238,148	5,664,569

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 month to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2013 Total
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	8.00%	704,859	510,356	1,318,775	2,266,110	135,743	4,935,843
Subordinated debt	10.50%	-	8,085	23,737	330,258	-	362,080
Total financial liabilities		704,859	518,441	1,342,512	2,596,368	135,743	5,297,923

Market Risk

Market risk covers interest rate risk, currency risk and other pricing risks to which the Group is exposed. There have been no changes as to the way the Group measures risk or to the risk it is exposed in 2014.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risks as it borrows funds at both

fixed and floating rates. The risk is managed by the Group maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. Product Development Management and Treasury Departments also manage interest rate and market risks by matching the Group's interest rate position, which provides the Group with a positive interest margin.

Planning and Analysis Department conducts monitoring of the Group's current financial performance, estimates the Group's sensitivity to changes in interest rates and its influence on the Group's profitability.

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Interest rate sensitivity risk

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates in 2014 and 2013, respectively. Management of the Group believes that given the

current economic conditions in the Kyrgyz Republic that a 1% increase is a realistic movement in the interest rates. This is the sensitivity rate used when reporting interest rate internally to key management

personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding assets and liabilities with floating rates.

Impact on profit before tax based on asset values as at 31 December 2014 and 2013:

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Interest rate +1%	Interest rate -1%	Interest rate +1%	Interest rate -1%
LIABILITIES:				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(12,204)	12,204	(6,133)	6,133
Net impact on profit before tax	(12,204)	12,204	(6,133)	6,133

Currency risk

Currency risk is defined as the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's financial position and cash flows are exposed to effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The management controls currency risk by management

of the open currency position on the estimated basis of KGS devaluation and other macroeconomic indicators, which gives the Group an opportunity to minimise losses from significant currency rates fluctuations toward its functional currency.

The Group enters into various cross currency swaps and back-to-back loans

to economically hedge the currency risk exposure. The result from such transactions for the year ended

31 December 2014 and 2013 was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income account as a loss of KGS 249,751 thousand and KGS 157,635 thousand, respectively.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk is presented in the tables below:

	KGS	USD USD 1 = KGS 58.8865	Other currencies	31 December 2014 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:				
Due from banks and other financial institutions	272,684	365,121	7,887	645,692
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(2,824,226)	3,277,480	-	453,254
Loans to customers	4,556,346	-	-	4,556,346
Other financial assets	17,013	-	-	17,013
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	2,021,817	3,642,601	7,887	5,672,305

KOMPANION FINANCIAL GROUP MICROFINANCE CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

	KGS	USD USD 1 = KGS 58.8865	Other currencies	31 December 2014 Total
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,436,783	3,488,217	-	4,925,000
Subordinated debt	-	47,501	-	47,501
Other financial liabilities	12,542	-	-	12,542
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	1,449,325	3,535,718	-	4,985,043
OPEN BALANCE SHEET POSITION	572,492	106,883	7,887	

	KGS	USD USD 1 = KGS 49.247	Other currencies	31 December 2013 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:				
Cash	185	-	-	185
Due from banks and other financial institutions	146,803	91,804	331	238,938
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(2,812,843)	3,038,488	-	225,645
Loans to customers	3,872,656	-	-	3,872,656
Other financial assets	15,826	-	-	15,826
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	1,222,627	3,130,292	331	4,353,250

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	716,947	2,749,488	-	3,466,435
Subordinated debt	-	301,419	-	301,419
Other financial liabilities	4,116	-	-	4,116
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	721,063	3,050,907	-	3,771,970
OPEN BALANCE SHEET POSITION	501,564	79,385	331	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

The above Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk shows swap agreements on a net

basis, included in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (Note 15). The gross exposure of

the Group on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss is shown below:

	KGS	USD	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss			
31 December 2014	(2,824,226)	3,277,480	453,254
31 December 2013	(2,812,843)	3,038,488	225,645

Currency risk sensitivity

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 30% increase and decrease in the US Dollar/ Kyrgyz Som exchange rates in 2014 and 20% in 2013. Management of the Group believes that given the current economic conditions in the

Kyrgyz Republic that a 30% decrease is a realistic movement in the Som exchange rate against the US Dollar. This is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign currency

exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the period for a 30% change in currency rates as at 31 December 2014 and 20% in 2013, respectively.

Impact on net profit based on asset values as at 31 December 2014 and 2013:

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	KGS/USD		KGS/USD	
	+30%	-30%	+20%	-20%
Impact on profit and loss before tax	32,065	(32,065)	15,877	(15,877)

Limitations of sensitivity analysis

The above tables demonstrate the effect of a change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear, and

larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results.

The sensitivity analyses do not take into consideration that the Group's assets and liabilities are actively managed. Additionally, the financial position of the Group may vary at the time that any actual market

movement occurs. For example, the Group's financial risk management strategy aims to manage the exposure to market fluctuations. As investment markets move past various trigger levels, management actions could include selling investments, changing investment portfolio allocation and taking other protective action.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014** *(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som, unless otherwise indicated)*

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 3 February 2015 the Group's equity was increased by the amount of KGS 488,273 thousand with investment by Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkeungslanden N.V. ("FMO"), Hague, the Netherlands and Triodos Sicav II – Triodos Microfinance Fund, Luxembourg and Triodos

Custody B.V., as custodian for Triodos Fair Share Fund, Zeist, the Netherlands. An ownership stake of 17.5% was acquired by FMO with an investment of KGS 244,137 thousand, 8.75% by Triodos Sicav II with an investment of KGS 122,068 thousand, and 8.75% by Triodos Custody B.V. with an investment of

KGS 122,068 thousand. This resulted in an increase in share capital of KGS 350,216 thousand and a share premium in the amount of KGS 138,057 thousand. Kompanion's founder Mercy Corps remains majority shareholder and holds 65% of the share capital after the completion of the investment.

ГОДОВОЙ ОТЧЕТ 2014



ЛЕТ
РАЗВИВАЯ
СООБЩЕСТВА

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МИССИЯ «КОМПАНЬОНА»



Кыргызстан, Алайский район, с. Сары-Могол

Миссия «Компаньона» - быть ведущим финансовым институтом по развитию сообществ в Центральной Азии.

