

PPF Annual Report 2011



PPF Annual Report 2011

1991 6 companies

2011 317 companies

Contents



08	Foreword
10	PPF Group Profile
16	Important Events at PPF Group
24	PPF Group Operations as at 31 December 2011
26	Description of the Company
30	Governing Bodies
46	Descriptions of Selected PPF Group Companies
47	— Home Credit B.V.
56	— PPF banka a.s.
60	— PPF Partners
61	— Generali PPF Holding B.V.
64	— Energy and Industrial Holding (Energetický a průmyslový holding – EPH)
65	— PPF Real Estate Holding B.V.
68	— Nomos-Bank
69	— Polymetal
72	— Eldorado
73	— SAZKA sázková kancelář, a.s.
74	History of the PPF Group
78	Social Responsibility
84	Financial Section
164	Contacts

- 1991** The First Privatisation Fund (PPF) was established for the first wave of voucher privatisation in then-Czechoslovakia: 4 funds
- 1992** The name PPF Investment Company was adopted
- 1993** PPF funds took over shares of 202 Czech companies of total value CZK 4.9 bil.
- 1994** 140,000 clients have invested with PPF funds during the second wave of voucher privatisation
- 1995** PPF has extended its activities to real estate and asset management
- 1996** PPF has acquired a significant stake in incumbent insurance company, Česká pojišťovna
- 1997** PPF has established Home Credit as consumer finance provider
- 1998** PPF has undertaken radical changes at Česká pojišťovna in the process of company's turnaround
- 1999** PPF has been focusing primarily on financial services
- 2000** PPF became a majority shareholder at Česká pojišťovna
- 2001** PPF has decided to expand life insurance and consumer credit products into international markets

- 2002 A year of significant acquisitions and start-ups: TV NOVA, Prague's city bank, Home Credit in Russia**
- 2003 Shareholder's position at TV NOVA has strengthened**
- 2004 Successful exit from TV NOVA**
- 2005 Open Gate Boarding School has commenced its activities, being a major charitable project supported by PPF**
- 2006 Home Credit: 500,000 credit cards issued in the Czech Republic; HCFB Russia has served 11 million clients**
- 2007 PPF has entered Nomos-Bank by acquiring a minority stake**
- 2008 Generali PPF Holding was established, a stake at Polymetal was acquired**
- 2009 PPF has vigorously reacted to the world's economic downturn, by optimising business but also by acquiring new assets in energy (EPH), retail (Eldorado) and real estate**
- 2010 As the first and only international company PPF has obtained a pilot licence in China to provide consumer finance services by its own**
- 2011 Eldorado acquisition completed in Russia, in the Czech Republic PPF has entered Sazka lottery company together with KKCG**

Petr Kellner

Founder and Majority Shareholder, PPF Group N.V.





Foreword

Dear friends,

Last year, the world economy was again marked by crisis. The crisis in the Euro currency means the European Union is experiencing its most difficult period since it was formed. For PPF, it was a year in which we celebrated twenty years of existence. Over the last twenty years, we have transformed from a small company into one of the largest investment groups in Central and Eastern Europe; we have grown into a company which employs almost seventy thousand people. What's more, it was the twentieth consecutive year when we as a company achieved growth.

In the year 2011, as in previous years, a predominant part of PPF's business remained focused on the CEE markets, although we continued our geographical diversification to Asia. In Russia, we completed the acquisition of Eldorado, a major retailer in the electronics and domestic appliances market. We strengthened the company's top management and through acquisitions of smaller local retail chains we have been increasing our market share. We increased the value of our investments in Nomos-Bank and in the natural resources company, Polymetal. Nomos-Bank successfully floated on the London Stock Exchange in its Initial Public Offering. Similarly, Polymetal Intl. entered the LSE main market and is now one of the few Russian companies which are part of the FTSE 100 index. Our investment portfolio in Russia was recently extended via the acquisition of a majority stake in RAV Agro-Pro agricultural holding. PPF thus entered the agricultural sector in the Chernozem area of Russia.

Home Credit Group, our largest asset, was also successful last year. The expansion of Home Credit Group in China continued and we also entered new Asian markets. After starting our business in India, we have signed a joint venture agreement in Indonesia and now we are exploring in detail opportunities in the Philippines. Our focus on Asia, and especially China, will be PPF's priority in the coming years.

Our joint venture Generali PPF Holding also performed successfully, recording an almost 30% increase in net profit. In spite of difficult macroeconomic and market conditions in the CEE region, GPH actually contributed almost a third of the entire Generali Group's

profit. Our second largest investment, Energy and Industrial Holding (EPH), also operates within Central Europe. After coming to an agreement with our partners, we withdrew from the industrial arm of EPH and we are ready to increase our engagement in the energy arm of the holding. In addition, we are ready to finance new acquisitions, especially in the Czech Republic and in Slovakia.

Finally, one of the most significant changes for PPF in the last year was our greater involvement in the Czech Republic, our original home market. We launched a new retail bank, Air Bank. Furthermore, together with the KKCG investment group, we bought the largest Czech lottery company, Sazka, which was in bankruptcy proceedings. Through this acquisition we entered a new business segment and the initial preliminary results indicate that it is going to be a very successful investment. Last but not least, during the last year we completed the largest real estate transaction in the Czech Republic when we sold all 19 real estate projects in the Czech market.

Looking back at the past year I must not forget one important thing which is closely connected to PPF – the merging of charitable activities and support of the education of gifted students into one foundation, The Kellner Family Foundation. Similarly as in previous years we continue to support high quality education at the Open Gate School, through fellowships at top-ranked universities worldwide and now also by supporting projects in Czech public schools.

I realise that the year 2011 was not as successful for many companies from the financial sector, including some of the big ones. However, this was not the case for PPF. Although it's true that we have experienced better years over the last twenty years, the past year was actually very successful. For that, I thank all our co-workers, our business partners and our customers.



Petr Kellner

PPF Group Profile

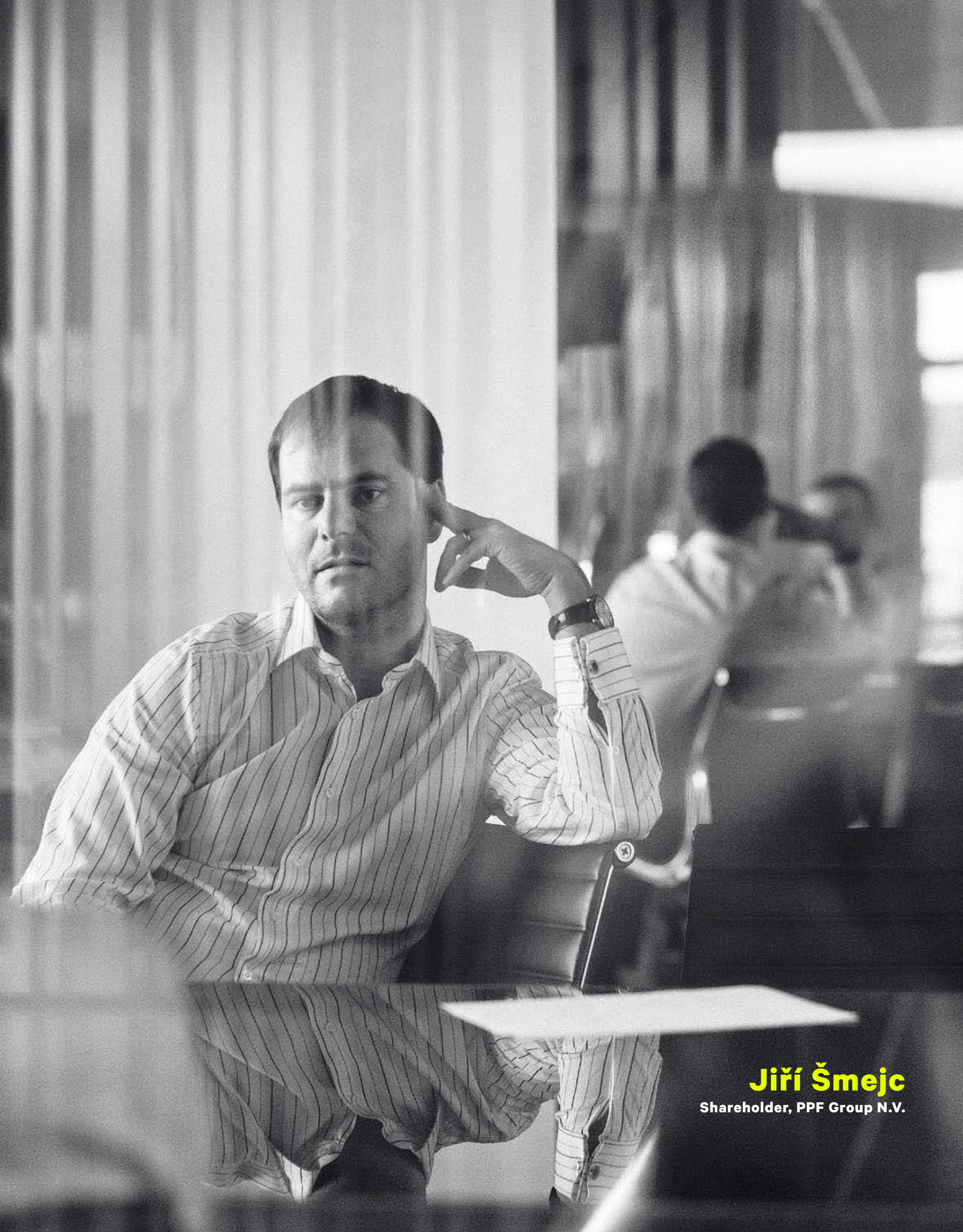
PPF Group, a privately owned finance and investment group, is one of the largest conglomerates of its kind in the Central and Eastern European region. It currently owns assets valued at more than EUR 14 billion, in industries ranging from banking and insurance to real estate, energy and metal mining, to Russia's largest consumer electronics retail chain and a major lottery company in the Czech Republic. PPF Group's reach spans from Central and Eastern Europe to Russia and beyond to Asia. PPF Group's corporate ownership and management structure resides in the Netherlands.

PPF Group N.V. with its registered office in Amsterdam is the key holding company of PPF Group that adopts the strategic decisions governing the entire Group's activity. The company owns a 100% interest in Home Credit B.V. (the holding company for the Home Credit Group companies, part of the consumer

finance business arm in Central and Eastern Europe), and a 100% interest in HC Asia N.V. (the holding company encompassing the emerging structure of the consumer finance business in Asia). PPF Group N.V. owns 100% of PPF Real Estate Holding B.V., a Group company specialised in real estate projects. Through its subsidiary, PPF Co1 B.V., PPF Group N.V. is a 49% shareholder of Generali PPF Holding B.V. In addition, it is the majority shareholder of PPF banka a.s., Air Bank and PPF a.s., the principal consulting business for the entire PPF Group. PPF Group N.V. owns a 72.5% interest in PPF Partners Limited, the management company of PPF Partners Group, a private equity entity focusing on investments in the CEE and CIS regions. Together with the Czech investment group KKCG, PPF Group is a 50% shareholder in the company which operates the largest Czech lottery company, Sazka.

PPF Group, selected highlights

EUR millions, based on IFRS	2011	2010	2009
Assets	14,357	12,383	10,802
Equity	4,268	4,424	4,000
Revenue	3,618	3,357	1,760
Profit after tax	216	336	289



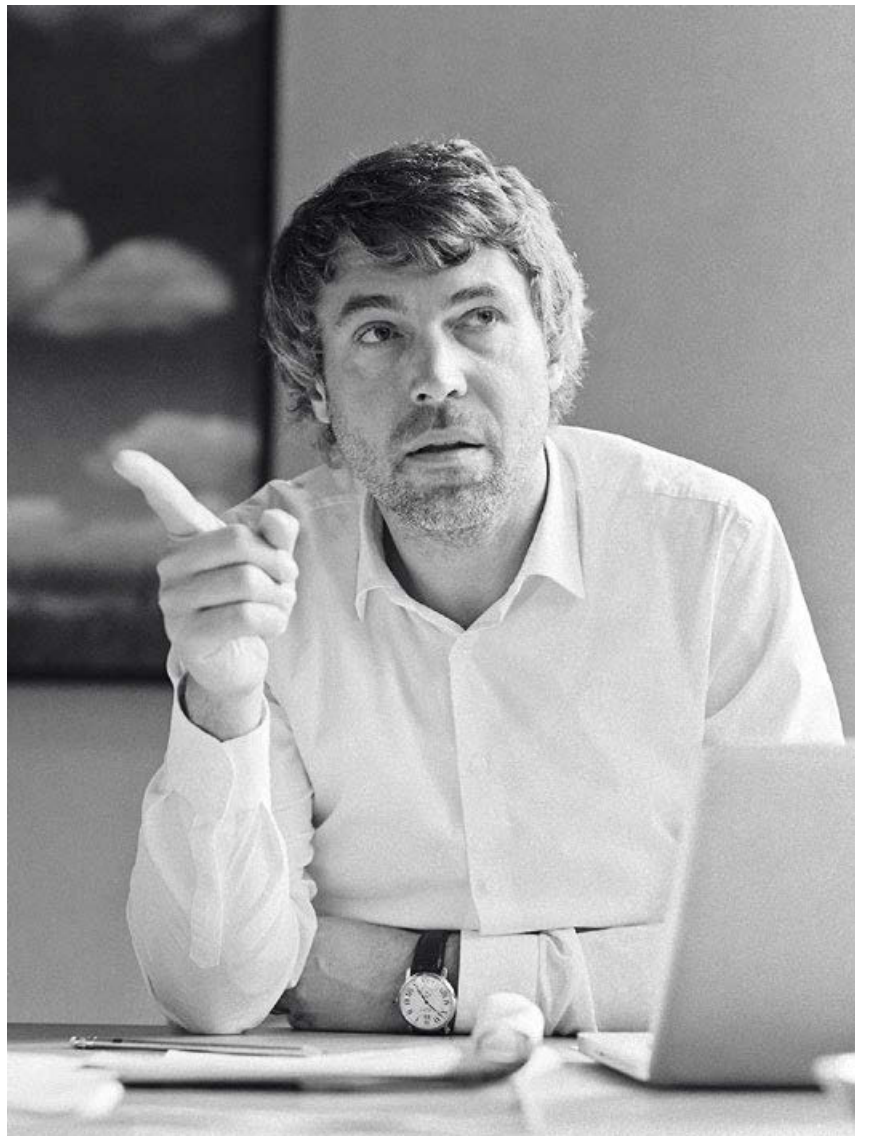
Jiří Šmejč

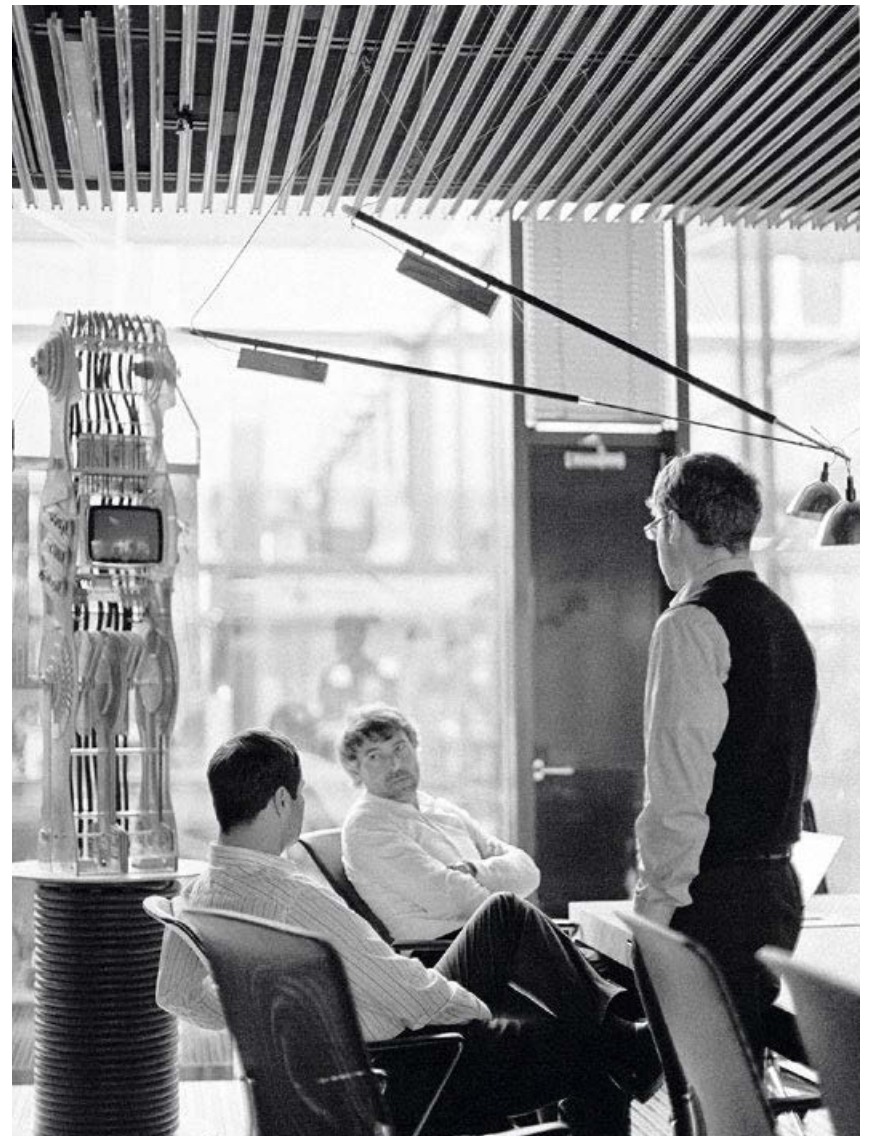
Shareholder, PPF Group N.V.



Ladislav Bartoniček
Shareholder, PPF Group N.V.







Important Events at PPF Group



2011

January

The Tomilino Logistics Park near Moscow, in which PPF Group is a major investor, executed agreements with large tenants, effectively filling up the facility's storage and distribution capacity.

PPF Group concluded a transaction with Platinum Bank concerning the sale of its Home Credit Bank assets in Ukraine.

March

Home Credit & Finance Bank successfully placed a USD 500 million loan participation note issue: on high demand from 120 investors in 18 countries, the issue was more than twice oversubscribed.

PPF Group sold a 100% stake in its healthcare business to the private equity fund Tuffieh Funds SICAV.

May

Following the approval of the Bank of Greece, PPF Group increased its stake in Piraeus Bank to 5.72%, thus becoming a significant single shareholder of this major Greek financial institution, headquartered in Athens, with operations in several countries of the Mediterranean and South-East Europe.

June

Air Bank, 100% subsidiary of PPF Group, a new retail banking operation in the Czech Republic, started preparations to offer high-yield saving accounts to clients, following the approval of its banking licence from the Czech National Bank.

July

PPF Group entered the agricultural sector in Russia by acquiring a majority stake in RAV Agro-Pro holding, which has significant operations in crop farming and livestock in several districts of the Central-Chernozem region of Russia.

August

PPF Group and Igor Yakovlev, the founder of Eldorado, executed a transaction, which led to PPF Group gaining full control over a major Russian electronics and domestic appliances retail chain.

September

PPF Group sold a part of its Real Estate portfolio, comprised of 19 office buildings in the Czech Republic, to CPI Group, in line with its focus on new development projects rather than facility management.

November

PPF Group, together with KKCG Group, completed the acquisition of the lottery and betting assets of Sazka, a company in insolvency, from the insolvency administrator in a tender process.

Two large malls operated by PPF Real Estate Russia were opened in the Russian cities of Ryazan and Astrakhan, bringing a new quality of shopping and entertainment to inhabitants of these regions.

Following the split of Energetický a průmyslový holding ("EPH") and the spin-off of its industrial part under the new name "EP Industries" from the former company EPH, PPF Group agreed with the other EPH shareholders to sell its interest in EP Industries.

December

Generali shares owned directly and indirectly by PPF Group N.V. were transferred to an independent investment manager, which handles the shares in line with the agreed investment policy.

Jean-Pascal Duvieusart

Shareholder, PPF Group N.V.





2012

January

The management structure of Home Credit's international operations was divided between Europe and Asia, with Home Credit Asia becoming an umbrella organisation for the Group's expansion into new markets. In addition to running operations in China and Vietnam, the division launched an operational pilot in India and signed a joint-venture contract in Indonesia.

March

PPF Real Estate started construction work on its Argentinská hvězda (Argentine Star) project in Prague 7 district. A complex of modern office buildings will be built on an attractive site in Prague, providing a large leasable area for both offices and retail.

April

Energy and Industrial Holding (EPH) has been successfully proceeding to finalise syndicated credit facility transaction with a consortium of major Czech and international banks worth EUR 1 billion in order to boost its acquisition and investment activity in Central Europe, which is EPH's main strategic focus.

1991 activities in 1 country (Czechoslovakia)
2011 activities in 11 countries





PPF Group Operations

as at 31 December 2011

Petr Kellner	94.25%
Jiří Šmejč	5.00%
Ladislav Bartoníček	0.50%
Jean-Pascal Duvieusart	0.25%

PPF Group N.V.
Netherlands

	<p>SAZKA sázková kancelář, a.s. (CZ)</p>	<p>Home Credit Consumer Finance (China) Co., Ltd (CN)</p>	<p>PPF Real Estate Holding B.V. (NL) PPF Real Estate s.r.o. (CZ) LLC PPF Real Estate Russia (RU)</p>	<p>PPF SERVICES Ltd. (CY)</p>
<p>PPF RUSSIA LIMITED (CY)</p>	<p>Energy and Industrial Holding (Energetický a průmyslový holding – EPH) (CZ)</p>	<p>PPF Partners Limited (Guernsey) PPF Partners 1 GP Limited (GG)</p>	<p>PPF Co3 B.V. (NL)</p>	<p>PPF Vietnam Finance Company Limited Liability Company (VN)</p>

**Generali PPF
Holding B.V. (NL)**

Home Credit B.V. (NL)

Home Credit Slovakia, a.s. (SK)
Home Credit a.s. (CZ)
OJSC Home Credit Bank (BY)
Home Credit
International a.s. (CZ)
Home Credit and
Finance Bank (RU)

Pearlmoon Limited (CY)

Polymetal International Plc (JE)

HC Asia N.V. (NL)

Home Credit Indonesia B.V. (NL)
Home Credit Advisory
Asia, spol. s r.o. (CZ)
Home Credit India B.V. (NL)
Home Credit Asia Limited (HK)

PPF banka a.s. (CZ)

Air Bank a.s. (CZ)

Bavella B.V. (NL)

LLC Agrosurs Moloko (RU)
LLC Agrofirma ZARYA (RU)
CJSC RAV Agro-Pro (RU)

**Russia Finance
Corporation B.V. (NL)**

GJSC Nomos-Bank (RU)

PPF a.s. (CZ)

PPF Art a.s. (CZ)

**Facipero Investments
Limited (CY)**

OOO Eldorado (RU)

Description of the Company



PPF Group N.V.

Date of incorporation	29 December 1994
Registered office	Strawinskylaan 933 Tower B Level 9, 1077XX Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Registration number	33264887
Share capital	EUR 667,380
Business	Holding company for the Group, financing

1991 equity CSK 6.6 million

2011 equity EUR 4.5 billion

Martin Štefanko

Member of the Top Executive Team, PPF





Governing Bodies



Shareholders

Petr Kellner

Founder and Majority Shareholder, PPF Group N.V.

Born in 1964; a graduate of the Faculty of Industrial Economics of the University of Economics in Prague in 1986. One of the founders of PPF Group, Petr Kellner manages the strategic development and future direction of the Group. From January 1998 to March 2007 he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of PPF a.s. He has been a Member of the Board of Directors of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. since April 2007 and a Member of the Board of Directors of Generali PPF Holding B.V. since January 2008.

Jiří Šmejč

Shareholder, PPF Group N.V.

Born in 1971; a graduate of the Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics with a specialisation in Mathematical Economics. He started his own investment business in 1992 and became Managing Director and CEO of PUPP Consulting s.r.o. in 1993. In 1995 he worked as Sales Manager for Middle Europe Finance s.r.o., a securities trader focusing on acquisitions. Until the end of 2004 he was a 34.0% owner of TV NOVA Group. He joined PPF Group in 2004 and became a shareholder in 2005. He is responsible for managing the Group's activities in Russia and has been a Member of the Board of Directors of Generali PPF Holding B.V. since January 2008.

Ladislav Bartoníček

Shareholder, PPF Group N.V.

Born in 1964; a graduate of the Czech Technical University in Prague, Faculty of Electrical Engineering. He joined PPF investiční společnost, a.s. in 1991 as Executive Director and graduated from the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York in 1993. From 1996 to September 2006 he served as CEO of Česká pojišťovna a.s. and since June 2000 he has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Česká pojišťovna a.s. He was appointed CEO and Member of the Board of Directors of Generali PPF Holding N.V., the joint venture between PPF Group and Assicurazioni Generali, in 2007. Ladislav Bartoníček has been a PPF Group shareholder since 2007.

Jean-Pascal Duvieusart

Shareholder, PPF Group N.V.

Born in 1966; a graduate of the University of Chicago (MBA) and the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium (specialisation in Commercial Engineering). He joined McKinsey in 1992 and worked in Brussels and New York prior to moving to Central Europe. He was Managing Partner at McKinsey Prague between 1999 and 2005, when he assumed leadership of McKinsey CIS and Central Europe. He has advised banks and insurance companies as well as various industrial companies in Russia, the Czech and Slovak Republics, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. Currently he is a Board Member at Nomos-Bank and Polymetal.

PPF Group N.V.

Aleš Minx

Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO

Born in 1964; a graduate of the University of Economics, Prague, Faculty of Industrial Economics. He worked at PAL a.s. from 1987 to 1992 as Head of the Economic Department. He joined PPF in 1992 and served as its CFO until June 2001. From July 2001 to May 2005 he was CEO of PPF a.s., he served as Vice-Chairman of the PPF a.s. Supervisory Board until March 2007 and currently he is Chairman of the Board of Directors of PPF Group N.V. Since January 2008 he has also been a Member of the Board of Directors of Generali PPF Holding B.V.

Wilhelmus Jacobus Meyberg

Member of the Board of Directors

Born in 1965; his previous roles included Financial Analyst and CFO at Mattel Europe B.V. and ECsoft Nederland B.V. He is a former Member of the Board of Directors of Deutsche International Trust Company N.V. and REWE International Finance B.V. He joined PPF Group in 2004 as a director.

Rudolf Bosveld

Member of the Board of Directors

Born in 1958; he graduated from Erasmus University in Rotterdam where he was awarded a Master's Degree in management with a specialisation in Corporate Finance. He has more than 20 years of experience in financial services and financial markets, having held many top executive positions, including that of Executive Director for Corporate Finance and Capital Markets at MeesPierson N.V., Director for Corporate Development, Mergers and Acquisitions at Nuon, and Managing Director of Rabobank International.

Supervisory Board of PPF Group N.V.

Jiří Šmejč, Chairman

Petr Kellner, Member

Ladislav Bartoníček, Member

Jean-Pascal Duvieusart, Member

Martin Štefunko, Member

1991 1 shareholder
2011 4 shareholders

PPF a.s.

Pavel Horák

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Born in 1972; he graduated from Masaryk University, Brno, Economics Department and the University of Economics, Prague, Faculty of Finance. He gained experience in financial management at Deloitte & Touche, where he worked as an auditor, and later during his long-term tenure at TV NOVA where he held the position of Financial Manager between 2001 and 2006. He is a Chartered Certified Accountant and a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA, UK). He joined PPF Group in 2006 and currently works as CFO of PPF Group.

Martin Štefanko

Member of the Board of Directors

Born in 1977; he holds a PhD in Economic Theory and the History of Economic Thought from the University of Economics in Bratislava, from where he also obtained his Master's Degree in Finance, Banking, and Investments. He further studied Banking and Finance at the Johannes Kepler University in Austria and Economic Theory at the Mises Institute of Auburn University in the US. Martin Štefanko worked at Penta Investments from 2001 and from 2004 he was in charge of investment project management as Chief Investment Officer. In this position, he managed a series of Penta's major acquisitions and business developments in retail, healthcare, energy, and mechanical engineering. He joined PPF Group in 2009 as a member of the Group's top executive team and currently holds the position of the Chief Investment Officer.

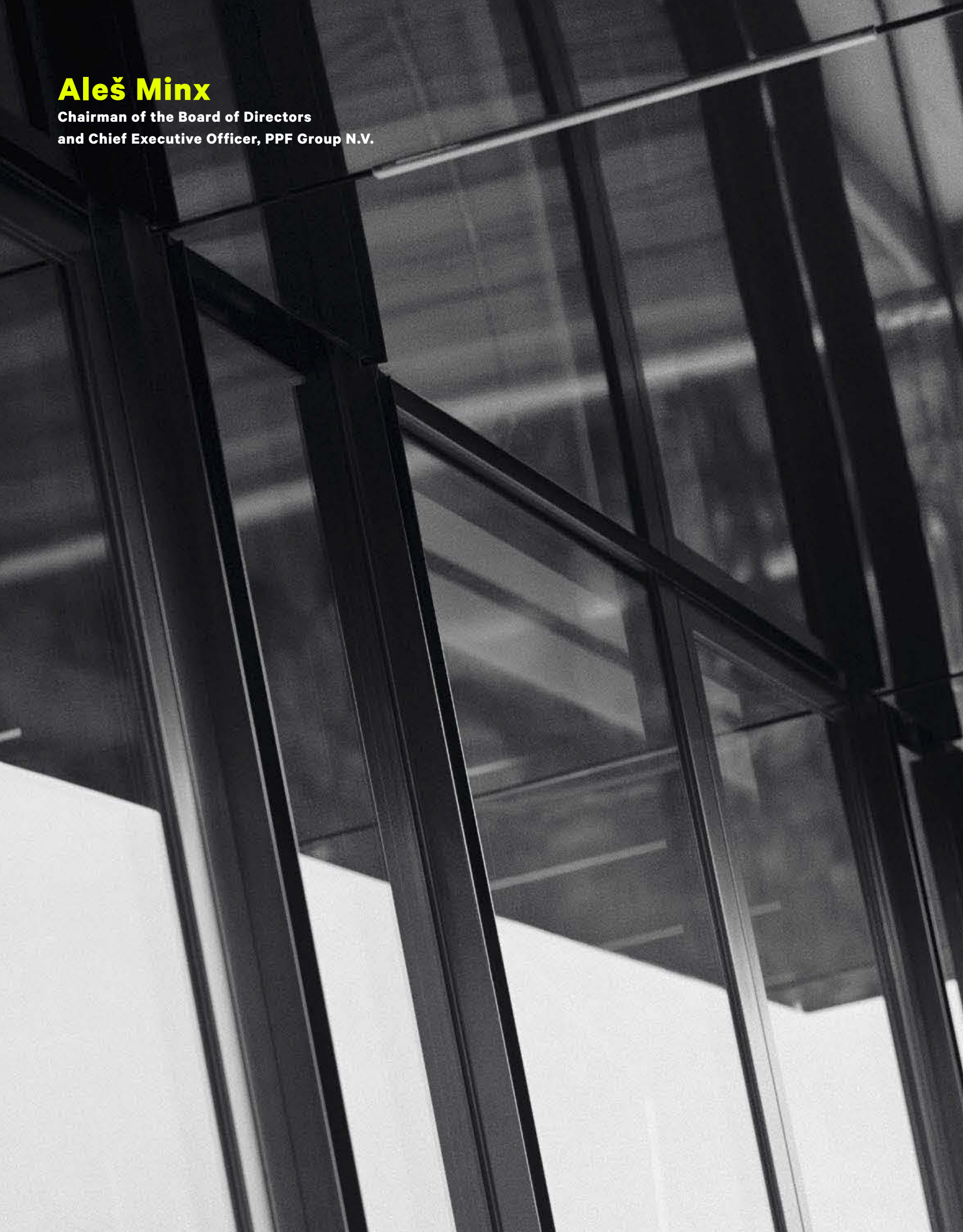
Lubomír Král

Member of the Board of Directors

Born in 1972; he graduated from the Faculty of Law of Charles University in Prague and also attended the University of Economics, Prague. Starting his career as a lawyer, he worked in the legal department for the settlement centre of the Prague Stock Exchange from 1997 to 1999. He has been with PPF since 1999 as Director of the PPF a.s. legal department and, since March 2007, also a Member of the Board of Directors of PPF a.s. Since October 13, 2010 he has been a Member of the Board of Directors of PPF Partners Limited.

