MUNAITAS

MunaiTas LLP

Financial statements for the year ended
31 December 2018

MUNAITAS LLP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MUNAITAS LLP

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements presenting fairly in all material respects the financial position of MunaiTas LLP (the "Company") as of 31 December 2018, and its financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Management's responsibility for preparation of the financial statements include:

- proper selection and application of the accounting policies;
- presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in International Financial Reporting Standards is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions impacting Company's financial position and financial performance; and
- making assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and reliable system of internal controls throughout the Company;
- maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Company comply with IFRS;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with Kazakhstani legislation and accounting standards;
- taking all reasonably available steps to safeguard the assets of the Company; and
- preventing and detecting fraud and other overrides of control.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018 were approved by management on 31 January 2019.

On behalf of the Company's management:

«МұнайТас»

Hao Yun	**Wang Li**
First Deputy of General Director	**Deputy of General Director-Chief Accountant**
31 January 2019	31 Januray 2019
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan	Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

Independent Auditor's Report

To Participants and Management of MunaiTas LLP

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MunaiTas LLP (the "Company") as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

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

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

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Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

31 January 2018

Almaty, Kazakhstan

Approved by:

Dana Inkarbekova

Managing Director of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

(General State License of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan №0000005 dated 21 October 1999)

Signed by:

Baurzhan Burkhanbekov

Auditor in charge

(Qualified Auditor's Certificate of the Republic of Kazakhstan №00000586 dated 30 October 2006)

MUNAITAS LLP

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2018
(in thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Notes	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	26,333,068	25,213,811
Intangible assets		202,643	24,369
Other non-current assets	7	954,329	315,182
Total non-current assets		**27,490,040**	**25,553,362**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories		55,740	94,960
Trade receivables		8,946	167
Corporate income tax prepaid		87,617	605,655
Other current assets		245,623	67,573
Cash and cash equivalents	8	18,599,631	15,079,073
Total current assets		**18,997,557**	**15,847,428**
TOTAL ASSETS		**46,487,597**	**41,400,790**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Charter capital	9	48,600	48,600
Retained earnings		28,501,957	24,808,791
Revaluation reserve	10	9,660,656	9,270,792
Total equity		**38,211,213**	**34,128,183**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provision for asset retirement obligation	11	1,057,295	1,175,043
Deferred tax liability	18	4,014,651	4,196,805
Total non-current liabilities		**5,071,946**	**5,371,848**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	12	1,814,432	776,768
Advances received	13	972,801	835,743
Other current liabilities		417,205	288,248
Total current liabilities		**3,204,438**	**1,900,759**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**46,487,597**	**41,400,790**

On behalf of the Company's management:

«МұнайТас»

Hao Yun
First Deputy of General Director

31 January 2019
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

Wang Li
Deputy of General Director-
Chief Accountant

31 January 2019
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

The accompanying notes on pages 9-46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

MUNAITAS LLP

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
(in thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Notes	2018	2017
REVENUE	14	8,907,533	8,476,691
COST OF SERVICES	15	(4,364,085)	(4,409,853)
GROSS PROFIT		**4,543,448**	**4,066,838**
General and administrative expenses	16	(1,226,307)	(883,033)
Impairment loss, net		(367,747)	-
Other income, net		5,364	12,011
OPERATING PROFIT		**2,954,758**	**3,195,816**
Finance expense		(92,828)	(86,641)
Finance income	17	1,195,769	1,094,235
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net		2,625	(293)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**4,060,324**	**4,203,117**
Income tax expense	18	(824,827)	(845,242)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**3,235,497**	**3,357,875**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment		849,396	-
Gain/(loss) from change in estimates for asset retirement obligation	11	210,576	(86,768)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	18	(211,996)	17,354
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR NET OF TAX		847,976	(69,414)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**4,083,473**	**3,288,461**

On behalf of the Company's management:

«МұнайТас»

Hao Yun
First Deputy of General Director

31 January 2019
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

Wang Li
Deputy of General Director - Chief Accountant

31 January 2019
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

The accompanying notes on pages 9-46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

MUNAITAS LLP

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

(in thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Charter capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2017	**48,600**	**9,924,780**	**20,866,342**	**30,839,722**
Profit for the year	-	-	3,357,875	3,357,875
Other comprehensive expense for the year	-	(69,414)	-	(69,414)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(69,414)**	**3,357,875**	**3,288,461**
Realised revaluation reserve, net of tax	-	(584,574)	584,574	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	**48,600**	**9,270,792**	**24,808,791**	**34,128,183**
IFRS 9 transition effect	-	-	(443)	(443)
Profit for the year	-	-	3,235,497	3,235,497
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	847,976	-	847,976
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**847,976**	**3,235,497**	**4,083,473**
Realised revaluation reserve, net of tax	-	(458,112)	458,112	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	**48,600**	**9,660,656**	**28,501,957**	**38,211,213**

On behalf of the Company's management:

Hao Yun
First Deputy of General Director

31 January 2019
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

«МұнайТас»

Wang Li
Deputy of General Director - Chief Accountant

31 January 2019
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

The accompanying notes on pages 9-46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

MUNAITAS LLP

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
(in thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Notes	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Profit for the period before tax		4,060,324	4,203,117
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	15, 16	1,777,744	1,875,654
Impairment loss, net		367,747	-
Finance income		(1,195,769)	(1,094,235)
Finance expense		92,828	86,641
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment		456	448
Provision on expected credit losses		1,491	-
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net		(2,625)	293
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital		5,102,196	5,071,918
Change in trade receivables		(8,788)	9,781
Change in inventories		39,220	(7,601)
Change in other current assets		(178,050)	(25,693)
Change in trade payables		(125,721)	389,660
Change in advances received		137,058	(20,177)
Change in other current liabilities		128,957	(44,081)
Cash flows from operating activities		5,094,872	5,373,807
Income tax paid		(701,382)	(1,398,008)
Interest income received on short term deposits		1,197,177	924,286
Net cash generated from operating activities		5,590,667	4,900,085
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(2,069,845)	(882,408)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,069,845)	(882,408)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Effect of change in foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents		(264)	(293)
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		3,520,558	4,017,384
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, at the beginning of the year	8	15,079,073	11,061,689
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, at the end of the year	**8**	18,599,631	15,079,073

On behalf of the Company's management:

«МунайТас»

Hao Yun
First Deputy of General Director

31 January 2019
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

Wang Li
Deputy of General Director - Chief Accountant

31 January 2019
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

The accompanying notes on pages 9-46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Under the applicable legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan MunaiTas LLP ("the Company") is a legal entity, to which all the rights and obligations of the reorganised Joint Stock Company MunaiTas North-West Pipeline Company have been transferred. The participants of the Company are KazTransOil JSC ("KazTransOil"), a subsidiary of KazMunaiGas National Company JSC ("KazMunaiGas") and CNPC Exploration and Development Company Ltd. ("CNPC E&D"), a subsidiary of PetroChina, owning 51% and 49% in the charter capital, respectively. The Company is jointly controlled by KazTransOil and CNPC E&D on an equal basis in accordance with the constituent documents. KazTransOil is ultimately controlled by NWF Samruk – Kazyna JSC ("Samruk – Kazyna") which is owned by the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the ultimate controlling party of CNPC E&D is CNPC, a state company of China.

The Company was founded to construct and operate the oil pipeline Kenkiyak (Aktobe oblast) – Atyrau (Atyrau oblast) located in the West Kazakhstan. On 18 June 2004 the Company put the pipeline into operations. The Company is considered a monopolist and, accordingly, subject to regulation by the Committee on Regulation of Natural Monopolies, Protection of Competition and Consumer Rights of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the "Committee"). The Committee approves tariff rates, which are based on return of capital used to constract the assets. During the year ended 31 December 2018 the Company transported 3,881 thousand tons of oil (during the year ended 31 December 2017: 3,663 thousand tons of oil).