ЦЕЛИ «КОМПАНЬОНА»

01

Содействовать росту малого бизнеса и развитию возможностей социального предпринимательства

02

Помочь клиентам создать здоровые и финансово стабильные сообщества

03

Поддерживать сохранение природных ресурсов и содействовать практике их рационального использования клиентами и сообществами

04

Оценивать успех на основе реальных изменений

05

Возглавить инновации социального бизнеса в Центральной Азии

ОБРАЩЕНИЕ РУКОВОДСТВА



Уважаемые партнеры, дорогие коллеги!

2014 год стал очередным важным этапом в развитии «Компаньона».

В апреле мы получили высокий институциональный рейтинг «α-» от международного рейтингового агентства M-CRIL, признавшего «Компаньон» стабильным и финансово устойчивым кредитным учреждением.

Мы стали первой микрофинансовой организацией в Центральной Азии, которая прошла сертификацию Smart Campaign, подтверждающую соблюдение принципов защиты клиентов.

В июне дочерняя компания «Компаньон Инвест» вошла в тройку финалистов Исламского конкурса по микрофинансированию.

Осень для нас началась с проведения традиционного Яблочного фестиваля, собравшего более 2500 участников на юге нашей страны.

В октябре мы отметили юбилей «Компаньона», подведя итоги десятилетней деятельности и поставив перед собой новые цели.

В ноябре «Компаньон» выиграл Европейскую микрофинансовую премию, представив инициативу «Управление пастбищами».

Международное сообщество высоко оценило инновационный подход «Компаньона» к защите окружающей среды.

При этом стоит отметить, что успех «Компаньона» – это больше, чем финансовые показатели и международное признание. Настоящим достижением мы считаем наши доверительные взаимоотношения с клиентами, которые являются основной ценностью компании. Предлагая клиентам уникальное решение по развитию бизнеса, сочетающее предоставление финансовых услуг и научно-обоснованной технической поддержки по управлению природными ресурсами, «Компаньон» способствует построению здоровых, финансово

стабильных сообществ.

2015 год ставит перед нами новые задачи, решая которые мы продолжим следовать миссии и добиваться высоких результатов.

Я бы хотел поблагодарить наших партнеров за надежное сотрудничество, коллег за профессиональный подход к делу, клиентов за доверие. Мы уверены, что наша совместная работа и в дальнейшем будет способствовать росту благосостояния сообществ Кыргызстана и укреплению экономического потенциала страны.

С уважением,

Уланбек Термечиков
Председатель правления

ОСНОВНЫЕ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ОБЩЕЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВО КЛИЕНТОВ	8 591	12 221	21 803	40 326	70 812	99 386	119 396	137 310	116 719	108 596	115 167
КРЕДИТНЫЙ ПОРТФЕЛЬ (МЛН. СОМ ¹)	132	158	272	768	1 119	1 330	1 959	2 764	2 600	4 010	4 739
ПОРТФЕЛЬ ПОД РИСКОМ	0,9%	0,8%	0,4%	0,2%	0,5%	0,5%	0,3%	0,3%	0,9%	0,3%	0,7%
КОЛИЧЕСТВО СОТРУДНИКОВ	151	138	173	503	801	835	929	1 038	1 062	915	823
КОЛИЧЕСТВО ОФИСОВ	32	29	42	56	81	82	92	157	161	141	124

ССТР (СОВОКУПНЫЙ СРЕДНЕГОДОВОЙ ТЕМП РОСТА²)

30%
ОБЩЕЕ
КОЛИЧЕСТВО
КЛИЕНТОВ



43%
КРЕДИТНЫЙ
ПОРТФЕЛЬ
(МЛН. СОМ)



18%
КОЛИЧЕСТВО
СОТРУДНИКОВ



15%
КОЛИЧЕСТВО
ОФИСОВ

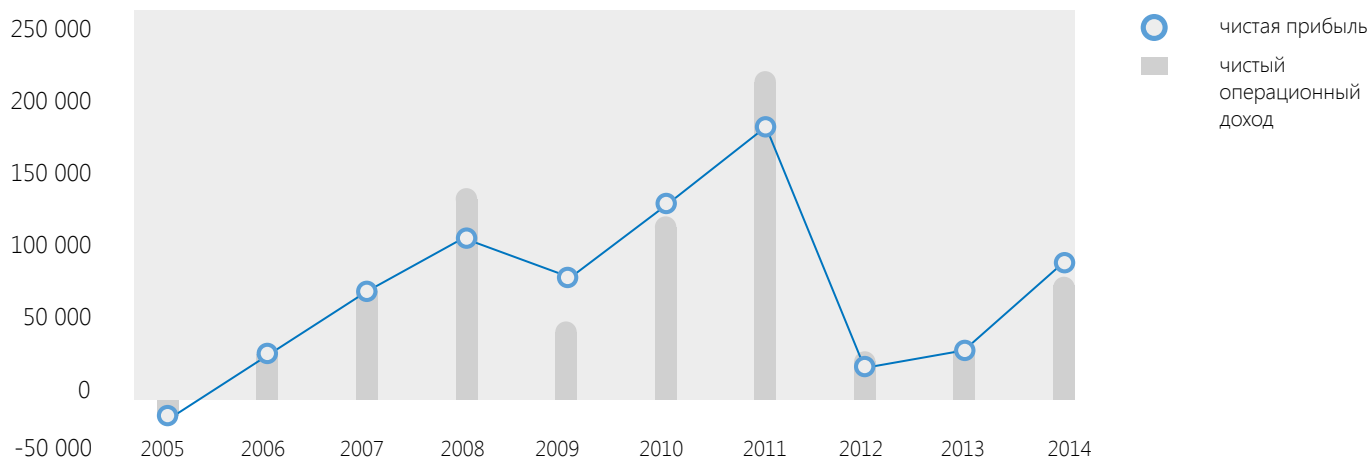


1 - обменный курс НБКР по состоянию на 31 декабря 2014 года составил 58, 8865 сомов к 1 доллару США