Aleš Minx

Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Chief Executive Officer, PPF Group N.V.





PPF banka a.s.

Petr Milev

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Born in 1968; a graduate of the Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics. He worked in investment banking and capital markets from 1993 to 2000, at Komerční banka, a.s., BNP – Dresdner Bank CR a.s., and Conseq Finance s.r.o. consecutively. He has worked at PPF Group and held various managerial positions (starting with Česká pojišťovna) since 2000, and is a member of the Exchange Chamber of the Prague Stock Exchange. He has been CEO of PPF banka a.s. since June 2005 and was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors in March 2010.

Josef Zeman

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Born in 1966; a graduate of the Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague, Faculty of Economics and Management. He has worked in finance, both in the corporate world (Carborundum Electrite, TOS Čelákovice) and in banking (IPB, ČSOB, and since 2002 in První městská banka – today's PPF banka a.s.). He has been a member of PPF banka's top executive team in charge of the risk management division since 2006 and was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors in March 2010.

Pavel Langr

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors (until April 16, 2012, replaced by Jaroslava Studenovská)

Born in 1971; a graduate of the University of Economics, Prague, specialisation in Finance, he obtained his CIA (Certified Internal Auditor) degree in 2002. He worked at Pragobanka, a.s., Česká pojišťovna a.s. and later at eBanka, a.s. where he was the head of internal audit. In 2002 he was elected a Member of the Board of Directors of PPF banka. Since joining PPF banka in October 2002, he has been the head of the Operations and IT division.

Jaroslava Studenovská

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors (as of April 16, 2012)

Born in 1968; a graduate of the University of Economics, Prague, specialisation in General Economics. In 1992–1998 she worked at the largest Czech bank, Česká spořitelna a.s. in various positions within investment banking division: the most recently as a Director for Settlement. In the years 1999–2001 she worked as Settlement Director with IPB/ČSOB Bank. As of July 2001 until the end of 2005 she worked as Back-Office Treasury Director at Raiffeisenbank a.s. Since January 1, 2006 she has been working at PPF banka, as Group Treasury Specialist. Since May 1, 2007 she has been Director of Operations Division; since May 1, 2012 she has been also in charge of Operations and IT Division. She was elected Member of the Board of Directors on April 16, 2012.

PPF Partners

Mel Carvill

Member of the Board

Born in 1962; he was awarded an Advanced Diploma in Corporate Finance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales (ICAEW). One of the founders of PPF Partners, he has been a member of PPF Group's top executive team since 2009. Prior to joining PPF Partners as President and CFO, he worked as Deputy General Manager of Assicurazioni Generali and the company's Head of Western Europe, the Americas, and the Middle East. He was responsible for the Generali Group's M&A activities as well as for Research & Corporate Development and International Regulatory Affairs. He worked with the Generali Group for 23 years, holding various accounting, technical and general management positions, and joined the Head Office in 2000. He was responsible for over EUR 10 billion of transactions during his time at Generali. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, an Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute, and a Fellow of the UK's Securities & Investment Institute.

Ladislav Chvátal

Member of the Board

Born in 1963; a graduate of the University of Economics, Prague, specialisation in Automated Management Systems in Economics. He joined PPF Partners in January 2009, having come to PPF Group in 1994. He has held several top executive positions at PPF Group and later at Home Credit Group. He became PPF Group's Executive Director for Retail Banking and Consumer Finance on 1 June 2005 and was a Member of the Board of Directors of Home Credit B.V. from January 2007 to December 2008.

Iain Stokes

Member of the Board

Born in 1964; he graduated from Trent University in Commerce and later became a licensed accountant at BDO Binder on the Isle of Guernsey. Afterwards, he spent seven years at Guernsey International Fund Managers, a member of Barings. He joined Mourant in 2003 as the head of the Guernsey branch, and currently is in charge of private equity fund management across Europe. He specialises in private equity and real estate funds, has provided advice to a number of leading financial groups in the field and has been a Member of the Board of PPF Partners Limited since August 2008.





Home Credit B.V.

Alexander Labak

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Born in 1962; a Fulbright scholar, he gained an MBA from the Wharton Business School and a PhD from the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration. Prior to joining Home Credit in 2006, he held executive positions in a number of prestigious financial service companies, such as the President of MasterCard Europe and Head of Marketing at Deutsche Bank. During tenures at Johnson & Johnson and Henkel, he focused on consumer issues. Over the course of his career, he was in charge of business on a pan-European as well as global scale and obtained experience in direct operational management on the markets in the US, Canada, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Austria. Alexander Labak has been Chairman of the Board of Directors at Home Credit B.V. since 26 January 2007.

Ivan Svítek

Member of the Board of Directors

Born in 1967; he was awarded a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Political Science from Claremont McKenna College in California, USA, and an MBA in Finance from INSEAD in France. He joined Home Credit Group in September 2008 and prior to joining Home Credit and Finance Bank in Russia, he worked for five years at GE Money in Brazil, as President and CEO. During tenures in various areas of Europe and Latin America with GE and PepsiCola, he gathered more than 15 years' worth of experience in strategic and operational management in the fields of financial services and fast-moving consumer goods. He was appointed a Member of the Board of Directors of Home Credit B.V. in January 2009.

Sonia Slavtcheva

Member of the Board of Directors

Born in 1965; in 1988 she completed her Master's Degree at the University of National and World Economy in Sofia, Bulgaria, specialising in Transportation Management and Economy. She then obtained an MBA degree in Finance at the University of Pittsburgh. She joined Home Credit in July 2008. Prior to that, she had worked at GE Money for more than ten years, holding a number of positions in Europe and the US and gaining considerable experience in financial transactions. She was appointed a Member of the Board of Directors at Home Credit B.V. in January 2009.

PPF Real Estate Holding, B.V.

Jiří Tošek

Managing Director

Born in 1974; a graduate of the Central Queensland University, Sydney, Australia, Faculty of Economics and Accounting. During his long career abroad he has held major positions in private banking and financial sector. He joined PPF Group in July 2009 when the Group acquired part of real estate assets from ECM. He served at ECM since January 2007 as Investor Relations Director. In January 2012 he became financial director of PPF Real Estate Holding, B.V.

Kamil Ziegler

Managing Director *

Born in 1962; a graduate of the University of Economics, Prague, Faculty of Commerce, and the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. He has held many major positions in the banking sector, such as executive director and CFO at Komerční banka a.s., Deputy CEO and Member of the Board at Česká spořitelna a.s., CEO and Chairman of the Bank Council at Konsolidační banka Praha s.p.u., and Chairman and CEO of Raiffeisenbank a.s. He joined PPF Group in April 2004 and until April 2008 held a number of positions in the governing bodies of PPF a.s. He has been a Member of the Supervisory Board of PPF a.s. and the Advisory Committee to PPF Group N.V. since 2008, Executive Vice-President, Finance at ECM Real Estate Investments, k.s. since July 2008 and Managing Director and CFO of PPF Real Estate Holding, B.V. since December 2010. He is also a Vice-President of the CFO Club of the Czech Republic.

* Until 31 October, 2011

1991 1 business segment
2011 7 business segments





Pavel Horák

Chairman of the Board of Directors, PPF a.s.

PPF Advisory (Russia) Limited

Martin Schaffer

Executive Director

Born in 1971, a graduate of the Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Medicine and also Faculty of Law. He worked at Prague General Hospital as doctor of otolaryngologie. After graduating from the Faculty of Law he started working in the juridical area, first as Chief of Legal Department at TV NOVA (2002–2005). He joined PPF Investments, a private equity company, in 2005 as Corporate Secretary. Since 2006 he has been at Home Credit and Finance Bank, based in Russia, as Board Advisor, Director of Legal Department and the most recently, Deputy Chairman of the Board. As of 2010 he has been Executive Director of PPF Advisory (Russia) Limited.

Advisory Committee to PPF Group N.V.*

Štěpán Popovič

Member

Born in 1945; he graduated from Jan Evangelista Purkyně University, earning a Dr. H. C. degree. During his career to date, he has held the positions of Chairman of the Board and CEO at Glavunion and CEO of Sklo Union, a state enterprise. He also served as director of the Řetenice (Sklotas) and Lesní Brána (Obas) glass plants. He was Chairman of the PPF a.s. Supervisory Board from June 2006 until December 2010.

Milan Maděryč

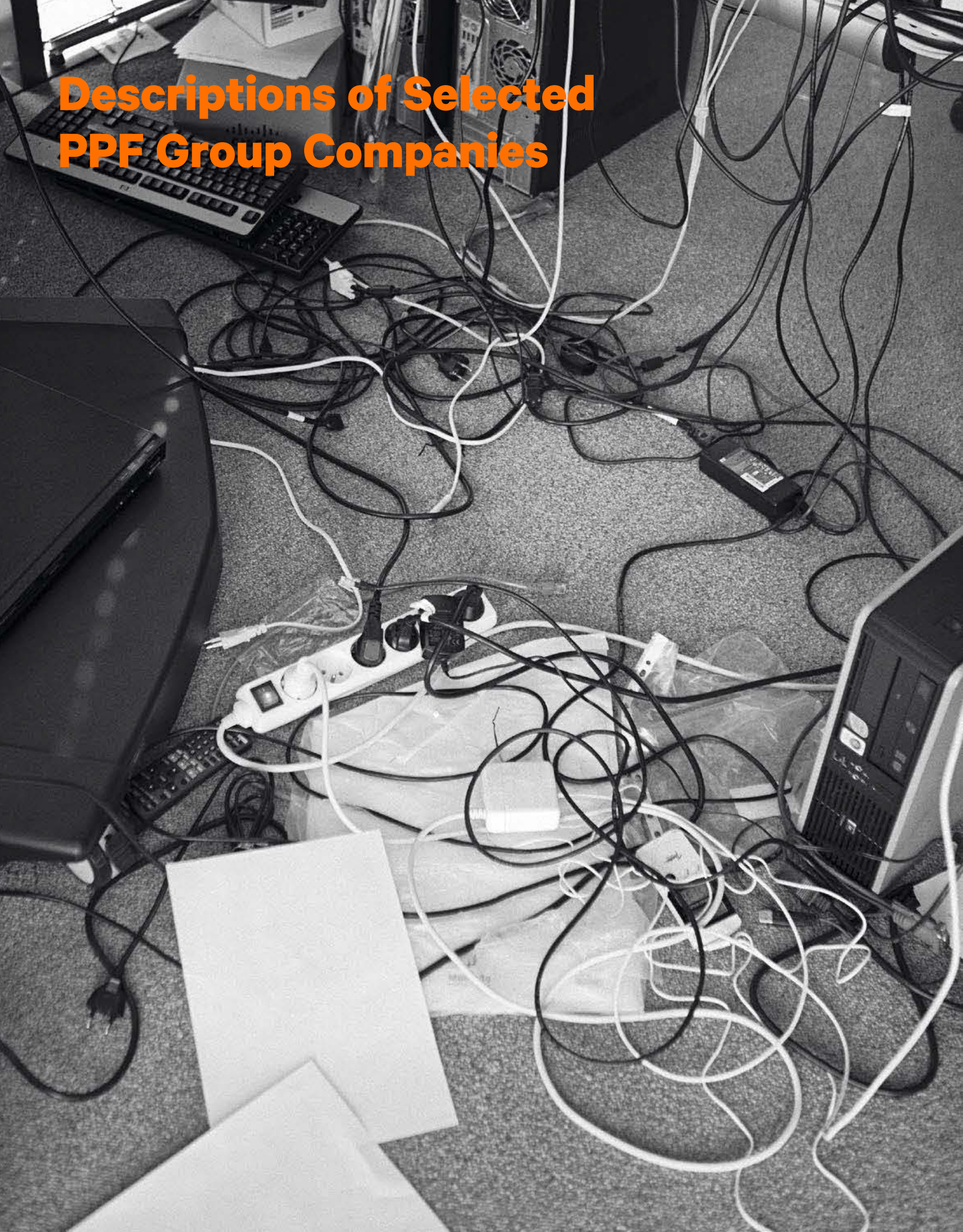
Member

Born in 1955; he graduated from an industrial secondary school and a graduate course at Brno Technical University. He worked at the technical and investment development section of ZPS a.s. in Zlín from 1980, and later as the head of the Trading division. He has been with PPF Group since 1994. He served as a Member of the Board of PPF a.s. and has been Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Česká pojišťovna a.s. since June 2007.

* The Advisory Committee was established by a decision of the Board of Directors of PPF Group N.V. as of 30 April 2008, as a body comprised of experienced professionals, providing advice and support to the company's management for their strategic decisions as well as representing the interests of the entire Group in relation to regulatory and other authorities.



Descriptions of Selected PPF Group Companies



Home Credit B.V.

Consolidated Financial Highlights

EUR millions	2011	2010	Year-on-year change
PPF Group's share	100%	100%	–
Operating income	949.5	782.3	21%
Net profit	231.3	234.2	(1%)
Total assets	4,281.9	3,083.6	39%
Total equity	831.3	935.8	(11%)
Number of employees	21,768	16,094	35%

Home Credit B.V. is a holding company, 100% owned by PPF Group N.V. Home Credit B.V. is the platform for PPF's consumer finance operations in Central & Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Home Credit B.V. operates in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Russia and Belarus. In addition, Home Credit B.V. also has a presence in the Kazakhstan market through its minority ownership interest (9.99%) in Home Credit Bank JSC.

The Home Credit Group comprises the following companies:

1. Home Credit & Finance Bank LLC: banking and consumer lender in the Russian Federation
2. Home Credit a.s.: consumer lender in the Czech Republic
3. Home Credit Slovakia a.s.: consumer lender in the Slovak Republic
4. OJSC Home Credit Bank: consumer lender in Belarus
5. Home Credit International a.s.: strategic business consulting, including IT support, for Home Credit Group companies
6. Home Credit B.V.: direct owner of the consumer finance companies listed above
7. several other, smaller companies

Home Credit B.V. is also a minority shareholder (with a 9.99% stake) of JSC Home Credit Bank in Kazakhstan, which has fully adopted the business model of the Home Credit brand. JSC Home Credit Bank is an independent bank and is not managed by the Home Credit Group.

The first Home Credit company was established in 1997 in the Czech Republic. Initially, Home Credit grew in its domestic markets, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Since 2002, Home Credit Group has been developing its operations in the Russian market, and at present Home Credit & Finance Bank is both a leader in the consumer finance segment and one of the most successful privately-owned retail banks in Russia. During the period 2005–2007, Home Credit entered the new markets of Kazakhstan and Belarus.

In selected markets, Home Credit made the strategic decision to move towards retail banking and today, customer deposits account for nearly one half of the Group's total liabilities. In Russia and Belarus, Home Credit has continued to build a unique distribution network of new-format branches and a network of agents which is enabling Home Credit to expand its regional reach and subsequently to grow sales while maintaining the current level of expenses.

Ladislav Chvátal

Member of the Top Executive Team, PPF





Key Financial Indicators of Home Credit B.V.

Financial Performance of Key Companies, 2011

EUR millions	Home Credit and Finance Bank		Home Credit	Home Credit Slovakia	Home Credit Bank
	Russia	Czech Republic	Slovakia	Belarus	
Year established/acquired	2002	1997	1999	2006	
Net loans to customers	2,701.6	94.3	171.0	39.9	
Operating income	832.9	67.7	33.2	5.3	
Net profit/(loss)	263.0	18.0	6.3	(8.3)	

Net Loans by Product, 2011

EUR millions	POS loans	Cash loans	Revolving loans	Other
Net loans to customers	1,056.5	1,326.8	436.7	186.9

The principal product category is Cash loans, which account for 44.1% of the overall product portfolio. POS (point of sale) loans and revolving loans comprise 35.1% and 14.5%, respectively, of total net loans.

Home Credit B.V. – Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2011

EUR thousands	2011	2010
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	409,961	201,024
Due from banks and other financial institutions	154,413	133,652
Loans to customers	3,006,903	2,176,901
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	35,416	2,823
Financial assets available for sale	323,795	179,765
Assets classified as held for sale	–	108,156
Current income tax receivables	11,471	8,475
Deferred tax assets	8,569	11,326
Investment in associates	2,056	1,533
Intangible assets	38,776	32,446
Property, plant and equipment	173,014	154,238
Other assets	117,571	73,233
Total assets	4,281,945	3,083,572
Liabilities		
Current accounts and deposits from customers	1,697,277	590,022
Due to banks and other financial institutions	528,135	341,569
Debt securities issued	1,081,431	1,020,019
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	7,195	6,621
Liabilities held for sale	–	76,097
Current income tax liabilities	244	824
Deferred tax liabilities	6,321	3,759
Other liabilities	130,091	108,853
Total liabilities	3,450,694	2,147,764
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company		
Share capital	659,020	659,020
Share premium	60,253	60,253
Statutory reserves	3,754	2,887
Foreign currency translation	(86,504)	(76,334)
Revaluation reserve	(95)	5,618
Other reserves	194,823	284,364
	831,251	935,808
Non-controlling interest	–	–
Total equity	831,251	935,808
Total liabilities and equity	4,281,945	3,083,572

Home Credit B.V. – Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

EUR thousands	2011	2010
Continuing operations		
Interest income	879,509	762,407
Interest expense	(182,624)	(172,269)
Net interest income	696,885	590,138
Fee and commission income	268,214	212,726
Fee and commission expense	(57,991)	(40,639)
Net fee and commission income	210,223	172,087
Net (losses)/gains on financial assets and liabilities	(9,636)	7,381
Other operating income	52,034	12,658
Operating income	949,506	782,264
Impairment losses on financial assets	(167,024)	(108,924)
Net income related to credit insurance	29	42
General administrative expenses	(409,058)	(316,664)
Other operating expenses	(36,124)	(36,405)
Operating expenses	(612,177)	(461,951)
Net (loss)/gain from disposals of subsidiaries	(1,259)	15
Profit before tax from continuing operations	336,070	320,328
Income tax expense from continuing operations	(95,418)	(76,141)
Net profit for the year from continuing operations	240,652	244,187
Discontinued operations		
Loss from discontinued operations (net of income tax)	(9,326)	(10,016)
Net profit for the year	231,326	234,171
Currency translation	(18,111)	41,407
Reclassification of currency translation on subsidiary disposals	7,941	-
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets	(5,866)	4,100
Income tax relating to revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets	153	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	(15,883)	45,507
Total comprehensive income for the year	215,443	279,678
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent company	215,443	279,659
Non-controlling interests	-	19
	215,443	279,678

Home Credit Asia

In recent years PPF Group – under the Home Credit brand – has commenced operations in Asia. Due to certain regulatory restrictions all these operations are not organized within one PPF ‘umbrella subsidiary’. Therefore no consolidated financial statement exists for Home Credit’s lending operations in Asia. The initial operations in China are consolidated into HC Asia N.V., a subsidiary of PPF Group N.V.

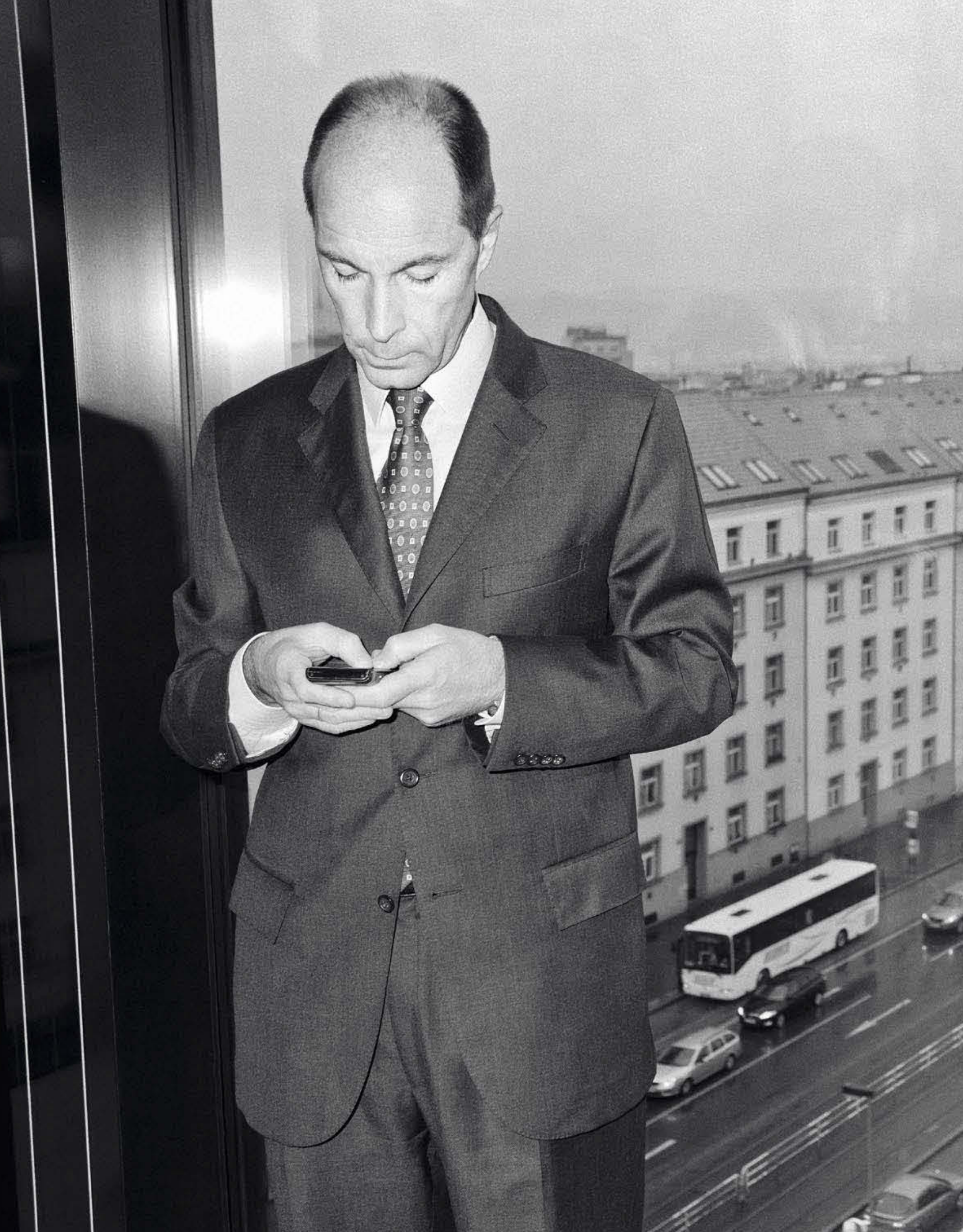
In 2010, PPF Group obtained a permit to establish a consumer finance company under a new Chinese law applicable to non-bank finance companies. In this way, Home Credit Consumer Finance Company Co Ltd., which opened for business in late 2010, became the first and only company under full foreign ownership to hold such a licence.

In 2009 the PPF Group, through PPF Vietnam Finance Limited, launched its consumer finance operations in Vietnam, also under the Home Credit brand.

PPF Group continues to explore opportunities for the Home Credit brand in other emerging markets. Home Credit India B.V. set up operations in India in 2011 and launched consumer finance services for Indian customers in January 2012. In 2011, Home Credit Indonesia B.V. signed a joint venture agreement with local partners to establish a consumer finance company in Indonesia. Both Home Credit India B.V. and Home Credit Indonesia B.V. are subsidiaries of HC Asia N.V.

1991 3 PCs

2011 28,050 PCs



Alexander Labak

Chairman of the Board of Directors, Home Credit B.V.



PPF banka a.s.

Unconsolidated Financial Highlights

EUR thousands	2011	2010	2009
PPF Group's share	92.96%	92.96%	92.96%
Net profit	24,657	26,107	30,686
Total assets	2,547,218	2,089,417	1,633,953
Total equity	181,791	166,414	132,680
Loans-to-deposits ratio	46%	51%	46%
Number of employees	170	151	124

Activities in the Czech Republic in 2011

PPF banka continued to grow in 2011. The Bank has grown by more than 20 per cent each year over the last 5 years and its equity has been growing at the same rate. In the future the Bank plans to increase its lending activities and in this way to support Czech companies and the Czech economy.

The Bank's balance sheet total increased significantly by 26% to CZK 65.7 billion as at 31 December 2011. Audited profit after tax amounted to CZK 606 million as at 31 December 2011, which was 8% less than the net profit result in 2010. The key profit drivers for the year were growth in net interest income (up CZK 230 million year-on-year) and growth in net fee and commission income (up CZK 208 million year-on-year). The increase in risk-free income, including net fees and commissions, by more than 95% (CZK 426 million vs. CZK 218 million in 2010) contributed significantly to the Bank's successful result. However, financial market transactions had a negative impact on financial performance as a result of the difficult economic situation in the eurozone.

Taking into account the general economic situation, which remains challenging, the Bank continues to emphasise the high quality of its loan portfolio and the volume of non-performing loans decreased from 5.4% to 2.8% year-on-year. The volume of loans provided to clients increased by 13% year-on-year from CZK 18.7 billion at the end of 2010 to CZK 21.1 billion as at 31 December 2011. The Bank's new activities contributed the most to this increase. The Bank achieved solid RoE and CIR ratios of 15% and 45%, respectively.

The Bank provides financial, investment, and advisory services to selected customers who, due to the character of their business, require an individual approach in addressing their needs, while

maintaining maximum effectiveness of the Bank's services. In view of its strategy, PPF banka specialises primarily in investment services and structured finance. Most of PPF banka's customers are financial institutions, medium and large corporations with Czech capital, and entities in the municipal segment. PPF banka continued to develop its an export/structured finance business in co-operation with state-owned export insurance company EGAP. In the investment banking field, the bank specialises in securities trading in most markets of Europe, the USA, Russia, and certain Asian countries, mostly for professional investors. PPF banka also acts as the central treasury bank of PPF Group. For PPF Group companies, it conducts international payment transactions, as well as hedging and other investment services – e.g. arranging for financing on capital markets. As in previous years, during 2011 PPF banka continued to play a key role in PPF Group – particularly for companies from Home Credit Group, Generali PPF Holding, and most recently, for Energy and Industrial Holding.

PPF banka is a member of:

- Czech Banking Association
- Czech Institute of Internal Auditors
- Union of Banks and Insurance Companies
- Prague Economic Chamber
- Prague Stock Exchange
- Chamber for Economic Relations with CIS

PPF banka shareholder structure

PPF Group N.V.	92.96%
City of Prague	6.73%
others	0.31%

Unconsolidated Financial Statements According to Czech Accounting Standards

EUR thousands	2011	2010*	2009
Cash in hand and balances with central banks	5,702	22,292	23,770
Receivables from banks	1,041,534	888,716	786,339
Receivables from customers	817,973	744,416	512,712
Securities	613,763	383,842	251,850
Other assets	68,246	50,151	59,282
Total assets	2,547,218	2,089,417	1,633,953
Payables to banks	44,955	75,748	2,544
Payables to customers	1,783,272	1,449,781	1,116,663
Payables from debt securities	389,712	250,455	281,358
Share capital	29,806	30,678	29,048
Other equity components	151,985	135,727	103,631
Other liabilities	147,488	147,019	100,709
Total liabilities and equity	2,547,218	2,089,417	1,633,953
Net interest income	47,206	36,811	39,437
Net fee and commission income	17,331	8,632	5,420
Income from shares and equity interests	489	4	15
Gain/(loss) from financial operations	(9,667)	5,576	20,100
Administrative expenses	(21,453)	(17,876)	(16,129)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,739)	(1,177)	(1,022)
Write-offs and write-downs of receivables	470	260	(7,952)
Other operating income/(expenses), net	(1,793)	(437)	(685)
Income tax	(6,187)	(5,685)	(8,498)
Net profit/(loss) for the accounting period	24,657	26,107	30,686

Basic Ratios

Classified customer loans/Total customer loans	2.82%	5.36%	10.28%
Capital adequacy**	10.41%	11.15%	10.14%
ROAA**	1.03%	1.30%	1.72%
ROAE**	14.27%	20.68%	32.36%
Assets per employee**	14,984	13,837	13,177
Administrative expenses per employee**	126	118	130
Net profit per employee	145	173	247

* As at 31 December 2011, 2010, and 2009 the following exchange rates were used:

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
CZK/EUR	0.038760	0.039904	0.037774
Average exchange rate for the entire year, CZK/EUR	0.040674	0.039541	0.037829

** According to Czech National Bank methodology.





PPF Partners

PPF Group's share in the management company

72.5%

PPF Partners is an international private equity firm focused on the emerging markets of Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States). PPF Partners was established in 2008 as a joint venture between PPF Group and Assicurazioni Generali. The founders – PPF Group and Generali – co-invest jointly in the deals. The economic shares of the partners in the individual funds may differ. The first private equity fund, PPF Partners Fund 1 LP with EUR 615 million in commitments from PPF Group, PPF shareholders and Assicurazioni Generali, has already been launched (see the table below). As of year-end 2008, the Fund had initiated contracts under which it invested part of its commitments in an initial portfolio that includes stakes in waste-to-energy, hotels and media businesses in the Czech Republic, Romania and Ukraine. A series of divestments was completed during the year 2011, including a waste-to-energy business in the Czech Republic, as well as a hotel chain in Romania.