The Company's legal address is: Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, 109B, Abaya av.

2. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PRESENTATION

Basis for financial statement preparation

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

The Company's financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the valuation of financial instruments and revaluation of property, plant and equipment. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below in Note 4. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated (refer to new and revised standards adopted by the Company in Note 3).

Use of estimates and assumptions

Preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS assumes that the management makes the estimates and assumptions that affect the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements and income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities during the subsequent financial period. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also uses professional judgements and estimates in the process of applying the accounting policies. Due to uncertainty specific to such estimates, actual results reflected in future accounting periods might be based on amounts, which differ from these estimates. Important accounting estimates and professional judgements are presented in Note 5.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company, which reflects economic essence of the Company's operations is Kazakhstani Tenge ("Tenge"). All amounts in these financial statements are presented in thousands of Tenge, unless otherwise stated.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The following amendments to standards became effective for the Company from 1 January 2018, but did not have any material impact on the Company:

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

The Company adopted IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, from 1 January 2018. The Company elected not to restate comparative figures and recognised any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities in the opening retained earnings as of the date of initial application of the standard, 1 January 2018. Consequently, the revised requirements of the IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, have only been applied to the current period. The significant new accounting policies applied in the current period are described in Note 4.

The following table reconciles the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets as previously measured in accordance with IAS 39 and the new amounts determined upon adoption of IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018.

In thoussands of Kazakstani Tenge	**Measurement category**		**Carrying value under IAS 39 31 December 2017**	**Effect of adopting IFRS 9**		**Carrying Value under IFRS 9 1 January 2018**
	IAS 39	**IFRS 9**		**Reclas-sification**	**Expected Credit Losses**	
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost	15,079,073	-	(443)	15,078,630
Trade Receivables	Loans and receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost	167	-	-	167
Total financial assets			**15,079,240**	**-**	**(443)**	**15,078,797**

Cash and cash equivalents. All classes of cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in Note 8 were reclassified from loans and receivables measurement category under IAS 39 to amortised cost measurement category under IFRS 9 at the adoption date of the standard. The ECLs for cash and cash equivalents balances were insignificant.

Previous accounting policies and credit risk information are presented in Note 20 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. The previous methodology for determining provisions for losses required the Company to assess the presence of objective evidence of impairment and (if any) to assess the premium for losses based on expected cash flows. When adopting IFRS 9, new policies were applied and the allowance for impairment was calculated using the ECL model. The explanatory notes to IFRS 9 regarding customer receivables and loans and their comparison with impairment losses determined in accordance with IAS 39 are disclosed in "Financial Risk Management". The Company also estimated provision for possible losses on cash balances held in banks, based on the probability of default on their contractual terms, which are less than 3 months. The probabilities of default were set based on the external credit ratings of the respective banks and the publicly available default data from rating agencies. The Company did not recognise the deferred tax asset due to its insignificance.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

The Company's financial assets are the following:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	IFRS 9 31 December 2018	IFRS 9 1 January 2018	IAS 39 31 December 2017
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
Trade receivables	8,946	167	167
Cash and cash equivalents	18,599,631	15,078,630	15,079,073
Total	**18,608,577**	**15,078,797**	**15,079,240**

Financial assets are classified in each category of measurement in accordance with the accounting policies stated above. Information on financial risk management is provided below.

Financial liabilities - classification and measurement

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	IFRS 9 31 December 2018	IFRS 9 1 January 2018	IAS 39 31 December 2017
Liabilities at amortised cost:			
Trade payables	1,814,432	776,768	776,768
Total	**1,814,432**	**776,768**	**776,768**

Financial risk management

Credit Risk (extract)

Stages of impairment

The Company applies a three-stage model for impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 31 2018 and 1 January 2018. Previous accounting policies and credit risk information are presented in Note 20 of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

The classification of financial assets at amortised cost to individual stages of impairment models is presented below:

	IFRS 9 31 December 2018				IFRS 9 1 January 2018			
	Stage				Stage			
In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total
Gross carrying amount								
Trade receivables	-	8,955	-	8,955	-	167	-	167
Cash and cash equivalents	18,601,113	-	-	18,601,113	15,079,073	-	-	15,079,073
Loss allowances (IFRS 9)								
Trade receivables	-	(9)	-	(9)	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,482)	-	-	(1,482)	(443)	-	-	(443)
Carrying amount (IFRS 9)	**18,599,631**	**8,946**	**-**	**18,608,577**	**15,078,630**	**167**	**-**	**15,078,797**

IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

The new standard introduces the key principle that revenue should be recognized when goods or services are transferred to a customer, at the transaction price. Any separate consignments of goods or services should be recognised separately, and all discounts and retrospective price discounts under the contract, as a rule, are divided into separate elements. If the remuneration varies for any reason, the minimum amounts should be recognized if they are not at significant risk of revision. Costs associated with obtaining and entering into contracts with customers should be capitalised and amortised over the period the economic benefits from the contract are received.

The amendments to IFRS 15 do not change the underlying principles of the standard, but clarify how these principles should be applied. The amendments clarify how to identify in the contract the obligation to perform (the promise of the transfer of goods or services to the buyer); how to determine whether the company is a principal (supplier of goods or services) or agent (responsible for organising the delivery of goods or services), and how to determine whether to recognise revenue from a license at a certain point in time or during a period.

In accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 15, the Company chose a simplified transition method reflecting the impact of the transition to the new standard as at 1 January 2018. The Company applied the practical expedient provided for the simplified transition method.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

Based on the analysis of the Company's revenue streams, individual contracts' terms and on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed as at 1 January 2018, the management of the Company concluded that the standard did not have significant impact on the Company's accounting policies and did not require retrospective adjustments.

Thus, the Company has not reflected any adjustments in the amounts that will be reflected in the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2018, that is, at the date of initial addoption of IFRS 15 by the Company.

The following amended standards became effective for the Company from 1 January 2018, but did not have any material impact on the Company:

- Amendments to IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" (issued on 20 June 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
- Amendments to IFRS 4 - "Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts" (issued on 12 September 2016 and effective, depending on the approach, for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 for entities that choose to apply temporary exemption option, or when the entity first applies IFRS 9 for entities that choose to apply the overlay approach).
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle – Amendments to IFRS 1 an IAS 28 (issued on 8 December 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
- IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration" (issued on 8 December 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
- Amendments to IAS 40 – "Transfers of Investment Property" (issued on 8 December 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 or later, and which the Company has not early adopted.

- IFRS 16, Leases (issued on 13 January 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. All leases result in the lessee obtaining the right to use an asset at the start of the lease and, if lease payments are made over time, also obtaining financing. Accordingly, IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. Lessees will be required to recognise: (a) assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value; and (b) depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

The Company decided that it will apply the standard from its mandatory adoption date of 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective method, without restatement of comparatives. Right-of-use assets for property leases are measured on transition as if the new rules had always been applied. All other right-of-use assets are measured at the amount of the lease liability on adoption (adjusted for any prepaid or accrued expenses).

3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

Based on the analysis of the Company's lease accounting as of 31 December 2018, and based on the facts and circumstances existing on that date, the Company's management expects that the adoption of the standard from 1 January 2019 will not significantly affect its financial statements.

