**Questions for testing candidates for positions of senior employees of**

**second-tier banks and banking holdings**

1. What determines the official status of the bank:

2. The location of the bank is recognized as:

3. Indirect ownership (voting) of bank shares is an opportunity to determine the decisions of:

4. What is interbank clearing:

5. Which group of legal entities is part of the banking conglomerate:

6. Which organizations are not part of the banking conglomerate:

7. Define a bank holding company:

8. Define a major bank participant:

9. An impeccable business reputation is:

10. What determines significant equity participation:

11. A second-tier bank established by a decision of an authorized body for the purpose of carrying out an operation to transfer assets and liabilities of a bank in conservation mode is:

12. A bank with foreign participation is a second-tier bank:

13. An organization carrying out certain types of banking operations is recognized as a legal entity acting on the basis of:

14. What words should a branch of a non-resident bank in the Republic of Kazakhstan use in its name:

15. The sole shareholder of an organization specializing in improving the quality of second-tier banks' loan portfolios is:

16. Is an organization specializing in improving the quality of credit portfolios of second-tier banks entitled to finance banks and (or) legal entities that were previously banks:

17. The activity prohibited for banks:

18. Activities not prohibited for bank holdings:

19. When banks acquire shares or participation interests in the authorized capitals of legal entities in cases when shares or participation interests in the authorized capitals of these organizations accepted as collateral become the property of banks in accordance with the civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the legislation of a foreign state, the bank's participation in such legal entities should not exceed:

20. Types of activities that banks are entitled to engage in:

21. The bank is prohibited from transferring assets as collateral or any other form of encumbrance without prior approval of this transaction by the bank's board of directors worth more than:

22. The requirement to obtain permission from the authorized body to establish or obtain a subsidiary does not apply to:

23. Subsidiaries of banks are not entitled to establish and (or) have subsidiaries, as well as to have a significant equity participation:

24. The bank and (or) the bank holding company have the right to establish a subsidiary, on condition of break-even operations on a consolidated and unconsolidated basis based on the results of:

25. One of the reasons for refusal to give permission to create or get a subsidiary is:

26. The authorized body must issue a permission or refuse to issue a permission for the establishing or getting a subsidiary within:

27. In what period a subsidiary of a bank and/or a bank holding company obliged to notify the authorized body of all changes and additions made to the constituent documents:

28. Within what time period from the moment of the appearance of signs of control of the bank and (or) the bank holding over another legal entity or the identification of the specified violation by the authorized body, the bank and (or) the bank holding are obliged to alienate their shares (shares in the authorized capital) of the legal entity to persons not related to them by special relations, and submit supporting documents to the authorized body:

29. The requirement to obtain permission from the authorized body for significant participation in the capital of the organization does not apply to:

30. In which cases does the authorized body withdraw permission to establish, get a subsidiary, or significantly participate in the organization's capital:

31. When withdrawing a permition to establish, obtain a subsidiary, or a significant participation in the capital of the organization, within what period from the date of finding out the fact that is the basis for withdrawing a permition, the authorized body decides to withdraw the previously issued permition:

32. The authorized body decides to cancel a previously issued permit for the establishing, obtaining of a subsidiary, significant participation in the capital of the organization in the following cases:

33. Within what period of time a bank and (or) bank holding shall, in case of withdrawal by the authorized body of permission to establish, obtain a subsidiary organization, significant participation in the capital of an organization, from the date of withdrawal of such permission, alienate their shares (stakes in the authorized capital) of the mentioned organizations to persons not related to this bank or bank holding by special relations, and submit confirming documents to the authorized body:

34. What may be a contribution to the authorized capital of an organization acquiring doubtful and uncollectible assets established in the organizational and legal form of a limited liability partnership:

35. The organization acquiring doubtful and uncollectible assets of the parent bank is obligated to transfer the money received from its activity to its participants (shareholders) in the order and amounts specified in the action plan for improving the quality of doubtful and uncollectible assets approved by:

36. One of the activities of a subsidiary organization that acquires doubtful and uncollectible assets of a bank is:

37. The following documents shall be additionally attached to the application for permission to establish, acquire a subsidiary organization acquiring doubtful and uncollectible assets of the parent bank, submitted according to the form established by the regulatory legal act of the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations:

38. Reasons for revoking an issued authorization to open a bank shall be considered as follows:

39. A non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan have the right to apply to the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations for permission to open a branch on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan if the following conditions are met:

40. What written notifications, statements and confirmations should be issued by the financial supervisory authority of the state, the resident of which is a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan for obtaining permission to open a branch on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

41. An application for permission to open a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Kazakh or Russian language shall be submitted in the form established by the normative legal act of the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations, with the attachment of one of the following documents:

42. The business plan of the branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be approved:

43. Whether the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations has the right to request additional information or documents necessary for making a decision on giving permission to open a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

44. At what moment a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan may withdraw an application for authorization to open a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

45. On what basis the refusal to issue a permit to open a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan is made:

46. The issued permission to open a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be considered canceled in cases:

47. Application for permission to open a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be considered by the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations within:

48. The constituent agreement on establishment of the bank shall, in addition to the information stipulated by the current legislation, obligatorily contain:

49. The statute of the bank shall, in addition to the information prescribed by the current legislation, contain mandatory manner:

50. All second-tier banks, are prohibited from using the words in their name:

51. The authorized capital of the bank shall be formed:

52. The minimum amount of the authorized capital of a newly established bank must be paid in full by its founders:

53. Forced redemption of bank shares by the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of financial market and financial organizations shall be carried out for the purpose of their subsequent sale to a new investor at the price:

54. Claims shall be considered paid, in case of maturity of obligations for which claims may be made against the bank, but which are not made before the decision on forced redemption of the bank's shares is made, except:

55. One of the conditions for classifying an unsecured obligation as subordinated debt is:

56. The founders and shareholders of the bank may be:

57. The state may be the founder and shareholder of a bank in the form of:

58. Upon request of the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations, the following persons shall submit constituent documents and other information necessary for determination of major participants of the bank and their financial condition:

59. No person independently or jointly with another (other) person (persons) may not directly or indirectly own, use and (or) dispose of ten or more percent of placed (less preferred and redeemed by the bank) shares of the bank, as well as have control or possibility to influence decisions made by the bank in the amount of ten or more percent of placed (less preferred and redeemed by the bank) shares of the bank:

60. Non-resident legal entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan may obtain the consent of the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations to get the status of a bank holding or a major participant of a bank if they or their parent organizations have:

61. Rules for issuance, revocation of consent for achieving the status of a major participant of a bank or a bank holding company, requirements to documents submitted for obtaining mentioned consent shall be determined by:

62. To obtain approval to become a bank holding company or major participant in a bank, a fee shall be paid, the amount and manner of payment of which shall be determined by:

63. Some of the documents for obtaining consent for an individual to become a major participant in a bank are:

64. To obtain consent to acquire the status of a bank holding company, a non-resident financial organization of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall submit, among other things, the following documents:

65. Reasons for refusal to issue consent by the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations to persons wishing to become a major participant of a bank or bank holding company, including the following are:

66. A sign of unstable financial position of a person wishing to become a major participant of the bank is the presence of one of the following conditions:

67. If a person acquires signs of a major participant of a bank or a bank holding without written consent of the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations, the authorized body shall be entitled to apply one of the following measures:

68. Shareholders, who in aggregate own 10 and more percent of placed (excluding preferred and bought out by the bank) or voting shares of the bank and acting on the basis of the agreement concluded between them, providing for their decision-making on the following issues, are not major participants in the bank, bank holdings:

69. A decision on an application submitted to obtain the status of a bank holding company or a major participant of a bank must be made by the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations within:

70. The authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations has the right to revoke consent to obtain the status of a bank holding company or a major participant in the bank by deciding on its cancellation:

71. If a person has become consistent with the characteristics of a bank holding company, a major participant in the bank, without obtaining the prior written consent of the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations, until he receives the written consent of the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations, he is not entitled to:

72. If a person has become consistent with the characteristics of a bank holding company, a major participant in the bank without obtaining the prior written consent of the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations, then such a person is obliged to notify the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations about this:

73. The bank and the bank holding company are obliged to submit to the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations a list of all their major participants or bank holdings (for banks) indicating the number of outstanding shares owned by them (excluding preferred and repurchased) or shares in the authorized capital of the bank or bank holding, and also their percentage ratio:

74. Banks are obliged to notify the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations of a change in the composition of shareholders holding ten or more percent of voting and (or) placed (excluding preferred and repurchased by the bank) shares of the bank, within:

75. The right of state ownership of the bank's shares is registered with the state body authorized to dispose of the national state property:

76. An application for a permit to open a bank is submitted in:

77. The application for a permit to open a bank must be accompanied, among other things, by the following documents:

78. Is the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations entitled to request additional information or documents necessary for making a decision on granting permission to open a bank:

79. An application for a permit to open a bank may be withdrawn by the applicant:

80. They are not senior executives of the bank:

81. Senior executives of a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan are recognized, including:

82. How many senior executives of a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan should be residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

83. The Bank is obliged to submit reports to the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including information on income paid by the bank to all senior employees of the bank during the financial year:

84. The Bank is obliged to submit reports, including information on income paid by the bank to all senior employees of the bank during the financial year, in the form established by a regulatory legal act of:

85. The requirements for the bank's internal policy on remuneration, accrual of monetary rewards, as well as other types of financial incentives for bank executives are determined by a regulatory legal act of:

86. A person who does not have what qualifications may not be appointed (elected) as a senior employee of the bank:

87. A person who does not have the work experience established by banking legislation in which areas may not be appointed (elected) as a senior employee of the bank:

88. The requirement that there is no revoked consent to the appointment (election) to the position of a senior employee in this and (or) another financial institution, this and (or) another branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a branch of an insurance (reinsurance) organization of a non-resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a branch of an insurance broker of a non-resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan is applied during:

89. The number of members of the executive body of the bank must be at least:

90. Candidates for the position of chief accountant of the bank must have work experience:

91. Candidates for the positions of the head of the management body, members of the executive body of the bank must have work experience in a senior position:

92. For candidates for the positions of other bank managers who coordinate and (or) control the activities of the bank's structural divisions and have the right to sign documents on the basis of which banking operations are carried out, it is necessary to have work experience:

93. A senior executive employee has the right to perform appropriate functions without coordination with the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations from the date of his appointment (election, assignment of appropriate functions):

94. A bank established as a result of the voluntary reorganization of a microfinance organization in the form of conversion into a bank is:

95. What is the negative result of testing a candidate for the position of a senior executive employee of the bank:

96. The authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations refuses to issue consent for the appointment (election) of bank's senior executive employees on the following grounds:

97. A person may be reappointed (elected) to the position of a senior executive employee of this bank after receiving a refusal to issue consent to his appointment (election) or termination of an employment contract with him, or termination of powers, or transfer to another position, but not more than twice within twelve consecutive months and not earlier than after:

98. From the date of the decision of the relevant body of the bank, the bank is obliged to notify the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations of all changes that have occurred in the composition of senior staff within:

99. In case of two consecutive refusals by the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations to issue consent to the appointment (election) to the position of a senior executive employee of the bank, from the date of adoption by the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations of the decision on the second refusal to issue consent to his appointment (election) in this bank, this person may be appointed (elected) as a senior executive employee of the bank after the expiration of:

100. The authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations revokes the issued consent for the appointment (election) to the position of a senior executive employee of the bank on the following reasons:

101. An organization carrying out certain types of banking operations shall dismiss the head and a member of the management body, the head and a member of the executive body in case of their non-compliance with the requirements of Article 20 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Banks and Banking Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan" upon the request of:

102. Whether the requirements on termination of the employment contract with this person or taking measures to terminate his/her powers in case the authorized body on regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations applies a supervisory response measure in the form of suspension from performing his/her official duties are applicable to a senior executive employee of the National Postal Operator:

103. A non-resident individual or legal entity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is the founder of the bank, in addition to the documents specified in Article 19 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Banks and Banking Activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan”, must attach to the application for authorization to open a bank:

104. Application for authorization to open a bank must be considered by the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations from the date of submission of the application within:

105. The application for authorization to open a bank is reviewed by:

106. A notice of authorization to open a bank shall be sent to:

107. Refusal to issue a permit to open a bank is made on the following grounds:

108. The state registration of the bank is carried out by the State Corporation «Government for Citizens» on the basis of a permit to open a bank by:

109. A legal entity that does not have the official status of a bank:

110. Service companies that, within the framework of a trust management agreement, have rights (claims) under bank loan agreements and (or) micro-loan agreements concluded with the person specified in part one of paragraph 4 of Article 36-1 of the Law on Banks and (or) part one of paragraph 5 of Article 9-1 of the Law on Microfinance Activities, powers of trust management of rights (claims) under bank loan agreements and (or) microcredit agreements, including changes to the terms of the bank loan agreement and (or) the microcredit agreement, by representing the interests of the person with whom the contract of trust management of rights (claims) has been concluded in court, by accepting money and (or) other property from the debtor, and by other powers provided for by this Law, other laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the contract of trust management of rights (claims), this is:

111. Is an Islamic bank a participant in the mandatory deposit guarantee system:

112. A non-profit organization in the organizational and legal form of a joint-stock company, guaranteeing the return of deposits attracted by Islamic banks, has the right to create:

113. The establishment of specialized sectoral banks in the Republic of Kazakhstan with state participation is not allowed, except for:

114. The location of a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan is recognized as:

115. An organization specializing in improving the quality of credit portfolios of second-tier banks is entitled to carry out, among other things, the following types of activities, the implementation of which may cause losses:

116. In case of transfer of rights (claims) from the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan to an organization specializing in improving the quality of loan portfolios of second-tier banks, is the consent of the borrower, the pledgor, the guarantor and other persons required for such a transition:

117. The procedure for implementation by an organization specializing in improving the quality of loan portfolios of second-tier banks of activities specified in paragraph 2 of Article 5-1 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On banks and banking activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan», as well as requirements to assets and claim rights acquired (purchased) by it should be established by a regulatory legal act of:

118. An organization specializing in improving the quality of loan portfolios of second-tier banks has the right to attract for collection and assignment of rights of claim under bank loans with overdue performance of an obligation under a bank loan agreement for more than ninety consecutive calendar days:

119. A person who does not have the appropriate license of the authorized body for regulation, control and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations or the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not have the right to:

120. The State guarantees the safety of deposits accepted by interstate resident banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan and is responsible for their obligations:

121. Interference in any form by government agencies and their officials in the activities of banks:

122. In case of transfer to the ownership of the bank of the collateral that was the security for the fulfillment of obligations under the bank loan agreement, as a result of foreclosure, the bank is obliged to sell such property by bidding (auction) from the date of transfer to the ownership of the bank of the specified property:

123. An insolvent bank is a bank classified as an insolvent bank in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Banks and Banking Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan»:

124. Senior executive employees of a bank holding company are recognized as:

125. The requirements for senior executive employees of bank holdings do not apply to senior executive employees of non-resident bank holdings of the Republic of Kazakhstan, if one of the following conditions is met:

126. Is the bank entitled to impose an undisputed penalty on the money held in bank accounts intended to account for the money of the clients of the investment portfolio manager for the unfulfilled obligations of this investment portfolio manager:

127. What money does the bank have the right to foreclose on in an undisputed manner:

128. Which person cannot be recommended for election as a banking ombudsman:

129. Which person has the right to dismiss the authorized body in case of non-compliance with supervisory response measures:

130. From what moment are the decisions of the collegial body with the participation of the suspended person considered invalid:

131. What measures are taken by the authorized body to improve the financial condition and (or) minimize risks:

132. On which property is it not allowed to establish a temporary restriction on the disposal:

133. The Bank has the right to set restrictions on transactions:

134. In which case is the bank entitled to assign the right (claim) under a bank loan agreement to a collection agency:

135. To whom the bank has the right to assign the rights (claims) under the bank loan agreement:

136. In which case is it possible for a third party to transfer the rights (claims) received under a bank loan agreement to the trust management of a service company:

137. Under which of the conditions can the rights (claims) under bank loan agreements be transferred to a service company:

138. What should be the size of the authorized capital of a collection agency in order to obtain rights (claims) under bank loan agreements:

139. What regulatory legal act establishes requirements for the bank's subsidiaries acquiring doubtful and hopeless assets of the parent bank:

140. What is the basis for termination of the contract of trust management of rights (claims) under bank loan agreements with a service company:

141. Does an organization engaged in certain types of banking operations have the right to assign the right (claim) under a bank loan agreement secured by a pledge of property to an organization specializing in improving the quality of credit portfolios of second-tier banks:

142. In which cases is it allowed to assign rights (claims) under a bank loan agreement in respect of one borrower to several persons:

143. During what period is the bank obliged to notify the borrower of the transfer of rights (claims) under the bank loan agreement to a third party when concluding a contract for the assignment of rights (claims) under the bank loan agreement:

144. What documents must an organization carrying out certain types of banking operations transfer to the trust management of a service company when concluding a contract for the assignment of rights (claims) under a bank loan agreement:

145. What documents does the bank transfer to the service company in case of transfer of rights (claims) under the bank loan agreement to trust management in case of assignment of part of the rights (claims) to the borrower under the bank loan agreement:

146. What is not disclosure of bank secrecy:

147. What ensures the repayment of loans:

148. What is the amount of the penalty (fine, penalty fee) for violating the obligation to repay the loan amount and (or) pay remuneration within ninety days of delay under a bank loan agreement concluded with an individual:

149. Under what condition is the bank entitled to make a decision on granting a blank loan:

150. During what period is the bank obliged to consider replacing the collateral with other property, the market value of which, determined by the appraiser at the time of application, covers the amount of the unfulfilled obligation:

151. Is the bank obliged to notify the borrower if there is a delay in fulfilling the obligation under the bank loan agreement:

152. What is the limitation period at the request of an organization specializing in improving the quality of loan portfolios of second-tier banks to borrowers for non-fulfillment and (or) improper execution of bank loan agreements:

153. How do second-tier banks and organizations engaged in certain types of banking operations integrate their information systems with the electronic government payment gateway:

154. Which authorized body determines the procedure for interaction of information systems of banks with the information system of state revenue authorities to provide information on current accounts opened for accounting for value added tax:

155. In which cases does the bank have the right to withdraw money from the accounts of customers (depositors) without their consent:

156. Who sets the tariffs for the provision of banking services:

157. What is established by banks and organizations engaged in certain types of banking transactions in bank loan agreements concluded with individuals, including mortgage loan agreements:

158. Which loan repayment methods should be presented by the bank to the borrower for selection without fail when calculating draft loan repayment schedules before concluding a bank loan agreement:

159. Does the bank have the right to unilaterally change the fixed interest rate:

160. In which cases can the fixed interest rate be changed upwards after the expiration of its validity period determined by the contract:

161. What credit conditions are required to be provided by a bank, an organization engaged in certain types of banking operations, for a natural person not associated with entrepreneurial activity to choose before concluding a bank loan agreement:

162. What commissions are required to be specified by banks and organizations carrying out certain types of banking operations in a bank loan agreement:

163. What regulatory legal act approves the list of commissions and other payments related to the issuance and servicing of a bank loan:

164. What commissions does the bank have the right to set and charge under bank loan agreements concluded with individuals for the purchase of goods, works and services not related to business activities:

165. Are banks entitled to charge a penalty or other types of penalties for early repayment of loans:

166. Whether banks and organizations engaged in certain types of banking operations are entitled to unilaterally change upward the interest rates established as at the date of conclusion of a bank loan agreement with legal entities:

167. Which government body approves the procedure for calculating interest rates on loans and deposits:

168. Can the bank issue an unsecured loan (blank loan) to a person with a special relationship with the bank:

169. Which transactions with a person connected with the bank in a special relationship, or in his interests, means granting preferential terms to the specified person:

170. Which persons are recognized as persons with special relations with the bank:

171. Which persons are not recognized as persons associated with the bank in a special relationship:

172. In which case can the bank make a transaction, the value of which exceeds the amount established by the regulatory legal act of the authorized body:

173. Under what conditions can a transaction be made with a person connected with the bank in a special relationship:

174. Can a person with a special relationship with the bank participate in the consideration and decision-making of a transaction between the bank and one of his close relatives or his spouse:

175. Under what conditions can a decision of the Board of Directors be made on a transaction between the bank and a person with a special relationship with the bank:

176. Where is the bank obliged to provide information about persons associated with the bank in special relations, as well as about all transactions concluded with these persons:

177. Which disputes are settled by the Banking Ombudsman:

178. What information should the voting bulletin on the election of the banking Ombudsman contain:

179. For what term is the banking Ombudsman elected:

180. At what time is a written notification of the early termination of the powers of the banking ombudsman provided on his initiative:

181. Which person can be recommended for election as a banking Ombudsman:

182. Which applications are not considered by the banking Ombudsman:

183. What is the basis for the early termination of the powers of the Banking Ombudsman by the Council of Representatives:

184. The Bank's risk management and internal control system contains:

185. Parent organization of the banking conglomerate:

186. What methods of banking regulation are used by the authorized body:

187. What is included in the prudential standards required by banks:

188. What is included in the prudential standards required by banking conglomerates:

189. During what period should the bank, the bank holding company send a recapitalization plan to the authorized body:

190. For what purposes does the authorized body establish prudential standards and other mandatory norms and limits for branches of non-resident banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

191. At what time should a branch of a non-resident bank submit to the authorized body a recapitalization plan in case of violation of the adequacy ratio of assets accepted as a reserve:

192. For what purpose does the authorized body assess the sufficiency of provisions (reserves) created by the bank:

193. Does the authorized body have the right to inspect the activities of affiliated banks:

194. Are major bank participants required to provide assistance to the inspection body:

195. In the presence of which credit rating, the requirements for inspection of activity of banks, major participants of banks, bank holding companies and participants of bank conglomerates do not apply to non-residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan who are a major participant of a bank - a legal entity, bank holding company, a person having signs of a major participant of a bank or bank holding company:

196. For what purposes does the authorized body analyze the activities of banks in order to identify factors affecting the deterioration of the financial situation of the bank:

197. At what time the bank and (or) its shareholders are obliged to develop and submit to the authorized body an action plan providing for early response measures to improve the financial stability of the bank, prevent deterioration of its financial situation and increase risks associated with banking activities:

198. What is the basis for the application of supervisory response measures:

199. What does not apply to bank secrecy:

200. Does the authorized body have the right to apply supervisory response measures to organizations that are part of a banking conglomerate:

201. In which cases does the authorized body apply advisory supervisory response measures to the bank:

202. Which of these measures relate to the recommended supervisory response measures for the bank:

203. What measures are taken by the authorized body to improve the financial condition and (or) minimize the risks of the bank in order to eliminate deficiencies, risks or violations:

204. In which case does the authorized body apply coercive supervisory response measures to persons who have the characteristics of a major participant in the bank:

205. What requirements to a bank, a bank holding company, an organization in which the bank and (or) a bank holding company are major participants may be submitted by the authorized body in case of failure to eliminate deficiencies that affect the financial condition of the bank indicated in the audit report within the period determined by the authorized body:

206. For how long is the trust management of bank shares owned by a major participant in the bank, a bank holding company or a person with the characteristics of a major participant in a bank or a bank holding company established in trust management to a national managing holding company:

207. At what time does the decision to suspend or revoke the bank's license to conduct all or certain banking operations come into force:

208. Who has the right to appeal on behalf of the bank against the decision to revoke the license to conduct all banking operations:

209. What is the basis for suspension or revocation of the license and (or) its annex for conducting all or individual banking transactions:

210. What are the consequences of depriving a bank of a license to conduct all banking operations:

211. What decision does the temporary administration (temporary administrator) of the bank have the right to make within ten working days from the date of revocation of the bank's license:

212. At what time does the temporary administration (temporary administrator) of the bank transfer the documents and property of the bank to the chairman of the liquidation commission of the bank:

213. What actions may the interim administration carry out during its activity:

214. What expenses related to the compulsory reorganization and termination of banks on the basis of compulsory liquidation are entitled to finance the authorized body:

215. What factors are considered when determining the expediency of applying supervisory response measures and choosing a supervisory response measure:

216. What information are banks and organizations engaged in certain types of banking operations entitled to provide to the authorized state body responsible for ensuring tax revenues and other mandatory payments to the budget, based on its request:

217. In which case can the bank disclose information about the repayment by an individual of remuneration for mortgage housing loans received for the purchase of housing in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

218. In respect of which persons banks provide information on the availability (opening), bank account numbers and money balances on these accounts to the authorized state body in charge of ensuring tax receipts and other mandatory payments to the budget:

219. To whom are certificates issued on the availability and numbers of an individual's bank accounts, on the balances and movement of money in these accounts, as well as available information on the nature and value of his property stored in safe deposit boxes, cabinets and premises of the bank:

220. Within what time period is the bank obliged to provide certificates on the availability and numbers of bank accounts, balances and movement of money on the client's bank accounts:

221. To whom are certificates issued on the availability and numbers of an individual's bank accounts and on the remaining money on them, as well as available information on the availability, nature and value of his property stored in safe deposit boxes, cabinets and premises of the bank, in the event of the death of the owner:

222. On bank (except correspondent) accounts of which persons can expenditure transactions be suspended by orders of state revenue bodies:

223. In which case do banks refuse to execute acts of seizure:

224. Which property of an individual or legal entity can be confiscated only on the basis of a court decision (sentence) that has entered into legal force:

225. To whom the authorized body has the right to provide information containing bank secrecy:

226. On the basis of which documents are seized and (or) demanded documents that contain information constituting a bank secret, or copies thereof:

227. According to which banks keep records of transactions and events:

228. The list, forms of financial and other statements of major participants of the bank and bank holdings, the terms and procedure for its submission to the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan are established:

229. During what period is a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan obliged to submit to the authorized body a copy of the audit report of the financial statements of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan based on the results of the financial year:

230. What measures are applied by the authorized body to the bank in case the bank, the bank holding company, the organization in which the bank and (or) the bank holding company are major participants fail to eliminate deficiencies that affect the financial condition of the bank or banking conglomerate specified in the audit report, within a period determined by the authorized body:

231. How long after the entry into force of the court's decision on restructuring, the bank informs depositors, creditors and other clients:

232. The restructuring of the bank should not be based on the principle of:

233. From what point does the bank have the right to suspend the execution of purchase and sale agreements, barter, donation or other transactions on the alienation of the bank's property, the conclusion of loan agreements and other types of financing that carry credit risk:

234. Approval of the restructuring plan requires the consent of creditors, who account for:

235. From the date of entry into force of the court decision on restructuring, the Bank informs depositors, creditors and other clients about the restructuring by publishing a corresponding announcement at least:

236. The basis for the restructuring of the bank is:

237. The Bank has the right from the moment of entry into force of the court decision on the restructuring of the bank:

238. During what period is the reorganized bank (bank holding company) obliged to inform all its depositors, clients, correspondents and borrowers about the upcoming changes by publishing an appropriate announcement in the media, including on the bank's Internet resource:

239. From what point on, the fulfillment of obligations to creditors and (or) depositors, including the maintenance of transferred depositors' bank accounts, is carried out by the bank to which the accession is being carried out:

240. During what time is the application for permission to conduct a voluntary reorganization of a bank (bank holding) considered by the authorized body:

241. What is not the basis for refusing to issue a permit from the authorized body for the voluntary reorganization of a bank (bank holding):

242. The announcement of the transfer of assets and (or) liabilities of the bank in part or in full is published in periodicals distributed in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on the bank's Internet resource in Kazakh and Russian languages:

243. The consent of depositors and (or) creditors to transfer obligations is:

244. After the transfer of the bank's obligations to creditors and (or) depositors to the acquiring bank, the fulfillment of obligations to such creditors and (or) depositors, including the maintenance of the transferred current and savings accounts of depositors, carries out:

245. The collection and processing of personal data of the bank's customers, the rights (claims) and obligations under which are transferred as part of the reorganization procedure, are carried out:

246. Depositors' bank accounts are serviced:

247.The publication of the announcement of the transfer of assets and (or) liabilities of the bank is published:

248. The absence of a written objection from the depositors and (or) creditors of the bank during what period is considered as the consent of the depositor and (or) the creditor to transfer obligations:

249. When conducting an operation for the simultaneous transfer of assets and liabilities of a bank to another (other) bank (banks) to whose bank accounts there are unfulfilled requirements, including orders from authorized state bodies with the right to suspend spending operations on a bank account, as well as decisions (resolutions) of authorized bodies or officials with the right to seize the client's money, encumbrances on depositors' bank accounts, are transferred to the acquiring bank:

250. The Bank has the right to transfer obligations to the acquiring bank to depositors with their bank accounts available in the bank (with the preservation of individual identification codes), the history of money movement on them, dossiers formed when opening and maintaining bank accounts, unfulfilled requirements, including orders from authorized state bodies with the right to suspend spending operations on a bank account, as well as decisions (resolutions) of authorized bodies or officials with the right to seize the client's money, and encumbrances on depositors' bank accounts held by the bank at the time of transfer of obligations:

251. The transfer of assets and liabilities of the bank is carried out:

252. The transfer certificate must contain information:

253. Is the acquiring bank entitled to use the banking information system of the bank that transferred assets and liabilities:

254. The collection and processing of personal data of the bank's customers, the rights (claims) and obligations under which are transferred during the operation of simultaneous transfer of assets and liabilities of the bank in part or in full to another (other) bank (banks), are carried out by the acquiring bank:

255. An operation for the simultaneous transfer from a subsidiary bank to a parent bank of assets in part or in full and liabilities in full, with the exception of obligations related to the placement of deposits and loans received by the national management holding, and the transfer from the parent bank to the subsidiary bank of doubtful and hopeless assets in part or in full is carried out:

256. Does the assignment of rights (claims) require, when conducting an operation for the simultaneous transfer of assets and liabilities between a parent bank and a subsidiary bank, amendments and additions to contracts concluded by the parent or subsidiary bank with individuals and legal entities, in terms of specifying a new creditor, pledgee:

257. Assignment of rights (claims) during the simultaneous transfer of assets and liabilities between the parent bank and the subsidiary bank does not require consent:

258. When conducting an operation for the simultaneous transfer of assets and liabilities between a parent bank and a subsidiary bank, an agreement on the simultaneous transfer of assets and liabilities (with the attachment of the transfer act) is provided:

259. Unless otherwise provided by the agreement, does the transfer of the bank's assets in the form of rights (claims) require the consent of the debtor (debtors):

260. The transfer of assets and liabilities of a bank in the process of restructuring is carried out within the framework of:

261. Participation in the mandatory deposit guarantee system is mandatory:

262. From the date of conclusion of the agreement on the simultaneous transfer of assets and liabilities by the creditor (lender) for banking and other transactions and types of activities, it is recognized:

263. Transfer of assets of a subsidiary bank to a parent bank in the form of shares or shares in the authorized capital of legal entities, branches and representative offices does not require receipt by the parent bank:

264. During the transitional period after the termination of the license, a legal entity that was previously a subsidiary bank has the right to carry out the following types of banking operations without a license from an authorized body:

265. A bank or an organization carrying out certain types of banking operations, in order to counter threats to information security, implement preventive measures and prevent threats to information security, ensures the availability of an information security management system, which provides:

266. In order to ensure information security, banks and organizations engaged in certain types of banking operations provide information on information security incidents in:

267. In case of a decision by the authorized body on the materiality of an information security incident, including information on violations, failures in information systems, if there is a threat to the stability of the financial and (or) payment system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it has the right to send information, including information containing banking secrecy, to:

268. The Bank belongs to the category of banks with an unstable financial situation that poses a threat to the interests of its depositors and creditors and (or) a threat to the stability of the financial system if there is a sign:

269. The identification by the authorized body of facts (transactions), the reliable reflection of which in the financial and other statements of the bank will lead to a violation of the bank's equity capital adequacy ratios and (or) its failure to fulfill monetary obligations and other monetary creditors' claims leads to:

270. The decision of the authorized body to classify the bank as a bank with an unstable financial situation is brought to the attention of:

271. The decision of the authorized body to classify the bank as a bank with an unstable financial situation is brought to the attention of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan within:

272. From the date specified in the decision of the authorized body on classifying the bank as a bank with an unstable financial situation, the bank may not:

273. During what period can a bank be in the category of banks with an unstable financial situation:

274. Measures to settle an insolvent bank are applied in order to:

275. What measures may the authorized body apply to an insolvent bank in case the bank is classified as an insolvent bank:

276. In case a branch of a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan is classified as insolvent branches of non-resident banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the authorized body applies the following measure:

277. State participation in the settlement of an insolvent bank is carried out on the condition that:

278. State participation in the settlement of an insolvent bank is carried out after covering losses at the expense of:

279. The issues of taking measures to resolve an insolvent bank, the compulsory liquidation of which carries systemic risks of the financial system, as well as state participation in the settlement of such a bank, are previously submitted by the authorized body for consideration:

280. Should the assessment (analysis) of the financial and property status of the bank precede the application of measures to resolve an insolvent bank:

281. The authorized body within seven calendar days after receiving the decision of the Board of Directors on the restructuring of the bank:

282. Is the consent of shareholders, depositors and creditors, debtors of an insolvent bank and other interested parties required for the application by the authorized body of measures to resolve an insolvent bank?

283. In order to notify depositors and creditors, debtors of an insolvent bank, as well as other interested parties, an announcement on the application of a measure to settle an insolvent bank is published in Kazakh and Russian:

284. Which transactions on bank accounts of clients and the insolvent bank itself are not subject to a moratorium on satisfying the claims of depositors and creditors during the period of conservation by the authorized body:

285. Up to what point does the stabilization bank, in agreement with the authorized body, have the right to exchange an asset previously transferred to it for another asset of an insolvent bank:

286. Who makes up the difference if the amount of obligations on guaranteed deposits transferred to the acquiring bank exceeds the amount of the property of the insolvent bank:

287. The application of measures to settle an insolvent bank cannot be the basis for:

288. Voluntary reorganization (merger, affiliation, division, separation, transformation, conversion) of banks (bank holdings) can be carried out:

289. Who decides on the compulsory restructuring of the obligations of an insolvent bank:

290. Are the obligations of an insolvent bank to persons whose claims are not included in the liquidation bankruptcy estate subject to compulsory restructuring:

291. Is a decision required by the general meeting of shareholders of an insolvent bank on an additional issue of shares of an insolvent bank when converting securities and other monetary obligations of an insolvent bank into its common shares:

292. The operation of simultaneous transfer of assets and liabilities of an insolvent bank to another bank (other banks) (hereinafter referred to as the acquiring bank) is carried out by the temporary administration for the management of the bank (temporary bank manager) at the conservation stage:

293. During what period is the authorized body, the temporary administration for the management of the bank (temporary bank manager) (in case of her (his) appointment by the authorized body) and (or) the bank, including at the request of creditors, on transactions made by an insolvent bank or a person authorized by it, entitled to apply to the court with an application on the recognition of transactions as invalid if there are grounds for the invalidity of transactions provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

294. The conservation of the bank is carried out at the expense of funds:

295. The decision to carry out the conservation of the bank is published by the authorized body:

296. With the beginning of the conservation and for its duration:

297. Does the interim administration (interim bank manager) have the right to independently make decisions on all issues of the bank's activities:

298. Is it allowed to set off mutual claims with a creditor whose claims against a bank in the process of conservation arise from a contract (agreements) of assignment of the right of claim:

299. Who controls the activities of the interim administration (temporary bank manager):

300. In which case does the bank's conservation stop:

301. Does the termination of the bank's conservation (including early) entail the cancellation of all restrictions on this bank established by the authorized body or the interim administration (temporary governor of the bank) related to the improvement of its financial situation and improvement of the quality of work:

302. Can a bank holding company that is a non-resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan be preserved:

303. Which of the following is the basis for the preservation of a bank holding company:

304. The preservation of the bank holding is carried out at the expense of funds of:

305. The decision of the authorized body on conservation may be appealed by the shareholders (participants) of the bank holding company:

306. The Bank may be liquidated

307. The Creditors' committee is established in order to:

308. Is an out-of-court procedure for the liquidation of an insolvent bank allowed by the decision of its creditors and the bank itself:

309. Is it possible for the parties to conclude a settlement agreement in the bankruptcy case of the bank:

310. In the event of a deviation of the opinion and conclusions on the financial statements and (or) other information related to the financial statements regarding the recognition of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of banks, bank holdings and organizations in which the bank and (or) the bank holding are major participants, set out in the audit report, from the results the inspection carried out by the authorized body, the authorized body has the right:

311. Copies of the audit report on the results of the financial year must be submitted by banks, bank holdings and organizations in which the bank and (or) the bank holding are major participants, or audit organizations to the authorized body within:

312. The audit of the bank holding and the bank in which the bank holding has a large participation is carried out:

313. The audit of resident organizations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in which the bank is a major participant, is carried out:

314. A bank holding company that is a non-resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall submit to the authorized body a copy of the audit report and recommendations of the audit organization:

315. The audit of banks is carried out in order to establish:

316. In case of identification of risks and deficiencies in the bank's activities, the authorized body has the right to require it to conduct an audit:

317. Is it mandatory to audit other information:

318. Does a legal entity that was previously a subsidiary bank have the right to keep the word «bank» in its name after the termination of the license to conduct banking and other operations and activities on the securities market:

319. In order to ensure the continuity of the provision of banking services, a bank or an organization carrying out certain types of banking operations shall ensure the operation of:

320. A guaranteed level of continuity in the provision of services to customers is established by:

321. Who sets the requirements for the security and continuity of banks' information systems?

322. Failure by the bank to fulfill monetary obligations and other monetary requirements to depositors and creditors within ten working days due to the absence or insufficiency of money is the basis for:

323. Violation of the bank's equity capital adequacy ratios in the form of their reduction to a level below one third of the regulatory values established by the regulatory legal act of the authorized body is the basis for:

324. The procedure for the transfer of assets and liabilities of an insolvent bank to the acquiring bank by the temporary administration for the management of the bank (temporary bank manager) is determined by:

325. Conducting operations on simultaneous transfer of assets and liabilities of an insolvent bank to another bank requires:

326. Is it required for the acquirer bank to conclude new bank account agreements with depositors of an insolvent bank when conducting operations for the simultaneous transfer of assets and liabilities of an insolvent bank to another bank (other banks):

327. The appointment by the authorized body of the temporary administration for the management of the bank or the temporary manager of the bank when establishing the conservation regime is established for a period of time:

328. Under which of the following grounds shall the refusal to issue permission to open a bank be made:

329. The actions plan for conversion of the bank into an Islamic bank should contain a detailed description of the following activities, including the terms of their implementation:

330. The bank shall be obliged, within thirty calendar days from the date of state re-registration with the State Corporation «Government for Citizens», but not later than thirty working days before the end of the conversion period, specified in the permission of the authorized body, apply to the authorized body with an application:

331. Shall the resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan without the consent of the authorized body have the right to open its subdivisions - branches and representative offices:

332. The authorized body shall classify the bank as a bank with unstable financial situation, creating a threat to the interests of its depositors and creditors and (or) a threat to the stability of the financial system, in the presence of any of the following signs:

333. The bank within thirty working days from the date of registration of its branch and representative office in the State Corporation "Government for Citizens" shall notify the authorized body in writing about their opening with attachment:

334. Shall the consent of the local representative and executive bodies be required for closure of a branch in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

335. The decision of the authorized body to classify a bank as a bank with an unstable financial position shall be brought to the attention of the bank within:

336. From the date, specified in the decision of the authorized body to classify the bank to the category of banks with an unstable financial situation, the bank shall not have the right to:

337. Under what condition shall a resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan have the right to open a branch outside the Republic of Kazakhstan:

338. Shall a non-resident bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan have the right to open its representative office:

339. A bank classified to the category of banks with an unstable financial situation, and its major participants, a bank holding company shall be obliged to take measures:

340. In order to carry out the transfer transactions (implementation of the instructions of individual and legal entities on payments and money transfers) by the central depository, this specified legal entity shall need a license of the authorized body for:

341. Shall a license of the authorized body be required for the Development Bank of Kazakhstan to carry out the transfer transactions (implementation of the instructions of individual and legal entities on payments and money transfers):

342. Are the legal entities, whose exclusive activity is the collection of banknotes, coins and valuables on the basis of a license from the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, allowed to carry out other types of activities (operations):

343. The right to conduct operations for accepting deposits, opening and maintaining bank accounts of individuals shall be granted to the following banks:

344. Are the banks allowed to create or participate in the activities of non-profit organizations:

345. The decision to suspend or revoke the bank's license to conduct all or individual banking operations shall enter into force:

346. The operations on bank accounts of an individual and a legal entity shall be suspended in the cases and in the manner provided for:

347. The following shall not be a disclosure of the banking secrecy:

348. From the date of revocation of the bank's license to conduct all banking operations:

349. The organization, engaged in compulsory deposit insurance, shall accept the obligations to pay guarantee compensation to depositors of a bank-participant in the following cases:

350. The organization, engaged in compulsory deposit insurance, shall have the right to:

351. Shall the organization, engaged in compulsory deposit insurance, be entitled to receive loans from the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

352. What types of contributions are provided for making payments in the system of compulsory deposit insurance by a bank-participant:

353. A bank-participant of the system of compulsory deposit insurance shall have the right to:

354. Within which term from the date of revocation the license of the bank-participant to conduct all banking operations, shall the temporary administration, appointed during the period of revocation the license of the bank-participant to carry out all banking operations, be obliged to submit the list of depositors for guaranteed deposits, and also the calculation of the guarantee compensation for guaranteed deposits, drawn up on the date of the revocation of the bank-participant's license to conduct all banking operations?