PPF Partners Fund 1 LP – Fund overview

Closing date	3 December 2008
Year of inception	2008
Total commitment	EUR 615 million
Term	5 + 5 years
Investment period	5 years, i.e. until the end of December 2013
Legal form	Limited partnership
Structure	One general partner and three limited partners
Management company	PPF Partners Limited
Investment focus by stage	A generalist fund: — Early stage — Development capital — Buyout investments
Investment focus by geography	Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States

Generali PPF Holding B.V.

PPF Group's share	49%
Premium revenue, gross	EUR 3.3 billion
Consolidated shareholders' equity	EUR 5.3 billion
Number of employees	13,000

Generali PPF Holding B.V. operates in the markets of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

Generali PPF Holding is an entity established by the Generali and PPF Groups as a holding company for the insurance operations of both Groups in Central and Eastern Europe. The company commenced operations on 17 January 2008, after it obtained the necessary regulatory permits. Generali PPF Holding has operations in 14 countries of Central and Eastern Europe, its total assets under management amount to EUR 15.8 billion, and it serves more than 13 million customers across the entire region.

In 2011, Generali PPF Holding companies continued in their expansion to new market segments, as well as in extending and improving their product portfolios and client services. This was converted into a positive financial result, profitable growth and an increase in the majority of key performance indicators, despite the difficult market conditions. The most significant event at Generali PPF Holding in 2011 was the completion of the merger between Generali Asigurari and ARDAF in Romania which now form one company operating under the brand of Generali Romania. The largest company within Generali PPF Holding, Česká pojišťovna in the Czech Republic, has undertaken a major re-vitalisation project aimed at improving the company's position in a tough and stagnating market. Generali PPF in Russia has also commenced a strategic shift by expanding its product portfolio and by applying innovations in its distribution channels. Poland, which is one of the key markets, reported significant positive development in both business and financial results.

Generali PPF Holding B.V. is registered in the Netherlands and has established its principal organisational unit in Prague, Czech Republic, from which its operations are managed.



Lubomír Král

Member of the Board of Directors, PPF a.s.



Energy and Industrial Holding (Energetický a průmyslový holding – EPH)

PPF Group's share	40%
Sales revenue	CZK 35 billion
Assets	CZK 49 billion
Number of employees	6,000

Energetický a průmyslový holding (EPH) is a long-term strategic investor in the energy sector. EPH is the largest thermal energy supplier in the Czech Republic and also the country's second largest electricity producer. In addition to the Czech market, it also operates in Germany, Slovakia and Poland.

EPH's power plants have an aggregate total installed capacity of 1,057 MW_e, of which renewable resources represent 25 MW_e. Further development of EPH's energy business is based primarily on leveraging acquisition opportunities in the markets of the Czech Republic and neighbouring countries such as Slovakia and Germany. In 2011 EPH acquired a 50% share in the MIBRAG coal mine in Germany. Another 50% of MIBRAG is due to be acquired in 2012 under a contract signed with Severočeské doly (from ČEZ Group) in 2011.

EPH is a vertically integrated structure, established in 2009 and comprised of a wide portfolio of companies, encompassing hard coal and brown coal mining, power and heat generation, electricity distribution and trading, as well as electricity and gas supplies to end customers. Through its combined heat and power plants, EPH in the Czech Republic supplies heat for some 360,000 households and also a number of companies and municipal and institutional customers.

1991 4 Board Members
2011 69,886 employees

PPF Real Estate Holding B.V.

PPF Group's share	100%
Total shareholders' equity	EUR 321 million
Total assets (market valuation)	EUR 744 million
Number of employees	146

PPF Real Estate Holding B.V. was established at the end of 2010 to consolidate PPF Group's Real Estate activities and functions as a Real Estate developer, owner and professional adviser. PPF Real Estate Holding manages the Real Estate assets of the companies in PPF Group's portfolio as well as those of outside clients. The company operates in the Czech Republic, Central and Eastern Europe and Russia. Development opportunities are also monitored in other territories such as Turkey.

PPF Real Estate Holding is among the largest market players both in the Czech Republic and across the CEE region. At present it provides comprehensive services to 61 projects and the volume of assets under its management is more than EUR 920 million. It is split into two branches: PPF Real Estate CEE, which manages projects in the Czech Republic and Central and Eastern Europe, and PPF Real Estate Russia.

PPF Real Estate's know-how as well as its team of experienced employees with extensive expertise in their field guarantee top-quality services for clients, encompassing project preparation, project management, acquisition, financing, feasibility studies, sale, lease, and marketing in respect of individual buildings as well as larger Real Estate complexes.

Real Estate highlights for PPF Group in 2011:

Russia

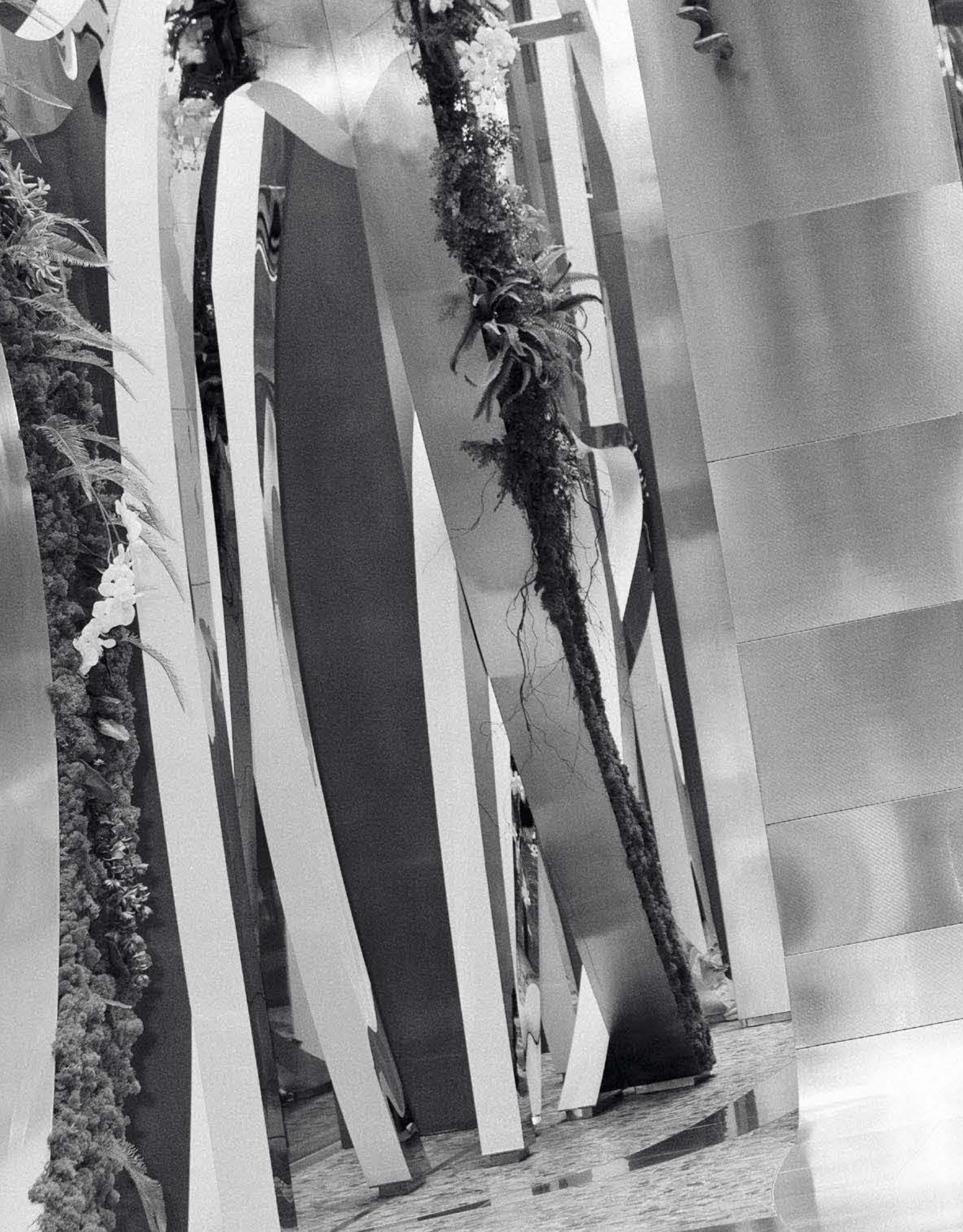
- Ryazan – Successful construction and opening of a shopping mall in November, 2011. Total investment achieved EUR 151 million.
- Astrakhan – Completion of a shopping mall at an attractive site in the city, opening in November 2011. The Group is a project developer; total investment achieved EUR 61 million.
- Eldorado – As a result of closing the Eldorado deal, PPF Real Estate has acquired a portfolio of approximately 50 properties as well as future development projects with high potential.
- Southgate Logistics – Acquisition of a large logistics development in Moscow area – South Gate industrial park in the amount of EUR 39 million.
- Moscow Comms City – PPF Real Estate started development of the largest office park in Moscow with a core tenant, RosTelecom – the largest Russian telecommunications provider.
- Work continued on preparing urban development studies for various locations in Russia.

Czech Republic

- Pařížská 3 and Pařížská 22 – Acquisition of prime residential and retail buildings on Pařížská street, in central Prague.
- Reality CZ – Sale of portfolio of 19 office buildings in Prague and other regional cities of the Czech Republic to CPI Group with high return to shareholders.
- Work continued on a commercial Real Estate development project in cooperation with the Prague 6 district municipality.
- Trojmezí – Acquisition of land plot in suburb area of Prague (total of approximately 530,000 sqm) earmarked for future development.
- Litovice – Acquisition of land plot in Litovice near Prague (total of approximately 390,000 sqm) for future housing development and adjacent golf course.

Romania

- RoAgro – Agricultural land in Romania was successfully sold (finalization in March 2012).



Martin Schaffer

Executive Director, PPF Advisory (Russia) Limited



Nomos-Bank

Consolidated Financial Statements*

RUB billions	2011	2010	Year-on-year change
PPF Group's economic share	27.34%	28.24%	-
Total equity	75.7	57.9	+30.7%
Total assets	662.1	530.2	+24.9%
Net profit	12.1	10.4**	+16.3%
Number of employees	10,429	9,408	+10.9%

* Consolidated data, also including Khanty-Mansyisk Bank. A 51.29% interest in this bank was acquired by Nomos-Bank in December 2010

** Pro forma for year 2010 assuming that the acquisition of Khanty-Mansyisk Bank took place on January 1st 2011

Major events in 2011:

- Successful IPO in April 2011: USD 782 million for 24.99% of shares (after green shoe option)
- Strong and well diversified client base which continues to develop and grow:
 - 11,300 corporate clients
 - 78,500 small business clients
 - 1.5 million retail clients

Nomos-Bank is one of the top privately-owned Russian banks. After the acquisition of a majority interest in another major regional bank, the Khanty-Mansyisk Bank, it became the second largest privately-owned bank in terms of assets and the eighth largest banking group in Russia in terms of asset volume.

The bank's diversified business strategy comprises operations in corporate, investment and retail banking not just in the key cities, Moscow and St. Petersburg, but also in a number of regions, with emphasis on development in the Urals and in Siberia and the Far East.

- Largest listed privately-owned bank in Russia with free float of 24.99%.
- A leading consolidator growing faster than the market, both organically and through acquisitions
- Distribution platform including 292 branches and 1,849 ATMs in 42 economically developed regions of Russia
- Strategic shareholders, ICT and PPF, committed to the Bank and focused on value creation
- Credit ratings: "BB" by Fitch (upgraded in August 2011) and "Ba3" by Moody's: Outlook is Stable

Polymetal

	2011	2010	Year-on-year change
PPF Group's legal share	20.86%	19.99%	–
Gold production (Koz)	443.0	444.0	–
Silver production (Moz)	19.9	17.3	+25%
Revenues (USD millions)	1,326	925	+43%
Net profit (USD millions)*	290	239	+21%
Number of employees	8,051	7,491	+7%

* Profit for the financial year

Polymetal is a leading Russian gold and silver mining company with a long-term portfolio of high-quality assets, which has become the first Russian company ever to be listed on the London Stock Exchange's most prestigious FTSE 100 index. 2011 was a transformational year for the company as Polymetal achieved the premium listing on the LSE, following the change of the company's domicile and jurisdiction to Jersey. Today, Polymetal International plc is literally entering a new era, aiming at delivering sustainable value for its shareholders by being a world-class mining company.

Polymetal is the number-one primary silver producer in Russia (also among the top five world producers) and is one of the leading Russia's gold producers. In recent years it has been focusing primarily on gold, however, it is also increasing its silver and copper production.

The company is continuing its strategy of expansion and acquisition of new high-quality deposit sites of gold, silver and other precious metals in Russia and Kazakhstan, as well as investing in new and existing processing facilities and exploration.

1991–2011

in total CZK 809,211,813 for charity





Eldorado

EUR millions*	2011
PPF Group's share	100%
Total revenues	2,023
Gross profit	581
Gross profit margin	28.7%

* RUB/EUR average exchange rate for 2011: 40.885

Eldorado, one of Russia's major consumer electronic and domestic appliances retailers, maintained its strong position among industry leaders in Russia.

In 2011 Eldorado focused on improving its network. It launched a new store format which was designed in collaboration with the FITCH marketing agency. The project is focused on convenience and comfort of consumers, and aims to simplify the purchase of goods for them leading to revenue growth.

In August 2011, the largest wave of new stores opening in the company's history took place when 26 new-format stores throughout the whole of Russia opened their doors. By year end, the overall number of new-format stores had grown to 50. Since then the process of standardisation of Eldorado stores has been continuing.

Over the last two years, more than 100 non-format and non-profitable stores have been closed. However, the overall number of stores increased from 331 to 355 during 2011, thanks to investments into the opening of new stores and the re-branding of existing ones.

The company kept a close control on its costs, focusing on pricing and margins. Eldorado's gross margin remains the best in the electronics retail segment in Russia.

Eldorado also continued repositioning itself as a value-for-money network rather than a low-priced goods chain.

— In 2011, the company achieved sales of RUB 97.6 billion, including VAT (RUB 82.7 billion excluding VAT).

— In 2011, EBITDA was RUB 5.2 billion, while the EBITDA margin was 6.3%, the strongest in the home appliances & electronics retail segment in Russia.

Over the year, Eldorado paid particular attention to improving its customer service. In July 2011, Eldorado completed implementing of information security system, as well as conducted a compliance certification audit according to ISO 27001 standards. Loyalty programmes, as well as some other vital business processes, have been improved. The results have been certified by independent company BSI Management Systems. Eldorado is the first company in Russia to implement SAP CRM Loyalty and SAP CRM Service programmes.

Two nation-wide promotional campaigns based on the use of old appliances took place, based on inspiration from a similar successful event in 2010, creating high market standards for Russia.

SAZKA sázková kancelář, a.s.

As of 1 November 2011, SAZKA sázková kancelář, a.s. (Sazka), took over the business activities of the former SAZKA, a.s. which became insolvent in spring 2011 and subsequently declared itself bankrupt. Sazka operates the largest and oldest lottery business in the Czech Republic, having approximately 95% of the market share. The core business of Sazka is made up of various lotteries including the most successful game, Sportka. Besides lotteries the product portfolio consists of instant tickets, cards, sport and fixed-odds betting and quick games. Non-lottery products represent the second pillar which includes mobile phone top-up services, ticketing, and cash payments for goods and services. Sazka provides its products and services through a unique sales network of almost 6,500 retailers across the entire Czech Republic. The company is owned by investment groups KKCG and PPF.

The then-State Committee for Physical Education and Sport in the former Czechoslovakia established SAZKA on 3 August 1956 as a special purpose state-owned company. SAZKA commenced operations on 15 September 1956 with its core business in lotteries and sports betting. After the division of Czechoslovakia in 1993 and the establishment of the Czech Republic, SAZKA became a joint stock company owned by sports associations and organisations. After the acquisition by private companies – KKCG and PPF – in 2011, the company has been swiftly stabilised and has confirmed its status as the market leader. In the first three months of 2012, revenues from odds betting and lotteries exceeded CZK 1.7 billion, and Sazka has already paid out 24 winning payments of over CZK 1,000,000.

History of the PPF Group



2011

- 2011 marked the 20th anniversary of PPF, which was founded as a privatisation fund in late 1991, when the economic transition through privatisation had commenced in then Czechoslovakia.
- Through a 50:50 business partnership with KKCG investment Group, PPF Group acquired a leading Czech lottery company, Sazka, which was facing bankruptcy proceedings, following a turbulent development within its shareholding and management.
- Home Credit carried out a series of pilot projects in fast-developing Asian markets, such as India, and researches opportunities in Indonesia and Philippines.
- PPF Group acquired the remaining 50%-minus-one-share stake in Eldorado from the founder, Igor Yakovlev, thus consolidating 100% ownership of the major Russian electronics and home appliances retail chain.
- PPF Group invested in the agricultural sector of the Russian economy by acquiring a majority stake in RAV Agro-Pro, a leading company in crop farming and livestock in the Central-Chernozem region of Russia.
- New retail bank, AirBank, a member of PPF Group, commenced operations in the Czech Republic, obtaining a licence from the Czech National Bank.
- Two major Russian companies where PPF Group is a significant minority shareholder have undertaken successful IPOs on the London Stock Exchange. Nomos-Bank became the only Russian bank to have succeeded with an international IPO amid an insecure economic environment, while Polymetal became the first Russian company ever to be included in the FTSE 100 index.

2010

- Through the indirect purchase of a 0.25% interest in PPF Group N.V., Jean-Pascal Duvieusart became a minority shareholder of the company.
- PPF Group N.V. received approval from the China Banking Regulatory Commission to form a Consumer Finance Company (CFC) in Tianjin, in the north of China. This cleared the way for PPF Group to establish the first CFC in China to be fully owned by a foreign investor, in accordance with new consumer finance legislation enacted in China in August 2009.
- PPF Group completed the process of rebranding its Real Estate management organisations under PPF Real Estate.

2009

- PPF Group and Igor Yakovlev agreed to a debt capitalisation deal, in which PPF Group acquired a majority interest in Eldorado, Russia's largest home appliance and electronics retail chain. The transaction closed in September 2009.
- The J&T and PPF Groups and Daniel Křetínský formed Energy and Industrial Holding, a joint venture in the field of energy and industry, which commenced operations in October 2009.
- PPF Group formally launched its consumer financing business in Vietnam, making the country the eighth market in its Europe and Asia emerging markets portfolio. PPF Vietnam Finance Company Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of PPF Group N.V., which provides product purchase loans to the qualified mass market under the Home Credit brand.

2008

- PPF Group became a significant shareholder in Russia-based Polymetal, a leader in silver and gold mining.
- PPF Group provided a loan to Eldorado, Russia's retail giant and business partner, through Home Credit & Finance Bank.
- PPF Group and Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. formed PPF Partners, a private equity company specialised in investments in the developing CEE and CIS markets.

2007

- PPF Group N.V. executed an agreement with Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., leading to the formation of Generali PPF Holding B.V., which went on to launch an insurance business in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS.
- PPF Group N.V. acquired an interest in Nomos-Bank, one of the leading banks in the Russian Federation.
- Home Credit Group launched consumer financing activities in China.

2006

- PPF Group sold eBanka to Raiffeisen Group.

2005

- Home Credit laid the foundations for offering consumer finance services in Kazakhstan.
- PPF Group opened a representational office in Vietnam, aiming to capitalise on opportunities in the region's consumer financing market.
- PPF Group sold ČP Leasing to the Agricole – Sofinco group.

2004

- Following a successful restructuring, PPF Group sold its majority interest in TV NOVA to CME, the international media company.
- PPF Group opened a representational office in Beijing to explore opportunities in the region's consumer financing market.

2002

- PPF Group established businesses that offer insurance and consumer finance services in the Russian market.
- Acquisition and successful restructuring of PPF banka, the former První městská banka (partly owned by the City of Prague).

1999

- Acquisition of Expandia Banka a.s. (later eBanka), a pioneer of e-banking in the Czech Republic.
- Regional expansion of Home Credit.

1997

- Foundation of Home Credit as a platform for providing consumer finance services.

1996

- PPF Group acquired a major interest in Česká pojišťovna, the largest business in the Czech Republic insurance market, and launched its restructuring.

1995

- Foundation of special purpose vehicles, PPF majetková a.s. and PPF Capital Management a.s., expanding the Group's reach into Real Estate management and strategic investments.

1994

- PPF Group launched security trading and asset management activities.

1993

- PPF's investment funds acquired equity shares with a nominal value of CZK 4.9 billion. PPF Group ranked sixth among Czech investment companies in terms of the number of investment points collected in mass voucher privatisation.

1992

- Foundation of PPF investiční společnost a.s.

1991

- Foundation of PPF as a privatisation fund and launch of privatisation-related collective investment activities. Assets under management estimated at USD 225 million.



Mel Carvill

Member of the Top Executive Team, PPF

Social Responsibility



PPF Group is aware of its wider social responsibility wherever it operates and invests. Each of the companies of the Group pursues its own corporate social responsibility projects in the countries where it operates. Ever since its foundation, PPF Group has been focusing its support primarily on two areas: art and education.

PPF Group and Culture

PPF Group has a national association with art-related projects and works of art in the Czech Republic. PPF Group possesses what is probably the largest private art collection in the country and it also supports many top-ranked cultural events and operates several art galleries. In addition, it is behind the Summer Shakespeare Festival and contributes every year to the operation of the Jára Cimrman Theatre in Prague.

Václav Špála Gallery

This exhibition hall is among the best in Prague, due primarily to its prestigious location in the very centre of Prague. Its collections are spread over three floors. PPF Art, a subsidiary of PPF Group, which won a tender launched by the Prague 1 Municipality in 2010, became the new operator of the Václav Špála Gallery for the following ten-year period. The Gallery has a glorious past and now it has returned, under the PPF brand, to present the best of the contemporary art scene.

Josef Sudek Studio

PPF Group initiated the renovation of the studio of the world-famous Czech photographer in Prague's Újezd Street. The construction work to return the historic studio to its original form commenced in 2000 and since then the studio has become a major gallery, presenting the photographic works of respected Czech and foreign artists, as well as emerging young artists. To date, exhibitions in the studio have included photographs by Josef Sudek, František Drtikol, Emilie Medková, Jan Lukas, Ivan Pinkava, Jaroslav Rössler, Gábina Fárová and others.

Česká pojišťovna Gallery

PPF is also responsible for the programme of the Česká pojišťovna Gallery, whose exhibition space is composed of several rooms on the ground floor of the Art Nouveau building of Česká pojišťovna in Spálená Street in the centre of Prague. The gallery presents the works of contemporary Czech artists in a series of exhibitions entitled "Figure and landscape in contemporary Czech art". Every

summer, the gallery shows works from Česká pojišťovna's extensive art collections as well as from PPF Group's collection of Czech and Slovak photography.

PPF Group's Collection of Czech and Slovak Photography

With more than 1,479 works by 98 authors this is probably the largest private collection of Czech and Slovak photography. Several unique works are added to the collection every year. The photographers represented in the collection include, for example, Josef Sudek, Ivan Pinkava, Tono Stano, Emila Medková, Jaroslav Rössler, Václav Jirásek, Jaromír Funke and others.

Summer Shakespeare Festival

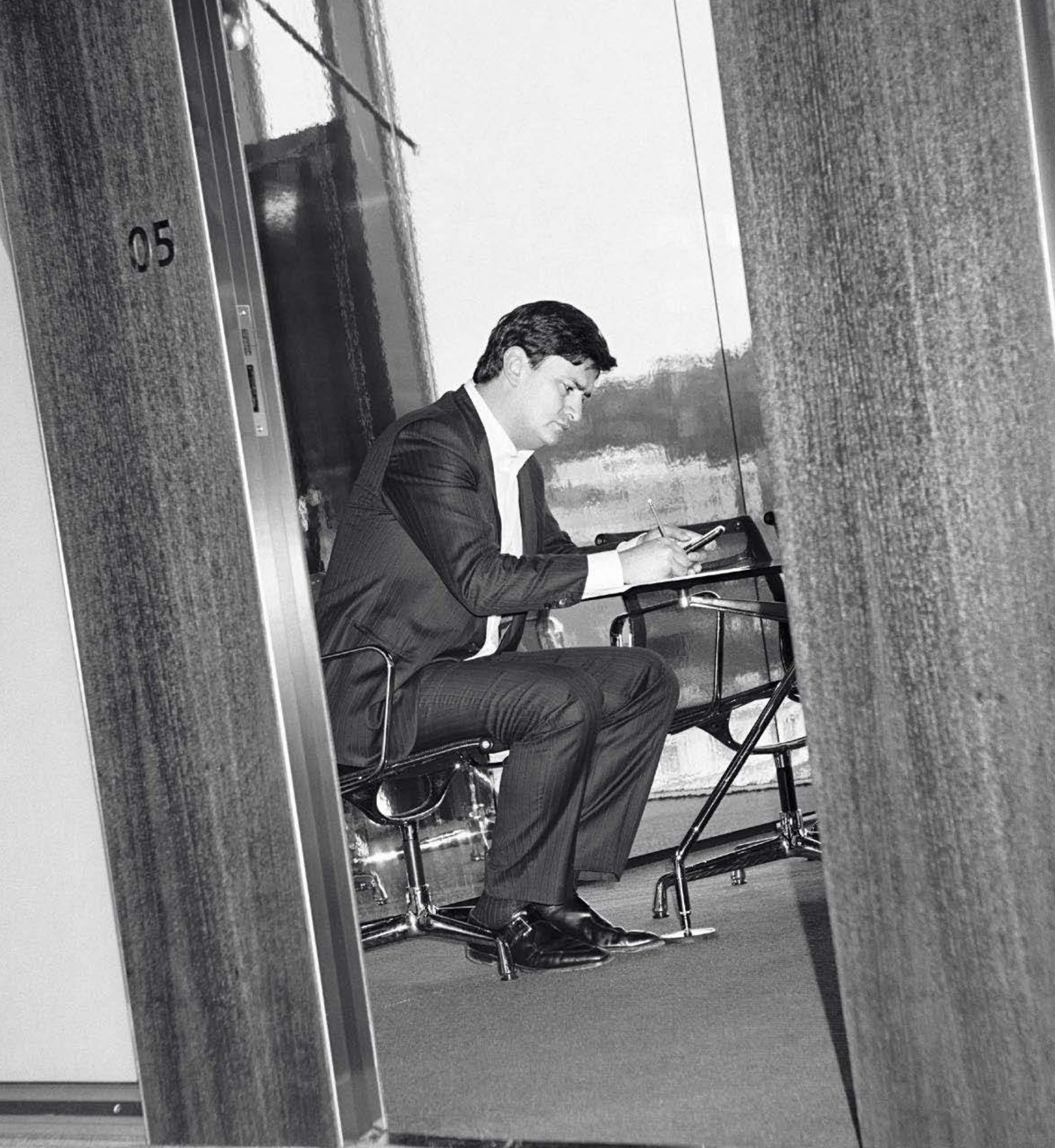
PPF Group has been a sponsorship partner of these traditional outdoor events since 2000. Over the period of its existence, this drama festival has grown substantially and is now considered to be the largest of its kind in Europe.

Jára Cimrman Theatre in Prague

The plays of the Jára Cimrman Theatre have become a cult phenomenon in the Czech Republic. The spoken word is the main tool used by the authors of these plays to achieve their trademark poetic mystification. PPF Group provides a financial contribution to the theatre to support its continued operation.

PPF Group and Education

The decision to focus PPF Group's supporting efforts on education is associated with the Group's general emphasis on human capital. PPF Group feels it is the Group's responsibility to help those who, no fault of their own, find themselves in difficult situations in life yet have the will, determination and ability to change their life through education. Several projects have been developed on the basis of this idea, all focused on improving the quality of education in the Czech Republic.



José Garza

Member of the Top Executive Team, PPF

Open Gate Boarding School: Eight-Year High School (Gymnasium) and Primary & Grammar School

This is a unique project in the Czech Republic, which compares favourably with schools of a similar type in the UK and Germany. Besides housing boarding students, the school also has day students from nearby areas.

The mission of the school is to provide opportunities to all young people to develop their potential, irrespective of their family background or personal situation (if they are talented and have the capability to study at the school), and to prepare them for the Czech and international school-leaving examinations. Financial support to students from socially disadvantaged backgrounds is provided by The Kellner Family Foundation. This foundation continues in the Open Gate project following its merger with another family foundation of Petr and Renáta Kellner, Educa, in June 2011. The eight-year Gymnasium opened its first classes in 2005 and since then the Foundation has paid the tuition fees in full or in part for about 75% of the students. Many of these students come from orphanages, foster families or single-parent homes.

In this school year (2011/2012), the Open Gate Gymnasium has almost 141 students, of which 80% are boarding students and 20% commute daily to the school. Students who have completed the last year continue in a two-year cycle of preparation for the International Baccalaureate (IB), which represents a high standard of world secondary education. The first IB graduates left Open Gate in 2011.

Fifty-nine students have already taken their school-leaving exams in the past three years, 2009, 2010 and 2011; 98% of them are currently studying at prestigious foreign and Czech universities including Yale, Columbia, Charles University in Prague and others.

As of the 2011/2012 school year, a fully-fledged Czech-English Open Gate Primary & Grammar school is in operation. In total 108 pupils attend Open Gate Primary & Grammar School where 15 teachers and tutors take care of them. Prior to the new school year 2011/2012, in August 2011, a new three-floor school building for the Primary & Grammar School was finished, with six basic classrooms and three rooms for after-school activities.

The University Project

2011 was the fourth year of The Kellner Family Foundation's project of providing grants to exceptionally talented Czech students who themselves are unable to pay tuition fees at foreign and Czech universities. For the academic year of 2011/2012, the Foundation included in the project 31 students who received grants, enabling them to study at prestigious European and U.S. universities.

The Kellner Family Foundation

The aim of the Kellner Family Foundation is to help develop society and improve people's lives. In 2010, the Foundation launched a long-term education project for public primary schools in the Czech Republic under the heading "Helping schools succeed". The project had been in preparation for two years. In 2010, two primary schools were included in the pilot stage of the project and received five-year support. The number of schools supported will be gradually increased. Long-term educational, financial and staff support helps teachers in public schools better identify pupils' needs and adapt teaching methods in order to achieve the best possible educational results. In addition to launching and financing its main educational project, the Foundation also provided contributions to municipalities in the Czech Republic to alleviate the consequences of summer floods as well as giving donations to other individuals and institutions engaged in projects in the areas of education, culture and healthcare.

Based on a decision by the Boards of the Petr and Renáta Kellner family foundations – Educa Foundation and The Kellner Family Foundation – the two foundations merged in 2011. All previous Educa Foundation's projects (Open Gate and Universities) now continue under The Kellner Family Foundation. Following the merger, the annual budget for charitable activities amounts to CZK 80 million.