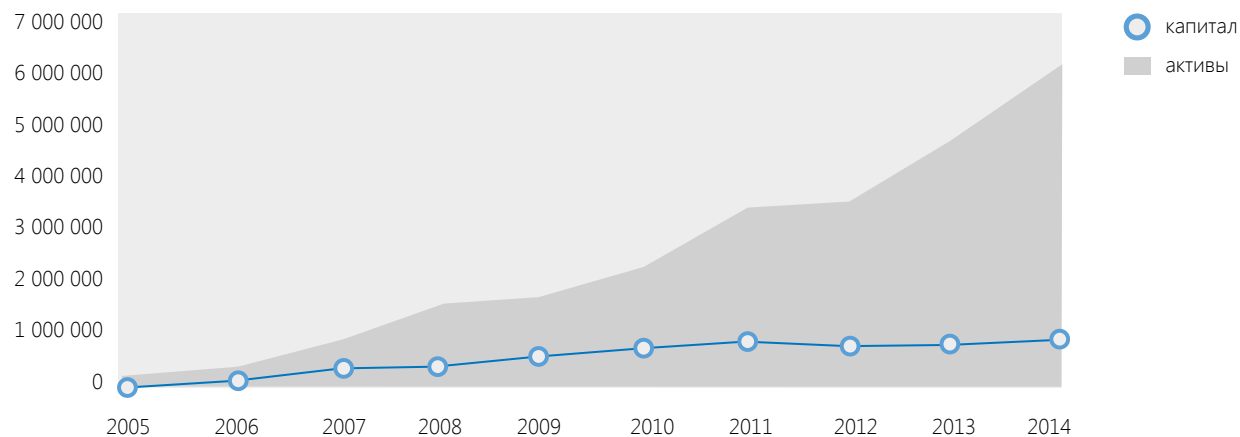
2 - ССТР - совокупный среднегодовой темп роста рассчитывается по формуле:
 $((\text{Портфель 2014 г.} / \text{Портфель 2004 г.})^{1/10} - 1)$

ОСНОВНЫЕ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ

ДОХОДЫ (ТЫС. СОМ)



АКТИВЫ (ТЫС. СОМ)



НЕОРДИНАРНАЯ МИКРОФИНАНСОВАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ

ЗАО МФК «Финансовая Группа Компаньон» была учреждена в 2004 году путем консолидации пяти микрокредитных агентств Корпуса Милосердия («Мерсико»). «Мерсико», являющийся международной неправительственной организацией по экономическому развитию и помощи, намерен оставить «Компаньон» как наследие людям Кыргызстана в виде прочного и устойчивого финансового института по развитию сообществ.

«Компаньон» является единственной микрофинансовой организацией в Кыргызстане, которая содержит отдел технической поддержки, состоящий из 32 высококвалифицированных специалистов по агрономии и ветеринарии. Интегрированный подход «Компаньона», заключающийся в предоставлении финансовых продуктов и услуг по развитию бизнеса, позволяет клиентам и участникам инициатив развития повышать урожайность и производительность скота, применяя этноэкологический подход к управлению природными ресурсами. С момента основания «Компаньон» выдал более 1 млн кредитов на общую сумму около 37 млрд сомов.

АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ОТДЕЛА ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ



67% КЛИЕНТОВ ЗАНЯТЫ
В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ



НИЗКОПРОДУКТИВНЫЙ СКОТ
(5,5 л. МОЛОКА В СУТКИ)



70% ПРОЦЕНТОВ ПАСТИЩНЫХ
ЗЕМЕЛЬ
ДЕГРАДИРОВАНЫ

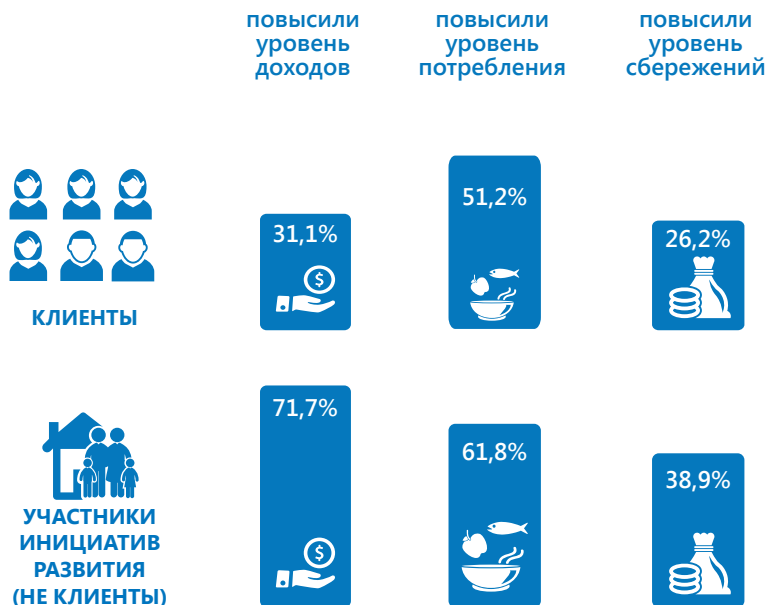


36% ДОМОХОЗЯЙСТВ
ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННО УЯЗВИМЫ

СИСТЕМА ОЦЕНКИ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ

«Компаньон» внедрил новый подход к разработке кредитных продуктов и проведению инициатив развития. Система Оценки Воздействия (СОВ), разработанная и внедренная специалистами «Компаньона», является уникальным для микрофинансовых институтов Кыргызстана инструментом работы с данными, позволяющим использовать большие объемы количественной и качественной информации для разработки новых финансовых и нефинансовых услуг с учетом нужд и потребностей сообществ. Широкий спектр социальных индикаторов позволяет оценить уровень воздействия полученных кредитов, знаний и навыков по управлению активами на домохозяйства. Согласно СОВ, деятельность «Компаньона» оказывает положительное воздействие на сельские сообщества Кыргызстана.