355. The revocation by the authorized body of a bank-participant of the obligatory deposit insurance system of its license to accept deposits, open and maintain bank accounts of individuals or a license to conduct all banking operations shall be grounds for:

356. The grounds for exclusion of the bank-participant from the system of compulsory deposit insurance shall be:

357. The obligations of the organization engaged in compulsory deposit insurance shall not be terminated upon the exclusion of the bank-participant from the system of compulsory deposit insurance:

358. A mortgage organization shall have the right to carry out the following additional operations:

359. The right of mortgage shall arise from:

360. A mortgage certificate shall be an order security, certifying the right of its legal holder:

361. The subsequent transfer of a mortgage certificate to other owners shall imply:

362. A mortgage certificate shall be terminated, including:

363. Is the mortgagee entitled to satisfy its claims in the event of the debtor's failure to fulfill the obligation secured by the mortgage out of court:

364. If a subject of a mortgage shall be a plot of land from among agricultural lands, it shall be the basis for:

365. At the expense of what funds the expenses incurred by the mortgagee, related to the implementation of the mortgage, shall be reimbursed:

366. If the mortgage agreement does not specify an authorized person who organizes the tender of the pledged property, he/she shall be appointed:

367. If the subject of the mortgage is the immovable property of significant historical, artistic or other cultural value for society:

368. Before holding of the tender of the pledged property, the following procedures shall be performed:

369. Who has the right to participate in tenders of the pledged property:

370. A bank established as a result of the voluntary reorganization of a microfinance organization in the form of conversion into a bank shall be prohibited:

371. Under what conditions shall the National Post Operator carry out certain types of banking operations:

372. To whom shall the banks provide the information on guarantees and letters of credit:

373. Is it possible, under the bank loan agreement, to fulfill the obligations of the borrower by taking the fungible goods on account of debt repayment:

374. Are the banks allowed to grant loans, secured by shares, the issuer of which is this bank:

375. Shall the bank have the right to demand early repayment of the rest part of the subject of the loan:

**Test questions for testing candidates for senior positions of financial organizations**

**(general issues)**

***Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (general and special parts)***

1. Can an act of civil legislation be applied to relations that occurred prior to their enforcement:

2. Entrepreneurship which is established on the basis of possession for business use or operation control of a state-owned enterprise means:

3. What entity shall pay the damages caused to a corporate entity as a result of publication of an act of a public authority that does not conform to the legislation:

4. A corporate entity which is a commercial organization can not be established in the legal corporate form of:

5. Legal capacity of a corporate entity in the area of operations where a license is required to engage in such operations arises from the moment of:

6. Founders reserve liability rights in respect of the property of a:

7. Branches and representative offices shall be subject to re-registration in case of:

8. The head of a branch of a commercial organization shall act on the basis of:

9. A spin-off balance sheet is required in case of:

10. Adjudication in bankruptcy of a corporate entity shall be the ground for its:

11. What is the order of priority for a corporate entity’s debt on taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget in case of the entity’s liquidation:

12. What is certified by a security:

13. Securities which possess uniform features and requisites within one issue, which are placed and are traded on the basis of rules common for that issue shall mean:

14. In respect of which security rights shall be assigned by endorsement:

15. Give a definition of a contingent transaction:

16. A legal entity may be established by:

17. What is a general limitation period for issuing a claim:

18. Can a property owner shuffle off the burden of its upkeep on to a third party:

19. In what currency should the financial obligation be denominated in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

20. To what extent shall a guarantor be liable to a creditor:

21. In what cases the transference of debt shall be allowed:

22. What kind of damage shall not be subject to compensation in accordance with the law:

23. In what form shall the guarantee or warrantee agreements shall be executed:

24. The maximum term of a letter of attorney:

25. Which of the options below shall be the means for securing the performance of obligations:

26. In what form the cancellation penalty agreement shall be executed:

27. The risk of accidental loss or damage of pledged property shall be borne by:

28. Shall the substitution of collateral be allowed:

29. To what extent shall the person who provided a joint guarantee be liable to a creditor:

30. The following may serve as a ground for termination of an obligation:

31. Shall a unilateral refusal to execute a contract be allowed in instances when the contract was signed without indication of its tenor:

32. In case of what type of collateral the property shall remain in possession and use of a pledger or a third party:

33. May a creditor not accept the performance of obligations in parts:

34. In case of solidarity of claims, can any of the joint and several creditors lodge claims against a debtor to the full extent:

35. A joint stock company shall be recognized as an associated company:

36. What authority shall be entitled to restore the rights in respect of lost bearer securities:

37. Equity security shall mean:

38. In what currency must a bank deposit made in a foreign currency be repaid:

39. Can a loan item provided free of a condition of interest payment be repaid ahead of schedule:

40. Can the loan interest be paid ahead of schedule at any time:

41. If the loan agreement provides for a loan interest payment within the time frames ahead of the repayment of the loan item itself, in case of a failure to comply with the interest payment deadlines the lender may require from the borrower to:

42. Can any liability which originated from a purchase/sale transaction, property lease or on any other ground be formalized by a loan agreement:

43. Who can act as a lender under the public loan agreement:

44. Under a bank loan agreement, a lender shall be obliged to lend to a borrower on a fee, maturity and repayment basis:

45. Who can act as a lender under a bank loan agreement:

46. An assignment item for which financing is provided may include:

47. Shall a client be liable to a financial agent for invalidity of money claim which represents an assignment item:

48. Shall a client be liable for a failure to execute a money claim which is an assignment item or an undue execution of claim by a debtor in case when it was presented for execution by the financial agent:

49. Shall the financial agent be allowed to reassign the money claim:

50. A bank service agreement shall be classified into:

51. What authority can freeze monies of corporate entities and individuals kept with banks:

52. What shall be the basis for withdrawal of monies held by individuals and corporate entities with banks without their consent:

53. Is a bank account agreement an indefinite-term agreement:

54. Can a bank account agreement be terminated upon a client’s application at any time:

55. What shall establish the procedure of money transfer by a bank without assigning an individual identification code to a client:

56. Shall the re-pawning of a pledged property be allowed:

57. Can a foreclosure be denied if a violation of a secured obligation was committed by a debtor to a minor extent and the amount of pledge holder’s claims as a consequence of such violation is definitely incommensurate to the value of pledged property:

58. Shall an obligation be terminated in case of confusion of debts:

59. Shall a creditor be obliged to prove that damage was caused to it under a claim to pay cancellation penalty:

60. Shall the cost of property be reimbursed to its owner in case of confiscation:

61. A fictitious transaction shall mean:

62. What property may serve as a fiduciary management item:

63. Can securities serve as a leasing item:

64. Which of organizations listed below is not a corporate entity:

65. In what case a re-registration of a corporate entity is required:

66. Can a responsibility of insuring his/her life or health be vested on an individual?

67. Which amount cannot be exceeded by the insured amount at the time of signing the property insurance contract:

68. What does double insurance mean:

69. For what purposes can co-insurers establish simple partnerships (insurance pools) on the basis of collaboration agreement?