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB).
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (issued on May 18, 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).
- IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty in the reflection of income tax" (issued on June 7, 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Amendments to IFRS 9 (issued on 12 October 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.
- Amendments to IAS 28 "Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures" (issued on 12 October 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle - amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23 (issued on 12 December 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
- Amendments to IAS 19 "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement" (issued on 7 February 2018 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
- Amendments to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (issued on 29 March 2018 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- Definition of a business – Amendments to IFRS 3 (issued on 22 October 2018 and effective for acquisitions from the beginning of annual reporting period that starts on or after 1 January 2020).
- Definition of materiality – Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 (issued on 31 October 2018 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).

Unless otherwise indicated above, it is expected that these new standards and explanations will not materially affect the Company's financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except for construction in progress, after recognition as asset are carried at revaluation cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment are subject to revaluation with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that, which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to other comprehensive income and increase the revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised in other comprehensive income and decrease the previously recognised revaluation surplus in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss for the year. The revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment included in equity is transferred directly to retained earnings when the revaluation surplus is realised on the retirement or disposal of the asset or as the asset is used by the Company; in the latter case, the amount of the surplus realised is the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Costs of minor repairs and day-to-day maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of property, plant and equipment items are capitalised and the replaced part is retired.

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the year to the extent it exceeds the previous revaluation surplus in equity. An impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior years is reversed where appropriate if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss for the year within other operating income or costs.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

	Useful lives (in years)
Buildings and constructions	5-50
Oil pipeline	15-30
Machinery and equipment	3-30
Other	2-12

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset was already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The residual value of an asset is nil if the Company expects to use the asset until the end of its physical life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets have definite useful lives and primarily include capitalised computer software and licences.

Intangible assets are recorded at purchase cost and amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated economic useful lives from two to seven years. If impaired, the carrying amount of intangible assets is written down to the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventory on release to production or other disposal is determined on the first in first out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

Financial instruments

Depending on their classification, financial instruments are carried at fair value or amortised cost as described below.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is the price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the number of instruments held by the entity. This is the case even if a market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held and placing orders to sell the position in a single transaction might affect the quoted price.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. Valuation techniques may require assumptions not supported by observable market data. Disclosures are made in these financial statements if changing any such assumptions to a reasonably possible alternative would result in significantly different profit, income, total assets or total liabilities.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisors, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL"). Accrued interest includes amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to the maturity amount using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of the related items in the consolidated statement of financial position. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of related items in the statement of financial position.

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument. The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest repricing date, except for the premium or discount which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortised over the whole expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories. The Company classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and amortised cost. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

The Company's financial assets are measured at amortised cost and include restricted cash, trade receivables, other financial receivables and cash and cash equivalents (Note 8).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets: a business model. The business model reflects the way the Company uses to manage assets for cash flow: is the goal of the company (i) only to receive the contractual cash flows from the assets ("retaining the assets to get the contractual cash flows"), or (ii) contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets ("retention of assets to obtain contractual cash flows"), or, if either paragraph (i) or paragraph does not apply t (ii), financial assets are classified as "other" business models and measured at FVTPL.

A business model is defined for a group of assets (at the portfolio level) on the basis of all relevant evidence of the activities that the Company intends to carry out in order to achieve the goal set for the portfolio at the valuation date. The factors taken into account by the Company in determining the business model include the purpose and composition of the portfolio, past experience in obtaining cash flows for the respective assets, approaches to risk assessment and management, methods for assessing the profitability of assets and the scheme of payments to managers.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics. Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI").

If the terms of the contract provide for exposure to risk or volatility that does not match the terms of the underlying loan agreement, the relevant financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed.

Financial assets – reclassification. Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing the portfolio as a whole changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the beginning of the first reporting period that follows after the change in the business model. The Company did not change its business model during the current and comparative period and did not make any reclassifications.

Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL. The Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI for the exposures arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, for contract assets. The Company measures ECL and recognises net impairment losses on financial and contract assets at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The Company applies a three stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to Note 21 for a description of how the Company determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Company's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in Note 21. For financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI Assets"), the ECL is always measured as a Lifetime ECL. Note 21 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL, including an explanation of how the Company incorporates forward-looking information in the ECL models.

Financial assets - derecognition. The Company derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expire or (b) the Company has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement whilst (i) also transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose additional restrictions on the sale.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities – measurement categories. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

The Company's financial liabilities are represented by the category "financial liabilities measured at amortised cost" and include trade payables.

Financial liabilities – derecognition. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

Offsetting financial instruments. Financial assets and 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 either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Such a right of set off (a) must not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) in the event of default and (iii) in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL. Features mandated solely by legislation, such as the bail-in legislation in certain countries, do not have an impact on the SPPI test, unless they are included in contractual terms such that the feature would apply even if the legislation is subsequently changed. Restricted balances are excluded from cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the cash flow statement. Balances restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period are included in other non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty has performed its obligations under the contract. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

Value added tax

Value added tax ("VAT") related to sales is payable to tax authorities when goods are shipped or services are rendered. Input VAT is reclaimable against output VAT upon receipt of a tax invoice from a supplier. The tax legislation permits the settlement of VAT on a net basis. Accordingly, VAT related to sales and purchases, which have not been settled at the statement of financial position date is recognised in the statement of financial position on a net basis.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is income arising in the course of the Company's ordinary activities. Revenue is recognised in the amount of transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring control over promised goods or services to a customer, excluding the amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised net of value added tax.

The Company provides services under fixed-price contracts. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

In case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

Provisions for liabilities and charges

Provisions for liabilities and charges are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be insignificant.

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

Income tax

Income taxes have been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with Kazakhstani legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless it relates to transactions that are recognised, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. Taxes other than income tax are recorded within operating expenses.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxable profits or losses are based on estimates if financial statements are authorised prior to filing relevant tax returns. Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with the initial recognition exemption, deferred taxes are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination if the transaction, when initially recorded, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilised. Deferred tax assets in respect of reducing the taxable base of temporary differences and tax losses incurred for future periods are recognised only when there is a sufficient likelihood of future taxable profit, which can be reduced by the amount of such deductions.

Uncertain tax positions

The Company's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions of Company were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than income tax are recognised based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period.

Foreign currency transactions

The Company's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into Tenge at the official exchange rate of the JSC "Kazakhstan Stock Exchange"(KASE) at the reporting date. Foreign currency transactions are accounted for using the exchange rate of the JSC "Kazakhstan Stock Exchange" (KASE) at the dates of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising as of the settlement date on these transactions, as well as resulting from the restatement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recorded within profit and loss.

As of 31 December 2018 the official exchange rate used for revaluating foreign currency balances was 384.20 Tenge for USD 1 (31 December 2017: 332.33 Tenge for USD 1). Exchange restrictions and currency controls exist relating to converting Tenge into other currencies. Currently, Tenge is not freely convertible in most countries outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Charter capital

Assets contributed to charter capital are recognised at fair value at the time of contribution. The amount of any excess of the fair value of the funds received over the nominal value of the contribution to the charter capital at the time of its legal registration is credited directly to the capital under the heading "share premium".

Dividends

Dividends are recorded as a liability and deducted from equity at the end of reporting period only if they are declared before or on the end of reporting period. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the reporting date or proposed or declared after the reporting date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, contributions to pension funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and other benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company.

In accordance with the legal requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company withholds pension contributions from employees' salaries and transfers them into state pension fund. As pension contributions transferred, the Company does not have further pension obligations. Upon retirement of employees, all pension payments are administered by such pension fund directly.

Oil for filling pipeline

In order to realise permanent process of oil extracting and according to technical agreement on intake, transportation and oil custody to related contract on providing service for transportation of oil, main oil pipeline “Kenkiyak-Atyrau” is fulfilled by oil of service consumers of Company. The Company bears full responsibility for the safety of this oil and will return it to owners, if pipeline is decommissioned or at the end of validity periods of transportation contracts.