По итогам исследования за 2013-2014 гг.:



ИНИЦИАТИВНЫЕ ТРЕНИНГИ

Инициативные тренинги, основанные на этноэкологическом подходе, дают возможность малоимущему сельскому населению на протяжении года получать практические навыки, повышающие эффективность хозяйств, а также увеличивающие доход и благосостояние. В 2014 году специалисты «Компаньона» провели 2550 тренингов, в которых приняли участие 3825 жителей 128 сел Кыргызстана.

Участники тренингов получили техническую поддержку по управлению природными ресурсами и активами по 2 направлениям:

ЭКОСАД (АГРОНОМИЯ)



1. Здоровое питание
2. Обрезка и прививка плодовых деревьев
3. Посадка молодого сада
4. Защита от вредителей фруктовых и плодовых деревьев
5. Опыление
6. Июньское опадение и прореживание
7. Планирование и ведение семейного бюджета
8. Сбор, сортировка и хранение урожая
9. Погреб
10. Подготовка почвы и внесение удобрений

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДОМАШНИМ СКОТОМ (ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВО)



1. Профилактика инфекционных болезней животных
2. Профилактика инвазионных болезней животных
3. Управление скотом и пастбищами
4. Выращивание и выбор молочного скота
5. Переработка и хранение молока и молочных продуктов
6. Здоровое питание
7. Планирование и ведение семейного бюджета
8. Содержание домашнего скота
9. Кормление сельскохозяйственных животных и годовой расчет кормов
10. Интенсивный откорм

УМНЫЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИИ

В целях усиления интеграции финансовых услуг и услуг по развитию бизнеса командой развития была разработана и внедрена концепция «умных инвестиций». Это простые и понятные инвестиционные идеи, сопровождаемые наглядным техническим материалом, отражающим суть идеи и дающим основные расчеты, иллюстрирующие возможную выгоду, которую можно получить при внедрении.

ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВО

1. Интенсивный откорм скота
2. Клеточное содержание кур
3. Теплый сарай
4. Улучшение породы животных
5. Откорм индеек
6. Покупка и разведение овцематок

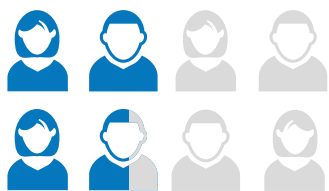
БИЗНЕС/ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

1. Молодежь - наше будущее
2. Подготовка детей к школе
3. Утепление дома
4. Авто для бизнеса
5. Обустройство торговой точки

АГРОНОМИЯ

1. Осень - кормилица года
2. Защити свой сад
3. Посади молодой сад
4. Строительство погреба
5. Установка парника

ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЕ **НОВЫХ** КЛИЕНТОВ ЧЕРЕЗ УМНЫЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИИ



45,9%

СИСТЕМА МОНИТОРИНГА РЫНОЧНЫХ ЦЕН

Система мониторинга рыночных цен «Компаньона» позволяет отслеживать цены на сельскохозяйственные продукты (скот, семена, мясо, овощи, фрукты) на основных рынках во всех областях страны. Рыночные цены анализируются и распространяются клиентам во всех субофисах «Компаньона». Это наиболее полная система мониторинга рыночных цен в Кыргызстане, которая обновляется ежемесячно. На основе этой информации наши клиенты принимают более выгодные решения относительно реализации своей продукции.

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ПРИЗНАНИЕ

СОБЛЮДЕНИЕ ПРИНЦИПОВ ЗАЩИТЫ КЛИЕНТОВ



«Компаньон» нацелен на построение долгосрочных партнерских отношений с клиентами, основанных на взаимном доверии, уважении и честности. Стремясь к наивысшим стандартам обслуживания, «Компаньон» придерживается принципов защиты клиентов, принятых в микрофинансовой отрасли на международном уровне. В апреле 2014 года «Финансовая Группа Компаньон» стала первой организацией в Центральной Азии, прошедшей сертификацию Smart Campaign, подтверждающую приверженность нормам социально-ответственного кредитования.

Кампания Smart Campaign - это глобально предпринимаемые усилия, направленные на объединение лидеров микрофинансирования с целью обеспечения сохранности клиентов микрофинансирования как главной движущей силы развития отрасли. Независимая оценка от SMART Campaign свидетельствует о соблюдении «Компаньоном» комплекса стандартов, обеспечивающих надлежащую разработку и предоставление финансовых продуктов, предотвращение чрезмерной задолженности, прозрачность, разумную политику ценообразования, справедливое и уважительное отношение к клиентам, конфиденциальность клиентских данных и механизмы разрешения жалоб.

ВЫСОКИЙ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ РЕЙТИНГ



В апреле 2014 года международное рейтинговое агентство M-CRIL присудило «Компаньону» высокий институциональный рейтинг «α-», признав компанию стабильной и финансово устойчивой организацией, нацеленной на долгосрочные отношения с клиентами.

M-CRIL (Micro-Credit Ratings International Limited) прокомментировал оценку следующим образом: «Члены Совета директоров компании являются экспертами финансового сектора и вовлечены в принятие стратегических решений. Микрофинансовое учреждение имеет сильную управленческую команду и опытных, хорошо обученных сотрудников. Управление информационных систем, бухгалтерский учет, внутренний аудит, управление денежными средствами, системы контроля - являются сильными сторонами компании. Система анализа кредитов работает на должном уровне. «Компаньон» исправно соблюдает принципы защиты клиентов».

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ПРИЗНАНИЕ

ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ ПРЕМИЯ ЗА ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ МИКРОФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ

В ноябре 2014 «Компаньон» стал первой организацией в Центральной Азии, которая выиграла Европейскую премию за достижения в области микрофинансирования. Премия вручается финансовым институтам за инновационные идеи с целью продвижения лучших практик.



В 2014 году для участия в пятой Европейской премии «Микрофинансирование и окружающая среда» 26 организаций из 19 стран представили свои проекты, направленные на поиск новых решений глобальных экологических проблем.