Support for Gifted Students in Russia

For two years, Home Credit & Finance Bank (HCFB), which is one of the largest banks in Russia and is owned by PPF Group, has been operating a unique project to support gifted children from disadvantaged families in their university studies. The project, named "Sinyaya ptitsa" after a popular theatre play about a quest for happiness, was piloted in the cities of Murmansk, Kaluga, and Sverdlovsk, and then gradually expanded to other areas throughout Russia (Volgograd, Altay, Bashkortostan, Saint Petersburg and environs). The aim of the project is to provide gifted young people from disadvantaged family backgrounds not just funding (scholarships) to study at prestigious universities, but also to offer them personal development courses, internship opportunities at local HCFB branches, and gifts (books, study materials). Today, dozens of students are involved in the programme and will receive scholarships from HCFB for the entire duration of their studies at university.





Vladimír Mlynář

Member of the Top Executive Team, PPF

Financial Section



Independent Auditor's Report

To: the directors of PPF Group N.V.

The accompanying summary financial statements, which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011, the summary statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, are derived from the audited financial statements of PPF Group N.V. for the year ended 31 December 2011. We expressed an unqualified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated 11 May 2012. Those financial statements, and the summary financial statements, do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on those financial statements.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of PPF Group N.V.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation of a summary of the audited financial statements on the basis described in note A.4.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Dutch Law, including the Dutch Standard on Auditing 810 "Engagements to report on summary financial statements".

Opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of PPF Group N.V. for the year ended 31 December 2011 are consistent, in all material respects, with those financial statements, on the basis described in note A.4.

Amstelveen, 31 May 2012

KPMG ACCOUNTANTS N.V.

B.M. Hengreen RA

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	Note	2011	2010
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	F.1.	721	345
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	F.2.1.	535	262
Financial assets available-for-sale	F.2.2.	823	835
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	F.2.3.	1,231	1,015
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	F.2.4.	4,093	3,065
Other loans and receivables	F.2.6.	706	579
Current income tax receivable		13	14
Deferred tax assets	F.3.	39	43
Inventories	F.4.	399	452
Biological assets	F.5.	15	-
Non-current assets held for sale	F.6.	4	108
Other assets	F.7.	303	231
Investments in associates and joint ventures	F.8.	4,188	4,278
Investment property	F.9.	438	317
Property, plant and equipment	F.10.	371	351
Intangible assets	F.11.	478	488
TOTAL ASSETS		14,357	12,383
LIABILITIES			
Due to non-banks	F.12.	3,420	2,063
Due to banks and other financial institutions	F.13.	3,698	3,169
Debt securities issued	F.14.	1,554	1,526
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	F.15.	351	163
Current income tax liability		6	5
Deferred tax liabilities	F.3.	90	77
Provisions	F.16.	30	19
Liabilities held for sale	F.6.	-	76
Other liabilities	F.17.	716	831
TOTAL LIABILITIES		9,865	7,929
CONSOLIDATED EQUITY			
Issued capital	F.19.	1	1
Share premium		677	677
Other reserves	F.20.	(130)	(72)
Retained earnings		3,720	3,818
Total equity attributable to equity holders of Parent Company		4,268	4,424
Non-controlling interest		224	30
Total consolidated equity		4,492	4,454
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		14,357	12,383

Consolidated Income Statement

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	Note	2011	2010
Interest income		1,181	989
Interest expense		(364)	(322)
Net interest income	F.21.	817	667
Fee and commission income		342	263
Fee and commission expense		(77)	(56)
Net fee and commission income	F.22.	265	207
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets	F.23.	38	(53)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	F.24.	(505)	(295)
Other banking result		(467)	(348)
NET BANKING INCOME		615	526
Rental and related income		20	26
Property operating expenses		(4)	(4)
Net valuation gain/loss on investment property		30	(42)
NET REAL ESTATE INCOME	F.25.	46	(20)
Sales of goods		2,024	2,031
Cost of goods sold		(1,507)	(1,533)
Other income on retail operations		51	48
NET INCOME ON RETAIL OPERATIONS		568	546
Net agriculture income	F.26.	(2)	-
Other income	F.27.	45	42
OTHER OPERATING INCOME		43	42
General administrative expenses	F.28.	(1,057)	(922)
Other operating expenses	F.29.	(132)	(66)
OPERATING EXPENSE		(1,189)	(988)
Net gain/loss from sale of investments in subsidiaries		30	(6)
Share of earnings in associates/joint ventures	F.8.	250	358
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		363	458
Income tax expense	F.30.	(133)	(121)
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		230	337
Profit from discontinued operations	F.6.	(9)	(10)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		221	327
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest		5	(9)
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF PARENT		216	336

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	221	327
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	(17)	(118)
AFS revaluation gains/losses transferred to income statement	122	11
Currency translation differences	(16)	158
Effect of movement in equity of associates	(173)	108
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	1	(2)
Other comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)	(84)	157
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	138	484
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	10	(12)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF PARENT	128	496

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board of the Company on 11 May 2012.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December, prepared using the indirect method	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	363	458
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	65	67
Amortisation of PVFP and impairment losses on goodwill and PVFP	29	18
Impairment and reversal of impairment of current and non-current assets	432	180
Profit/loss on disposal of PPE, intangible assets and investment property	(2)	(7)
Profit/loss on sale of financial assets	(32)	(24)
Consolidated gains/losses on disposal of consolidated subsidiaries and associates	44	(1)
Interest expense	364	322
Interest income	(1,181)	(995)
Other income/expenses not involving movements of cash	(60)	(278)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(248)	(369)
Proceeds from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	70	363
Change in loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	(472)	19
Change in loans and receivables due from non-banks	(1,154)	(752)
Change in other assets	(12)	90
Change in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	187	(10)
Change in liabilities due to non-banks	1,357	504
Change in other liabilities	(104)	20
Cash flows arising from taxes on income	(112)	(80)
Change in assets and liabilities held for sale	28	-
Net cash from operating activities	(438)	(475)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	984	961
Dividends received	15	62
Purchase of tangible assets and intangible assets	(171)	(125)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss not held for trading	(139)	(98)
Purchase of financial assets available for sale	(4,094)	(3,598)
Purchase of investment property	(103)	(7)
Purchase of biological assets	(19)	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries and associates, net of cash acquired	(418)	(89)
Proceeds from disposals of PPE and intangible assets	40	26
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss not held for trading	82	86
Proceeds from sale of financial assets available for sale	3,909	3,206
Proceeds from sale of investment property	1	9
Proceeds from sale of biological assets	35	-
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries and associates, net of cash disposed	186	6
Net cash from investing activities	308	439
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from minority investors	170	-
Proceeds from the issue of debt securities	1,167	826
Proceeds from loans by banks and other financial institutions	8,225	5,192
Payment of debt securities	(1,138)	(936)
Repayment of loans from banks and other financial institutions	(7,579)	(4,797)
Interest paid	(332)	(353)
Cash flow from financing activities	513	(68)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	383	(104)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	345	406
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents	(7)	43
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	721	345

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	Issued capital	Share premium	Available for sale reserve
Balance at 1 January 2011	1	677	(67)
Profit for the period	-	-	-
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity for AFS	-	-	(17)
AFS revaluation gains transferred to income statement	-	-	122
Currency translation	-	-	-
Effect of movement in equity of associates	-	-	(82)
Tax on items taken directly to or transferred from equity	-	-	1
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	24
Net allocation to legal and statutory reserves	-	-	-
Effect of acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-
Effect of acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-
Total changes	-	-	24
Balance at 31 December 2011	1	677	(43)

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	Issued capital	Share premium	Available for sale reserve
Balance at 1 January 2010	1	677	19
Profit for the period	-	-	-
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity for AFS	-	-	(118)
AFS revaluation gains transferred to income statement	-	-	11
Currency translation	-	-	-
Effect of movement in equity of associates	-	-	23
Tax on items taken directly to or transferred from equity	-	-	(2)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(86)
Net allocation to legal and statutory reserves	-	-	-
Effect of acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-
Effect of changes of interest in associates	-	-	-
Effect of acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	-	-
Total changes	-	-	(86)
Balance at 31 December 2010	1	677	(67)

Legal and statutory reserves	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Attributable to equity holders of Parent	Attributable to non-controlling interest	Total
11	(16)	3,818	4,424	30	4,454
-	-	216	216	5	221
-	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
-	-	-	122	-	122
-	(21)	-	(21)	5	(16)
-	(92)	1	(173)	-	(173)
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	(113)	217	128	10	138
2	-	(2)	-	-	-
-	22	-	22	23	45
-	7	(313)	(306)	(9)	(315)
-	-	-	-	170	170
2	(84)	(98)	(156)	194	38
13	(100)	3,720	4,268	224	4,492

Legal and statutory reserves	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Attributable to equity holders of Parent	Attributable to non-controlling interest	Total
9	(271)	3,565	4,000	(45)	3,955
-	-	336	336	(9)	327
-	-	-	(118)	-	(118)
-	-	-	11	-	11
-	161	-	161	(3)	158
-	94	(9)	108	-	108
-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
-	255	327	496	(12)	484
2	-	(2)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
-	-	-	-	63	63
-	-	(72)	(72)	25	(47)
2	255	253	424	75	499
11	(16)	3,818	4,424	30	4,454

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

A. General

A.1. Description of the Group

PPF Group N.V. (the “Parent Company” or the “Parent”) is a company domiciled in the Netherlands. The consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company for the year ended 31 December 2011 comprise the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”) and the Group’s interest in associates, joint ventures and affiliated entities.

Refer to Section B. of these financial statements for a listing of significant Group entities and changes to the Group in 2011 and 2010.

Structure of Ultimate Shareholders:

As at 31 December 2011, the shareholder structure was as follows:

Petr Kellner 94.25% (directly and indirectly)

Jiří Šmejč 5% (indirectly)

Ladislav Bartoníček 0.50% (indirectly)

Jean-Pascal Duvieusart 0.25% (indirectly)

Registered Office:

Strawinskylaan 933 Tower B Level 9
1077XX Amsterdam

The Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board authorised the financial statements for issue on 11 May 2012.

A.2. Statutory bodies of the Parent Company

The Board of Directors:

Aleš Minx, Chairman of the Board of Directors

Wilhelmus Jacobus Meyberg, Director

Rudolf Bosveld, Director

The Supervisory Board:

Jiří Šmejč, Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Petr Kellner, Director

Ladislav Bartoníček, Director

Jean-Pascal Duvieusart, Director

Martin Štefunko, Director

A.3. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretations as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the European Union (EU) in accordance with the IAS Regulation (EC 1606/2002).

The management has reviewed those standards and interpretations adopted by the EU at the date of issue of the financial statements which were not effective at that date. An assessment of the expected impact of these standards and interpretations on the Company is shown in note C.4.

A.4. Basis of preparation

Dutch accounting legislation enables the Group to prepare these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS (as adopted by the EU – refer to A.3.).

The financial statements are presented in Euros (EUR), which is the Company's functional currency and the Group's reporting currency, rounded to the nearest million.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which are stated at their fair value: derivative financial instruments, financial instruments held for trading, financial instruments designated upon initial recognition as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, financial instruments classified as available-for-sale, investment property and biological assets. Financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities which are measured at historical cost are stated at amortised cost or historical cost, as appropriate, net of any relevant impairment.

Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that cannot readily be determined from other sources. The actual values may differ from these estimates.

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

Judgments made by management in the application of those IFRSs having a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next period are discussed in notes C.1.2., C.1.4., C.1.8., C.1.25. and D.6.

B. Consolidation

B.1. Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are those entities that are controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable or convertible are taken into consideration. The Group may hold investments in certain mutual funds which are administered by a subsidiary controlled by the Group. Such funds are consolidated in the Group's financial statements when the Group holds more than an insignificant interest in the fund, regardless of the Group's percentage ownership. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Jointly controlled entities are those entities over whose activities the Group has joint control, established by contractual agreement. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the total recognised gains and losses of associates and jointly controlled entities on an equity accounted basis, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When the Group's share of losses exceeds the carrying amount of the associate or jointly controlled entity, the carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligations in respect of the associate or jointly controlled entity.

Reorganisations and mergers involving companies under common control are accounted for using consolidated net book values, and consequently no adjustment is made to carrying amounts in the consolidated accounts and no goodwill arises on such transactions.

Derecognition of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures follows the applicable contractual arrangements and statutory terms.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains and losses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates and joint ventures are eliminated against the investment in the associate or joint venture. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

B.2. Group entities

The following list shows only significant holding and operating entities that are subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures of the Parent Company as of 31 December 2011.

Company	Domicile	Effective proportion of ownership interest	Effective proportion of voting interest
PPF Group N.V.	Netherlands	Parent Company	Parent Company
Home Credit subgroup			
Home Credit B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
HC Asia N.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
CF Commercial Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	China	100.00%	100.00%
Favour Ocean Ltd.	Hong Kong	100.00%	100.00%
Guangdong Home Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	China	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit a. s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit Advisory Asia, spol. s r. o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit and Finance Bank LLC	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit Asia Ltd.	Hong Kong	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit Bank OJSC	Belarus	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit Business Management (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	China	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit Consumer Finance China Ltd.	China	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit International a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit Slovakia, a.s.	Slovakia	100.00%	100.00%
Homer Software House LLC	Ukraine	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Home Credit IFN S.A.	Romania	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Vietnam Finance Company LLC	Vietnam	100.00%	100.00%
Rajshree Auto Finance Private Ltd.	India	51.00%	51.00%
Shenzen Home Credit Financial Service Co., Ltd.	China	100.00%	100.00%
Shenzen Home Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd	China	100.00%	100.00%
Sichuan Home Credit Guarantee Co. Ltd.	China	100.00%	100.00%
Real Estate subgroup - subsidiaries			
PPF Real Estate Holding B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Agriko LLC	Russia	55.19%	55.19%
Agriko Plus LLC	Russia	55.19%	55.19%
Anthemona Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
Aranciata a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Bastion office center s.r.o.	Slovakia	57.50%	57.50%
Bavaria Complex S. R. L.	Romania	50.39%	50.39%
Boryspil Project Management Ltd.	Ukraine	100.00%	100.00%
Bucca Properties Ltd.	BVI	100.00%	100.00%
Bukovec Park, s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Celestial Holdings Group Ltd.	BVI	100.00%	100.00%
Eastfield Kazan LLC	Russia	65.00%	65.00%
Garnet Holding B. V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Glancus Investments Inc.	BVI	100.00%	100.00%
Ifaneed a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
In Vino LLC	Russia	64.94%	64.94%
In Vino Natukhaevskoe LLC	Russia	64.94%	64.94%

Company	Domicile	Effective proportion of ownership interest	Effective proportion of voting interest
Karta Realty Ltd.	Cayman Islands	62.53%	62.53%
KLP LLC	Russia	45.50%	45.50%
Kvartál Togliatti LLC	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
Longoria a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Midataner a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Mitino Sport City LLC	Russia	80.00%	80.00%
Nivy Residence, s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Office Star Eight spol. s r. o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Office Star Five spol. s r. o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Office Star Nine spol. s r. o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Office Star Six spol. s r. o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Office Star Two spol. s r. o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Gate, a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Retail Star 3, spol. s r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Retail Star 22, spol. s r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Roko LLC	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
Ryazan Shopping Mall Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
Rural Capital S. R. L.	Romania	98.50%	98.50%
Rural Capital Doi S. R. L.	Romania	98.50%	98.50%
Rural Dobrogea S. R. L.	Romania	98.50%	98.50%
Rural Moldova S. R. L.	Romania	98.50%	98.50%
Ruskiy Val LLC	Russia	52.00%	52.00%
Slovak Trade Company, s.r.o.	Slovakia	57.50%	57.50%
Vítězné náměstí a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Real Estate subgroup – associates and joint ventures			
Bohemia o.o.o.	Russia	35.00%	35.00%
Circle Slovakia, s.r.o.	Slovakia	24.50%	24.50%
Feliston Enterprises Ltd.	Cyprus	50.00%	50.00%
Gilbey Ltd.	Cyprus	40.00%	40.00%
Intrust NN	Russia	33.33%	33.33%
Investitsionny Trust ZAO	Russia	50.00%	50.00%
Kendalside Ltd.	United Kingdom	49.00%	49.00%
Komodor LLC	Ukraine	40.00%	40.00%
Moravia o.o.o.	Russia	35.00%	35.00%
PSJ a. s.*	Czech Republic	50.00%	50.00%
PSJ New N. V.	Netherlands	50.00%	50.00%
Sigurno Ltd.	Cyprus	40.00%	40.00%
Stinctum Holdings Ltd.	Cyprus	33.33%	33.33%
Syner NN o.o.o.	Russia	35.00%	35.00%
Other significant subsidiaries			
Agrofirma ZARYA LLC	Russia	80.00%	80.00%
Agroresurs Moloko LLC	Russia	80.00%	80.00%
Air Bank a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Anthiarose Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
Bavella B.V.	Netherlands	80.00%	80.00%
Eldorado Licensing Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
Eldorado LLC	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
Euronews a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Facipero Investments Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
GIM Invest Co. Ltd.	Jersey	100.00%	100.00%
Kotyla Holding Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
Moranda a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Pearlmoon Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%

Company	Domicile	Effective proportion of ownership interest	Effective proportion of voting interest
PPF a.s.	Czech Republic	99.99%	99.99%
PPF B1 B.V.	Netherlands	92.96%	92.96%
PPF B2 B.V.	Netherlands	92.96%	92.96%
PPF banka, a.s.	Czech Republic	92.96%	92.96%
PPF Co1 B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Co3 B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Healthcare N.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Partners 1 GP Ltd.	Guernsey	72.50%	72.50%
PPF Partners Ltd.	Guernsey	72.50%	72.50%
RAV Agro-Pro CJSC	Russia	80.00%	80.00%
Russia Finance Corporation B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Timeworth Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
Other significant associates			
Polymetal International Plc*	Jersey	20.86%	20.86%
Nomos-Bank, OJSC*	Russia	27.34%	27.34%
Accord Invest LLC	Russia	40.00%	40.00%
SAZKA sázková kancelář, a.s.*	Czech Republic	50.00%	50.00%
Starbrite Investments Ltd.	Cyprus	50.00%	50.00%
Generali PPF Holding B.V.	Netherlands	49.00%	49.00%
Česká pojišťovna a.s.**	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Delta Generali Osiguranje a.d.**	Serbia	50.02%	50.02%
Generali Pojistovna a.s.**	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Generali PPF Life Insurance**	Russia	100.00%	100.00%
Generali Slovensko Poistovňa, a.s.**	Slovakia	100.00%	100.00%
Generali Towarzystwo Ubezpiec.**	Poland	100.00%	100.00%
Generali Zycie S.A.**	Poland	100.00%	100.00%
Generali-Providencia Biztosító**	Hungary	100.00%	100.00%
GP Reinsurance EAD**	Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Penzijní fond České pojišťovny, a.s.**	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Energetický a průmyslový holding, a.s.	Czech Republic	40.00%	40.00%
United Energy, a.s.***	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Plzeňská energetika a.s.***	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
POWERSUN a.s.***	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Pražská teplárenská a.s.***	Czech Republic	73.26%	73.26%
První energetická a.s.***	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Przedsiębiorstwo Górnictwa Silesia***	Poland	99.78%	99.78%
United Energy Trading, a.s.***	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Elektrárny Opatovice, a.s. ***	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Mitteldeutsche Braukohlen Gessellschaft GmbH***	Germany	50.00%	50.00%

* This associate comprises a group of entities.

** The entities listed below Generali PPF Holding B.V. (a holding company) are the most significant entities within this insurance group; effective proportions of ownership and voting interest presented relate to Generali PPF Holding B.V. itself.

*** The entities listed below Energetický a průmyslový holding a.s. (a holding company) are the most significant entities within this group; effective proportions of ownership and voting interest presented relate to Energetický a průmyslový holding a.s. itself.

B.3. Acquisitions

B.3.1. Acquisition of agricultural business in Russia

In July 2011 the Group, through its new subsidiary Bavella B.V., acquired a 100% share in RAV Agro-Pro CJCS, a Russian agricultural holding company based in Voronezh with crop and livestock production operations in several regions. Bavella has a 20% minority external shareholder. Total consideration for the stake was MEUR 2. The fair value of assets acquired was MEUR 71, while the fair value of liabilities was MEUR 84. Due to the negative equity position of RAV Agro-Pro as of the acquisition date, a negative MEUR 3 non-controlling interest arose on the acquisition. Goodwill in the amount of MEUR 12 represents that part of the cost of the investment attributable to assets that could not be individually identified and separately recognised and reflects the result of the purchase price allocation. The goodwill was fully impaired at the moment of acquisition.

B.3.2. Completed acquisition of Eldorado

In 2009 the Group, together with Generali acquired a controlling stake of 50% plus 1 share in Eldorado, the Russian electronics and domestic appliances retailer. As of 31 December 2009 the Group controlled Eldorado with an effective ownership interest of 40%. In December 2010 Generali sold its 10% effective share in Eldorado to the Group and consequently the Group's effective ownership grew to 50% plus one share. In August 2011, the Group acquired Eldorado's remaining shares, bringing its stake in the company to 100%. Total consideration for the residual share was MUSD 250. As a consequence of this transaction, the entire negative non-controlling interest was derecognised and the difference between the purchase price and the fair value of assets and liabilities attributable to the minority stake acquired was recorded directly to retained earnings. The following table shows the overall impact:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	
Date of acquisition	19 August 2011
Stake acquired	50% less one share
Purchase price	176
Net assets value at acquisition (negative)	(190)
Non-controlling interest derecognised	95
Translation reserve arising from the non-controlling interest derecognised	(2)
Effect recorded to retained earnings (decrease)	273

B.3.3. Acquisition of SAZKA enterprise

In November 2011, the Group, through its joint venture (Starbrite Investments Ltd.) with financial group KKCG SE, won a public tender for the sale of the enterprise of SAZKA, the Czech lottery and betting company. The public tender was organized by the insolvency trustee, as the legal entity SAZKA, a.s. had fallen into bankruptcy. The total acquisition price was BCZK 3.81 (approx. MEUR 152), the acquiring entity is SAZKA sázková kancelář, a.s. and the Group's share in the joint venture is 50%. The acquisition was accomplished by acquiring individual assets and liabilities of the entity SAZKA, a.s. The fair value of assets acquired was MEUR 171, while the fair value of liabilities was MEUR 32. Goodwill in the amount of MEUR 13 represents that part of the cost of the investment attributable to assets that could not be individually identified and separately recognised and reflects the result of the purchase price allocation. None of the partners applies control; the entity is accounted for using the equity method of consolidation.

B.3.4. Changes in PPF Partners and EP Holding

PPF Partners is an international private equity group focused on the transitional economies of Emerging Europe and the CIS region. PPF Partners was established in late 2008 by PPF Group in cooperation with Generali. The ownership structure of PPF Partners (the management company) is as follows: PPF Group owns 72.5% and Generali 27.5%.

PPF Partners administrate a private equity fund, PPF Partners 1 Fund L.P., which was launched with MEUR 615 in commitments from PPF Group, PPF shareholders and Generali. The fund initially invested a part of its commitments in an initial portfolio that included stakes in waste-to-energy businesses, fuel distribution, hotels and media companies in the Czech Republic, Romania and Ukraine. In 2009 and 2010, the fund continued to invest in further projects, one of the biggest of which was the establishment of Energetický a průmyslový holding a.s. ("EP Holding") together with J&T Group. EP Holding aims to become a long-term strategic investor in the energy sector and a major investor in industry. EP Holding's business lines include generation of electricity and heat, their distribution and sale to final customers, and trading in electricity and natural gas.

In 2011 most of the projects were sold to external investors. The residual stake in EP Holding held by PPF Partners was sold to PPF Group.

Financial aspects

As of 31 December 2011 and 2010, the breakdown of financial investments in PPF Partners 1 Fund L.P. is as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	All limited partners		PPF Group	
	2011	2011	2010	2010
Total commitment (amended in 2011)	385	120	615	123
Cumulative contributions	830	187	510	80
Cumulative distributions	(379)	(81)	(83)	(2)
Net assets attributable to limited partners	449	106	419	75

Accounting aspects

PPF Group controls the fund's management company, PPF Partners, but due to the existence of substantial kick-off rights assigned to the investors it does not control the fund itself. From the position of one of the investors in the fund, there is no project in which PPF Group holds a stake exceeding 50% and applies control. As a consequence, PPF Group applies significant influence in the fund and decided to apply the venture capital exemption in accordance with IAS 28.1. The investment in the fund is recognised in the category fair value through profit or loss and carried at fair value with change in fair value recognised in the income statement (refer to F.23.).

Initially PPF Group's total investment in EP Holding consisted of a 10% effective direct stake and a 10% effective indirect stake through PPF Partners 1 Fund L.P. In addition, a residual effective 20% indirect stake through the fund was held by Generali. Due to the combination of the direct and indirect stakes, from the beginning this investment was not carried at fair value; rather, it was accounted for using the equity method of consolidation (refer to F.8.).

The total acquisition price for the whole 40% stake in EP Holding was MEUR 201. The total cost of the investment included goodwill arising from the acquisition. Goodwill in the amount of MEUR 93 represented that part of the cost of the investment attributable to assets that could not be individually identified and separately recognised.

In March 2010 the Group increased its effective economic share from 20% to 29% by acquiring shares from PPF Partners. Generali's economic share decreased to 11%. On 2 September 2011, PPF Group acquired the whole share in EP Holding held by PPF Partners. At that moment PPF Group became the direct holder of a 40% economic share in EP Holding.

As of 30 September 2011 EP Holding demerged into two structures: EP Industry (EP Industry, a.s. – industrial investment group) and EP Holding (energy investment group). The aim of this transaction was to split the EP Holding's activities to enable PPF Group to continue investing only in the energy sector and withdraw from the other industrial activities. Consequently, on 30 November PPF Group's share in EP Industry was sold. The share purchase agreement was concluded in November 2011; however, conditions for the transfer of significant influence were fulfilled at 31 December 2011. As of 31 December 2011, the Group's share in equity comprises only assets and liabilities related to the energy business – i.e., the post-merger EP Holding.

The following table shows the main financial aspects of the transactions described above:

In millions of EUR	
Acquisition of EP Holding share held by PPF Partners	2 September 2011
Stake acquired (previously recorded as non-controlling interest)	11%
Purchase price	139
Net assets value attributable to NCI	104
Translation reserve arising from the non-controlling interest derecognised	(5)
Effect recorded to retained earnings (decrease)	40

In millions of EUR	
Sale of EP Industry share	31 December 2011
Selling price	109
Net assets value attributable to a 40% share	58
Goodwill derecognised	12
Profit on sale	39

B.3.5. Home Credit India

In November 2011 the Group, through its newly incorporated holding company Home Credit India B.V., acquired a 51% share in an Indian entity Rajshee Auto Finance Private Ltd. The purpose of this acquisition is to launch a consumer finance business in a new region. Total consideration paid for the acquisition was MEUR 1. The fair value of assets acquired was MEUR 1.

B.3.6. Acquisition of real estate projects in 2011

B.3.6.1. Ryazan Shopping Mall

In December 2010 the Group acquired, as a part of transaction with Mr. Janků (refer to B.3.8.), Ryazan Shopping Mall Ltd. – a Russian project in the construction phase. As a part of this transaction the Group obtained effective ownership of 10.68%, which was then increased by acquisition of further stake from a third party in the second half of 2010. Although the economic ownership as of 31 December 2010 was 89.32%, the Group applied significant influence. In November 2011 the Group finalized the acquisition of a 100% share for MEUR 4 and got full control over the project which was finished during the same month. At 31 December 2011 Ryazan Shopping Mall is fully consolidated.

B.3.6.2. Vítězné náměstí

In July 2011 the Group acquired a 100% share in Vítězné náměstí a.s., an office project located in Prague currently in the phase of obtaining a zoning permit. The entity was previously owned by the Group (a 55% share) and the City of Prague. Total consideration paid for the acquisition was below MEUR 1. No goodwill arose on the acquisition.

B.3.6.3. Litovice and Trojmezí

In October and December 2011 the Group gradually acquired several entities owning different land areas located in Prague for future development (100% ownership). Total consideration paid for the acquisition was MEUR 3 and corresponded to the fair value of acquired assets.

B.3.6.4. Pařížská

In June and August 2011 the Group acquired two buildings in central Prague, one of which was acquired through acquisition of an entity. Total consideration paid for the acquisition was MEUR 24 and corresponded to the fair value of acquired assets.

B.3.6.5. Southgate Logistics

In October 2011 the Group together with a minority partner finalized the acquisition of a 100% share in Karta Realty Ltd., an entity controlling a Russian logistics project near Moscow. Total consideration paid was MUSD 51; the Group's economic share is 62.53%. The fair value of assets acquired was MEUR 89, while the fair value of liabilities was MEUR 53. No goodwill arose on the acquisition.

B.3.6.6. Kievskoe Shosse

In November 2011 the Group acquired a 100% share in Anthemona Ltd., which owns a land plot near Moscow earmarked for future office development. Total consideration paid for the acquisition was MEUR 30 and corresponded to the fair value of acquired assets.

B.3.7. Acquisition of real estate projects in 2010

On 29 June 2010 the Group acquired three real estate projects located in Russia, one of which was sold during the second half of the year. Since 31 December 2010, the Group has effectively held a 35% stake in the two remaining projects. Total consideration paid for the acquisition was below MEUR 1. No goodwill arose on the acquisition. The acquired projects are accounted for using the equity method of consolidation.

B.3.8. Transaction with Mr. Janků (ECM) in 2010

In June 2009 the Group signed a framework agreement with Czech businessman Milan Janků concerning the formation of a new holding group named "PPF ECM Holding" to include over 40 projects of both partners, mainly in the real estate business. On 1 July 2010 the two partners closed the transaction. After that, the Group owned 75% and Mr. Janků 25%, respectively, of the voting rights in the new holding structure. The exact share in the economic rights after the closing was 91% for PPF Group and 9% for the partner.

In December 2010 the Group agreed with Mr. Janků to terminate the collaboration, resulting in the sale of the latter's minority stake in PPF ECM Holding which was then renamed to PPF Real Estate Holding and has been fully controlled by the Group since 3 December 2010. All projects initially contributed by both partners – except for a few minor ones – remained in the holding. No consideration was paid in the final settlement.

The following list shows significant entities acquired and owned as of 31 December 2010:

Acquired company	Description of entities	Percentage of ownership interest	Consolidation method
Garnet Holding B.V.	holding company	100.00%	full method
Bukovec Park, s. r. o.	real estate	100.00%	full method
DOMUS EVENTIS project One s.r.o.	real estate	100.00%	full method
DOMUS EVENTIS project Two s.r.o.	real estate	100.00%	full method
Nivy Rezidence s.r.o.	real estate	100.00%	full method
Rezidence Chýně s.r.o.	real estate	100.00%	full method
Ryazan Shopping Mall Ltd.*	real estate	89.32%	equity method
PSJ New N.V.	holding company	50.00%	equity method
PSJ a.s.	construction	50.00%	equity method
Tsar Holding B.V.	holding company	65.00%	full method
Retail Value Stores, a.s.	retail	65.00%	full method

* Ryazan Shopping Mall was a real estate project in which the Group applied significant influence only, whereas its economic stake was 89.32%. The original economic stake acquired in 2010 was 10.68%.