The Company does not record an asset or liability on this filled oil as of reporting date.

Positive or negative unbalance

According to the Preliminary national standard of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Main oil pipelines. The Instruction for the calculation of oil» PST RK 43-2015, the Company on a monthly basis conducts an inventory of oil by mass in the oil pipeline. The weight of oil in the linear part of the oil pipeline is determined by the product of the oil volume in the pipeline at the values of the average density, using the temperature and pressure factors (hereinafter referred to as "inventory data"). The calculation is made for individual sites of technological oil pipeline; results obtained are summed and rounded up to a whole number.

In addition, the Company on monthly basis estimates transportation volumes for the current month with consignors (the “estimates”). This estimate contains information in metric tons on oil balance as of month beginning, oil receipt and delivery volume, oil losses and balance as of month end.

Any difference between estimates for a month and inventory data forms positive or negative oil unbalance.

The Company does not recognise positive unbalance in financial statements. Negative unbalance accounted for in accordance with IFRS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”.

Related parties

Related parties include the Company's shareholders, key management personnel and entities wherein the shareholders or key management personnel of the Company have an interest that ensures significant influence on such entities.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies.

Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Assessment of useful lives of property, plant and equipment is subject to judgement based on the management's experience of using similar assets. Future economic benefits from assets are mainly gained through their usage. Nevertheless, other factors such as technical and commercial obsolescence and wear and tear often lead to decrease of economic benefits to be derived from the assets. Management assesses the remaining useful life of the assets based on their current technical conditions and expected period during which these assets will bring such benefits to the Company.

The following key factors should be considered: (a) expected use of assets; (b) estimated wear and tear, which depends on operational factors and operational programs; (c) technical and commercial obsolescence as a result of changes in market conditions.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

The Company's property, plant and equipment is carried at fair value based on the reports provided by an independent appraisal company the "American Appraisal" LLP, as at 31 October 2018 with relevant professional qualification and recent experience in the valuation of similar property within the similar territory. Fair value was determined in accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Valuation Standards of International Valuation Standards Committee.

Due to the specifics of property, plant and equipment its fair value is estimated based on the various valuation methods that are most appropriate in each particular case.

Thus, the following methods were selected to estimate fair value:

- Land plots – using the residual replacement cost method;
- Buildings and constructions – depreciated replacement cost method;
- Specialised property (property, for which the active market does not exist or is limited) – depreciated replacement cost method;
- Assets having a secondary market (vehicles) – sales comparison approach.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The fair value levels are categorised as follows:

- Quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets in active markets (Level 1);
- Data other than quotes included in Level 1, from observable markets for assets both directly (that is, prices) and indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2);
- Data on assets from non-observed markets (i.e. non-observed data) (Level 3).

The fair value of assets has been estimated as follows:

The fair value of Level 2 of the assets, for which there is an active market, was determined using the market approach based on comparable market transactions adjusted accordingly for differences.

The fair value of Level 3 of these assets, for which a limited number of similar sales was observed in local market, was determined using the cost approach based on the residual replacement cost or reproduction cost. The amortised replacement or reproduction cost was estimated using the following methods:

(i) The method of enlarged generalised indicators of the cost of substitution/reproduction. According to this method, the substitution/reproduction cost is calculated as a physical parameter (length, area, volume) multiplied by the substitution/reproduction cost per unit, which is determined based on the data from the "KO-Invest" directory, adjusted accordingly for differences.

(ii) Direct recalculation method. In accordance with this method, replacement/reproduction cost is estimated based on the producer's price plus transportation costs, design, installation and all other necessary expenses.

(iii) Initial cost indexation. This method has been applied in those cases, when there was authentic information for using the method of generalised indicators of replacement/reproduction cost and direct recalculation method. The initial cost was adjusted for current prices using inflation rates effective during the period from the asset acquisition date to the valuation date published by Statistics Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Land	-	-	677,426	677,426
Pipeline	-	-	19,288,451	19,288,451
Buildings and constructions	-	2,240	1,664,151	1,666,391
Machinery and equipment	-	9,508	2,027,067	2,036,575
Other	-	76,913	13,220	90,133
Construction in progress	-	-	716,191	716,191
Total	-	**88,661**	**24,386,506**	**24,475,167**

For the calculation of the fair value of assets, estimated using the cost approach, an appraiser assessed their recoverability through the discounted cash flows method. For these purposes, all of the Company's assets were combined into one cash-generating unit, for which future cash flows were analysed to determine the value from the use of these assets. In assessing value in use, future cash flows were discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflected market valuation of the time value of money and the risks inherent to the Company at the date of the revaluation.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Comparing the results of the cost method and the cost of discounted cash flow calculated in the framework of the income approach to valuation, management concluded that the Company's property, plant and equipment are subject to additional economic impairment. Thus, the value of the property determined according to the cost method was reduced to Tenge 24,475,166 thousand.

Applying income approach to valuation, cash flow projections were based on the Company's strategic planning models and operational budgets approved by the management.

The Company plans to implement the project "Increasing the capacity of the Kazakhstan-China oil pipeline (hereinafter referred to as the "Reverse project"), with an increase in the carrying capacity in the reverse direction up to 6 million tons. The project was approved by Samruk-Kazyna National Welfare Fund JSC on 10 July 2018. According to the calculations, this project will require investments in the amount of approximately Tenge 26 billion as per approved investment program. Key assumptions that have a significant impact on the projected cash flows include:

- The forecast period - until year 2037, based on the lifetime of the pipeline.
- The forecast volumes of oil transported are determined according to the data from the business plan approved by the Participants for the period from year 2019 to year 2023, with extrapolation of the transportation volumes of the last forecasted year to the whole calculation horizon - up to year 2037. Also, the Company's management determined the proportion of transportation volumes for export market and for the domestic market, as 61% and 39%, respectively, based on the business plan and historical data on oil transportation for export market.
- Forecast of tariff for export and domestic markets. The tariff for the domestic market was determined in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan regarding the regulation of natural monopolies and is based on the Company's investment program, as well as the projected operating costs. The export tariff was calculated in accordance with the Company's approved internal methodology, investment program, forecasted operational costs and working capital turnover. As a result of the planned capital expenditures, a significant increase in the forecasted tariffs is expected for the domestic and export markets.
- Discount rate. Cash flows were discounted using a post-tax interest rate of 12.82% per annum, which was based on the weighted average cost of capital of the Company.

The assessment of the fair value of property, plant and equipment is most sensitive to transportation volumes, the ratio of export and domestic market volumes, tariffs and the discount rate. The deterioration of these estimates and assumptions may lead to a decrease in the fair value of the property, plant and equipment.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company checks the carrying value of its property, plant and equipment to identify impairment indicators of such assets. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment and other non-financial assets is tested for impairment in case any indicators identified that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. When conducting an impairment test, the recoverable amount is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use (i.e. the net present value of the discounted forecasted cash flows for the corresponding cash generative unit) and fair value net of the cost to sell (the amount that can be redeemed as a result of selling the asset or a cash generating unit in an arms length transactions entered voluntarily by knowledgeable non-related parties, less the cost of disposal). Where there is no binding sale and purchase agreement or active market, fair value less costs to sell is based on the best information available to reflect the amount the Company could receive for the cash generating unit in an arm's length transaction.

A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or assets groups. For the purpose of the analysis of impairment indicators and in case impairment test is required, management concluded that pipeline is separate cash generating unit.