В рамках конкурсной заявки «Компаньон» представил инициативу «Управление пастбищами», нацеленную на сохранение пастбищных земель и уменьшение рисков деградации почвы. Важность представленной программы обусловлена тем, что земля является основным источником дохода сельских жителей, при этом 70% пастбищных земель находится в состоянии деградации.

Предлагая финансовый продукт и соответствующую программу обучения, инициатива «Управление пастбищами» нацелена на повышение осведомленности населения о проблемах деградации пастбищ, чрезмерного выпаса на присельных пастбищах и недовыпаса на отдаленных.

С момента запуска программы в 2011 году, более 24 000 клиентов «Компаньона» получили знания и навыки, которые помогли им снизить использование химических удобрений на 18 % и увеличить доход от продажи скота на 30%.

КЛИЕНТЫ – ГЛАВНАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ «КОМПАНЬОНА»

«Благодаря сотрудничеству с «Компаньоном», я достигаю успеха»

Более семи лет назад житель села Кичи Жаргылчак Иссык-Кульской области Тынчтыкбек Адигинеев связал свою хозяйственную деятельность с «Компаньоном».

Сегодня Тынчтыкбек - владелец цветущего фруктового сада, в котором выращиваются различные сорта яблок, абрикосы и другие фруктовые деревья.

«В советское время работал на заводе. С распадом союза остался без работы. Образование мое - 10 классов, а с профессией тракториста невозможно найти работу в городе. Поэтому я решил перебраться в село», - рассказывает свою историю Тынчтыкбек.

С помощью кредитов и тренингов по садоводству, проводимых специалистами «Компаньона», наш клиент закупил саженцы и посадил сад, который сегодня является источником дохода его семьи.

Вначале Тынчтыкбек с женой прошли обучение садоводству у специалистов «Компаньона». «Когда я приобрел этот участок, тут был пустырь, необработанная земля. Землю выровнял вручную, даже техникой не пользовался. А сейчас на этом месте много деревьев. Свой сад я засадил благодаря знаниям, которые получил от агрономов компании. Было полезно узнать, как надо сажать яблони и урюк, какое должно быть между ними расстояние, когда их надо обрезать».

Тынчтыкбек - яркий пример того, как упорный труд и правильное применение полученных знаний приводят к успеху.

«Благодаря сотрудничеству с «Компаньоном», я достигаю успеха, сад дает урожай и приносит доход. Многие берут с меня пример. Например, мой сосед раньше ничего не делал, но, увидев, как идут у меня дела, тоже стал усердно трудиться - сейчас занимается садоводством».

В будущем Тынчтыкбек хочет развивать своё дело и параллельно заниматься животноводством:

«Планов на будущее много. Сейчас думаю построить сарай, пройти обучение по управлению домашним скотом и буду разводить скот».



КЛИЕНТЫ – ГЛАВНАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ «КОМПАНЬОНА»



Шаршен Асакеев

«Когда обратился в «Компаньон» за кредитом, ветеринар рассказал мне о выгодах инвестиций в племенные коровы. Мы сделали экономические расчеты, и я увидел реальную возможность зарабатывать хороший доход. С этого и началось развитие нашего семейного бизнеса по откорму и выращиванию племенных коров».



Шаркул Боркоева

«Я очень многому научилась, работая с «Компаньоном». Теперь я знаю, как сажать и выращивать деревья, чтобы они приносили прибыль. Это все равно, что научить человека ловить рыбу, вместо того, чтобы просто ему ее дать».

Тавалды Аскеров

«Каждый день общаемся со специалистами «Компаньона», я без них уже не могу. Благодаря их знаниям, добиваюсь лучших результатов. У меня взросло 15 тысяч молодых саженцев груши. Хочу выразить им большую благодарность, я очень многому научился, и сейчас вижу результат полученных знаний на практике. Лучше работать, чем просто терять время».



Таалайкуль Усубакунова

«Моя цель – увеличить объем бизнеса, нанять работников и открыть маленький магазин, где дети и внуки смогут продавать рыбу. Чтобы добиться этого, знаю, что необходимо использовать кредиты разумно – тратить деньги только на нужды бизнеса. Такой подход к использованию кредитных средств привел к сегодняшнему успеху».



Айсалкын Шамшиева

«Самое главное – использовать кредит по назначению – для развития бизнеса. Мы гордимся нашими детьми и нашим успехом и хотим поблагодарить за это «Компаньон». Это счастье – преуспевать в стране, где мы родились!»



Эрмек Машыракунов

«Погреб мы построили по совету специалистов компании, они все время нас поддерживали, объясняли как лучше сделать, многому научили. Теперь хочу разбить яблоневый сад, у меня в огороде можно посадить 70-80 деревьев, тогда нашей семье фруктов хватит на всю зиму».

СОТРУДНИКИ - ГЛАВНЫЙ АКТИВ «КОМПАНЬОНА»



Марлис Дуйшегулов

Заместитель
председателя правления

«Компаньон» для меня - это моя жизнь, это состояние души. Я безгранично верю в его предназначение, миссию, и в нашу команду, воплощающую её в жизнь. Я горд и счастлив, что являюсь его частью».



Улан Акимканов

Заместитель
председателя правления

«Компаньон» для меня – это, прежде всего, ответственность перед клиентами, перед контрагентами и партнерами, перед коллегами».

Эркинбек Жумабаев

Заместитель
председателя правления

«Компаньон» для меня - это команда высокопрофессиональных сотрудников, с которыми можно проводить самые прекрасные годы и видеть результаты работы через удовлетворенные и улыбающиеся лица детей наших клиентов».



Олеся Паукова

Директор по маркетингу
и развитию

«Компаньон» для меня – это «Оскар» за лучшую роль второго плана, при условии, что награду за главную роль получают наши клиенты».



Кирилл Цыганов

Директор по персоналу
и организационному
развитию

«Компаньон» для меня - это команда очень разных людей, объединенных воодушевлением и желанием реализации большой цели».



Дамир Досумбетов

Начальник отдела
кредитного
администрирования

«Компаньон» для меня - это быть частью огромной команды. Команды, которая умеет качественно, честно и эффективно относиться к работе. Команды, которая стремится улучшить жизнь своих клиентов».