Net assets acquired as of 1 July 2010 were as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 1 July 2010	
Net assets acquired (91% of net assets contributed by partner)	13
Net assets exchanged (9% of net assets contributed by the Group)	23
Capital increase paid by the Group	27
Total goodwill	37
allocated to:	
Investment in associates – PSJ a.s.	6
Retail Value Stores, a.s.	13
Unallocated	18
Goodwill impaired as of 31 December 2010	(18)

B.4. Disposals

B.4.1. Sale of Ukrainian Home Credit Bank

On 3 December 2010 the Group entered into a transaction whereby its 100% ownership interest in Home Credit Bank was sold. On 31 January 2011 the transaction was completed and control over Home Credit Bank was transferred to the purchasing party (refer to F.6.2.).

B.4.2. Acquisition and sale of Euroclinicum

On 4 January 2010 the Group, through its holding company PPF Healthcare a.s., acquired a 100% share in Euroclinicum a.s. – a chain of clinics and hospitals in the Czech Republic. Total consideration paid for the acquisition was MEUR 17. The fair value of assets acquired was MEUR 31, while the fair value of liabilities was MEUR 17. Goodwill amounted to MEUR 3.

In 2011 the Group decided to dispose of its healthcare business. A 100% share in PPF Healthcare a.s. was sold on 31 March 2011 for consideration of MEUR 23. Goodwill in amount of MEUR 3 was derecognised. The net gain from the sale amounted to MEUR 2 and is included in the income statement.

B.4.3. Sale of Czech real estate portfolio

On 15 April 2011, the Group signed a framework agreement with an external counterparty concerning the sale of a real estate portfolio of Czech office buildings for MEUR 54. The transaction was finalized on 30 September 2011. The net gain from the sale amounted to MEUR 19 and is included in the income statement.

B.4.4. Sale of Retail Value Stores, a.s.

In December 2010 the Group acquired, as a part of the transaction with Mr. Janků (refer to B.3.8.), Retail Value Stores, a.s. – a company operating supermarkets in the Slovak Republic. In December 2011 the company was sold for MEUR 0.5. Goodwill in an amount of MEUR 13 was derecognised (refer to F.11.1.). The net loss from the sale amounted to MEUR 11 and is included in the income statement.

B.5. Other significant changes

B.5.1. Transaction with GIM Ltd.

In December 2011 the Group concluded a derivative transaction (on a non-equity basis) with GIM Ltd., a private equity fund domiciled in Jersey. The subject matter of the transaction is the exchange of a fixed amount for the future floating amount derived from the value of the Group's investment in Generali PPF Holding. At the same time the Group, through its subsidiary GIM Invest Co. Ltd., holds a 92.38% economic stake in the fund's equity. Although the Group has no legal or managerial control over the fund, since it holds a majority stake, it bears the bulk of the risk and rewards and therefore the fund is accounted for using the full method of consolidation. The shares of the other partners in the fund are presented as non-controlling interests in the amount of MEUR 170.

B.5.2. Incorporation of Air Bank

Air Bank a.s. was incorporated as a 100% subsidiary of the Group on 26 February 2010 and was granted a banking license on 31 May 2011. The bank started retail banking activities in November 2011.

B.5.3. Newly established entities

The following table shows the significant entities established by the Group during 2011 and 2010:

Established company	Description of entities	Date of first consolidation	Percentage of ownership interest
Home Credit Consumer Finance (China) Co. Ltd.	company providing consumer finance	28 July 2010	100.00%
Bavella B.V.	holding company	12 April 2011	80.00%
Retail Star 3, spol. s r.o.	real estate	27 May 2011	100.00%
Retail Star 22, spol. s r.o.	real estate	28 June 2011	100.00%
Home Credit Advisory Asia, spol. s r.o.	service company	27 June 2011	100.00%
GIM Invest Co. Ltd.	holding company	6 December 2011	100.00%

C. Significant Accounting Policies and Assumptions

C.1. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by Group entities, except as explained in note C.3., which addresses changes in accounting policies.

C.1.1. Foreign currency

C.1.1.1. Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is a transaction that is denominated in or requires settlement in a currency other than the functional currency. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. For initial recognition purposes, a foreign currency transaction is translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate effective at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date:

- monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at that date;
- non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date that the fair value was determined;
- non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the original transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for the differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity investments which are recognised in other comprehensive income (except on impairment in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss).

C.1.1.2. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Euro at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations, excluding foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, are translated to Euro at exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Income and expenses of foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies are translated to Euro at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Prior to translation, their financial statements for the current year are restated to account for changes in the general purchasing power of the local currency. The restatement is based on relevant price indices at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve) in equity. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly owned subsidiary, the relevant proportion of the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interests.

When a foreign operation is disposed with loss of control, significant influence or joint control, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

In 2011, Belarusian Ruble (BYR) was identified as a currency of a hyperinflationary economy. Therefore, the requirements of IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies were applied for the Belarusian subsidiary Home Credit Bank OJSC.

C.1.2. Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets, other than investment property (refer to C.1.8.), inventories (C.1.5), deferred tax assets (C.1.25.), deferred acquisition costs (refer to C.2.4.) and the present value of future profits on an acquired insurance portfolio (C.2.2.), are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that a loan or receivable, or a group of loans or receivables, is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Group indicating one or more of the following loss events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as default on interest or principal payments;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset due to financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for any loan or receivable that is individually significant, and individually or collectively for any loans or receivables that are not individually significant. For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, loans and receivables are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

If any such indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is measured annually regardless of any indication of impairment in the case of intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use.

Goodwill (including goodwill that is part of investments in associates) is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations.

An impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of an asset, or the relevant cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to those cash-generating units (or groups of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the units (groups of units) on a pro rata basis.

Individual impairment losses are losses which are specifically identified. General impairment losses are losses which are present in a portfolio of loans or receivables but not specifically identified.

The recoverable amount of the Group's investments in held-to-maturity securities, loans and receivables is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate inherent in the asset. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

Future cash flows from loans and receivables are estimated on the basis of contractual cash flows and the historical loss experience of loans and receivables with similar credit risk characteristics. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between the loss estimates and the actual loss experience.

Loans and advances are reported net of allowances for loan losses to reflect the estimated recoverable amounts. Receivables are stated at their cost less impairment losses.

The recoverable amount of an available-for-sale asset is its current fair value. When there is objective evidence that it is impaired, the reduction in fair value originally recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair value less the cost to sell and their value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a held-to-maturity security, loan, advance or receivable, or an available-for-sale debt instrument is reversed through the income statement (up to the amount of the amortised cost) if the subsequent increase in the recoverable amount can be attributed objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

An impairment loss in respect of available-for-sale equity instruments is not reversed through the income statement and any subsequent increase in fair value is recognised in equity.

Impairment losses in respect of goodwill are not reversible in any subsequent period, subject to the following exception: impairment losses in respect of goodwill included in Investments in associates and joint ventures can be reversed.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed through the income statement if there has been an increase in the recoverable amount and the increase can be objectively attributed to an event occurring after the date of the impairment. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

C.1.3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

C.1.4. Financial assets

Financial assets include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets available for sale, financial assets held to maturity, loans and receivables, cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For regular purchases and sales of financial assets, the Group's policy is to recognise them using settlement date accounting. Any change in the fair value of an asset to be received during the period between the trade date and the settlement date is accounted for in the same way as if the Group used trade date accounting. Financial instruments, with the exception of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

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

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments measured using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are measured based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

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

Valuation techniques include comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, net present value and discounted cash flow models, Black-Scholes option pricing models and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate is a market-related rate at the reporting date for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where pricing models are used, inputs are based on market related measures at the reporting date.

The fair value of debt securities available for sale and foreign currency futures is based on their quoted market price. The other derivative contracts are not exchange traded and their fair value is estimated using an arbitrage pricing model, the key parameters of which are the relevant foreign exchange rates and interbank interest rates prevailing at the reporting date.

A financial asset is derecognised when the Group loses control over the contractual rights that comprise that asset. This occurs when the rights are exercised, or when the rights expire or are surrendered.

C.1.4.1. Financial assets available for sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as loans and receivables, held to maturity investments, or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Available-for-sale financial assets include equity securities whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and selected bonds.

After initial recognition, the group measures financial assets available for sale at their fair values, without any deduction of the transaction costs that might be incurred upon their sale or other disposal, with the exception of instruments that do not have a quoted market price on an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, which are stated at cost, including transaction costs, less impairment losses.

Any revaluation gain or loss on a financial asset available for sale is recognised in other comprehensive income with the exception of impairment losses and, in the case of monetary items such as debt securities, foreign exchange gains and losses. When available-for-sale assets are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement. Where these instruments are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognised in the income statement.

C.1.4.2. Financial assets held to maturity

Held-to-maturity assets are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity which the Group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity.

Financial assets held to maturity are stated at amortised cost less any impairment losses. Premiums and discounts are amortised over the life of the instrument using the effective interest rate method. The amortisation of premiums and discounts is recorded as interest income or an interest expense.

The fair value of an individual security within the held-to-maturity portfolio can temporarily fall below its carrying value. However, provided there is no risk that the security may be impaired, the security in question is not written down in such a case.

C.1.4.3. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading or non-trading financial assets that are designated, upon initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets held for trading are assets that were acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in their price or the dealer's margin. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if, regardless of the reason they were acquired, they are part of a portfolio for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking.

Financial assets held for trading include investments and certain purchased loans and derivative contracts that are not designated as effective hedging instruments. All trading derivatives in a net receivable position (positive fair value), as well as options purchased, are reported as trading assets. All trading derivatives in a net payable position (negative fair value), as well as options written, are reported as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Group companies engaged in insurance business designate non-trading financial assets according to their investment strategy as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, provided there is an active market and the fair value can be reliably measured (fair value option). The fair value option is applied only if it results in more relevant information, because it significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (“accounting mismatch”).

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value based on the market prices quoted on an active market, except for derivative instruments that are not exchange-traded and financial assets that are not quoted on an active market, which are measured based on generally accepted valuation techniques depending on the product. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement.

C.1.4.4. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market, other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss or classified as available for sale.

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method and are reported net of allowances for loan losses to reflect the estimated recoverable amounts.

The Group enters into purchases (sales) of investments under agreements to resell (repurchase) substantially identical investments at a certain date in the future at a fixed price (“repos”). Investments purchased subject to commitments to resell them at future dates are not recognised. The amounts paid are recognised in loans to either banks or non-banks. The receivables are shown as collateralised by the underlying security. Investments sold under repo operations continue to be recognised in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with the accounting policy as either assets held-for-trading or available-for-sale, as appropriate. The proceeds from the sale of the investments are reported as liabilities to either banks or non-banks.

The difference between the sale and repurchase considerations is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the transaction and is included in interest.

C.1.4.5. Lease transactions

Loans and receivables include the Group’s net investment in finance leases where the Group is acting as the lessor. The net investment in finance leases is the aggregate of the minimum lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the lessor discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease payments include repayment of the finance lease principal and interest income. Recognition of the interest is based on a variable interest rate, which is applied to the net investment (principal) outstanding in respect of the finance lease. Income from finance leases is allocated over the lease term on a systematic basis.

Property and equipment used by the Group under operating leases, whereby the risks and benefits relating to ownership of the assets remain with the lessor, are not recorded in the Group’s statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases to the lessor are charged to the income statement over the period of the lease.

C.1.5. Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value (being the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale). Where the net realisable value is below cost, inventories are written down to the lower value, and the impairment loss is recorded in the income statement.

C.1.6. Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs, with any change therein recognised as profit or loss. Point-of-sale costs include all costs that would be necessary to sell the assets. The fair value of biological assets is determined based on market prices of similar biological assets in local areas.

Agricultural produce is transferred to inventory at its fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs at the date of harvest.

C.1.7. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before being classified as held for sale, the assets (or components of a disposal group) are measured in accordance with the applicable IFRS. Thereafter, the assets (or disposal groups) are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated to assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventory, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment property and biological assets; these continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

C.1.8. Investment property

Investment properties are properties that are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. A property owned by the Group is treated as an investment property if it is not occupied by a Group company or if only an insignificant portion of the property is occupied by a Group company.

Subsequent to initial recognition all investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is determined annually based on appraisals by an independent external expert or based on internal valuations in the case of projects with immaterial value.

The external valuations are always obtained from leading market experts such as Colliers International, Cushman & Wakefield, Jones Lang LaSalle or CBRE. All the valuation reports are based on a generally worldwide accepted RICS (Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors) valuation methodology, which is one of the best methods used to obtain the fair market valuation of the given property, especially in the absence of any actual transactions. All the valuation reports produced by external experts are then subject to several rounds of discussions and challenges before the final figures are obtained and agreed.

When the Group applies internal valuations the fair value of investment property is determined using the discounted cash flow method. Such valuations require the use of judgment and assumptions about future market conditions.

Property that is being built or developed for future use as investment property is classified as investment property and recognised at fair value. In case the fair value is not reliably determinable, the investment property under construction is measured at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable or construction is complete.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is recognised in the income statement. Rental income from investment property is accounted for over the lease term.

When an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property following a change in its use, any gain arising at the date of transfer between the carrying amount of the item and its fair value, and the related deferred tax thereon, is recognised directly in equity. Upon disposal of the item, the gain is transferred to retained earnings. Any loss is recognised in the income statement immediately.

Subsequent expenditures relating to investment properties are capitalised if they extend the useful life of the assets; otherwise, they are recognised as an expense.

C.1.9. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at purchase price or production cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis using the following rates:

Item	Depreciation rate (%)
Land	-
Buildings	1.00–10.00
Other tangible assets and equipment	6.67–33.33

Component parts of an asset which have different useful lives or provide benefits in a different pattern are recognised as separate assets with different depreciation rates.

The depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values, if not insignificant, are reassessed annually. If a material technical improvement is made to an asset during the year, its useful life and residual value are reassessed at the time the technical improvement is recognised.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, and is recognised in other operating income/other operating expenses in profit or loss.

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Property, plant and equipment acquired by way of a finance lease is stated at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

C.1.10. Intangible assets

C.1.10.1. Goodwill and negative goodwill

The Group accounts for all business combinations, except business combinations determined to be reorganisations involving group companies under common control (refer to B.1.), as acquisitions. Any excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired in a subsidiary as of the date of the exchange transaction is described as goodwill and recognised as an asset.

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units at the date of the acquisition and is not amortised but instead tested for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

Any excess, as of the date of the exchange transaction, of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired over the cost of the acquisition, is re-assessed and any excess remaining after that reassessment (negative goodwill) is recognised immediately in the income statement.

In respect of associates, the carrying amount of any goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the associate.

C.1.10.2. Trademarks

Internally generated trademarks are recognised as an intangible asset when they meet the definition of an intangible asset. Such assets are initially measured at cost which is the sum of expenditures incurred since the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria. Previously recognised expenses cannot be reclassified to the cost of the asset.

Trademarks that were acquired separately are initially measured at cost, while trademarks acquired through a business combination are measured at fair value. Trademarks with finite useful life are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful life. Trademarks with infinite useful life are not depreciated but they are tested for impairment annually or whenever there is an indication that the trademark may be impaired.

C.1.10.3. Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Expenditures on internally generated goodwill are recognised as expenses in the income statement as they are incurred.

Other intangible assets with finite useful lives, software included, are amortised on a straight-line basis over an average period of 3–5 years. The amortization methods, useful lives and residual values, if not insignificant, are reassessed annually. If a material technical improvement is made to an asset during the year, its useful life and residual value are reassessed at the time the technical improvement is recognised.

Other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually, or whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

C.1.11. Equity

C.1.11.1. Repurchase of share capital

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognised as a change in equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity.

C.1.11.2. Dividends

Dividends on share capital are recognised as a liability provided they are declared before the reporting date. Dividends declared after the reporting date are not recognised as a liability but are disclosed in the notes.

C.1.11.3. Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests consist of the minority shareholders' proportion of the fair values of a subsidiary's net assets, at the date of the original combination, plus or minus their share of changes in the subsidiary's equity since that date.

Losses applicable to non-controlling interests, including negative other comprehensive income, are allocated to the non-controlling interest even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

C.1.12. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Amortisation of discounts or premiums and interest is recognised in interest expenses and similar charges using the effective interest rate method.

C.1.13. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are liabilities classified as held for trading, which include derivative liabilities that are not hedging instruments and obligations to deliver securities borrowed by a short seller. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and the relevant gains and losses from this revaluation are included in the income statement.

C.1.14. Liabilities due to non-banks and due to banks

Liabilities due to non-banks and due to banks are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and subsequently stated at their amortised cost. The amortised cost of a financial liability is the amount at which the financial liability was measured upon initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

C.1.15. Other liabilities and provisions

Accounts payable arise when the Group has a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset. Accounts payable are measured at amortised cost, which is normally equal to their nominal or repayment value.

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reasonable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

C.1.16. Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis, taking into account the effective yield of the asset or liability in question, or the applicable floating rate. Interest income and interest expenses include the amortisation of any discounts or premiums or other differences between the initial carrying amount of an interest-bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated using the effective interest rate method.

C.1.17. Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income arises from financial services provided by the Group including cash management services, payment clearing, investment advice and financial planning, investment banking services, and asset management services. Fee and commission expenses arise on financial services provided to the Group including brokerage services, payment clearing, and asset management services. Fee and commission income and expenses are recognised when the corresponding service is provided or received. A penalty fee is recognised when a penalty is charged to a customer, taking into account its collectability.

C.1.18. Net gain/loss on financial assets

Net gain/loss on financial assets comprises net trading income, net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are not held for trading, net realised gains, and dividends.

Net trading income arises from the subsequent measurement of “Trading assets” and “Trading liabilities” at fair value or from their disposal. The amount of trading income to be recorded represents the difference between the latest carrying value and the sale price or between the latest carrying value and the fair value as of the date of the financial statements.

Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are not held for trading arise from their subsequent measurement at fair value or from their disposal.

A realised gain/loss arises on de-recognition of financial assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The amount of the realised gain/loss represents the difference between the carrying value of the financial asset and the sale price adjusted for any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised directly in equity.

Dividends from financial assets are recorded in the income statement once declared and approved by the shareholders’ meeting of the respective company.

C.1.19. Net real estate income

Rental income is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income. Rental income from investment properties is included in the net rental income, while rental income from other operating leases is included in other income.

Property operating expenses include expenses directly attributable to rental income and other expenses related to investment property.

C.1.20. Net income on retail operations

Sales of goods consist of retail and wholesale revenues from sales of goods and from related services such as loyalty programmes and an additional service programme. Revenue from the sale of goods and the associated cost of sales are recognised in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer. Sales of goods are decreased by the value of returned goods provided the customers have a right to return the goods during the warranty period. The Group creates provisions for returns of goods.

The Group uses customer loyalty programmes in the retail business. Customers are awarded bonuses (points) for buying goods in the Group’s shops. The bonus points are initially recorded at fair value as a decrease in sales of goods and deferred income. The fair value is based on the discount that the customers will obtain upon redemption of the points in exchange for goods and also reflects the proportion of points expected to be redeemed.

Cost of goods sold includes:

- the value of inventories expensed in the period when revenue from sales is recognised; goods are measured using the weighted average method;
- inventory losses and inventory surpluses;
- changes in allowances for slow-moving and damaged items;
- supplier bonuses received (reduction of cost of goods sold); supplier bonuses are allocated between inventories and cost of goods sold on pro-rata basis; and
- repair cost to be incurred after sales (shipment) of goods.

Other income on retail operations includes income specific to the retail business, such as franchise fees and revenues from services rendered to customers.

C.1.21. Net agriculture income

Net agriculture income comprises sales of agricultural produce, related cost of sales, other revenue from services provided in agriculture, and any change in the fair value of biological assets.

Sales of goods are presented net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Cost of goods includes:

- the value of agricultural inventories expensed in the period when the revenue from sales is recognised; these inventories are accounted for on a first-in, first-out basis;
- personnel expenses;
- depreciation of property, plant and equipment used in the agricultural production and amortisation of land lease rights; and
- other expenses such as repairs, utilities, agricultural services and other services.

C.1.22. Other income and other expenses

C.1.22.1. Income for services rendered

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in the income statement in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due or associated costs.

C.1.22.2. Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense.

C.1.23. General administrative expenses

General administrative expenses include expenses relating to the running of the Group. These include personnel costs, office rental expenses and other operating expenses. Staff costs include employees' salaries and wages, management remuneration and bonuses, and social insurance.

Within banking operations, administrative expenses include the costs of processing payments, maintaining customer accounts and records, and dealing with customers.

C.1.24. Pensions

The governments of the countries the Group operates in are responsible for providing pensions and retirement benefits to the Group's employees. A regular contribution linked to employees' salaries is made by the Group to the governments to fund the national pension plans. Payments under these pension schemes are charged as expenses as they fall due.

C.1.25. Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

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

A deferred tax position is recognised in cases when temporary differences arise between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for: the initial recognition of goodwill arising from a business combination, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither the accounting nor the taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Recognised deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these issues is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

C.1.26. Net profit allocated to non-controlling interest

Net profit allocated to non-controlling interest is that part of the net results of the Group attributable to the interest which is not owned, either directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, by the equity holders of the Parent Company.

C.1.27. Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (a business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (a geographical segment), and is subject to risks and rewards that are different from other segments.

C.2. Significant accounting policies applicable to insurance business

Until 17 January 2008 the Group controlled CZIH Group, an insurance business comprising a significant part of the Group's activities. On 17 January 2008 the whole of CZIH Holdings Group and selected CEE investments from Generali were contributed, as an in-kind investment, to Generali PPF Holding B.V., and as of that date Generali PPF Holding B.V. became an associate of PPF Group (49%) and a subsidiary of Generali (51%).

The following chapters describe the most significant policies affecting the accounting treatment of the insurance business (the "Insurance Group").

C.2.1. Discretionary participation features (DPF)

A discretionary participation feature (DPF) represents a contractual right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits constituting a significant portion of the total contractual benefits, the amount or timing of which is at the discretion of the Insurance Group. As the amount of the bonus to be allocated to policyholders is irrevocably fixed at the reporting date, the amount is presented as a guaranteed liability in the financial statements.

C.2.2. Present value of future profits

On acquisition of a portfolio of long-term insurance contracts, the net present value of the shareholders' interest in the expected after-tax cash flows of the portfolio acquired is capitalised as an asset. This asset is referred to as the Present Value of Future Profits ("PVFP").

C.2.3. Reinsurance assets

Reinsurance assets comprise the actual or estimated amounts which, under contractual reinsurance arrangements, are recoverable from reinsurers in respect of technical provisions.

C.2.4. Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs are costs that are incurred in connection with the acquisition of new insurance contracts and the renewal of existing contracts. Only certain ("deferrable") acquisition costs are deferred, such as agents' commissions and other variable underwriting and policy issue costs.

In respect of non-life insurance, a portion of the related acquisition costs is deferred. Acquisition costs in respect of life insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF are charged directly to the income statement as incurred.

C.2.5. Insurance liabilities

C.2.5.1. Provision for unearned premiums

The provision for unearned premiums comprises that part of gross premiums written attributable to the following financial year or to subsequent financial years, calculated separately for each insurance contract. A provision for unearned premiums is created for both life insurance and non-life insurance.

C.2.5.2. Life insurance provision

The life insurance provision comprises the actuarially estimated value of the Insurance Group's liabilities under life insurance contracts. The provision remains unchanged unless a liability inadequacy arises. A liability adequacy test (LAT) is performed at each reporting date by the Insurance Group's actuaries using current estimates of the future cash flows under its insurance contracts.

C.2.5.3. Provision for outstanding claims

The provision for outstanding claims represents the total estimated cost of settling all claims arising from events which have occurred up to the end of the financial year, whether reported or not, less amounts already paid in respect of such claims. The provision includes claims reported by policyholders but not settled (RBNS) and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR).

C.2.5.4. DPF liability for insurance contracts

The DPF (Discretionary Participation Feature) liability represents the contractual liability to provide significant benefits in addition to the guaranteed benefits, which are based on the performance of a defined pool of assets, the profit or loss of the company or the achieved investment returns.

C.2.5.5. Other insurance provisions

Other insurance provisions contain all other insurance technical provisions not mentioned above, such as the provision for unexpired risks (also referred to as the "premium deficiency") in non-life insurance, the ageing provision in health insurance, the provision for contractual non-discretionary bonuses in non-life business and other similar provisions.

C.2.5.6. Financial liabilities for investment contracts with DPF

Financial liabilities for investment contracts with DPF represent liabilities to policyholders under contracts entered into by insurance companies or pension funds which include DPF but which are considered investment contracts because they do not lead to the transfer of significant insurance risk from the policyholder to the Insurance Group and do not therefore meet the definition of an insurance contract.

C.2.6. Hedge accounting

The Insurance Group introduced the hedge accounting method, thus accounting for the cash flow hedge on interest expense rates and exchange rates. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in shareholder's equity. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

C.2.7. Net assets attributable to unit-holders

Net assets attributable to unit-holders represent third-party unit-holders' residual interests in the net assets of open-end mutual funds. Since the units may be sold back to the issuer in exchange for an amount of cash or other financial assets at any time, this amount represents a liability of the Insurance Group.

C.2.8. Net insurance premium revenue

Net insurance premium revenue includes gross premiums written from direct insurance business and assumed (inwards) reinsurance business, net of premiums ceded to reinsurers.

C.2.9. Net insurance claims and benefits

Insurance technical charges include claims (benefit) expenses, the change in technical provisions and rebates, and profit sharing. Claims expenses consist of benefits and surrenders, net of reinsurance. Benefits and claims comprise all payments made in respect of the financial year: annuities, surrenders, additions and releases of loss provisions to and from ceding insurance enterprises and reinsurers, and external and internal claims management costs.

C.2.10. Investment contract benefits

Investment contract benefits represent the changes in financial liabilities resulting from investment contracts. The change in financial liabilities from investment contracts with DPF includes the guaranteed benefits credited, the change in DPF liabilities from investment contracts, and the change in the liability resulting from the liability adequacy test of investment contracts with DPF.

C.2.11. Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs are costs arising from the conclusion of insurance or investment contracts and include direct costs, such as acquisition commissions, and indirect costs, such as advertising costs or administrative expenses.

In non-life insurance, acquisition costs that vary with and are directly related to the acquisition of new policies or the renewal of existing policies are deferred. For life insurance policies and investment contracts with DPF, acquisition costs are charged to the income statement as incurred.

C.2.12. Reinsurance commissions and profit participations

Reinsurance commissions and profit participations include commissions received or receivable from reinsurers and profit participations based on reinsurance contracts. Non-life reinsurance commissions are deferred in a manner consistent with the deferral of acquisition costs in non-life insurance.

C.2.13. Non-uniform accounting policies of subsidiaries

The Insurance Group has taken advantage of the exemption available under IFRS 4.25(c) to continue using non-uniform accounting policies for insurance contracts (and investment contracts with DPF) of subsidiaries. Accordingly, amounts received from policyholders under investment contracts with DPF issued by Czech pension fund subsidiaries continue to be recognised as deposits.

C.3. Changes in accounting policies and accounting pronouncements adopted since 1 January 2011

C.3.1. Amendments and interpretations of IFRS adopted since 1 January 2011

The following published amendments and interpretations to existing standards are mandatory and relevant for the Group's accounting periods and have been applied by the Group since 1 January 2011:

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (effective from 1 January 2011)

The revised standard provides a disclosure exemption in respect of related-party relationships that arise through common control by the State, unless indicators of influence exist between the entities. The revised IAS 24 also amends the definition of a related party to:

- exclude situations in which two entities are related because a person has significant influence over an entity and a close family member of that person has significant influence over another entity; and
- include other entities in which a significant investor of the reporting entity is a member of key management personnel.

C.3.2. Accounting policies applicable to insurance business

The Insurance Group changed Life Liability Adequacy Testing (LAT) estimates and methodology to comply with the requirements of Solvency II and IFRS 4 Phase II, expected to be issued in 2013. This accounting policy change resulted in a restatement of retained earnings by MEUR 11 in the PPF Group's consolidated accounts (i.e. 49% of the total change in the Insurance Group's accounts amounting to MEUR 23) and in the consolidated statement of changes in equity it is presented as the effect of a movement in the equity of associates.

C.4. Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and are relevant for the Group's financial statements

A number of new Standards, amendments to Standards and Interpretations are not yet effective as of 31 December 2011, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Of these pronouncements, potentially the following will have an impact on the Group's operations. The Group plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective. The Group is in the process of analyzing the likely impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (effective from 1 January 2015)

This new standard was published on 12 November 2009 as part of phase I of the IASB's comprehensive project to replace IAS 39. It deals with classification and measurement of financial assets. The requirements of this standard represent a significant change from the existing requirements in IAS 39 in respect of financial assets. The standard contains two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. A financial asset would be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. All other financial assets would be measured at fair value. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, available for sale and loans and receivables. In October 2010 the IASB added to IFRS 9 the requirements for classification and measurement of financial liabilities while most of the requirements in IAS 39 were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. IFRS 9 has not yet been adopted by the EU.

Amendment to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (effective from 1 July 2011)

The amendments to IFRS 7 titled Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets increase the disclosure requirements for transactions involving transfers of financial assets. These amendments are intended to provide greater transparency around risk exposures when a financial asset is transferred but the transferor retains some level of continuing exposure in the asset. The amendments also require disclosures where transfers of financial assets are not evenly distributed throughout the period.

Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (effective from 1 July 2012)

The amendments to IAS 1 titled Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income:

- require that an entity present items of other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to profit or loss in the future should certain conditions be met separately from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss;
- do not change the existing option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in two statements; and
- change the title of the statement of comprehensive income to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. However, an entity is still allowed to use other titles.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (effective from 1 January 2013)

In May 2011 the IASB issued three new standards as improvements to the accounting requirements for off balance sheet activities and joint arrangements. These standards have not yet been adopted by the EU.

IFRS 10 introduces a new approach to determining which investees should be consolidated and provides a single model to be applied in the control analysis for all investees.

An investor controls an investee when:

- it is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with that investee;
- it has the ability to affect those returns through its power over that investee; and
- there is a link between power and returns.

Control is reassessed as facts and circumstances change.

IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (as amended in 2008) and SIC-12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements was issued concurrently with IFRS 10. IAS 27 (2011) carries forward the existing accounting and disclosure requirements for separate financial statements, with some minor clarifications.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (effective from 1 January 2013)

IFRS 11 focuses on the rights and obligations of joint arrangements, rather than the legal form (as is currently the case). It:

- distinguishes joint arrangements between joint operations and joint ventures; and
- always requires the equity method for jointly controlled entities that are now called joint ventures; they are stripped of the free choice of using the equity method or proportionate consolidation.

IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 and SIC-13 Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (effective from 1 January 2013)

IFRS 12 contains the disclosure requirements for entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements (i.e. joint operations or joint ventures), associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities, aiming to provide information to enable users to evaluate:

- the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity's interests in other entities; and
- the effects of those interests on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective from 1 January 2013)

This amended standard supersedes IAS 28 Investments in Associates (2008). IAS 28 (2011) makes the following amendments:

- IFRS 5 applies to an investment, or a portion of an investment, in an associate or a joint venture that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale; and
- on cessation of significant influence or joint control, even if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the entity does not remeasure the retained interest.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (effective from 1 January 2013)

This new standard was issued in May 2011. It replaces the fair value measurement guidance contained in individual IFRSs with a single source of fair value measurement guidance. It defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. It explains how to measure fair value when it is required or permitted by other IFRSs. It does not introduce new requirements to measure assets or liabilities at fair value, nor does it eliminate the practicability exceptions to fair value measurements that currently exist in certain standards. IFRS 13 has not yet been adopted by the EU.

D. Risk Exposures, Risk Management Objectives and Procedures

This section provides details of the Group's exposure to risk and describes the methods used by management to control risk. The most important types of financial risk to which the Group is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. In 2008 the Group lost control over all entities engaged in insurance business by signing the closing agreement related to the creation of Generali PPF Holding B.V. As a result, insurance risk is no longer relevant.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Home Credit subgroup has established an Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) and a Credit Risk Department, which are responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies in their specified areas. A similar structure is used by PPF banka a.s. For the rest of the Group the Board has established a Group Asset Liability Committee (ALCO). However, due to the financial crisis, in the second half of 2008 this body was replaced by day-to-day joint management implemented by the Group's top management, the Board, and all the shareholders. This arrangement made it possible to respond immediately to rapid market changes and its flexibility affords the Group a competitive advantage. The arrangement remained in place in 2010 and 2011.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and changes in the products and services offered. Through its training and management standards and procedures, the Group aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Management of risk arising from participation in foreign subsidiaries and from financial instruments is fundamental to the Company's business and is an essential element of its operations. Major risks related to participation in foreign subsidiaries include the risk of impairment due to adverse economic conditions, movements in foreign exchange rates, and liquidity risk given the strong growth in emerging markets. Those risks are managed by the Company by monitoring development in foreign markets, using a robust investment decision making process, and exercising prudence in liquidity management. The Company faces financial instrument risk in conjunction with credit exposures, movements in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

All the facts mentioned in the following sections relate to PPF Group N.V. and all entities under its control. Risk management within the insurance holding structure, Generali PPF Holding B.V., uses rules and principles determined by Generali. The Group (PPF Group N.V.) regularly monitors and analyses the situation in that insurance holding structure as a minority shareholder exercising its significant influence through the corporate governance rules agreed with Generali.

Risk management policies at other significant associates are determined by the controlling shareholder(s) and/or other major shareholders. The Group (PPF Group N.V.) regularly monitors and analyses the situation at said associates as a minority shareholder exercising its significant influence through its existing representatives in the respective executive bodies.

D.1. Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds a variety of derivative financial instruments for trading and risk management purposes. This note describes the derivatives used by the Group. Further details of the Group's objectives and strategies in the use of derivatives are set out in the following sections. The nature of the derivative instruments outstanding at the reporting date is described in the following sections of this note.

Derivative financial instruments used by the Group include swaps, futures, forwards, options and other similar contracts whose value changes in response to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, security prices and/or price indices. Derivatives are either standardized contracts transacted through regulated exchanges (referred to as exchange-traded products) or individually negotiated over-the-counter contracts (referred to as OTC products). The principal types of derivative instrument used by the Group are described below.

D.1.1. Swaps

Swaps are over-the-counter agreements between the Group and other parties to exchange future cash flows based upon agreed notional amounts. The swaps most commonly used by the Group are interest rate and cross-currency interest rate swaps. Under interest rate swaps, the Group agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed-rate and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed notional amount. Cross-currency interest rate swaps require an exchange of interest payment flows and capital amounts in different currencies. The Group is subject to credit risk arising from default of the respective counterparties. Market risk arises from potentially unfavourable movements in interest rates relative to the rates set in the contract, or from movements in foreign exchange rates.

D.1.2. Futures and forwards

Forward contracts are commitments to either purchase or sell a designated financial instrument, currency, commodity or index at a specified future date for a specified price and may be settled in cash or another financial asset. Forward contracts result in credit exposure to the counterparty and exposure to market risk based on changes in market prices relative to the contracted amounts.

D.1.3. Options

Options are derivative financial instruments that give the buyer, in exchange for a premium payment, the right, but not the obligation, to either purchase from (call option) or sell to (put option) the writer a specified underlying instrument at a specified price on or before a specified date. The Group enters into interest rate options, foreign exchange options, equity and index options and credit failure options (swaps). Interest rate options, including caps and floors, may be used as hedges against a rise or fall in interest rates. They provide protection against changes in interest rates of floating rate instruments above or below a specified level. Foreign currency options may also be used (commensurate with the type of option) to hedge against rising or falling currency rates. As a buyer of over-the-counter options, the Group is subject to market risk and credit risk since the counterparty is obliged to make payments under the terms of the contract if the Group exercises the option. As a writer of over-the-counter options, the Group is subject to market or credit risk, as it is obliged to make payments if the option is exercised by the counterparty.

D.1.4. Other derivatives

In connection with some significant acquisitions the Group negotiated various over-the-counter contracts. Those existing at the reporting date are recognised at fair value using external or internal valuations.

D.2. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss occurring as a result of default by a borrower or counterparty on their obligation to the Group. The majority of the Group's exposure to credit risk arises in connection with the provision of consumer financing to private individual customers, which is the Group's principal business. For risk management purposes, the Group classifies the loans made to individual customers into several classes, the most significant of which are consumer loans, revolving loans, cash loans, car loans and mortgage loans. This core part of the Group's loan portfolio consists of a large number of loans with relatively low outstanding amounts. Other individual significant credit exposures to third parties are monitored by the Group's top management, Board of Directors and shareholders on a case-by-case basis. Monitoring and assessment is not carried out by individual exposures only, but also by country and sector concentration.

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to the Home Credit Group Credit Risk Department. This department is responsible for overseeing the Group's credit risk, including:

- formulation, in consultation with the business, of credit policies concerning credit assessment, underwriting policies, collection policies, and risk reporting by business unit and loan class;
- establishment of an authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorisation limits are allocated to the management of the various business units, while large exposures and new types of exposures require Group approval. The Group uses one central loan administration system to facilitate loan underwriting;
- continuous monitoring of performance of the Group's individual credit exposures by country, product class and distribution channel;
- limiting of concentrations of credit exposures by country, product class and distribution channel;
- review of business units' compliance with agreed exposure limits;
- provision of advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Group in the management of credit risk.

The Home Credit Group continuously monitors the performance of individual credit exposures at both individual business unit and Home Credit Group levels using a number of criteria, including delinquency rates, default rates, and collection efficiency metrics. The Home Credit Group has an active fraud prevention and detection program. Credit risk developments are reported by the Home Credit Group Credit Risk Department to the Board of Directors on regular basis.

Credit underwriting process

The following section describes processes used in the Home Credit Group as the most significant business segment within the Group. Other banking and financial entities of the Group apply credit underwriting processes on an individual basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and character of their business.

The credit underwriting process involves the verification of customer data, combined with complex scoring models that take into account both risk and profitability to determine whether an applicant is eligible for a product and, if so, at what price.

Information supplied by the applicant may be cross checked with information in the Group's customer database for the relevant country. Consumer loans are provided with minimum documentation from the customer. Applications for other products, in particular cash loans, require more supporting documentation and verification. If a retail employee or retailer fails to meet the standards set by the Group, the Group discontinues selling through the employee or retailer in question.

Loan collection and fraud prevention

The Group utilises multi stage pre-collection and collection procedures to enhance collection of loans. The Group takes a pro-active approach to collection and applies a number of measures to pre-empt its accounts from entering a collection stage, such as expediting repayments once accounts are overdue.

General loan collection

The Group's loan collection system follows standard steps and procedures, which can vary depending on country-specific requirements and the legal and operational tools available for collection.

Pre-collection measures

Various forms of communication are used to remind customers how and when to pay, e.g. welcome letters (or calls), and SMS reminders are sent to customers a short time prior to the date of payment.

Early collection

The early collection procedures vary depending on which specific collection segment a customer is assigned to based on exposure, customer account data and previous collection behaviour. These procedures are typically applied to payments which are five to 75 days overdue. The Group uses SMS messages, outbound calls, letters and interactive voice response tools to communicate with customers to remind them of, and procure, the overdue amounts.

Administrative and personal collection

The Group sends to the customer written correspondence including a warning that the full amount of the loan could be declared immediately due and payable, if a loan reaches a higher stage of delinquency with outstanding payments typically more than 60 to 90 days overdue (the point in time at which a loan moves from early collection to administrative and personal collection can vary). Letters are then followed by a call explaining to the customer the consequences of not repaying the debt.

Legal collection

Loans with outstanding repayments that have been overdue for between 270 and 360 days or more are referred to the Group's external legal counsel, who informs the customer through formal correspondence that the loan is closed and that legal action will commence against the customer.

All other banking institutions in the PPF Group (PPF banka and Nomos-Bank) have their own independent credit risk management procedures similar to Home Credit Group's.

Concentrations of credit risk arise where groups of counterparties have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet their contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

The following tables show the economic and geographic concentration of credit risk:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2011	2010	2010
Economic concentration				
Households/Individuals	4,360	50.03%	3,226	49.72%
Financial services	1,860	21.34%	1,650	25.42%
Public sector	465	5.34%	255	3.93%
Construction and real estate	85	0.97%	105	1.62%
Other	1,945	22.32%	1,254	19.31%
Total	8,715	100.00%	6,490	100.00%
Geographic concentration				
Russia	4,045	46.42%	2,667	41.09%
Czech Republic	2,488	28.55%	2,064	31.81%
Slovak Republic	389	4.46%	386	5.95%
Cyprus	349	4.00%	296	4.56%
Other EU countries	299	3.43%	129	1.98%
China	306	3.52%	124	1.92%
Netherlands	121	1.38%	98	1.50%
Other	717	8.24%	726	11.19%
Total	8,715	100.00%	6,490	100.00%
Thereof:				
Financial assets excluding equity securities	7,300	83.76%	5,397	83.16%
Commitments and contingent liabilities*	1,415	16.24%	1,093	16.84%

* Excluding capital expenditure commitments

The amounts reflected in the tables represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if the counterparts failed completely to meet their obligations and any collateral or security proved to be of no value. The amounts, therefore, greatly exceed the expected losses, which are included in the allowance for uncollectibility. The table comprises off-balance sheet items (refer to F.33.1.) and financial assets except equity securities.

Exposure to sovereign debt of selected eurozone countries

During the year ended 31 December 2011 significant concerns emerged over sovereign credit risk in some eurozone countries. The Group managed its exposure to the affected eurozone markets very closely during the year, adjusting the relevant limits where necessary. As a result, the overall quality of the sovereign debt portfolio remains strong. The Group has exposures to Greece (MEUR 16), Italy (MEUR 202, refer to F.2.2.) and Ireland (debt securities held for trading in the amount of MEUR 27).

The following table shows the Group's exposure to credit risk:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	Loans and advances to customers and Other loans and receivables		Settlements with suppliers and Prepaid expenses	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Individually impaired				
Gross amount	72	231	9	14
Allowance for impairment	(57)	(172)	(9)	(14)
Carrying amount	15	59	-	-
Collectively impaired				
Current	3,384	2,384	-	-
1-90 past due	307	239	-	-
91-365 past due	234	191	-	-
>365 past due	103	99	-	-
Gross amount	4,028	2,913	-	-
Allowance for impairment	(388)	(310)	-	-
Carrying amount	3,640	2,603	-	-
Unimpaired				
Carrying amount	1,144	982	156	107
Total carrying amount	4,799	3,644	156	107

The "Unimpaired" line for "Loans and advances to customers and Other loans and receivables" includes mainly receivables neither past due nor impaired and receivables past due but not impaired in an amount of MEUR 3 (2010: MEUR 2).

The Group holds collateral for loans and advances to non-banks in the form of mortgage interests over property, debt and/or equity securities and received guarantees. Collateral for loans and advances to banks is held mainly under reverse repos and as a part of securities borrowing activity. There are no overdue loans to banks.

All these transactions are conducted at arm's length.

The following table shows the fair value of collateral received in respect of loans and receivables:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	Loans and advances to banks		Loans and advances to non-banks		Other loans and receivables	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Against individually impaired	-	-	15	22	-	26
Property	-	-	13	13	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	26
Other	-	-	2	9	-	-
Against collectively impaired	-	-	305	332	-	-
Property	-	-	277	290	-	-
Deposits with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	28	42	-	-
Against neither past due nor impaired	359	489	454	370	143	3
Securities received under reverse repo operations	359	489	67	159	-	-
Property	-	-	129	60	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	143	3
Deposits with banks	-	-	31	62	-	-
Other	-	-	227	89	-	-
Total collateral received	359	489	774	724	143	29

The total value of property held as collateral is MEUR 1,022 (2010: MEUR 1,159; refer to F.33.3.) and consists of the collateral stated above (2011: MEUR 1,276; 2010: MEUR 1,242) less securities received under reverse repos that were repledged or sold in an amount of MEUR 280 (2010: MEUR 123) plus collateral received for provided guarantees.

No collateral is held for settlement with suppliers and prepaid expenses.

D.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Group's activities and in the management of its positions. It includes the risk of being unable to fund assets using instruments with appropriate maturities and rates, the risk of being unable to liquidate an asset sufficiently quickly and in the appropriate amount, and the risk of being unable to meet obligations as they become due.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. All liquidity policies and procedures as well as liquidity position projections are subject to review and approval by the ALCO.

The Group's Treasury Department collects information from business units and holding companies regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business. A portfolio of short-term liquid assets is maintained to ensure sufficient liquidity. The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. The individual scenarios focus on liquidity available on specific markets and facilities, the nature of the related risks and the magnitude of their impact on the Group's business, management tools available, and preventive actions.

The Group has access to a diverse financing base. Funds are raised using a broad range of instruments including deposits, bank loans, bond issues and securitisations. In January 2008 the Group gained a syndicated loan facility of MEUR 2,099 and in November 2009 the Group issued a 400 MEUR bond. Both of these developments significantly influenced the Group's liquidity position. As of 31 December 2011 the facility had been drawn in the full amount. This enhances financing flexibility, limits dependence on any one source of funds, and generally lowers the cost of funds. Management strives to maintain a balance between continuity of financing and flexibility through the use of liabilities with a range of maturities.

The following tables show exposure to liquidity risk:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Non- specified	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	721	–	–	–	–	–	721
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	35	9	28	144	203	116	535
Held for trading	35	9	28	144	203	10	429
Not held for trading	–	–	–	–	–	106	106
Financial assets available for sale	–	42	299	44	119	319	823
Loans and receivables due from banks and other fin institutions	972	8	54	13	146	38	1,231
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	522	580	1,551	1,264	176	–	4,093
Other loans and receivables	35	1	405	270	–	(5)*	706
Other assets	69	39	73	34	7	81	303
Total financial assets	2,354	679	2,410	1,769	651	549	8,412

* Presentation of a negative share in SAZKA (refer to F.8.)

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Non- specified	Total
Due to non-banks	1,170	338	1,347	417	148	–	3,420
Due to banks and other financial institutions	146	357	441	2,655	99	–	3,698
Debt securities issued	34	69	417	1,034	–	–	1,554
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8	11	38	218	68	8	351
Other liabilities	271	335	73	31	1	5	716
Total financial liabilities	1,629	1,110	2,316	4,355	316	13	9,739

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Non- specified	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	345	-	-	-	-	-	345
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	14	12	83	94	50	262
Held for trading	9	14	12	83	94	33	245
Not held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
Financial assets available for sale	20	20	167	83	-	545	835
Loans and receivables due from banks and other fin. institutions	817	78	34	12	48	26	1,015
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	456	540	1,230	725	114	-	3,065
Other loans and receivables	57	90	345	87	-	-	579
Other assets	30	55	52	21	1	72	231
Total financial assets	1,734	797	1,840	1,011	257	693	6,332

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Non- specified	Total
Due to non-banks	1,278	225	528	32	-	-	2,063
Due to banks and other financial institutions	204	207	461	2,119	178	-	3,169
Debt securities issued	79	11	609	827	-	-	1,526
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	130	18	2	9	1	3	163
Other liabilities	323	353	112	33	-	10	831
Total financial liabilities	2,014	814	1,712	3,020	179	13	7,752

The Calyon Facility is drawn in 1-, 3-, and 6-month tranches; however, the facility is available until January 2015. Therefore, the amounts drawn as at 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2010 are included in the interval “Between 1 and 5 years” (on the line “Due to banks and other financial institutions”).

D.4. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market rates, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and prices of equity securities will affect the Group’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage market risk exposure and keep it within acceptable limits.

The bulk of the Group’s exposure to market risk arises in connection with the use of liabilities denominated in foreign currencies to finance the Group’s operations, and to the extent the term structure of interest-bearing assets differs from that of liabilities. The Group manages its use of trading instruments in response to changing market conditions. Exposure to market risk is formally managed by buying or selling instruments or entering into offsetting positions subject to risk limits or frameworks set by senior management.

D.4.1. Interest rate risk

The Group’s operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets (including investments) and interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different times or in differing amounts. In the case of floating-rate assets and liabilities the Group is also exposed to interest rate cash-flow risk, which varies depending on the different repricing characteristics of the various floating-rate instruments.

Interest rate risk is managed principally by monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands. The ALCO is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits. Interest rate derivatives (refer to F.2.1.) are one of the tools the Group uses to manage this position.

Interest rate derivatives are primarily used to bridge the repricing mismatch between assets and liabilities. In addition, the Group enters into interest rate swaps to fix the interest rates on its floating-rate debts at a certain level.

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring of the sensitivity of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered include a 100-basis-point parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide. In such a case, the net interest income for the year ended 31 December 2011 would be approximately MEUR 36 higher/lower (2010: MEUR 28).

The tables below summarize the interest rate sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date. The carrying amounts of interest-rate-sensitive assets and liabilities and the notional amounts of swaps and other derivative financial instruments are presented in the periods in which they mature or in which the interest rates will next be fixed. To reflect anticipated prepayments, certain asset and liability categories are included in the table based on estimated rather than contractual maturity dates. Items are allocated to time bands by reference to the earlier of the next contractual interest rate repricing date and the expected maturity date.

The following tables present an analysis of the interest rate gap position:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011	Effective interest rate	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-specified	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1.3%	721	–	–	–	–	–	721
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4.2%	24	17	–	292	32	170	535
Held for trading	4.2%	24	17	–	292	32	64	429
Not held for trading	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	106
Financial assets available for sale	6.4%	42	299	11	33	119	319	823
Loans and receivables due from banks and other fin. institutions	2.7%	990	48	–	13	145	35	1,231
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	31.6%	1,253	1,546	632	545	117	–	4,093
Other loans and receivables	3.7%	37	406	–	268	–	(5)*	706
Other assets	–	108	72	28	10	3	82	303
Total financial assets		3,175	2,388	671	1,161	416	601	8,412

* Presentation of a negative share in SAZKA (refer to F.8.)

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011	Effective interest rate	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-specified	Total
Due to non-banks	5.5%	1,508	1,347	414	3	148	–	3,420
Due to banks and other financial institutions	4.7%	2,828	493	331	46	–	–	3,698
Debt securities issued	7.2%	103	424	189	838	–	–	1,554
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2.1%	1	30	–	235	14	71	351
Other liabilities	–	606	74	15	16	1	4	716
Total financial liabilities		5,046	2,368	949	1,138	163	75	9,739
Effect of interest rate derivatives		24	–	(24)	–	–	–	–

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010	Effective interest rate	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-specified	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	0.7%	345	–	–	–	–	–	345
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5.2%	–	7	3	80	94	78	262
Held for trading	5.2%	–	7	3	80	94	61	245
Not held for trading	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17
Financial assets available for sale	6.0%	52	186	3	49	–	545	835
Loans and receivables due from banks and other fin. institutions	1.6%	923	26	–	12	49	5	1,015
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	33.2%	1,053	1,242	397	281	92	–	3,065
Other loans and receivables	6.1%	147	341	76	15	–	–	579
Other assets	–	79	52	7	14	1	78	231
Total financial assets		2,599	1,854	486	451	236	706	6,332

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010	Effective interest rate	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-specified	Total
Due to non-banks	2.9%	1,503	528	32	-	-	-	2,063
Due to banks and other financial institutions	4.0%	2,352	449	59	308	1	-	3,169
Debt securities issued	8.1%	90	609	340	487	-	-	1,526
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2.4%	123	-	-	-	-	40	163
Other liabilities	0.2%	655	111	29	5	-	31	831
Total financial liabilities		4,723	1,697	460	800	1	71	7,752

D.4.2. Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that equity prices will fluctuate, affecting the fair value of equity investments and other instruments that derive their value from a particular equity investment or index of equity prices.

The Group manages its use of equity investments in response to changing market conditions and limits the risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio.

D.4.3. Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies and through its assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign currency risk arises when the actual or forecast assets denominated in a given foreign currency are either greater or less than the liabilities denominated in that currency.

The Group's main foreign exposures are to European and Asian countries in which the Group operates. Its exposures are measured mainly in US Dollars, Russian Roubles, Czech Korunas and Chinese Yuan. As the functional currency in which the Group presents its consolidated financial statements is the Euro, movements in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Euro affect the Group's financial statements.

In 2011 the Belarusian Ruble (BYR) was identified as a currency of a hyperinflationary economy. Since the Group has relatively limited exposure in BYR, the risk related to that currency's depreciation is considered not to be significant from the Group's perspective.

Net investments in foreign operations are not hedged. The Group's transactional exposures give rise to foreign currency gains and losses that are recognised in the income statement. These exposures comprise the monetary assets and monetary liabilities of the Group companies that are not denominated in the functional currency of the respective Group company. In respect of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying and selling foreign currencies at spot rates when considered appropriate, or through short-term FX trades. The Group also has investments in foreign operations whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.

The following tables show the composition of financial assets and liabilities with respect to the main currencies (but do not contain non-financial assets such as fixed assets and investments in associates):

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011	EUR	USD	CZK	RUB	CNY	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	60	99	101	380	29	52	721
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	180	41	279	15	-	20	535
Financial assets available for sale	293	20	236	264	-	10	823
Loans and receivables due from banks and other fin. institutions	341	246	445	163	10	26	1,231
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	308	110	711	2,666	154	144	4,093
Other loans and receivables	344	295	64	3	-	-	706
Other assets	118	6	30	143	3	3	303
Total financial assets	1,644	817	1,866	3,634	196	255	8,412

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011	EUR	USD	CZK	RUB	CNY	Other	Total
Due to non-banks	359	153	1,125	1,762	-	21	3,420
Due to banks and other financial institutions	2,339	442	119	630	67	101	3,698
Debt securities issued	420	381	251	502	-	-	1,554
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	15	-	334	2	-	-	351
Other liabilities	(54)*	254	(130)*	605	20	21	716
Total financial liabilities	3,079	1,230	1,699	3,501	87	143	9,739
Effect of foreign currency derivatives	176	32	84	(336)	-	40	(4)
Net foreign currency position	(1,259)	(381)	251	(203)	109	152	(1,331)

* Negative amounts represent settlement accounts in PPF banka containing various currencies that are deemed an overall liability.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010	EUR	USD	CZK	RUB	CNY	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	43	60	36	168	19	19	345
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	73	17	143	26	-	3	262
Financial assets available for sale	505	-	187	143	-	-	835
Loans and receivables due from banks and other fin. institutions	102	281	559	45	-	28	1,015
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	208	293	621	1,768	53	122	3,065
Other loans and receivables	458	31	5	85	-	-	579
Other assets	99	3	28	92	5	4	231
Total financial assets	1,488	685	1,579	2,327	77	176	6,332

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010	EUR	USD	CZK	RUB	CNY	Other	Total
Due to non-banks	249	195	1,038	573	-	8	2,063
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,976	289	310	517	18	59	3,169
Debt securities issued	426	410	289	401	-	-	1,526
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3	-	157	2	-	1	163
Other liabilities	45	48	64	656	14	4	831
Total financial liabilities	2,699	942	1,858	2,149	32	72	7,752
Effect of foreign currency derivatives	191	(15)	96	(233)	-	(39)	-
Net foreign currency position	(1,020)	(272)	(183)	(55)	45	65	(1,420)

The following tables present an analysis of the sensitivity of the Group's equity to changes in currency exchange rates based on positions existing as at 31 December 2011 and 2010 and a simplified scenario of a 5% change in USD, CZK, RUB and CNY to EUR exchange rates:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011	USD	CZK	RUB	CNY
Effect of 5% currency depreciation against EUR	(19)	(40)	(76)	(6)
Effect of 5% currency appreciation against EUR	19	40	76	6

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010	USD	CZK	RUB	CNY
Effect of 5% currency depreciation against EUR	(18)	(31)	(80)	(3)
Effect of 5% currency appreciation against EUR	18	31	80	3

D.4.4 Hedging

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage the potential earnings impact of interest rate and foreign currency movements. Several types of derivative financial instruments are used for this purpose, including interest rate swaps and currency swaps, options, forward contracts and other derivatives. The purpose of the Group's hedging activities is to protect the Group from the risk that the net cash inflows will be adversely affected by changes in interest or exchange rates, credit ratings or market prices. The Group enters into transactions to ensure that it is economically hedged in accordance with its asset-liability risk management policies.

Interest rate hedging derivatives are designated as economic hedges of benchmark interest rates for specified assets or groups of similar assets as well as liabilities or groups of similar liabilities, or anticipated transactions. The Group's risk management activities concentrate on economic hedging of the Group's net exposure based on its asset and liability positions. Therefore the Group monitors its interest rate risk exposures by reviewing the net asset or liability gaps within the relevant repricing bands.

When the Group economically hedges a portfolio of loans or liabilities in respect of the interest rate risk, it classifies the loans in question into homogenous groups, each with specific maturities.

The Group manages its use of hedging derivatives in response to changing market conditions as well as to changes in the characteristics and mix of the related assets, liabilities and firm commitments.

D.5. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risk, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risk arises from all of the Group's operations and is faced by all business entities.

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

The primary responsibility for developing and implementing controls to address operational risk is borne by the Group's senior management. In order to support this function, operational risk management standards have been developed to ensure:

- appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- proper documentation of controls and procedures;
- periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and adequate controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- reporting of operational losses and proposal of remedial action;
- development of contingency plans;
- training and professional development;
- compliance with ethical and business standards;
- mitigation of risk, including the use of insurance where effective.

Compliance with Group standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by internal audit. The individual subsidiaries (especially Home Credit and the "other banking" segment) each have their own local internal audit teams which also cooperate with the Group's internal audit department. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to senior management of the Group.

D.6. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Group has performed a fair-value assessment of its financial instruments, as required by IFRS 7, to determine whether it is practicable within the constraints of timeliness and cost to determine their fair values with sufficient reliability.

The fair values of the following financial instruments differ from their carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, either in 2011 or in 2010:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011 Carrying amount	2011 Fair value	2010 Carrying amount	2010 Fair value
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(3,698)	(3,698)	(3,169)	(3,152)
Debt securities issued	(1,554)	(1,522)	(1,526)	(1,545)

The Group's fair-value estimates for its other financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

The following table presents an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value, broken down by how the fair value calculation is accomplished: i.e., based on quoted market prices (Level 1), calculated using valuation techniques where all the model inputs are observable in the market (Level 2), or calculated using valuation techniques where significant model inputs are not observable in the market (Level 3):

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	334	170	31	535
Financial assets available-for-sale	730	2	91	823
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(280)	(63)	(8)	(351)
Total	784	109	114	1,007

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	166	66	30	262
Financial assets available-for-sale	724	35	76	835
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(123)	(37)	(3)	(163)
Total	767	64	103	934

There were no transfers of financial statements between the three valuation categories.

The following table shows the reconciliation of movements in Level 3:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Balance at 1 January	103	126
Net (losses)/gains recorded in profit or loss (included in "Net gain/(loss) on financial assets")	(5)	17
Net gains recorded in other comprehensive income	(11)	10
Purchases of financial assets	59	41
Issues of financial liabilities	(3)	(3)
Settlements	(29)	(88)
Balance at 31 December	114	103

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss presented in Level 3 above include positive fair values of currency derivatives in BYR of MEUR 21 (2010: MEUR 0), other derivatives of MEUR 10 (2010: MEUR 11), and equity securities of MEUR 20 (in 2010 only). The fair value of the derivative instruments is sensitive to changes in the BYR/EUR foreign currency exchange rate and to changes in interest rates. The effect of a +/-1% change in the BYR/EUR rate on the fair value is below MEUR 1.

The financial assets available-for-sale presented in Level 3 consist of debt securities of MEUR 25 (2010: MEUR 26) and equity securities of MEUR 60 (2010: MEUR 50). The fair value of debt securities is sensitive to market interest rates. The fair value of equity securities is sensitive to economic developments in the countries in which the companies in question operate; i.e. Russia, Kazakhstan, India and Slovakia.

D.7. Capital management

In a Czech Ministry of Finance decision of March 2006, the Group was defined as a financial conglomerate. As such, since 30 September 2006 the Group has been required to comply with the supplementary prudential rules specified by the Act on Financial Conglomerates. As at 31 December 2011, the Group reported supplementary capital adequacy totalling MEUR 341 of capital surplus (MEUR 353 as at 31 December 2010). The Group's capital adequacy is calculated as regulatory capital eligible according to prudential rules totalling MEUR 1,554 as at 31 December 2011 (MEUR 1,381 as at 31 December 2010) minus the solvency requirement of MEUR 1,213 as at 31 December 2011 (MEUR 1,028 as at 31 December 2010).

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Since the actual regulatory capital base is 128% of the capital requirements, this objective is met. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also taken into account and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

Some of the Group's subsidiaries operating in the banking and consumer finance sectors maintain capital adequacy in compliance with local regulatory requirements which require the respective entities to maintain the ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets at or above certain minimum level. The ratios are calculated based on financial statements prepared in accordance with local accounting standards. Also, some of the subsidiaries are subject to capital adequacy requirements set out by the BIS in connection with commitments arising from funding operations. The Group's policy in this respect is to support the subsidiaries with capital as necessary in order to maintain the subsidiaries' full compliance with the relevant requirements.

The Group and its individually regulated operations complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the reporting period.