The estimates used for impairment reviews are based on approved budgets, forecasted volumes of oil transported and forecasted tariffs, modified as appropriate to meet the requirements of IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". Future cash flows are based on:

- forecasted volumes of the oil transported;
- forecasted tariff on export and domestic markets, and
- future costs of production, capital expenditures and operating expenses.

As of 31 December 2018, the Company did not identify impairment indicators of property, plant and equipment.

Provisions

The Company's operating activities are subject to compliance with various environmental laws and regulations. The Company estimates the provision for decommissioning of the pipeline based on management's understanding of various legislative requirements and internal engineering assessments. A provision is recorded using the net present value of liquidation costs for assets to be decommissioned at reporting date. Actual costs incurred in future periods may substantially differ from the amounts of provision recorded. In addition, future changes in environmental laws and regulations, estimated pipeline removal terms and discount rates may affect the carrying value of this provision.

Contingent liabilities

By their nature, contingent liabilities will be settled when one or several events in the future will or will not take place. The assessment of contingent liabilities involves a degree of judgement in regards of the results of future events.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Related party transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with its related parties. The judgement is applied to determine whether the cost of transactions is market or non-market in the case when there is no active market for such transactions. The judgement is based on prices under similar transactions with non-related parties.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Below presented are movements in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment at revalued amount:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Land	Pipeline	Buildings and construc-tions	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment and furniture	Other	Construc-tion in progress	Total
At 1 January 2017	679,536	19,347,409	2,968,823	3,265,531	71,032	52,265	44,932	816,753	27,246,281
Additions	-	538,000	3,568	72,131	190	12,875	-	332,472	959,236
Disposals	-	-	-	(197)	-	(1,177)	(4)	-	(1,378)
At 31 December 2017	679,536	19,885,409	2,972,391	3,337,465	71,222	63,963	44,928	1,149,225	28,204,139
Additions	-	-	4,911	636,496	266	57,257	-	1,889,785	2,588,715
Internal movements	-	-	-	139,483	-	-	-	(139,483)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(565)	-	-	-	(176,443)	(177,008)
Revaluation of historical cost	(1,490)	1,468,256	(781,233)	150,282	5,755	(2,162)	9,988	-	849,396
Write-down of accumulated depreciation on revaluation through historical cost	-	(1,973,344)	(475,347)	(1,657,425)	(25,995)	(32,944)	(43,656)	-	(4,208,711)
At 31 December 2018	678,046	19,380,321	1,720,722	2,605,736	51,248	86,114	11,260	2,723,084	27,256,531
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses									
At 1 January 2017	-	(348,829)	(87,890)	(370,234)	(4,795)	(5,709)	(9,055)	(292,792)	(1,119,304)
Charged for the year	-	(837,190)	(210,935)	(776,346)	(11,543)	(14,304)	(21,636)	-	(1,871,954)
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	93	-	833	4	-	930
At 31 December 2017	-	(1,186,019)	(298,825)	(1,146,487)	(16,338)	(19,180)	(30,687)	(292,792)	(2,990,328)
Charged for the year	-	(969,283)	(188,910)	(574,729)	(12,523)	(15,201)	(13,562)	-	(1,774,208)
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	109
Impairment loss, net	(621)	(91,870)	(49,419)	(5,555)	(35)	(15,925)	322	(204,644)	(367,747)
Write-down of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	-	1,973,344	475,347	1,657,425	25,995	32,944	43,656	-	4,208,711
At 31 December 2018	(621)	(273,828)	(61,807)	(69,237)	(2,901)	(17,362)	(271)	(497,436)	(923,463)
Carrying amount									
At 31 December 2017	**679,536**	**18,699,390**	**2,673,566**	**2,190,978**	**54,884**	**44,783**	**14,241**	**856,433**	**25,213,811**
At 31 December 2018	**677,425**	**19,106,493**	**1,658,915**	**2,536,499**	**48,347**	**68,752**	**10,989**	**2,225,648**	**26,333,068**

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Cash on bank deposits with maturity less than three months, in Tenge	17,776,524	14,900,000
Cash at bank accounts, in US Dollars	607,082	-
Cash at bank accounts, in Tenge	215,422	177,472
Cash at other bank accounts, in Tenge	603	1,109
Cash on hand, in Tenge	-	492
Total	**18,599,631**	**15,079,073**

Cash on bank deposits have maturities of less than three months as at opening date.

The table below presents the analysis of the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents based on the levels of credit risk as at 31 December 2018. Description of the Company's credit risk classification policy is presented in Note 21.

In thousands Kazakhstani Tenge	Cash on bank deposits	Cash at bank accounts	Total
- Pefect level	-	1,305	1,305
- Good level	-	-	-
- Satisfactory level	17,776,524	821,397	18,597,921
- Requires special monitoring	-	405	405
Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand	**17,776,524**	**823,107**	**18,599,631**

9. CHARTER CAPITAL

According to Minutes of the special meeting of shareholders of MunaiTas North-West Pipeline Company JSC (the "Company") №3-2017 dated 30 December 2017, a decision was made on: transformation of the Company into MunaiTas LLP, the transformation procedure and conditions, procedure for determining participation interests, approval of the transfer deed, and cancellation of share issue. The Company was transformed into a partnership on 24 July 2018.

In accordance with Clause 17 of the Rules for State Registration of Authorised Share Issue, Consideration of Return of Allotment and Cancellation of Authorised Share Issue as approved by Decree of the Management Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan №76 dated 29 February 2016, in case the general meeting of shareholders decides to cancel the issue of authorised shares due to voluntary liquidation, the company shall apply to the appropriate authority for cancelling the issue of authorised shares within 30 calendar days from approval of the final liquidation balance.

Accordingly, on 26 January 2018 the Company applied to the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan for cancellation of the share issue. Pursuant to share cancellation certificate №A5042 dated 2 February 2018 issued by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the issued shares were cancelled from 6 February 2018.

9. CHARTER CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

Presented below is the participants' structure of the Company at 31 December 2018 and 2017:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	Ownership percentage	Amount	Ownership percentage	Amount
KazTransOil	51%	24,786	51%	24,786
CNPC E&D	49%	23,814	49%	23,814
Total	**100%**	**48,600**	**100%**	**48,600**

10. REVALUATION RESERVE

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2018	2017
Amount at the beginning of the year	9,270,792	9,924,780
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	849,396	-
Changes in estimates of provision for asset retirement obligation	210,576	(86,768)
Deferred tax liability	(211,996)	17,354
Realised revaluation reserve, net of tax	(458,112)	(584,574)
Amount at the end of the year	**9,660,656**	**9,270,792**

11. PROVISION FOR ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2018	2017
At 1 January	1,175,043	1,001,634
Change in estimates for the period	(210,576)	86,768
Amortisation of discount for the period	92,828	86,641
At 31 December	**1,057,295**	**1,175,043**

In accordance with Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Main Pipeline" No. 21-V dated 22 June 2012, the Company is under a legal obligation to dismantle and liquidate the pipeline, as well as to restore the land. As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018, the Company made best estimation of asset retirement obligation and recognised liabilities in the statement of financial position.

During 2016, the Company restated the estimated terms of asset retirement obligations that led to the decrease in carrying amount of liability. The estimated maturity date of obligation on final closure is the end of pipeline operation term – i.e. year 2037.

12. TRADE PAYABLES

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Trade payables to related parties (Note 19)	281,437	553,884
Trade payables to third parties	1,532,995	222,884
Total	**1,814,432**	**776,768**

As at 31 December, 2018 and 31 December, 2017, trade payables of the Company are expressed in Kazakhstani Tenge.