СОТРУДНИКИ - ГЛАВНЫЙ АКТИВ «КОМПАНЬОНА»



Рустам Будайчиев

Директор по информационным технологиям

«Компаньон» для меня - это возможность развития страны и самого себя».



Бермет Усенова

Специалист по разработке и управлению продуктами

«Компаньон» для меня - это замечательный коллектив, позволяющий воплотить в реальность любую идею!»

Рамиля Ходжамниязова

Заместитель начальника административного отдела

«Компаньон» для меня это – стабильность и уверенность в завтрашнем дне. Здесь я получила огромный профессиональный опыт. Здесь я встретила хороших людей и приобрела друзей. Спасибо тебе, «Компаньон»!»



Султан Айылчиев

Помощник председателя правления

«Компаньон» для меня – это классные и позитивные дни. Это интересные проекты, которые вносят свой вклад в развитие Кыргызстана».



Самат Кулжабаев

Риск-менеджер

«Компаньон» для меня – это постоянное движение вперед, стимул к развитию, безграничное пространство для самореализации и командная работа».



Эржан Джумабаев

Заместитель начальника отдела внутреннего аудита

«Компаньон» для меня - это гениально написанная книга, которая может поменять твоё профессиональное мышление и ценности так, что ты начнешь думать о вещах на самом деле важных».

**ЗАКРЫТОЕ АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО
МИКРОФИНАНСОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ
«ФИНАНСОВАЯ ГРУППА КОМПАНЬОН»**

**КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННАЯ ФИНАНСОВАЯ
ОТЧЕТНОСТЬ И ОТЧЕТ
НЕЗАВИСИМОГО АУДИТОРА
ЗА ГОД, ЗАКОНЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА**

**ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ РУКОВОДСТВА ОБ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ
ЗА ПОДГОТОВКУ И УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННОЙ
ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ ЗА ГОД, ЗАКОНЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА**

Руководство отвечает за подготовку консолидированной финансовой отчетности, достоверно отражающей во всех существенных аспектах финансовое положение Закрытого акционерного общества Микрофинансовая компания «Финансовая группа Компаньон» и его дочерних компаний (далее - «Группа») по состоянию на 31 декабря 2014 года, а также результаты его деятельности, движение денежных средств и изменения в капитале за год, закончившийся на указанную дату, в соответствии с Международными стандартами финансовой отчетности (далее - «МСФО»).

При подготовке консолидированной финансовой отчетности руководство несет ответственность за:

- обеспечение правильного выбора и применение принципов учетной политики;

От имени Руководства:

Уланбек Термечиков
Председатель Правления



16 марта 2015 года
г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика

- представление информации, в т.ч. данных об учетной политике, в форме, обеспечивающей уместность, достоверность, сопоставимость и понятность такой информации;
- раскрытие дополнительной информации в случаях, когда выполнения требований «МСФО» оказывается недостаточно для понимания пользователями отчетности того воздействия, которое те или иные сделки, а также прочие события или условия оказывают на консолидированное финансовое положение и финансовые результаты деятельности «Группы»; и
- оценку способности «Группы» продолжать деятельность в обозримом будущем.

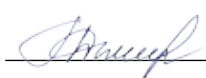
Руководство также несет ответственность за:

- разработку, внедрение и поддержание эффективной и надежной

- системы внутреннего контроля «Группы»;
- ведение учета в форме, позволяющей раскрыть и объяснить сделки «Группы», а также предоставить на любую дату информацию достаточной точности о консолидированном финансовом положении Группы и обеспечить соответствие консолидированной финансовой отчетности требованиям «МСФО»;
- ведение бухгалтерского учета в соответствии с законодательством Кыргызской Республики;
- принятие всех разумно возможных мер по обеспечению сохранности активов «Группы»; и
- выявление и предотвращение фактов финансовых и прочих злоупотреблений.

Консолидированная финансовая отчетность «Группы» за год, закончившийся 31 декабря 2014 года, была утверждена руководством «Группы» 16 марта 2015 года.

Гульбара Джакыпбаева
Главный бухгалтер



16 марта 2015 года
г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика





ОТЧЕТ НЕЗАВИСИМОГО АУДИТОРА

Совету директоров Закрытого акционерного общества Микрофинансовая компания «Финансовая группа Компаньон»:

Мы провели аудит прилагаемой консолидированной финансовой отчетности Закрытого акционерного общества Микрофинансовая компания «Финансовая группа Компаньон» и его дочерних компаний (далее - «Группа»), состоящей из консолидированного отчета о финансовом положении по состоянию на 31 декабря 2014 года и консолидированных отчетов о прибылях и убытках и прочем совокупном доходе, об изменениях капитала и о движении денежных средств за год, закончившийся на эту дату, а также примечаний, состоящих из основных положений учетной политики и прочей пояснительной информации.

Ответственность руководства за консолидированную финансовую отчетность

Руководство несет ответственность за составление и достоверность данной консолидированной финансовой отчетности в соответствии с Международными стан-

дартами финансовой отчетности, а также за систему внутреннего контроля, которую руководство считает необходимой для составления консолидированной финансовой отчетности, не содержащей существенных искажений вследствие недобросовестных действий или ошибок.

Ответственность аудитора

Наша ответственность заключается в выражении мнения о достоверности данной консолидированной финансовой отчетности на основе проведенного нами аудита. Мы провели аудит в соответствии с Международными стандартами аудита. Эти стандарты требуют соблюдения этических норм, а также планирования и проведения аудита таким образом, чтобы получить разумную уверенность в том, что консолидированная финансовая отчетность не содержит существенных искажений.

Аудит включает проведение процедур, направленных на получение аудиторских доказательств, подтверждающих числовые показатели в консолидированной финансовой отчетности и раскры-

тие в ней информации. Выбор процедур зависит от профессионального суждения аудитора, включая оценку рисков существенного искажения консолидированной финансовой отчетности вследствие недобросовестных действий или ошибок. В процессе оценки этих рисков аудитор рассматривает систему внутреннего контроля за составлением и достоверностью консолидированной финансовой отчетности, чтобы разработать аудиторские процедуры, соответствующие обстоятельствам, но не с целью выражения мнения об эффективности системы внутреннего контроля. Аудит также включает оценку надлежащего характера применяемой учетной политики и обоснованности бухгалтерских оценок, сделанных руководством, а также оценку представления консолидированной финансовой отчетности в целом.