E. Segment Reporting

In accordance with IFRS 8 the Group recognizes reportable segments that are defined in both geographical and sector terms. The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the Board of Directors and the shareholders. In the case of the Home Credit Group, information is provided to the CODM as a whole and separately for individual countries; other banking operations, retail and real estate are not differentiated by region. Business results of the associates and joint ventures are reported and reviewed separately. The associate Nomos-Bank is considered part of the Group's banking operations and included in the "other banking" segment.

The Home Credit consumer finance and real estate businesses are described in more detail in separate sections.

The retail business consists of Eldorado, Russia's largest electronics and domestic appliances retailer, acquired in 2009, as well as Retail Value Stores, a.s., which operates supermarkets in the Slovak Republic and was acquired in July 2010 and sold in December 2011.

The insurance business reflects the Group's share in Generali PPF Holding B.V., which operates in the CEE region.

The "other banking" segment comprises the operations of PPF banka a.s., PPF B1 B.V., PPF B2 B.V. and Nomos-Bank.

The agriculture segment represent Russian agriculture group RAV Agro-Pro, acquired in the second half of 2011. The profit and loss information presented covers only the six-month period following the acquisition (refer to C.1.6. and C.1.21. for special accounting policies related to this type of business).

The "other" segment includes investments in associates and joint ventures related to Polymetal, EP Holding and SAZKA.

Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Total segment revenue contains interest income, fee and commission income, rental income, sales of goods, other retail income and agriculture income.

Segment assets and liabilities include all assets and liabilities attributable to segments excluding income tax due and deferred.

Significant non-cash expenses are comprised mainly of impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets.

Eliminations represent intercompany balances among individual reporting segments.

In 2011 the Group amended and extended the presentation of segment information. Home Credit and the real estate businesses are presented as a single segment and, additionally, included in a separate break-down reflecting the geographical split of these segments. The comparative figures were amended accordingly.

The following table shows the main items from the financial statements broken down according to reportable segments for 2011 and 2010:

In millions of EUR 2011	Home Credit	Real Estate	Retail	Insurance	Other banking	Agriculture	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated 2011
Revenue from external customers	1,267	30	2,102	–	198	24	38	–	3,659
Inter-segment revenue	1	11	9	–	8	–	14	(43)	–
Total revenue from continuing operations	1,268	41	2,111	–	206	24	52	(43)	3,659
Segment share of earnings of associates	–	8	–	136	44	–	62	–	250
Net profit from continuing operations	237	41	76	136	54	(11)	(303)	–	230
Segment result from discontinued operations	(9)								(9)
Net profit for the year									221
Capital expenditure	(72)	–	(45)	–	(38)	(1)	(1)	–	(157)
Depreciation and amortization	(37)	(3)	(21)	–	(2)	–	(2)	–	(65)
Other significant non-cash expenses	(190)	(5)	22	–	(55)	(12)	(288)	–	(528)
Segment assets	4,635	707	1,044	–	2,708	64	1,863	(904)	10,117
Investments in associates	–	34	–	2,566	582	–	1,006	–	4,188
Unallocated assets									52
Total assets									14,357
Segment liabilities	3,639	388	880	–	2,492	56	3,189	(875)	9,769
Unallocated liabilities									96
Total liabilities									9,865
Segment equity	1,010	321	141	2,566	794	6	(317)	(29)	4,492

In millions of EUR 2010	Home Credit	Real Estate	Retail	Insurance	Other banking	Agriculture	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated 2010
Revenue from external customers	1,010	40	2,105	–	162	–	60	–	3,377
Inter-segment revenue	12	10	8	–	4	–	15	(49)	–
Total revenue from continuing operations	1,022	50	2,113	–	166	–	75	(49)	3,377
Segment share of earnings of associates		(2)		114	64		182		358
Net profit from continuing operations	223	(56)	(39)	114	86	–	39	(30)	337
Segment result from discontinued operations	(10)								(10)
Net profit for the year									327
Capital expenditure	(26)	(1)	(28)	–	(10)	–	(8)	–	(73)
Depreciation and amortization	(39)	(3)	(21)	–	(1)	–	(2)	–	(66)
Other significant non-cash expenses	(115)	(24)	(82)	–	(50)	–	(20)	–	(291)
Segment assets	3,262	576	1,063	–	2,165	–	1,467	(485)	8,048
Investments in associates	–	40	–	2,683	539	–	1,016	–	4,278
Unallocated assets									57
Total assets									12,383
Segment liabilities	2,227	353	991	–	1,987	–	2,746	(457)	7,847
Unallocated liabilities									82
Total liabilities									7,929
Segment equity	1,049	238	63	2,683	711	–	(262)	(28)	4,454

E.1. Home Credit business

The Home Credit consumer finance business is divided into segments based on geographical regions corresponding to the geographical location of customers. The Group operates in seven principal geographical areas: the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, the Russian Federation, Ukraine (until the sale of Home Credit Bank, which was completed on 31 January 2011), the Republic of Belarus, China, Vietnam and India (the latter is a start-up launched in the second half of 2011).

The following table supplements the information presented for the Home Credit business in the previous table. Eliminations represent intercompany balances among individual reporting segments within Home Credit. Revenue from customers includes revenue realised with other core segments presented in the table above.

In millions of EUR 2011	Russian Federation	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	Belarus	Ukraine	China	Vietnam/India	Other	Unallocated	Eliminations	Consolidated 2011
Revenue from customers	1,036	30	47	25	-	58	62	-	10	-	1,268
Inter-segment revenue	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(4)	-
Total revenue	1,037	30	47	25	-	58	62	-	13	(4)	1,268
Net interest income from external customers	634	17	35	18	-	42	43	-	(7)	-	782
Inter-segment net interest income	1	(1)	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Total net interest income	635	16	33	17	-	42	43	-	(4)	-	782
Income tax expense	(70)	(5)	(2)	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	(17)	-	(98)
Net profit from continuing operations	262	18	6	(8)	-	(8)	6	(22)	(14)	(3)	237
Segment result from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	(9)
Capital expenditure	(49)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(6)	(1)	-	(13)	-	(72)
Depreciation and amortization	(18)	(1)	-	(1)	-	(3)	(1)	-	(13)	-	(37)
Other significant non-cash expenses	(151)	(5)	(11)	-	-	(4)	(19)	-	-	-	(190)
Segment assets	3,718	169	183	74	-	233	136	8	168	(54)	4,635
Segment liabilities	2,996	69	149	52	-	90	107	-	225	(49)	3,639
Segment equity	731	95	42	22	-	143	31	8	(57)	(5)	1,010

In millions of EUR 2010	Russian Federation	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	Belarus	Ukraine	China	Vietnam/India	Other	Unallocated	Eliminations	Consolidated 2010
Revenue from customers	866	29	45	26	-	22	26	-	8	-	1,022
Inter-segment revenue	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	(8)	-
Total revenue	869	30	45	26	-	22	26	-	12	(8)	1,022
Net interest income from external customers	521	17	34	22	-	17	21	-	(4)	-	628
Inter-segment net interest income	3	-	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-
Total net interest income	524	17	32	21	-	17	21	-	(3)	(1)	628
Income tax expense	(61)	(7)	(2)	(3)	-	-	(2)	-	(5)	-	(80)
Net profit from continuing operations	233	18	6	9	-	(25)	6	(1)	(18)	(5)	223
Segment result from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	(10)
Capital expenditure	(9)	(1)	-	(2)	-	(8)	(1)	-	(5)	-	(26)
Depreciation and amortization	(18)	(1)	-	(1)	-	(3)	(1)	(1)	(14)	-	(39)
Other significant non-cash expenses	(88)	(6)	(14)	(1)	-	(2)	(4)	-	-	-	(115)
Segment assets	2,468	149	168	83	108	155	79	31	110	(89)	3,262
Segment liabilities	1,668	67	142	52	88	31	55	-	212	(88)	2,227
Segment equity	809	80	35	30	20	124	24	31	(103)	(1)	1,049

E.2. Real estate business

The real estate segment is comprised of investment property projects located in the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Romania and India. It encompasses completed projects used for rental income, projects under development, and unused land plots for future development or sale. This segment also contains a construction business represented by a 50% share in PSJ a.s. (a joint venture) which is included in the “Czech Republic” column. PSJ a.s. is domiciled in the Czech Republic, but it also operates in other countries such as the Russian Federation and the Slovak Republic.

The following table supplements the information presented for the real estate business in the previous table. Eliminations represent intercompany balances among the individual reporting segments within real estate. Revenue from customers includes revenue realised with other core segments presented in the table above.

In millions of EUR 2011	Czech Republic	Russian Federation	Other	Unallocated	Eliminations	Consolidated 2011
Revenue from customers	32	4	2	3	-	41
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-	3	(3)	-
Total revenue	32	4	2	6	(3)	41
Rental and related income	31	4	-	-	-	35
Net valuation gains/losses	(22)	65	(14)	-	-	29
Segment share of earnings of associates	2	2	(1)	5	-	8
Income tax expense	-	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
Segment result	(24)	92	(9)	(18)	-	41
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
Other significant non-cash expenses	2	-	-	(7)	-	(5)
Segment assets	179	442	38	191	(143)	707
Investments in associates	27	13	(11)	5	-	34
Segment liabilities	121	269	23	117	(142)	388
Segment equity	74	165	4	79	(1)	321

In millions of EUR 2010	Czech Republic	Russian Federation	Other	Unallocated	Eliminations	Consolidated 2010
Revenue from customers	35	6	2	7	-	50
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-	3	(3)	-
Total revenue	35	6	2	10	(3)	50
Rental and related income	35	6	-	5	-	46
Net valuation gains/losses	(5)	(32)	(5)	-	-	(42)
Segment share of earnings of associates	-	3	(4)	(1)	-	(2)
Income tax expense	(2)	-	1	-	-	(1)
Segment result	8	(32)	(8)	(24)	-	(56)
Capital expenditure	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Depreciation and amortization	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
Other significant non-cash expenses	(1)	-	-	(23)	-	(24)
Segment assets	380	67	73	148	(92)	576
Investments in associates	-	24	(9)	25	-	40
Segment liabilities	284	34	38	89	(92)	353
Segment equity	79	49	26	84	-	238

F. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

F.1. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Current accounts	295	186
Current accounts with central banks	132	44
Placements with financial institutions due within one month	135	75
Cash on hand	159	40
Total cash and cash equivalents	721	345

There are no restrictions on availability of cash and cash equivalents.

F.2. Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	535	262
Financial assets available-for-sale	823	835
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	1,231	1,015
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	4,093	3,065
Other loans and receivables	706	579
Total financial instruments	7,388	5,756

F.2.1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held for trading (except for Other equity securities which are non-trading) comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Debt securities	365	184
Government and other public-sector bonds	276	120
Corporate bonds	89	64
Equity securities	106	40
Shares	-	23
Other equity securities	106	17
Positive fair values of derivatives	64	38
Interest rate derivatives	9	3
Currency derivatives	45	24
Other derivatives	10	11
Total FVTPL	535	262

The “Other equity securities” category, amounting to MEUR 106 (2010: MEUR 17), represents the fair value of PPF Group’s share as an investor in PPF Partners 1 Fund L.P., derived using generally accepted valuation techniques. The significant increase in the fair value in 2011 is affected by a cash contribution which had not been invested at year end. All other financial instruments held for trading are stated at quoted market prices, except for derivatives, which are measured using generally accepted valuation techniques depending on the product (i.e. discounted expected future cash flows, Black-Scholes model, etc.).

Details of derivatives are provided in the following tables:

Interest rate derivatives	Notional amount with remaining life of			Assets	Fair values Liabilities
	Less than three months	Between three months and one year	More than one year		
In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011					
OTC products:					
Interest rate swaps	14	-	1,136	3	(36)
Interest rate options(purchase)	-	-	39	-	-
Exchange-traded products:					
Interest rate futures	12	42	-	6	-
Total	26	42	1,175	9	(36)

Interest rate derivatives	Notional amount with remaining life of			Assets	Fair values Liabilities
	Less than three months	Between three months and one year	More than one year		
In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010					
OTC products:					
Interest rate swaps	1	5	1,140	-	(9)
Other interest rate contracts	16	-	-	-	-
Exchange-traded products:					
Interest rate futures	20	63	-	3	-
Total	37	68	1,140	3	(9)

Currency derivatives	Notional amount with remaining life of			Assets	Fair values Liabilities
	Less than three months	Between three months and one year	More than one year		
In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011					
OTC products:					
Forward exchange contracts	38	60	38	3	(2)
Currency/cross currency swaps	974	301	100	42	(25)
Total	1,012	361	138	45	(27)

Currency derivatives	Notional amount with remaining life of			Assets	Fair values Liabilities
	Less than three months	Between three months and one year	More than one year		
In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010					
OTC products:					
Forward exchange contracts	129	48	31	2	(2)
Currency/cross currency swaps	2,028	118	12	22	(26)
Total	2,157	166	43	24	(28)

F.2.2. Financial assets available for sale

Financial assets available for sale comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains/ (losses) recognised in equity	FX differences recognised through profit and loss	Impairment recognised directly in profit and loss	Amortised cost
Debt securities	532	(4)	–	(17)	553
Government bonds	173	(3)	–	–	176
Corporate bonds	338	(1)	–	(15)	354
Other debt securities	21	–	–	(2)	23
Equity securities	281	–	–	(150)	431
Shares	279	–	–	(150)	429
Mutual funds investments	2	–	–	–	2
Loans and receivables	10	–	–	(7)	17
Total AFS	823	(4)	–	(174)	1,001

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains/ (losses) recognised in equity	FX differences recognised through profit and loss	Impairment recognised directly in profit and loss	Amortised cost
Debt securities	290	–	–	(7)	297
Government bonds	96	–	–	–	96
Corporate bonds	146	–	–	(7)	153
Other debt securities	48	–	–	–	48
Equity securities	545	(111)	–	(9)	665
Shares	538	(111)	–	(9)	658
Mutual funds investments	7	–	–	–	7
Total AFS	835	(111)	–	(16)	962

In April 2010 the Group completed a purchase of 31.4 million shares of Assicurazioni Generali, whereby the Group gained a 2.02% interest in the share capital of that company. As of 31 December 2010 the total value of Generali shares was MEUR 445. A MEUR 117 loss, caused by a decrease in the market value of the shares, was recognized in other comprehensive income.

During 2011 the Group's share decreased to 1.14% as of 31 December 2011. As of 31 December 2011 the total value of Generali shares was MEUR 202, and the total impairment loss recognized in the 2011 income statement amounted to MEUR 183.

As of 31 December 2011 the Group holds a 5.72% share in Piraeus Bank S.A., the publicly listed Greek bank. The total value of the investment at 31 December 2011 is MEUR 16 (2010: MEUR 1). The total impairment loss recorded in 2011 with respect to this investment was MEUR 74 (2010: nil).

F.2.3. Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions

Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Term deposits at banks	622	403
Minimum reserve deposits with central banks	21	26
Loans to banks	165	70
Loans and advances provided under repo operations	362	477
Other	61	39
Total loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	1,231	1,015

The minimum reserve deposits are mandatory non-interest-bearing deposits calculated in accordance with regulations issued by central banks and whose withdrawability is restricted.

F.2.4. Loans and receivables due from non-banks

Loans and receivables due from non-banks comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Gross amount		
Consumer loan receivables	1,383	1,290
Cash loan receivables	1,746	814
Revolving loan receivables	696	625
Car loan receivables	82	69
Mortgage loan receivables	121	164
Loans to corporations	419	313
Loans and advances provided under repo operations	44	112
Other	1	3
Total gross amount	4,492	3,390
Collective allowances for impairment		
Consumer loans receivables	(116)	(96)
Cash loan receivables	(185)	(117)
Revolving loan receivables	(67)	(73)
Car loan receivables	(10)	(10)
Mortgage loan receivables	(10)	(13)
Other	-	(1)
Total collective impairment	(388)	(310)
Loans to corporations	(11)	(15)
Total individual impairment	(11)	(15)
Total carrying amount	4,093	3,065

Movements in allowances for impairment may be broken down as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Balance as at 1 January	325	356
Translation difference	(7)	16
Transfer to held-for-sale	-	(19)
Impairment losses recognised in the income statement	245	164
Amount related to loans disposed of	(98)	(162)
Amount related to loans written off	(66)	(30)
Balance as at 31 December	399	325

F.2.5. Net investment in finance leases

The net investment in finance leases is apportioned as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Net investment in finance leases to non-banks	1	1
Total net investment in finance leases	1	1

The structure of the net investment in finance leases is as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Gross investment in finance leases	1	1
Unearned finance income	-	-
Allowance for uncollectible lease payments receivable	-	-
Total net investment in finance leases	1	1

The following table shows investment in finance leases according to their remaining maturities:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Gross investment in finance leases, with remaining maturities of:		
Less than one year	–	–
Between one and five years	1	1
Total gross investment in finance leases	1	1
Total net investment in finance leases	1	1

F.2.6. Other loans and receivables

The following table provides details on other loans and receivables:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Gross amount	757	736
Individual allowances for impairment	(46)	(157)
Investment in joint venture	(5)*	–
Total other loans and receivables	706	579

* Presentation of negative share in SAZKA: the business is funded by a Group loan presented in this section (refer to F.8.)

Movements in allowances for impairment were as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Balance as at 1 January	157	88
Balance acquired by business combinations	–	8
Translation difference	(1)	1
Impairment losses recognised in the income statement	(15)	127
Amount related to loans disposed of	–	(1)
Amount related to loans written off	(95)	(66)
Balance as at 31 December	46	157

“Other loans” represent mainly the provision of funds outside the Group’s core banking business. This category also includes loans to the Group’s associates that were used to finance several real estate projects and in 2011 also the lottery business SAZKA. As of 31 December 2011, the total amount of such loans was MEUR 99 (2010: MEUR 37), including a MEUR 68 loan to SAZKA. In 2010, Timeworth Ltd. granted a loan facility to EP Holding in a total amount of MEUR 200, of which MEUR 57 had been drawn at year-end. The loan facility agreement was terminated in April 2011.

F.3. Deferred tax

The table below shows the roll-forward of net deferred taxes:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) at 1 January	(34)	(3)
Disposals resulting from business combinations	7	–
Transfer to held for sale	–	1
Deferred tax (expense)/income for the period	(19)	(37)
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	1	–
Additions from business combinations	(7)	(2)
Net exchange differences	1	7
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) at 31 December	(51)	(34)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011 Deferred tax liabilities	2011 Deferred tax assets	2010 Deferred tax liabilities	2010 Deferred tax assets
Intangible assets	(40)	–	(39)	–
Financial assets	(20)	24	(13)	17
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(5)	–	–	–
Financial assets available-for-sale	(6)	1	(4)	–
Loans and receivables	(9)	23	(9)	17
Investment property	(27)	–	(18)	–
Property, plant and equipment	(18)	–	(20)	–
Inventories	–	5	–	7
Other assets	(12)	4	(8)	3
Financial liabilities	(5)	25	(1)	24
Debt securities issued	(1)	–	–	1
Other liabilities	–	23	–	21
Liabilities to banks	(4)	2	(1)	2
Provisions	–	2	–	3
Other temporary differences	(3)	1	(2)	–
Value of loss carry-forwards recognised	–	5	–	6
Value of tax credits	–	8	–	7
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(125)	74	(101)	67
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(90)	39	(77)	43

The following table shows the unrecognised deferred tax assets:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Tax effect from unused tax losses	202	125
Unrecognised potential deferred tax assets	202	125

In recent years, several Group companies have incurred tax losses which are available to be carried forward and off-set against future taxable income. To the extent that it is not considered likely that taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised, the deferred tax asset is not recognised. The unutilised tax losses can be claimed in the period from 2012 to 2020 in the Netherlands (2012 to 2016 in the Czech Republic and China, and 2012 to 2021 in the Russian Federation).

As at 31 December 2011, MEUR 13 in deferred tax liabilities related to post-acquisition undistributed earnings of associates was recognised for Polymetal and Nomos-Bank (2010: MEUR 7).

F.4. Inventories

Inventories relate mainly to the retail business of Eldorado and comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Goods/merchandise for resale	396	470
Other inventory	6	1
Allowance for slow-moving and damaged items	(14)	(19)
Agriculture – Finished goods and goods for resale	4	–
Agriculture – Work in progress	2	–
Agriculture – Raw materials and consumables	5	–
Total inventories	399	452

Movements in allowances for impairment of inventories may be broken down as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Balance as at 1 January	19	27
Impairment losses recognised in the income statement	(5)	(10)
Translation difference	–	2
Balance as at 31 December	14	19

F.5. Biological assets

Biological assets relate to the agricultural business of RAV Agro-Pro acquired in July 2011 and comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Non-current		
Balance at 1 January	–	–
Additions resulting from business combinations	11	–
Net increase due to additions, births (deaths)	2	–
Change in fair value of biological assets	(2)	–
Balance at 31 December	11	–
Current		
Balance at 1 January	–	–
Additions resulting from business combinations	21	–
Additions due to growing	17	–
Change in fair value of biological assets	1	–
Harvested assets transferred to inventory	(35)	–
Balance at 31 December	4	–
Total biological assets	15	–

Dairy cattle comprises the bulk of non-current biological assets. In the six months ended 31 December 2011, the Group produced 7,833 tons of milk. As of 31 December 2011 the Group held 16,281 head of livestock.

Current biological assets consist of winter wheat crops to be harvested in the following year. In the six months ended 31 December 2011, the Group harvested 213,945 tons of agricultural produce. As at 31 December 2011 the Group had planted 23,512 hectares of winter wheat.

F.6. Assets and liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations

F.6.1. Sale of Romanian real estate in March 2012

Non-current assets held for sale in the amount of MEUR 4 as at 31 December 2011 represent all the assets and liabilities of four Romanian entities holding several land plots and sold in March 2012. The process of selling these entities began in 2011.

F.6.2. Sale of Ukrainian Home Credit Bank in January 2011

The Group's 100% ownership interest in Home Credit Bank (PJSC) was the subject matter of a sales transaction entered into on 3 December 2010 and completed on 31 January 2011. The assets and liabilities of Home Credit Bank account for the entire non-current assets and liabilities held for sale figures as at 31 December 2010.

Details of assets and liabilities held for sale are as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Property, plant and equipment	-	1
Investment property	3	1
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	32
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	-	2
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	-	41
Other assets	1	1
Current income tax receivables	-	1
Cash and cash equivalents	-	29
Total assets held for sale	4	108
Liabilities to banks	-	1
Liabilities to non-banks	-	73
Other liabilities	-	1
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1
Total liabilities held for sale	-	76

MEUR 9 of the 2011 net loss from discontinued operations is attributable to a loss incurred on the sale of Home Credit Bank. The net loss from discontinued operations figure for 2010 represents the bank's income and expenses.

Details of discontinued operations and related cash flows are as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2010
Interest income	11
Interest expense	(9)
Fee and commission income	4
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(3)
General administrative expenses	(10)
Other operating expenses	(2)
Loss before tax	(9)
Income tax expense	(1)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(10)

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2010
Cash flows from operating activities	6
Cash flows from investing activities	-
Cash flows from financing activities	2
Net cash inflow from discontinued operations	8

F.7. Other assets

Other assets comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Settlements with suppliers	81	62
Prepaid expenses	67	59
Other taxes receivable	39	30
Other	126	99
Subtotal other assets (gross)	313	250
Specific allowances for impairment on settlement with suppliers	(6)	(10)
Specific allowances for impairment on prepayments and other deferrals	(3)	(4)
Specific allowances for impairment on other assets	(1)	(5)
Total other assets (net)	303	231

The "Other" category contains a payment for a 82% share in PPF Investments Ltd acquired in December 2008 for MEUR 70. As the closing of the transaction is subject to fulfilment of significant conditions precedent, at year-end 2011 the change of control necessary to consider the entity a subsidiary had not yet occurred. A MEUR 5 impairment recognized in relation to this asset in 2010 was fully reversed in 2011.

F.8. Investments in associates and joint ventures

The following table shows a break-down of individual investments in associates and joint ventures:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Generali PPF Holding	2,566	2,683
Nomos-Bank	582	539
Polymetal	686	645
EP Holding	320	371
PSJ	27	26
Real estate projects	7	14
SAZKA	-*	-
Total investments in associates/joint ventures	4,188	4,278

* Negative share presented under Other loans (refer to F.2.6.)

The following table shows a break-down of the share of earnings of associates and joint ventures, including gains or losses arising from changes in the Group's shares in the respective undertakings:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Nomos-Bank	44	64
Generali PPF Holding	136	114
Polymetal	38	42
EP Holding	29	140
PSJ	2	1
Real estate projects	6	(3)
SAZKA	(5)	-
Total share of earnings in associates/joint ventures	250	358

The difference between the total investment and Group's share in equity comprises goodwill. The difference between the total share in earnings and Group's share in profit comprises gains or losses arising from changes in the Group's share (e.g. dilution).

Generali PPF Holding

Since 17 January 2008, investments in associates have included a 49% share in Generali PPF Holding B.V., an insurance group focusing on the insurance and pension fund business within the CEE region. The following table summarises the consolidated financial information related to this associate:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Total assets	15,796	15,981
Total liabilities	(10,478)	(10,469)
Group's share in total equity (49%)	2,606	2,701
Non-controlling interest at subholding level (49%)	(40)	(18)
Group's share in equity (49%)	2,566	2,683
Total revenue	3,622	4,051
Total net profit	271	235
Group's share in net profit (49%)	133	115
Non-controlling interest at subholding level (49%)	3	(1)
Group's share in profit (49%)	136	114

Nomos-Bank

Since 17 April 2008 investments in associates have included a 29.92% share in Nomos-Bank, the Russian banking group. The economic share held by the Group was diluted in December 2010 to 28.24% and in April 2011 to 26.53%, by an increase in Nomos-Bank's capital in which the Group did not participate. In December 2011 the Group increased its economic share to 27.34% by purchasing publicly traded GDRs on the market (two GDRs represent one share). As of April 2011 the company is listed on the Moscow Stock Exchange. As of 31 December 2011, the GDR price of Nomos-Bank was USD 9.5.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Total assets	15,854	12,989
Total liabilities	(14,041)	(11,570)
Group's share in total equity (27.34%; 2010: 28.24%)	496	401
Non-controlling interest at subholding level	(88)	(77)
Group's share in equity (27.34%; 2010: 28.24%)	408	324
Total revenue	1,495	811
Total net profit	297	184
Group's share in profit (28.24%/26.53%; 2010: 29.92%)	82	55
Non-controlling interest at subholding level	(15)	-
Impairment loss	(36)	-
Total share in profit* (28.24%/26.53%; 2010: 29.92%)	31	55

* The share in profit is calculated using different ownership during the period. The change in December 2011 has no impact on profit sharing.

Polymetal

Since 10 June 2008 the Group has held a 24.9% stake in Polymetal, the Russian precious metals mining company. In the second half of 2009, the Group's share was diluted to 21.92%; in July 2010 the Group increased its economic share to 22.09% through an acquisition. However, due to the existence of treasury shares in the Polymetal group, legally the stake was 19.99% of the registered capital.

During 2011, the company changed its domicile to Jersey and since November 2011 the Group has held shares in Polymetal International Plc, Jersey that were exchanged for a previous share in the Russian entity Polymetal, OJSC. As a consequence of this legal restructuring, the Group's share was diluted to 20.86% as at 31 December 2011. The Group's share in net profit for 2011 was calculated using the 21.88% share. The company is listed on the London Stock Exchange. As of 31 December 2011, the share price of Polymetal International Plc was GBP 10.94.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Total assets	2,823	1,717
Total liabilities	(1,420)	(803)
Group's share in total equity (20.86%; 2010: 22.09%)	293	202
Non-controlling interest at subholding level	(24)	-
Group's share in equity (20.86%; 2010: 22.09%)	269	202
Total revenue	951	698
Total net profit	208	188
Group's share in net profit (21.88%; 2010: 22.09%)	45	42

EP Holding

In 2010 the Group held, both directly and indirectly, a 29% economic share in Energetický a průmyslový holding a.s. (Energy and Industrial Holding – hereinafter referred to as “EP Holding”). EP Holding was primarily consolidated at 40% based on the effective voting interest of 40%. However, due to the effective ownership interest of 29%, the 11% difference between effective ownership and voting rights was allocated to the non-controlling interest. In September 2011, the Group increased its effective economic share in EP Holding from 29% to a direct 40% interest by acquiring shares from PPF Partners.

EP Holding aims to become a long-term strategic investor in the energy sector and a major investor in industry. Its business lines include the generation of electricity and heat, their distribution and sale to final customers, and trading in electricity and natural gas.

The following table summarises the consolidated financial information related to this associate:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Total assets	1,905	2,058
Total liabilities	(1,328)	(1,391)
Group's share in equity (40.00%; 2010: 29.00%)	231	267
Total revenue	1,426	991
Total net profit	72	351
Group's share in profit (40.00%/29.00%; 2010: 29.00%)*	29	140

* The share in profit is calculated using different ownership during the period.

PSJ

As a part of the transaction with ECM (refer to B.3.8.), the Group acquired a 50% share in PSJ a.s., the Czech construction group. The following table summarizes the consolidated financial information related to this joint venture since its acquisition in July 2010:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Total assets	188	158
Total liabilities	(144)	(117)
Group's share in equity (50.00%)	22	20
Total revenue (in 2010 since acquisition)	307	93
Total net profit (in 2010 since acquisition)	4	2
Group's share in profit (50.00%)	2	1

Real estate

This investment consists of several projects, with ownership participations ranging from 24.5% to 50%. The aggregate total assets of the entities in question at 31 December 2011 are MEUR 211 (2010: MEUR 287), while the aggregate total liabilities are MEUR 222 (2010: MEUR 295).

SAZKA

In November 2011, the Group and its joint venture partner acquired the enterprise of SAZKA, the Czech lottery and betting company (refer to B.3.3.). Although SAZKA sázková kancelář, a.s. – the entity that acquired all of SAZKA's assets and liabilities – was acquired earlier in 2011, the following table shows the financial performance of the business for last two months in 2011 only.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011
Total assets	181
Total liabilities	(191)
Group's share in equity (50.00%)*	(5)
Total revenue (since acquisition)	17
Total net profit (since acquisition)	(10)
Group's share in profit (50.00%)	(5)

* Negative share presented under Other loans (refer to F.2.6.)