13. ADVANCES RECEIVED

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Advances from related parties (Note 19) – contract liabilities	879,845	725,209
Advances from third parties - contract liabilities	92,956	110,534
Total	**972,801**	**835,743**

14. REVENUE

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2018	2017
Sales to related parties (Note 19)	7,270,577	7,095,949
Sales to third parties	1,636,956	1,380,742
Total	**8,907,533**	**8,476,691**

The Company's revenue represent revenue from contracts with customers. The Company recognises revenue from providing oil transportation services during the period. In the current reporting period, revenue was recognised in the amount of Tenge 835,743 thousand in respect of contract liabilities, which related to advances received (Note 13).

Data on revenue from external customers for each group of similar products or services are shown in the table below:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2018	2017
Revenue from oil transportation services to domestic market	2,798,232	3,301,369
Revenue from oil transportation services to export market	6,109,301	5,175,322
Total	**8,907,533**	**8,476,691**

15. COST OF SERVICES

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2018	2017
Depreciation and amortisation	1,753,556	1,853,662
Pipeline maintenance	1,339,659	1,345,264
Property tax	343,991	356,648
Security services	309,307	291,225
Payroll and related taxes	206,861	234,106
Maintenance of communication equipment	76,953	73,041
Air patrol of pipeline	44,196	57,621
Insurance of pipeline	53,286	50,282
Materials	8,012	10,268
Current repairs of facilities	423	5,288
Other	227,841	132,448
Total	**4,364,085**	**4,409,853**

16. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2018	2017
Payroll and related taxes	734,057	576,583
Office rent	119,390	58,808
Business trip expenses	66,610	39,108
Vacation reserve	64,703	52,272
Consulting services expenses	60,081	53,928
Entertainment expense	27,091	1,597
Depreciation and amortisation	24,188	21,992
Vehicle maintenance expense	17,583	27,160
Communication expense	6,710	5,940
Taxes other than income tax	4,774	1,584
Bank charges	2,778	2,261
Other	98,342	41,800
Total	**1,226,307**	**883,033**

17. FINANCE INCOME

Finance income consists from interest from deposits for the years 2018 and 2017.

18. INCOME TAX

Income tax expense includes following:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2018	2017
Current income tax expense	1,218,977	1,195,376
Deferred income tax benefit	(394,150)	(350,134)
Income tax expense	**824,827**	**845,242**

18. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

Income tax for the year ended 31 December 2018 was assessed at the annual average effective rate of 20 percent (for the year ended 31 December 2017: 20 percent).

Reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation charge is provided below:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2018	2017
Profit before tax	4,060,324	4,203,117
Effective tax rate	20%	20%
Expected charge at rate of 20%	812,065	840,623
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	12,762	4,619
Income tax expense for the year	**824,827**	**845,242**

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	1 January 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	31 December 2018
Tax effect of temporary differences:				
Provision for asset retirement obligation	235,008	18,569	(42,118)	211,459
Provision for unused vacation	33,635	18,687	-	52,322
Provision for construction in progress	-	40,929	-	40,929
Provision for inventory writing-off	3,808	-	-	3,808
Other	(814)	1,632	-	818
Gross deferred tax asset	**271,637**	**79,817**	**(42,118)**	**309,336**
Deferred tax liability from:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(4,468,442)	314,333	(169,878)	(4,323,987)
Gross deferred tax liability	(4,468,442)	314,333	(169,878)	(4,323,987)
Less: offset against deferred tax asset	271,637	79,817	(42,118)	309,336
Deferred income tax, net	**(4,196,805)**	**394,150**	**(211,996)**	**(4,014,651)**

18. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	1 January 2017	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	31 December 2017
Tax effect of temporary differences:				
Provision for asset retirement obligation	200,325	17,329	17,354	235,008
Provision for unused vacation	26,918	6,717	-	33,635
Provision for inventory writing-off	4,893	(1,085)	-	3,808
Other	1,279	(2,093)	-	(814)
Gross deferred tax asset	**233,415**	**20,868**	**17,354**	**271,637**
Deferred tax liability from:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(4,797,708)	329,266	-	(4,468,442)
Gross deferred tax liability	(4,797,708)	329,266	-	(4,468,442)
Less: offset against deferred tax asset	233,415	20,868	17,354	271,637
Deferred income tax, net	**(4,564,293)**	**350,134**	**17,354**	**(4,196,805)**

19. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties include Company's participants, affiliates or companies over which the Company or its participants have a significant influence, and key management personnel.

The nature of relations with those related parties with whom the Company entered into significant transactions or had significant balances outstanding at 31 December 2018 and 2017 is presented below.

Trade accounts payable to related parties were as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Nature of relations	2018	2017
China Petroleum Technology and Development Corporation Co., Ltd.	Company under control of CNPC	607,645	-
KazTransOil JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	252,568	528,957
KMG Security LLP	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	22,799	19,255
SemserOrt Sondyrushy LLP	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	6,070	5,672
Total		**889,082**	**553,884**

19. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

Outstanding balances on advances received from related parties were as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Nature of relations	2018	2017
Mangistaumunaigas JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	486,245	269,420
CNPC Aktobemunaigas JSC	Company under control of CNPC	230,217	246,492
Kazakhturkmunai LLP	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	101,896	83,132
Ozenmunaigas JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	28,681	-
Embamunaigas JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	23,361	94,673
Kazakhoil Aktobe LLP	Jointly controlled company of Samruk-Kazyna	8,114	31,492
Karazhanbasmunai JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	1,331	-
Total		**879,845**	**725,209**

Trade transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December were as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Nature of relations	2018	2017
CNPC Aktobemunaigas JSC	Company under control of CNPC	3,337,418	3,036,147
Mangistaumunaigas JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	2,301,537	2,222,918
Kazakhturkmunai LLP	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	670,736	613,687
Kazakhoil Aktobe LLP	Jointly controlled company of Samruk-Kazyna	543,306	668,270
Embamunaigas JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	267,765	419,882
Ozenmunaigas JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	77,010	135,045
Karazhanbasmunai JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	72,805	-
Total		**7,270,577**	**7,095,949**

Purchase transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December were as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Nature of relations	2018	2017
Pipeline maintenance:			
KazTransOil JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	1,339,659	1,345,264
Purchase of property, plant and equipement:			
China Petroleum Technology and Development Corporation Co., Ltd.	Company under control of CNPC	607,645	-
Security services:			
KMG Security LLP	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	244,276	230,449
SemserOrt Sondyrushy LLP	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	65,031	60,776
EuroAsia Air JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	-	57,621
Other services:			
KazMunaiGas Onimderi LLP	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	16,009	14,462
Samruk-Kazyna Contract LLP	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	9,717	9,717
KazTransOil JSC	Company under control of Samruk-Kazyna	5,766	5,876
Total		**2,288,103**	**1,724,165**

19. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

Terms and conditions of related party transactions

The outstanding balances at the end of the year do not have collateral, and settlements are performed in cash. No warranties have been provided or received with regards to trade receivables from related parties. The management is unable to predict the extent of changes or to assess the impact of such changes on these financial statements.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel consists of the Company's management, which comprised 4 persons as of 31 December 2018 (2017: 4 persons). The total compensation to key management personnel which is included in general and administrative expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income was Tenge 81,151 thousand for the year 2018 (2017: Tenge 74,045 thousand). Compensation payable to key management personnel for fulfilment of their executive management functions consists of contractual salary, bonuses, vacation payments and financial aid.

20. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Political and economic situation in Kazakhstan

In general, the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan continues to display characteristics of an emerging market. Its economy is particularly sensitive to prices on oil and gas prices. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, the existence of national currency that is not freely convertible outside of the country and a low level of liquidity of debt and equity securities in the markets.