Мы полагаем, что полученные нами аудиторские доказательства являются достаточными и надлежащими для выражения нашего мнения.

Мнение

По нашему мнению, консолидированная финансовая отчетность отражает достоверно во всех существенных аспектах финансовое положение «Группы» по состоянию на 31 декабря 2014 года, а также ее финансовые результаты и движение денежных средств за год, закончившийся на эту дату, в соответствии с Международными стандартами финансовой отчетности.

Deloitte & Touche



16 марта 2015 года

г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика

Наименование «Делойт» относится к одному либо любому количеству юридических лиц, входящих в «Делойт Туш Томацу Лимитед», частную компанию с ответственностью участников в гарантированных ими пределах, зарегистрированную в соответствии с законодательством Великобритании; каждое такое юридическое лицо является самостоятельным и независимым юридическим лицом. Подробная информация о юридической структуре «Делойт Туш Томацу Лимитед» и входящих в нее юридических лиц представлена на сайте www.deloitte.com/about.

**КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЙ ОТЧЕТ О ПРИБЫЛЯХ И УБЫТКАХ И ПРОЧЕМ
СОВОКУПНОМ ДОХОДЕ ЗА ГОД, ЗАКОНЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА**
(в тысячах кыргызских сомов)

	ПРИМЕЧАНИЯ	ГОД, ЗАКОН- ЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА	ГОД, ЗАКОН- ЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2013 ГОДА
Процентные доходы	6, 23	1,463,901	1,190,549
Процентные расходы	6	(416,562)	(305,572)
ЧИСТЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ ДОХОД ДО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ РЕЗЕРВА ПОД ОБЕСЦЕНЕНИЕ АКТИВОВ, ПО КОТОРЫМ НАЧИСЛЯЮТСЯ ПРОЦЕНТЫ		1,047,339	884,977
Формирование резерва под обесценение активов, по которым начисляются проценты	7	(61,806)	(48,703)
ЧИСТЫЙ ПРОЦЕНТНЫЙ ДОХОД		985,533	836,274
Чистый убыток по финансовым активам, отражаемым по справедливой стоимости через прибыли или убытки		(249,751)	(157,635)
Чистый доход/(убыток) от курсовой разницы	8	12,829	(627)
Восстановление резерва под обесценение прочих активов	7	203	48,310
Расходы по услугам и комиссии		(5,565)	(7,931)
Чистые прочие доходы	23	14,063	9,612
ЧИСТЫЕ НЕПРОЦЕНТНЫЕ РАСХОДЫ		(228,221)	(108,271)
ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ ДОХОДЫ		757,312	728,003
ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ РАСХОДЫ	9	(682,406)	(696,470)
ПРИБЫЛЬ ДО НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ		74,906	(696,470)
Расход по налогу на прибыль	10	(13,118)	(5,555)
ЧИСТАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ		61,788	25,978
ИТОГО СОВОКУПНЫЙ ДОХОД		61,788	25,978

От имени Руководства:

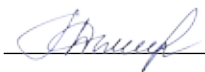
Уланбек Термечиков
Председатель Правления



16 марта 2015 года
г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика



Гульбара Джакыпбаева
Главный бухгалтер



16 марта 2015 года
г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика

КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЙ ОТЧЕТ О ФИНАНСОВОМ ПОЛОЖЕНИИ ПО СОСТОЯНИЮ НА 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА

(в тысячах кыргызских сомов)

	ПРИМЕЧАНИЯ	31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА	31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2013 ГОДА
АКТИВЫ:			
Наличность в кассе	11	-	185
Средства в банках и прочих финансовых институтах	12, 23	645,692	238,938
Финансовые активы, отражаемые по справедливой стоимости через прибыли или убытки	15	453,254	225,645
Кредиты, предоставленные клиентам	13	4,556,346	3,872,656
Основные средства и нематериальные активы	14	321,264	305,608
Требования по текущему налогу на прибыль	10	-	4,414
Прочие активы	16	69,210	71,609
ИТОГО АКТИВЫ:		6,045,766	4,719,055
ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА И КАПИТАЛ:			
ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА:			
Средства банков и прочих финансовых институтов	17	4,925,000	3,466,435
Субординированный долг	19	47,501	301,419
Обязательства по текущему налогу на прибыль	10	2,816	-
Прочие обязательства	18	296,003	225,195
Итого обязательства		5,271,320	3,993,049
КАПИТАЛ:			
Уставный капитал	21	650,400	650,400
Нераспределенная прибыль		124,044	75,604
Итого капитал, относящийся к акционерам материнской Компании		774,444	726,004
Неконтролирующие доли владения	20	2	2
Итого капитал		774,446	726,006
ИТОГО ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА И КАПИТАЛ		6,045,766	4,719,055

От имени Руководства:

Уланбек Термечиков
Председатель Правления



16 марта 2015 года
г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика



Гульбара Джакыпбаева
Главный бухгалтер



16 марта 2015 года
г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика

КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЙ ОТЧЕТ ОБ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯХ КАПИТАЛА ЗА ГОД, ЗАКОНЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА

(в тысячах кыргызских сомов)

	УСТАВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ	НЕРАСПРЕДЕЛЕН- НАЯ ПРИБЫЛЬ	НЕКОНТРОЛИ- РУЮЩИЕ ДОЛИ ВЛАДЕНИЯ	ИТОГО КАПИТАЛ
31 декабря 2012 года	530,400	169,626	2	700,028
Выпуск обыкновенных акций	120,000	(120,000)	-	-
Итого совокупный доход	-	25,978	-	25,978
31 декабря 2013 года	650,400	75,604	2	726,006
Объявленные дивиденды	-	(13,348)	-	(13,348)
Итого совокупный доход	-	61,788	-	61,788
31 декабря 2014 года	650,400	124,044	2	774,446