F.9. Investment property

Investment property includes all projects acquired through several acquisitions during the last three years. The projects, located in the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic, Romania, Ukraine and India, consist mainly of finished office premises already rented, land plots and projects under construction.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Investment property	309	302
Investment property under construction	129	15
Total investment property	438	317

The following table shows the roll-forward of investment property:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Balance at 1 January	317	342
Additions	289	6
Disposal	(191)	(9)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(3)	–
Unrealised gains from investment property	113	4
Unrealised losses from investment property	(83)	(46)
Net exchange differences	(4)	20
Balance at 31 December	438	317

F.10. Property, plant and equipment

The following table shows the roll-forward of property, plant and equipment:

	Land and buildings	Other tangible assets and equipment	Tangible assets not in use	Total	Thereof under finance lease
In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2011					
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	274	190	11	475	5
Additions resulting from business combinations	4	23	1	28	–
Disposal resulting from business combinations	(47)	(6)	(2)	(55)	–
Additions	12	86	12	110	1
Disposals	(5)	(14)	(10)	(29)	(4)
Net foreign exchange differences	(8)	(5)	–	(13)	–
Balance at 31 December	230	274	12	516	2
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 January	(31)	(91)	(2)	(124)	(3)
Disposal resulting from business combinations	2	2	–	4	–
Depreciation included in Cost of sales (Agriculture)	–	(1)	–	(1)	–
Depreciation charge for the period	(8)	(36)	–	(44)	(2)
Reversal of impairment losses	2	1	–	3	–
Disposals	2	12	–	14	4
Other movements	(1)	1	–	–	–
Net foreign exchange differences	1	2	–	3	–
Balance at 31 December	(33)	(110)	(2)	(145)	(1)
Carrying amount	197	164	10	371	1

	Land and buildings	Other tangible assets and equipment	Tangible assets not in use	Total	Thereof under finance lease
In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2010					
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	255	129	8	392	5
Additions resulting from business combinations	25	4	1	30	–
Transfer to held-for-sale	(1)	(7)	–	(8)	–
Additions	5	42	7	54	1
Disposals	–	(10)	(5)	(15)	(1)
Other movements	(24)	24	–	–	–
Net foreign exchange differences	14	8	–	22	–
Balance at 31 December	274	190	11	475	5
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 January	(21)	(58)	(1)	(80)	(2)
Additions resulting from business combinations	–	(1)	–	(1)	–
Transfer to held-for-sale	–	4	–	4	–
Depreciation charge for the period	(7)	(38)	–	(45)	–
Impairment losses recognised	(2)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)
Disposals	–	7	–	7	–
Net foreign exchange differences	(1)	(4)	–	(5)	–
Balance at 31 December	(31)	(91)	(2)	(124)	(3)
Carrying amount	243	99	9	351	2

F.11. Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Goodwill	235	257
Software	52	41
Trademark	180	185
Other	11	5
Total intangible assets	478	488

F.11.1. Goodwill

The following table shows the roll-forward of goodwill:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Balance at 1 January	257	227
Additions resulting from business combinations	28	36
Disposals resulting from business combinations	(16)	-
Impairment losses	(29)	(18)
Net exchange differences	(5)	12
Balance at 31 December	235	257

In 2011, MEUR 12 in goodwill arose from the acquisition of agricultural business (refer to B.3.1.). The whole amount was recognised as an impairment loss.

In 2010, MEUR 31 in goodwill arose from the transaction with Mr. Janků (refer to B.3.8.). Of this amount, MEUR 13 was attributed to a 65% share in Retail Value Stores, and tested for impairment at year end. The remaining MEUR 18 was recognised as an impairment loss in 2010. The 13 MEUR goodwill related to Retail Value Stores was disposed of in 2011 in connection to the sale of the business.

The MEUR 223 goodwill amount in 2009 arose upon the acquisition of Eldorado. As of 31 December 2011 and 2010, this goodwill was tested for impairment. The recoverable amount of this cash-generating unit was determined by the discounted cash flow valuation method using management projections for 2011.

F11.2. Other intangible assets

The following table shows the roll-forward of the remaining categories of intangible assets:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2011	Software	Other intangible assets	Trademarks	Total
Cost				
Balance at 1 January	103	8	185	296
Additions resulting from business combinations	–	1	–	1
Additions	26	23	–	49
Additions from internal development	7	4	–	11
Disposal	(2)	(22)	–	(24)
Disposals resulting from business combinations	(1)	–	–	(1)
Net foreign exchange differences	(4)	–	(5)	(9)
Balance at 31 December	129	14	180	323
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses				
Balance at 1 January	(62)	(3)	–	(65)
Amortisation charge for the year	(20)	–	(1)	(21)
Disposal	1	–	–	1
Disposals resulting from business combinations	1	–	–	1
Net foreign exchange differences	3	–	1	4
Balance at 31 December	(77)	(3)	–	(80)
Carrying amount	52	11	180	243

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2010	Software	Other intangible assets	Trademarks	Total
Cost				
Balance at 1 January	78	9	174	261
Additions resulting from business combinations	1	–	–	1
Transfer to held-for-sale	–	(4)	–	(4)
Additions	10	8	1	19
Additions from internal development	9	9	–	18
Disposal	–	(14)	–	(14)
Other changes	1	–	–	1
Net foreign exchange differences	4	–	10	14
Balance at 31 December	103	8	185	296
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses				
Balance at 1 January	(39)	(5)	–	(44)
Transfer to held-for-sale	–	2	–	2
Amortisation charge for the year	(20)	–	(1)	(21)
Other changes	(1)	–	–	(1)
Net foreign exchange differences	(2)	–	1	(1)
Balance at 31 December	(62)	(3)	–	(65)
Carrying amount	41	5	185	231

F.12. Liabilities to non-banks

Liabilities to non-banks comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Current accounts and demand deposits	856	528
Term deposits	2,255	1,117
Loans	273	137
Loans received under repo operations	36	281
Total liabilities to non-banks	3,420	2,063

The table shows the liabilities owed to corporate and individual clients of the Group, the bulk of which relates to the banking business of PPF banka.

F.13. Liabilities to banks and other financial institutions

Liabilities to banks and other financial institutions comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Repayable on demand	4	-
Loans received under repos	-	148
Secured loans (other than repos)	3,082	2,622
Unsecured loans	580	346
Other	32	53
Total liabilities to banks	3,698	3,169

In 2008 the Group obtained a syndicated loan facility (the "Calyon Facility") provided by a group of banks led by Calyon (now renamed to "Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank") in a maximum amount of MEUR 2,099 available until January 2015. The pricing is EURIBOR+0.70/0.90 bps. The loan can be drawn in 1-, 3- or 6-month tranches and is secured by a pledge of PPF Group's share in Generali PPF Holding B.V. Under the loan agreement, the total amount of the Calyon facility is linked to the value of the investment in Generali PPF Holding B.V. As of 31 December 2011 the total amount drawn was MEUR 2,099 (2010: MEUR 1,750).

A MEUR 298 (2010: MEUR 289) portion of the secured loans consists of a USD denominated loan provided by Sberbank to finance residual consideration for the acquisition of Polymetal. The loan matures in 2013 and is secured by a pledge of PPF Group's share in Polymetal. The loan is provided to the Group through its associate Accord Invest Ltd. The interest rate is 6.8% p.a.

MEUR 61 (2010: MEUR 51) of the other secured loans stated above was secured by a pledge of consumer loan receivables and cash loan receivables, MEUR 50 (2010: MEUR 51) was secured by a pledge of revolving loan receivables, MEUR 28 (2010: nil) was secured by a pledge of car loan receivables, and MEUR 158 (2010: MEUR 161) was secured by pledge of investment property.

F.14. Debt securities issued

The following table shows details of bonds issued by the Group:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	Interest rate	Date of maturity	2011	2010
Notes MEUR 400	Fixed	November 2015	403	404
Unsecured CZK bond issue 4 of MCZK 2,900	Fixed	September 2015	88	84
Unsecured RUB bond issue 7 of MRUB 5,000	Variable	April 2015	118	120
CZK participation notes of MCZK 200; rate 5.00%	Variable	November 2014	7	-
Unsecured RUB bond issue 6 of MRUB 5,000	Variable	June 2014	120	122
Unsecured RUB bond issue 5 of MRUB 4,000	Variable	April 2013	94	99
Unsecured RUB bond issue 1 of MRUB 3,000	Variable	April 2014	73	-
Unsecured RUB bond issue 3 of MRUB 4,000	Variable	April 2014	97	-
USD loan participation notes 6 of MUSD 500	Fixed	March 2014	354	-
Unsecured CZK bond issue 3 of MCZK 4,000	Fixed	June 2012	97	100
Unsecured RUB bond issue 4 of MRUB 3,000	Variable	October 2011	-	60
USD loan participation notes 5 of MUSD 301	Fixed	August 2011	-	129
USD loan participation notes 3 of MUSD 200	Fixed	August 2011	-	116
USD loan participation notes 4 of MUSD 500	Fixed	June 2011	-	164
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.65%	Fixed	November 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.65%	Fixed	November 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 0.55%	Fixed	January 2011	-	40
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 0.52%	Fixed	January 2011	-	22
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 0.25%	Fixed	January 2011	-	12
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 1.93%	Fixed	May 2011	-	13
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 1.85%	Fixed	June 2011	-	40
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.35%	Fixed	November 2011	-	1
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 5.00%	Fixed	July 2012	9	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.27%	Fixed	June 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.23%	Fixed	April 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.18%	Fixed	April 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 1.85%	Fixed	March 2012	39	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.23%	Fixed	March 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.31%	Fixed	March 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 1.3%	Fixed	February 2012	15	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 1.36%	Fixed	February 2012	5	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 1.09%	Fixed	January 2012	13	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 1.3%	Fixed	January 2012	3	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.4%	Fixed	January 2012	3	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 1.91%	Fixed	January 2012	2	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 1.3%	Fixed	January 2012	2	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.36%	Fixed	January 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.18%	Fixed	January 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.4%	Fixed	January 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 1.3%	Fixed	January 2012	1	-
Deposit bill of exchange; rate 2.23%	Fixed	January 2012	1	-
Total debt securities issued			1,554	1,526

Notes in the amount of MEUR 400 were issued in November 2009.

RUB denominated bond issue 5 was issued by the Group in April 2008 with a coupon rate resettable at option dates. In October 2011 the Group reset a new coupon rate through the final maturity date.

Loan participation note issue 6 was issued by the Group in March 2011.

RUB denominated stock exchange bond issue 1 was issued by the Group in April 2011 with a coupon rate resettable at coupon dates. The bondholders are entitled to demand early redemption of the bond at par in April 2012.

RUB denominated stock exchange bond issue 3 was issued by the Group in April 2011 with a coupon rate set for the next 30 months. The bondholders are entitled to demand early redemption of the bond at par in October 2013.

RUB denominated bond issue 6 was issued by the Group in June 2009 with a coupon rate resettable at option dates. In December 2010 the Group reset a new coupon rate for the subsequent two year period. Bondholders are entitled to demand early redemption of the bond at par in December 2012.

RUB denominated bond issue 7 was issued by the Group in April 2010 with a coupon rate set for two years. Bondholders are entitled to demand early redemption of the bond at par in May 2012.

CZK denominated bond issue 4 was issued by the Group in September 2010 and consists of zero-coupon bonds.

F.15. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Negative fair values of derivatives	63	37
Interest rate derivatives	36	9
Currency derivatives	27	28
Obligation to deliver securities	280	123
Other	8	3
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	351	163

F.16. Provisions

Provisions comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Warranty repair reserve	1	1
Goods returns	9	16
Provision for litigation except for tax-related litigation	1	1
Other provisions	19	1
Total provisions	30	19

Analysis of movements in provisions is as follows:

	Warranty repair reserve	Goods returns	Provision for litigation except for tax issues	Other provisions	Total
In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2011					
Balance at 1 January	1	16	1	1	19
Additions resulting from business combinations	–	–	–	3	3
Provisions created during the year	–	11	1	15	27
Provisions used during the year	–	(18)	(1)	–	(19)
Provisions released during the year	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
Net exchange differences	–	–	–	1	1
Balance at 31 December	1	9	1	19	30
Non-current (> 1 year)	–	–	–	2	2
Current (< 1 year)	1	9	1	17	28
Total provisions	1	9	1	19	30

The increase in other provisions relates to a newly acquired real estate project in Russia (Southgate Logistics).

	Warranty repair reserve	Goods returns	Provision for litigation except for tax issues	Other provisions	Total
In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2010					
Balance at 1 January	2	16	1	5	24
Provisions created during the year	1	41	1	1	44
Provisions used during the year	(2)	(42)	(1)	(5)	(50)
Net exchange difference	–	1	–	–	1
Balance at 31 December	1	16	1	1	19
Non-current (> 1 year)	–	–	–	–	–
Current (< 1 year)	1	16	1	1	19
Total provisions	1	16	1	1	19

F.17. Other liabilities

Other liabilities comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Settlements with suppliers	480	549
Wages and salaries	70	83
Social security and health insurance	13	11
Other tax payable	31	14
Finance lease liabilities	2	3
Accrued expenses	13	14
Deferred income	50	73
Advance received	26	23
Other liabilities	31	61
Total other liabilities	716	831

F.18. Finance lease liabilities

Finance lease liabilities comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2011	Payments	Interest	Finance lease liabilities
Finance lease liabilities:			
Less than one year	1	1	1
Between one and five years	2	-	1
Total finance lease liabilities	3	1	2

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2010	Payments	Interest	Finance lease liabilities
Finance lease liabilities:			
Less than one year	2	-	2
Between one and five years	1	-	1
Total finance lease liabilities	3	-	3

F.19. Issued capital

Issued capital represents capital in respect of which the shareholders' liability for an entity's obligation towards its creditors is limited. The amount is limited to the current nominal capital approved by shareholders' resolution.

The following table provides details of authorised and issued shares:

	2011	2010
Number of shares authorised	250,000	250,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid	66,738	66,738
Par value per share	EUR 10	EUR 10

The following table reconciles the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	2011	2010
Balance at 1 January	66,738	66,738
Balance at 31 December	66,738	66,738

As at 31 December 2011 and 2010 the authorised share capital consisted of 250,000 registered shares, 66,738 of which were issued and fully paid. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Parent Company.

F.20. Reserves

F.20.1. Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the revaluation surplus, net of deferred tax, recognised on property transferred from property, plant and equipment to investment property following a change in use of the property and changes in the fair value of financial assets available for sale. The revaluation reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders.

F.20.2. Legal and statutory reserves

The creation and use of legal and statutory reserves are limited by legislation and the articles of association of each company within the Group. Legal and statutory reserves are not available for distribution to the shareholders.

F.20.3. Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises foreign exchange differences arising from translation of the financial statements of companies within the Group with a functional currency other than the presentation currency. The translation reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders.

F.21. Net interest income

Interest income comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	15	13
Financial instruments available-for-sale	18	27
Due from banks and other financial institutions	24	23
Consumer loan receivables	463	420
Cash loan receivables	388	204
Revolving loan receivables	185	203
Car loan receivables	18	16
Mortgage loan receivables	16	21
Loans to corporations and other loans and receivables	54	62
Total interest income	1,181	989

Interest expense comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Due to customers	87	73
Due to banks and other financial institutions	146	109
Debt securities issued	122	135
Finance lease liabilities	-	1
Other	9	4
Total interest expenses	364	322
Total net interest income	817	667

F.22. Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Penalty fees	63	59
Insurance commissions	163	105
Cash transactions	38	29
Customer payment processing and account maintenance	26	24
Retailers' commissions	15	13
Other	37	33
Total fee and commission income	342	263

Fee and commission expense comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Commissions to retailers	46	29
Cash transactions	11	10
Payment processing and account maintenance	13	11
Other	7	6
Total fee and commission expense	77	56
Total net fee and commission income	265	207

F.23. Net gain/loss on financial assets

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Net trading income	7	(69)
Securities trading	(2)	7
Debt securities	10	7
Equity securities	(12)	-
FX trading	8	(3)
Derivatives	1	(73)
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss not held for trading	29	(10)
Equity securities	31	(11)
Other	(2)	1
Net realized gains	(13)	13
Financial assets available-for-sale	(15)	31
Loans and receivables	2	(18)
Dividends	15	13
Total net gain/(loss) on financial assets	38	(53)

The significant negative results from derivatives in 2010 relate to the hedging of FX positions visible in foreign currency gains (refer to F.27).

F.24. Net impairment losses on financial assets

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Financial instruments available-for-sale	275	4
Consumer loan receivables	91	56
Cash loan receivables	127	54
Revolving loan receivables	28	39
Car loan receivables	3	4
Mortgage loan receivables	(1)	7
Loans to corporations and other loans and receivables	(18)	131
Total net impairment losses on financial assets	505	295

F.25. Net real estate income

Rental and related income comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Gross rental income	14	18
Service income	5	8
Service charge income	1	-
Total rental and related income	20	26

Property operating expenses comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Repairs and maintenance	1	1
Material and energy consumed	2	2
Other expenses	1	1
Total property operating expense	4	4

Net valuation gain/loss on investment property comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Valuation gains on investment property	113	4
Valuation losses on investment property	(83)	(46)
Total net valuation gain/(loss) on investment property	30	(42)

F.26. Net agricultural income

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Sales of goods	24	-
Cost of sales	(26)	-
Other revenue	1	-
Change in fair value of biological assets	(1)	-
Total net agriculture income	(2)	-

F.27. Other income

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Rental income	16	21
Foreign currency gains	-	12
Other income	34	37
Recognized income from excess of acquired net fair value over costs	6	-
Healthcare income	5	23
Loss on origination of loan at non-market interest rate	-	(51)
Loss on monetary position	(16)	-
Total other income	45	42

The 2011 loss on monetary position represents the effect of the application of IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies on Home Credit Bank (OJSC), which is incorporated in the Republic of Belarus.

In 2010 the Group granted consumer loans in Russia under special terms of a marketing campaign with an average contractual interest rate of 7.8%, which was below the market rate. The volume of loans granted was adjusted to fair value at the market interest rate of 29.9%. The effect of this adjustment of MEUR 51 is shown within other operating income.

F.28. General administrative expenses

General administrative expenses comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Employee compensation	396	376
Payroll related taxes (including pension contribution)	87	69
Advertising and marketing	83	55
Professional services	62	53
Telecommunication and postage	40	34
Travel expenses	15	10
Taxes other than income tax	12	2
Information technologies	22	21
Rental, maintenance and repair expense	187	153
Distribution, transport and storage of goods	41	56
Other	112	93
Total general administrative expenses	1,057	922

F.29. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	44	45
Amortisation of intangible assets	21	21
Net impairment losses on goodwill	29	18
Net impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	(2)	3
Loss on disposal of property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets	3	4
Net impairment (gains)/losses on other assets	(4)	(25)
Foreign currency losses	41	-
Total other operating expenses	132	66

F.30. Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Current tax expense	(114)	(84)
Deferred tax expense	(19)	(37)
Total income tax expense	(133)	(121)

F.30.1. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The following table reconciles the tax expense:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Tax rate	25.0%	25.5%
Profit from continuing operations (before taxation)	363	458
Computed taxation using applicable tax rate	(91)	(117)
Tax non-deductible expenses	(63)	(42)
Non-taxable income	39	12
Non-taxable share of earnings of associates	59	86
Tax rate differences on foreign results	(3)	7
Utilised tax loss not previously recognised	–	5
Tax loss carry forward not recognised	(64)	(74)
Withholding tax on intra-group dividends	(16)	(4)
Other	6	6
Total income tax expense/income	(133)	(121)

F.31. Operating leases

Under operating leases, the Group mainly leases shops within the Eldorado business, as well as a few office buildings. The leases typically run for an initial period of between one and five years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Rents are adjusted annually to reflect prevailing market rates.

The table below shows payables in respect of non-cancellable operating leases:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Less than one year	160	131
Between one and five years	354	158
More than five years	125	44
Total payables in respect of non-cancellable operating leases	639	333

The lease and sublease payments recognised as expenses in the income statement were as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Minimum lease payments	160	140
Contingent rent	3	1
Sublease payments	(8)	–
Total lease and sublease payments	155	141

Rental income to be received by the Group as a lessor under operating leases is immaterial.

F.32. Repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements

The Group raises funds by selling financial instruments under agreements to repurchase them at future dates at the same price plus interest at a predetermined rate (“repos”).

As at 31 December assets sold under repos were as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011 Fair value of underlying assets	2011 Carrying amount of corresponding liabilities	2010 Fair value of underlying assets	2010 Carrying amount of corresponding liabilities
Financial assets available for sale	–	–	177	148
Financial assets as off balance sheet item	34	35	277	280
Total assets	34	35	454	428

“Financial assets as off balance sheet item” is the portion of financial instruments received under reverse repos (see below) that were subsequently sold under repos.

The Group also purchases financial instruments under agreements to resell them at future dates (“reverse repos”). The seller commits to repurchase the same or similar instruments at an agreed future date. Reverse repos are entered into as a facility to provide funds to customers. As at 31 December assets purchased subject to agreements to resell them were as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011 Fair value of assets received as collateral (total)	2011 hereof: Fair value of assets repledged or sold	2011 Carrying amount of receivables	2010 Fair value of assets received as collateral (total)	2010 hereof: Fair value of assets repledged or sold	2010 Carrying amount of receivables
Loans and advances to banks	359	312	362	489	396	477
Loans and advances to non-banks	67	2	44	159	3	112
Total loans and advances	426	314	406	648	399	589

F.33. Off-balance sheet items

F.33.1. Commitments and contingent liabilities

The contractual amounts of commitments and contingent liabilities are set out in the following table by category. The amounts reflected in the table for commitments assume that these amounts have been fully advanced. The amounts set forth in the table for guarantees and letters of credit represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if the counterparties failed completely to meet their contractual obligations.

The Group companies included in the banking segment engage in providing open credit facilities to allow customers quick access to funds in order to meet their short-term obligations as well as their long-term financing needs. Such credit facilities can take the form of guarantees, whereby the Group might guarantee repayment of a loan taken out by a client with a third party; stand-by letters of credit which are credit enhancement facilities enabling customers to engage in trade finance at lower cost; documentary letters of credit for obtaining lower cost financing for foreign trade on behalf of a customer; documentary letters of credit reimbursable to a Group company later; and debt facilities and revolving underwriting facilities that allow customers to issue short or medium-term debt instruments without engaging in the normal underwriting process on each occasion. Revenue from provided guarantees is recognised under “Fee and commission income” and is determined by applying the agreed rates to the nominal amount of the guarantees.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Loan commitments	1,188	982
Revolving loan commitments	837	634
Consumer loan commitments	25	37
Cash loan commitments	6	5
Undrawn overdraft facilities	63	40
Term loan facilities	257	266
Capital expenditure commitments	23	16
Guarantees provided	227	111
Non-payment guarantees	39	10
Non-revocable letters of credit	1	19
Payment guarantees	187	82
Total commitments and contingent liabilities	1,438	1,093

One of the factors contributing to the increase in loan commitments was an undrawn credit facility provided to EP Holding (refer to B.3.4.).

These commitments and contingent liabilities have an off-balance sheet credit risk because only organisation fees and accruals for probable losses are recognised in the statement of financial position until the commitments are fulfilled or expire. Many of the contingent liabilities and commitments will expire without being advanced in whole or in part. Therefore, the amounts do not represent the expected future cash flows.

The following table shows secured liabilities:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Secured bank loans	3,082	2,622
Total secured liabilities	3,082	2,622

The assets pledged as security were as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Cash and cash equivalents	2	-
Financial assets available for sale (repos)	-	177
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	223	180
Inventories	295	217
Biological assets	5	-
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	2,868	3,331
Investment property	212	226
Property, plant and equipment	93	132
Financial assets as off-balance sheet items (repos)	34	277
Total assets pledged as security	3,732	4,540

A significant portion of secured liabilities is attributable to the Calyon facility and financing of the Polymetal shares acquisition, which are secured by the share in Generali PPF Holding and the share in Polymetal, respectively.

F.33.2. Other contingencies

F.33.2.1. Litigation

The Group (as a former sole shareholder of Česká pojišťovna a.s.) is involved in litigation (formally consisting of five disputes merged procedurally into one) in which the adequacy of the consideration paid to minority shareholders arising from the decision of the general meeting of Česká pojišťovna a.s. adopted in July 2005 approving a squeeze-out of minority shareholders is being challenged in court. Based on legal analyses carried out by external legal counsel, management believes that it is unlikely that this case will be concluded in favour of the plaintiff.

In March 2012, a tribunal in Bucharest ruled on an appeal brought by the initial owner (Mr. Bleanca Petru) from whom the Group acquired land (the “Bavaria” project) against a decision of the court of first instance annulling the Mr. Bleanca Petru’s ownership title to the land. The ruling dismissed the appeal, upholding the decision of the Bucharest First District Court. This effectively means that the initial owner would not be considered to be the owner of the land. Further court proceedings are pending (motion of unconstitutionality) but do not have the immediate and direct impact on the decision of the Bucharest tribunal. Despite that, Mr. Petru still possesses a restitution claim on other non-specified land of the same size, or a non-specified amount of shares of Romanian National Land Fund. For that reason the Group has signed an assignment of those restitution claims with Mr. Petru. As a consequence of this situation, the Group decided to decrease the fair value of this land plot from MEUR 13 in 2010 to nil in 2011.

The Group is involved in litigation with a minority partner regarding enforcement of shareholder and managerial control over five Russian real estate projects (Agriko LLC, Agriko Plus LLC, Eastfield Kazan LLC, In Vino LLC, In Vino Natukhaevskoe and KLP LLC). Although the Group holds majority stakes in all the projects, management control has been entrusted to the minority shareholder. Recently the Group became aware that in some of the projects the nominees of the minority partner have taken certain steps and entered into certain transactions which could be considered under given circumstances as harmful to the Group’s investments. Despite PPF Group’s efforts, some directors and nominees of the minority partner in the project companies that have been removed from their positions are still refusing to cooperate in a transition of management powers. Also, the Group is being denied access to the accounting and business information necessary for the Group’s consolidation process. As this situation calls its ability to control the assets into question, the Group has decided to write down the investment property within these projects to nil, even though the fair value of the property based on an internal valuation is MEUR 21. In 2010 the fair value of investment property in the consolidated financial statements was MEUR 34.

F.33.2.2. Taxation

The taxation systems in the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus and China are characterised by frequent changes in legislation which are subject to varying interpretation by diverse tax authorities. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which have the power to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. A tax year remains open for review by the tax authorities during several subsequent calendar years. Common practice in the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus and China suggests that the tax authorities are taking a more assertive position in their interpretation and enforcement of tax legislation.

The facts mentioned above may create tax risks in the respective countries that are substantially more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities and that outstanding tax receivables are recoverable based on its interpretations of applicable Russian, Belarusian and Chinese tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions.

F.33.3. Guarantee received and off-balance sheet assets

Guarantees received and off-balance sheet assets were as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Guarantees – received	501	456
Loan commitments – received	89	390
Value of property received as collateral	1,022	1,159
Total contingent assets	1,612	2,005

F.34. Related parties

F.34.1. Identity of related parties

The Group has a related party relationship with its associates, joint ventures and non-consolidated subsidiaries.

Furthermore, the key management personnel of the Group, as well as the close family members of such personnel and other parties which are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such individuals and entities in which such individuals hold significant voting power are also considered related parties.

The key management personnel of the Group comprise the members of the Board of Directors and key executive officers.

F.34.2. Transactions with statutory bodies and executive officers

Income of the statutory bodies and key executive officers received from the Group:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Board of Directors of the parent company	0.5	0.5
Key executive officers	30	27

The income includes financial and non-financial income as follows:

Financial income includes all financial income that has been accepted by a member of a board from the Group during the financial year (especially allowances provided for membership of statutory bodies, salaries, wages, bonuses and benefits, income under other arrangements and group life insurance).

Non-financial income includes all non-monetary income (benefits) that has been accepted by a member of a board from the Group during the financial year.

F.34.3. Transactions with associates

During the course of the year the Group had the following significant transactions at arm's length with associates:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Interest income	18	30
Fee and commission income	140	106
Net gain/loss on financial assets	3	1
Rental and related income	9	10
Operating income	6	9
Total revenue	176	156
Interest expense	(52)	(62)
Fee and commission expense	(1)	-
Operating expense	(2)	(2)
Total expense	(55)	(64)

At the reporting date the Group has the following balances with associates and joint ventures:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Cash and cash equivalents	3	4
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	-
Financial assets available for sale	11	-
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	269	74
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	102	101
Other assets	29	15
Investment property	49	-
Total assets	471	194
Current accounts, deposits and loans from non-banks	(325)	(602)
Liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions	(416)	(461)
Debt securities issued	(222)	(165)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	(2)
Other liabilities	(13)	(3)
Total liabilities	(976)	(1,233)

F.34.4. Other related parties

During the course of the year the Group had the following significant transactions at arm's length with other related parties:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December	2011	2010
Interest income	-	1
Other income	1	4
Total revenue	1	5
Acquisition costs and other operating expenses	(2)	(3)
Total expenses	(2)	(3)

At the reporting date the Group had the following balances with other related parties:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December	2011	2010
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	-	24
Loans and receivables due from non-banks	4	-
Other assets	1	2
Total assets	5	26
Current accounts, deposits and loans from non-banks	(20)	(2)
Other liabilities	(8)	(7)
Total liabilities	(28)	(9)

G. Subsequent Events

G.1. Acquisition of Russian retail chain

In January 2012, Eldorado acquired 100% shares in Beringov Proliv Delta LLC and Verdena LLC representing a retail chain of 28 stores operating in the Central Region of the Russian Federation. The total consideration is MUS\$ 33. The fair value of assets and liabilities acquired is not known at the reporting date.

G.2. Acquisition of Russian real estate portfolio

In March 2012, Eldorado acquired 100% shares in Invest-Realty LLC and Rentol LLC for total consideration of MEUR 243. The acquired entities hold Russian real estate portfolios, the majority of which will be occupied by Eldorado. The fair value of assets and liabilities acquired is not known at the reporting date.

G.3. Loan facility to EP Holding

In May 2012 the Group, through its fully controlled subsidiary (Timeworth Holdings Ltd), provided MEUR 325 hybrid financing to EP Holding, consisting of (i) a MEUR 100 subordinated loan facility and (ii) a MEUR 225 subordinated loan facility convertible into shares of EP Holding at pre-defined terms. Both facilities will mature on 31 March 2016. The purpose of the financing is to support the acquisition strategy of EP Holding, in which the Group owns a 40% share. The financing arrangements are accompanied by various agreements among all EP Holding shareholders; however, the Group is not expected to acquire more than a 50% share, or additional material corporate governance rights, in EP Holding as a result of this transaction.

Contacts

PPF Group N.V.
World Trade Center
Tower B, Level 9
Strawinskylaan 933
1077 XX Amsterdam
The Netherlands
Phone: +31 (0) 20 8813120
Fax: +31 (0) 20 8813121
E-mail: info@ppfgroup.nl
www.ppfgroup.nl

PPF a.s.
Evropská 2690/17
P.O. Box 177
160 41 Praha 6
Czech Republic
Phone: (+420) 224 174 555
Fax: (+420) 224 174 610
E-mail: info@ppf.cz
www.ppf.cz

Annual Report 2011
© PPF a.s. 2012
Consulting and production: B.I.G. Prague
Design: Studio Najbrt
Photography: Václav Jirásek