Ongoing political tension in the region, volatility of exchange rate have caused and may continue to cause negative impact on the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including decrease in liquidity and creation of difficulties in attracting of international financing.

On 20 August 2015 the National Bank and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan made a resolution about discontinuation of supporting the exchange rate of Tenge and implement of new monetary policy, which is based on inflation targeting regime, cancellation of exchange rate trading band and start a free floating exchange rate. However, the National Bank's exchange rate policy allows it to intervene to prevent dramatic fluctuations of the Tenge exchange rate and to ensure financial stability.

As at the date of this report the official exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic Kazakhstan was 380.51 Tenge per USD 1, compared to Tenge 384.20 per USD 1 as at 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017: Tenge 332.33 per USD 1). Therefore, uncertainty remains in relation to exchange rate of Tenge and future action of National Bank and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the impact of these factors on the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In September 2018 Standard & Poor's, international rating agency affirmed the long-term foreign and local currency sovereign credit ratings of Kazakhstan - "BBB-" and short-term foreign and local currency sovereign credit ratings - "A-3", and the Kazakhstan national scale - "kzAAA". The outlook is stable (long-term ratings). The stable outlook is supported by the government's strong balance sheet, built on past budgetary surpluses accumulated in the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan and also by liquid external assets exceeding relatively low government debt over the next two years.

20. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

Increase in oil production and firm oil prices, low unemployment and rising wages supported a modest growth of the economy in 2018. This operating environment has a significant impact on the Company's operations and financial position. Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Company's operations. However, the future effects of the current economic situation are difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

Additionally, oil and gas sector in the Republic of Kazakhstan is still impacted by political, legislative, fiscal and regulatory developments. The prospects for future economic stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan are largely dependent upon the effectiveness of economic measures undertaken by the Government, together with legal, controlling and political developments, which are beyond the Company's control.

Management is unable to predict the extent and duration of changes in the Kazakhstani economy, nor quantify their impact, if any, on the Company's financial position in future. Management believes it is taking all the necessary measures to support the sustainability and growth of the Company's business in the current circumstances.

For the purpose of measurement of ECL the Company uses supportable forward-looking information, including forecasts of macroeconomic variables. As with any economic forecast, however, the projections and likelihoods of their occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different from those projected. Note 21 provides more information of how the Company incorporated forward-looking information in the ECL models.

Tax legislation

The tax environment in the Republic of Kazakhstan is subject to changes and inconsistent application and interpretations. Non-compliance with Kazakhstani law and regulations as interpreted by the Kazakhstani authorities may lead to the accrual of the additional taxes, penalties and interest.

Kazakhstani tax legislation and practice is in the state of continuous development, and therefore is subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes, which may be retroactive. In certain situations, to determine a tax base, the tax legislation refers to IFRS provisions. In such cases, interpretation of IFRS provisions by the Kazakhstani tax authorities may differ from accounting policies, judgments and estimates used by the management for preparation of these financial statements, and this may result in additional tax liabilities for the Company. Tax periods remain open to retroactive review by the Kazakhstani tax authorities for five years.

The Company management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and the Company's tax positions will be sustained. In the Company's management opinion, no material losses will be incurred in respect of existing and potential tax claims in excess of provision that have been made in these financial statements.

Legal proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may be subject to litigations and claims. The Company's management believes that the final obligation, if any, arises from such litigations and claims, will not have a material adverse effect on the future financial position or core business of the Company.

20. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

Environmental and site restoration obligations

The Company believes it is currently in compliance with all existing Republic of Kazakhstan environmental laws and regulations. However, Kazakhstan environmental laws and regulations may change in the future. The Company is unable to predict the timing or extent to which these environmental laws and regulations may change. Such change, if it occurs, may require the Company to modernise technology to meet more stringent standards.

Insurance

The Company has insurance coverage of civil liability of vehicle owners. The Company also insured workers against damage related to accidents and sudden illness, obligations of third parties (life, health and property) and has environmental insurance in relation with its main activity. The Company has an insurance contract for the property complex of the "Kenkiyak-Atyrau" pipeline.

Oil for pipeline filling

The Company obtained oil for the pipeline filling required for its operation from the customers free of charge under the oil transportation contracts. The Company is fully liable for such oil safety and shall return it to the owners in case of the pipeline decommissioning or upon expiration of the oil transportation contracts. The Company did not record any assets or liabilities in respect to this oil filled at the reporting date. As of 31 December 2018, oil for the pipeline filling was 100 thousand tons (2017: 106 thousand tons).

Sales agreements

The Company has entered into agreements on guaranteed minimum volumes of oil to be transported through the pipeline for the coming year in the amount of 2,893 thousand tons of oil.

If the Company is unable to transport these minimum volumes of oil, penalties in the amount of the cost of services not rendered may be imposed on it.

Contractual commitments

As of 31 December 2018 the Company had contractual capital commitments totalling Tenge 7,173,675 thousand. (2017: Tenge 241,522 thousand).

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to currency, credit and operational risks. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company does not use any derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Main categories of financial instruments

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Trade receivables	8,946	167
Cash and cash equivalents	18,599,631	15,079,073
Total financial assets	**18,608,577**	**15,079,240**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Trade payables	1,814,432	776,768
Total financial liabilities	**1,814,432**	**776,768**

Currency risk

In respect of currency risk, management sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored on a monthly basis.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the end of the reporting period:

	At 31 December 2018			At 31 December 2017		
In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Monetary financial assets	Monetary financial liabilities	Net position	Monetary financial assets	Monetary financial liabilities	Net position
US Dollars	607,082	607,645	(563)	-	-	-
Итого	**607,082**	**607,645**	**(563)**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial liabilities as they mature. The Company controls the risk of insufficient cash using the current liquidity planning instrument. This instrument is used for maturity analysis, as well as to forecast cash flows from operating activities.

For these purposes, the Company has developed a range of internal regulations, aimed at establishing control procedures for appropriate placing of temporary excess cash, invoice processing and payments, as well as preparation of operational budgets.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The table below provides analysis of the Company's financial liabilities by relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The fair value of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 falls within Level 3 hierarchy. The data provided based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial statements of the Company based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual cash flows**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**Over 3 years**
31 December 2018						
Financial liabilities	(1,814,432)	(1,814,432)	(1,814,432)	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**(1,814,432)**	**(1,814,432)**	**(1,814,432)**	**-**	**-**	**-**

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual cash flows**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**Over 3 years**
31 December 2017						
Financial liabilities	(776,768)	(776,768)	(776,768)	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**(776,768)**	**(776,768)**	**(776,768)**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Credit risk

The Company exposes itself to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation.

Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Company's lending and other transactions with counterparties, giving rise to financial assets and off-balance sheet credit-related commitments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position. Financial assets which are potentially subject to credit risk mainly consist of cash, bank deposits and trade receivables. Total carrying value of cash, bank deposits and trade receivables is Tenge 18,608,577 thousand and represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk (2017: Tenge 15,079,240 thousand).

Management carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The estimation of credit risk for risk management purposes is complex and involves the use of models, as the risk varies depending on market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk for a portfolio of assets entails further estimations of the likelihood of defaults occurring, the associated loss ratios and default correlations between counterparties.

For measuring credit risk and grading financial instruments by the amount of credit risk, the Company applies two approaches – an Internal Risk-Based (IRB) rating system or risk grades estimated by external international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's - "S&P", Fitch, Moody's). Internal and external credit ratings are mapped on an internally defined master scale with a specified range of probabilities of default.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Each master scale credit risk grade is assigned a specific degree of creditworthiness:

- Excellent – strong credit quality with low expected credit risk;
- Good – adequate credit quality with a moderate credit risk;
- Satisfactory – moderate credit quality with a satisfactory credit risk;
- Special monitoring – facilities that require closer monitoring and remedial management; and
- Default – facilities in which a default has occurred.