От имени Руководства:

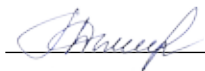
Уланбек Термечиков
Председатель Правления



16 марта 2015 года
г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика



Гульбара Джакыпбаева
Главный бухгалтер



16 марта 2015 года
г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика

КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЙ ОТЧЕТ О ДВИЖЕНИИ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ЗА ГОД, ЗАКОНЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА

(в тысячах кыргызских сомов)

ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ОТ ОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ:	ПРИМЕЧАНИЯ	ГОД, ЗАКОН-	ГОД, ЗАКОН-
		ЧИВШИЙСЯ	ЧИВШИЙСЯ
		31 ДЕКАБРЯ	31 ДЕКАБРЯ
		2014 ГОДА	2013 ГОДА*
Прибыль до налогообложения		74,906	31,533
Корректировки:			
Формирование резерва под обесценение активов, по которым начисляются проценты		61,806	48,703
Восстановление резерва под обесценение прочих операций		(203)	(48,310)
Формирование резервов на отпуск и премии		26,714	17,194
Формирование резервов по прочим обязательствам		7,394	-
Прибыль от курсовой разницы		(12,829)	(61)
Корректировка дохода по выдаче кредитов		(32,774)	(25,046)
Чистый убыток от финансовых активов, отражаемым по справедливой стоимости через прибыли или убытки		(4,366)	(5,759)
Износ и амортизация		38,570	40,655
Убыток/(прибыль) от выбытия основных средств и нематериальных активов		1,567	(254)
Чистое изменение начисленных процентных доходов и расходов		(22,097)	(5,400)
Движение денежных средств от операционной деятельности до изменения операционных активов и обязательств		138,688	53,255
Изменение операционных активов и обязательств			
(Увеличение)/ уменьшение операционных активов:			
Средства в банках и прочих финансовых институтах		8,886	175,519
Кредиты, предоставленные клиентам		(737,036)	(1,410,037)
Финансовые активы, отражаемые по справедливой стоимости через прибыли или убытки		358,723	49,554
Прочие активы		(10,224)	(2,226)
Увеличение операционных обязательств:			
Прочие обязательства		70,228	32,650
Отток денежных средств от операционной деятельности до налогообложения		(170,735)	(1,101,285)
Налог на прибыль уплаченный		(5,901)	(200)
Чистый отток денежных средств от операционной деятельности		(176,636)	(1,101,485)

КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННЫЙ ОТЧЕТ О ДВИЖЕНИИ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ) ЗА ГОД, ЗАКОНЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА (в тысячах кыргызских сомов)

ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ОТ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ:

Формирование резерва под обесценение активов, по которым начисляются проценты

	ГОД, ЗАКОНЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА	ГОД, ЗАКОНЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2013 ГОДА*
Приобретение основных средств и нематериальных активов	(44,811)	(67,144)
Поступления от реализации основных средств	1,844	1,206
Чистый отток денежных средств от инвестиционной деятельности	(42,967)	(65,938)

ПРИМЕЧАНИЯ

ДВИЖЕНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ОТ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ:

Поступления от средств банков и прочих финансовых институтов	2,637,245	1,810,919
Погашение средств банков и прочих финансовых институтов	(2,034,476)	(952,623)
Дивиденды выплаченные	(14,089)	(10,599)
Чистый приток денежных средств от финансовой деятельности	588,680	847,697
Влияния изменения курса иностранной валюты на денежные средства и их эквиваленты	46,414	8,875
ЧИСТОЕ УВЕЛИЧЕНИЕ/(УМЕНЬШЕНИЕ) ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТОВ	415,491	(310,851)
ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ, на начало года	11 211,359	522,210
ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ, на конец года	11 626,850	211,359

Сумма процентов, уплаченных и полученных «Группой» за год, закончившийся 31 декабря 2014 года, составила 398,523 тыс. сомов и 1,455,477 тыс. сомов, соответственно.

Сумма процентов, уплаченных и полученных «Группой» за год, закончившийся 31 декабря 2013 года, составила 298,786 тыс. сомов и 1,178,363 тыс. сомов, соответственно.

* Реклассифицировано, см. Примечание 5.

От имени Руководства:

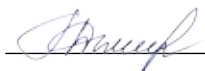
Уланбек Термечиков
Председатель Правления



16 марта 2015 года
г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика



Гульбара Джакыпбаева
Главный бухгалтер



16 марта 2015 года
г. Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика

**ПРИМЕЧАНИЯ К КОНСОЛИДИРОВАННОЙ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ
(ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ) ЗА ГОД, ЗАКОНЧИВШИЙСЯ 31 ДЕКАБРЯ 2014 ГОДА**
(в тысячах кыргызских сомов)

5. ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ

В консолидированной финансовой отчетности по состоянию на 31 декабря 2013 года и за год, закончившийся на эту дату, были произведены изменения классификации для приведения ее в соответствие с формой представления отчетности на 31 декабря 2014 года и за год, закончившийся на эту дату, так как форма представления отчетности текущего года дает более четкое представление о финансовом положении «Группы».

	Первоначально отражено	Сумма реклассификации	Расклассифицировано
Отчет о движении денежных средств Движение денежных средств от операцион- ной деятельности			
Чистый убыток от финансо- вых активов, отражаемых по справедливой стоимости через прибыли или убытки	157,635	(163,394)	(5,759)
Корректировка дохода по выдаче кредитов	-	(25,046)	(25,046)
Финансовые активы, отра- жаемые по справедливой стоимости через прибыли или убытки	(113,840)	163,394	49,554
Прочие обязательства	7,604	25,046	32,650
Чистый отток денежных средств от операционной деятельности	(1,101,485)	-	(1,101,485)

Вышеуказанные реклассификации не влияют на сравнительный консолидированный отчет о финансовом положении, и поэтому Руководство считает, что отсутствует какая-либо необходимость представлять третий консолидированный отчет о финансовом положении и соответствующие примечания, и отсутствие этой информации не считается существенным упущением.