Cash is placed with financial institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan which are considered to have minimal risk of default at the moment of placement.

The table below presents an analysis of financial assets by credit quality based on the S&P rating as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge		**31 December 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Cash and cash equivalents			
BB/stable/B, kzA+	Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	18,597,921	15,071,806
A+/stable/A-1	Bank of China in Kazakhstan SB JSC*	1,305	6,370
Unrated**	KazInvestBank JSC	405	405
Total cash and cash equivalents		**18,599,631**	***15,078,581***
Short-term financial investments			
BB/stable/B, kzA+	Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	-	-
Unrated**	KazInvestBank JSC	-	-
Total short-term financial investments		-	-
Trade receivables	Unrated	8,946	167
Total financial assets		**18,608,577**	**15,078,748**

* Rating is given for the international bank. Rating for the Kazakhstani branch of the bank is unavailable.
** In accordance with the Resolution of the Management Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 26 December 2016, it was resolved to cancel the license of Kazinvestbank JSC for banking and other transactions in securities market. The Company did not create provision for the impairment of cash.

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of future cash shortfalls (i.e., the weighted average of credit losses, with the respective risks of default occurring in a given time period used as weights). An ECL measurement is unbiased and is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. ECL measurement is based on four components used by the Company: Probability of Default ("PD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD") and Discount Rate.

EAD is an estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting period, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The EAD on credit related commitments is estimated using Credit Conversion Factor ("CCF"). CCF is a coefficient that shows the probability of conversion of the committen amounts to an on-balance sheet exposure within a defined period.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

PD an estimate of the likelihood of default to occur over a given time period. LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. The expected losses are discounted to present value at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate represents the effective interest rate ("EIR") for the financial instrument or an approximation thereof.

Expected credit losses are modelled over instrument's lifetime period. The lifetime period is equal to the remaining contractual period to maturity of debt instruments, adjusted for expected prepayments, if any.

Management models Lifetime ECL, that is, losses that result from all possible default events over the remaining lifetime period of the financial instrument. The 12-month ECL, represents a portion of lifetime ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period, or remaining lifetime period of the financial instrument if it is less than a year.

The ECLs that are estimated by management for the purposes of these financial statements are point-in-time estimates, rather than through-the-cycle estimates that are commonly used for regulatory purposes. The estimates consider forward looking information, that is, ECLs reflect probability weighted development of key macroeconomic variables that have an impact on credit risk.

For purposes of measuring PD, the Company defines default as a situation when the exposure meets one or more of the following criteria:

- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments;
- international rating agencies have classified the borrower in the default rating class;
- the borrower meets the unlikeliness-to-pay criteria listed below:
  - the borrower is insolvent;
  - the borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s);
  - it is becoming likely that the borrower will enter bankruptcy.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

For purposes of disclosure, the Company fully aligned the definition of default with the definition of credit-impaired assets. The default definition stated above is applied to all types of financial assets of the Company.

The assessment whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition is performed on an individual basis and on a portfolio basis. For other financial assets, SICR is assessed either on a portfolio basis or an individual basis, depending on the existence of scoring models. The criteria used to identify an SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the management of the Company. The presumption, being that there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition when financial assets are more than 30 days past due, has not been rebutted.

The level of ECL that is recognised in these consolidated financial statements depends on whether the credit risk of the borrower has increased significantly since initial recognition. This is a three-stage model for ECL measurement. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition and its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition has a credit loss allowance based on 12-month ECLs (Stage 1). If a SICR since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2 but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired and the loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs. If a financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 3 and loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs. The consequence of an asset being in Stage 3 is that the entity ceases to recognise interest income based on gross carrying value and applies the asset's effective interest rate to the carrying amount, net of ECL, when calculating interest income.

If there is evidence that the SICR criteria are no longer met, the instrument is transferred back to Stage 1. If an exposure has been transferred to Stage 2 based on a qualitative indicator, the Company monitors whether that indicator continues to exist or has changed. ECL for POCI financial assets is always measured on a lifetime basis. The Company therefore only recognises the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses.

The Company has two approaches for ECL measurement: (i) assessment on an individual basis; (ii) assessment based on external ratings. The Company assesses on an individual basis for trade receivables, depending on its materiality. The Company performs an assessment based on external ratings for cash and cash equivalents.

In general, ECL is the sum of the multiplications of the following credit risk parameters: EAD, PD and LGD, that are defined as explained above, and discounted to present value using the instrument's effective interest rate. The ECL is determined by predicting credit risk parameters (EAD, PD and LGD) for each future year during the lifetime period for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has been repaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future period, that is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed up. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The key principles of calculating the credit risk parameters

The EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, that varies by product type. EAD is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis for amortising products and bullet repayment loans. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment or refinancing assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation. For revolving products, the EAD is predicted by taking the current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" that accounts for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type, current limit utilisation and other borrower-specific behavioural characteristics.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Two types of PDs are used for calculating ECLs: 12-month and lifetime PD. An assessment of a 12-month PD is based on the latest available historic default data and adjusted for supportable forward-looking information when appropriate. Lifetime PDs represent the estimated probability of a default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument and it is a sum of the 12 months PDs over the life of the instrument. The Company uses different statistical approaches depending on the segment and product type to calculated lifetime PDs, such as the extrapolation of 12-month PDs based on migration matrixes, developing lifetime PD curves based on the historical default data, hazard rate approach or other.

LGD represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by the type of counterparty, type and seniority of the claim, and the availability of collateral or other credit support. The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors that impact the expected recoveries after a default event.

Interest rate risk

As at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 the Company did not have outstanding borrowings or other interest bearing obligations. Accordingly, at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 the Company was not exposed to interest rate risk.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk that the Company may incur financial loss caused by business interruption or potential damage of the Company's property as a result of natural disasters or technological emergencies.

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 management believes that the Company has adequate insurance policy for civil liability and loss of assets.

22. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for participants and benefits for other partners and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain and adjust the level of the capital, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to participants, return capital to participants, make an additional contribution to the charter capital, or sell assets to reduce debt. The amount of the capital that the Company managed as at 31 December 2018 amounted to Tenge 38,211,213 thousand (2017: Tenge 34,128,113 thousand).

23. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the amount for which a financial instrument can be exchanged in a current transaction between interested parties, except in cases of sale or liquidation under compulsion. The best evidence of fair value is the price of a financial instrument quoted in an active market.

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) Level 1 are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) Level 2 measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) Level 3 measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

24. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

All financial instruments of the Company are carried at amortised cost. Their fair values were determined using Level 3 measurements of the fair value hierarchy, based on the available market data or relevant valuation techniques.

However, judgement is required to interpret market data to determine the estimated fair value. The Republic of Kazakhstan continues to display some characteristics of an emerging market and economic conditions continue to limit the volume of activity in the financial markets. Market quotations may be outdated or reflect distress sale transactions, and therefore not represent fair values of financial instruments. Management has used all available market information in estimating the fair value of financial instruments.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments is based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Discount rates used depend on the credit risk of the counterparty. Due to the short-term nature of trade receivables, their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Fair values of other liabilities were determined using valuation techniques. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments with stated maturities were estimated based on expected cash flows discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risks and remaining maturities. The fair value of liabilities repayable on demand or after a notice period ("demandable liabilities") is estimated as the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid. Due to the short-term nature of trade payables, their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

25. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the management of the Company on 31 January 2019.