70. What does a franchise mean:

71. In what case an insurer should compensate the damage under a conditional franchise:

72. During what period from the date of termination of the contract or suspension by the parties thereto of performing their obligations an insurant can re-enact the endowment insurance contract:

73. Shall the information about the insured amount represent an insurance secret:

74. Shall the information about the underwriting rate represent an insurance secret:

75. Can foreign individuals and corporate entities as well as stateless persons acquire the same rights and responsibilities as are set forth by the civil legislation for citizens and corporate entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

76. Please define what is an «insurant»:

77. Legal capacity of a corporate entity that is a non-for-profit organization and is maintained from the state budget (a state-owned institution) shall be defined by:

78. Issue-grade securities shall mean:

79. Futures shall mean:

80. Duration of the period of limitation of legal claims shall not be suspended:

81. The right of enjoyment means:

82. The collateral shall be terminated:

83. Can a debtor discharge its obligation ahead of schedule?

84. What entity adjudges an individual incapable?

85. Which of the things listed below does not refer to personal non-property benefits?

86. Which of the things listed below shall refer to movable property

87. In what cases a movable property donation agreement must be executed in writing?

88. In case of controversies between a constituent agreement and a charter of a corporate entity the following conditions must apply:

89. The period of limitation of legal claims shall not be applicable to:

90. The following shall refer to constituent documents of a joint-stock company:

91. In case of an individual’s death, the following persons shall have the right to receive compensation for loss:

92. An agreement of fiduciary asset management must include:

93. Legal capacity of an individual of his/her:

94. Consequences of non-compliance with a written form of a transaction:

95. The following shall be established in respect of an individual who is recognized as legally incapable by the court:

96. In the civil law, novation shall be understood to be:

97. Servitude shall mean:

98. Non-adherence to a simple written form of a transaction in case of a dispute deprives the parties of the right to refer to the following evidences in confirmation of the transaction and its terms and conditions:

99. Shall the analogy of law be allowed in the civil law:

100. A branch shall mean:

101. Objects of civil rights:

102. A legal entity may be liquidated in cases of:

103. What is the order of priority for claims of creditors on liabilities secured with property of a liquidated bankrupt, within the amount of collateral, in case of liquidation of a corporate entity, except for cases of bankruptcy:

104. A sum of money which is provided by one of the contracting parties in compensation of payments which it owes to the other party under the contract and as a security for the signing and performance of the contract or performance of another obligation – shall mean:

105. A type of collateral where a pledged property is transferred by a pledger to be possessed by a pledgee:

106. A contract cancellation shall entail:

107. The following actions are taken at a court’s decision:

***The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Joint Stock Companies”***

1. Corporate Governance Code of a joint-stock company:

2. A joint-stock company which intends to place the authorized shares shall be obliged to offer them to its shareholders within the pre-emptive right:

3. The head of an executive body of a joint-stock company:

4. Shares which are not among the voting shares of a joint-stock company include:

5. Accounts commission shall be elected at the general shareholders meeting:

6. Cumulative voting shall mean:

7. A financial organization which intends to place the authorized shares with a view to comply with prudential ratios at the requirement of the authorized body shall be obliged to offer them to its shareholders:

8. May a member of the board of directors of a joint-stock company hand over the execution of functions entrusted to him/her by the Law of the RK «On Joint-Stock Companies» and/or the company’s charter to other persons:

9. May a shareholder participate in the general shareholders meeting and vote on the questions discussed via his/her representative:

10. What is the time period during which a joint-stock company must send written notices about a demerger to all its creditors:

11. Can individuals who are not shareholders of the company and are not proposed (recommended) for election to the board of directors as a shareholder’s representative be elected as members of the board of directors:

12. A meeting of the board of directors may be convened at the request of:

13. The quorum for holding a meeting of the board of directors shall be determined:

14. In which case creditors of a company which is undergoing reorganization may require early termination of an obligation in respect of which the company is a debtor as well as require compensation of losses:

15. A company shall be held liable on its obligations:

16. The specifics of the company’s transactions where its affiliates are involved shall be set forth by:

17. The selling price of shares of a company to be absorbed shall be determined based on the ratio of:

18. Can dividends on the company’s common shares be paid at quarter-end:

19. The frequency of dividend payments and the dividend amount per one preferred share shall be determined by:

20. In what instances a company cannot repurchase its placed shares:

21. What joint-stock companies shall not be allowed to issue convertible securities:

22. The qualified majority shall mean majority of at least:

23. Shareholders of a company which is a financial organization must be advised of the forthcoming general shareholders meeting which agenda includes the discussion about increasing the quantity of the company’s authorized shares for the purposes of compliance with prudential ratios, no later than:

24. A preferred share enables a shareholder to take part in the company’s management in case of:

25. If several parties which were interested in the conduct of a transaction by the company conducted such transaction and it was entered into with the violation of requirements as to the procedure of its signing as well as the principles of activities of executive officers specified in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On the Joint-Stock Companies», their liability to the company shall be:

26. May a shareholder who owns five or more per cent of the company’s voting shares file a lawsuit against the company’s official and/or a third party regarding the compensation of damage caused to the company as a result of the concluded transaction of the company with such third party:

27. The following shall refer to one of the principles of activity of officials of a joint-stock company:

28. Conscientious fulfillment of their duties by the company’s officials in the manner which to the utmost degree reflects interests of the company and shareholders shall be:

29. Members of the company’s board of directors must:

30. Information about the company’s affiliates shall be:

31. The following transaction shall be recognized as a large transaction: a transaction or a complex of interrelated transactions which result in the acquisition or alienation (may be acquired or alienated) of property whose value accounts for:

32. A transaction which results in that a company may repurchase its placed securities or sell the company’s securities it repurchased in the amount of twenty five or more per cent of the total quantity of placed securities of one type, shall be:

33. A company’s audit at the request of a large shareholder shall be conducted at the expense of:

34. The following persons shall be regarded as persons having an interest in that a company conducts a transaction:

35. A company shall keep record of its affiliates on the basis of information furnished by:

36. What is the document that establishes the procedure for provision of information by the company’s shareholders and officials about their affiliates:

37. What is the timeframe within which the company’s affiliates shall be obliged to provide the information about their affiliates to the company:

38. During their placement, the quantity of the company’s preferred shares should not exceed:

39. The cases when accrual of dividends on common and preferred shares shall not be allowed include:

40. A company may carry out its activities based on the standard charter approved by:

41. A joint-stock company’s charter must contain:

42. The selection of an audit firm may be made independently by:

43. The staff of the internal audit function:

44. May a member of the executive body work for other organizations:

45. May a member of the company’s board of directors who did not participate in the meeting of the board of directors or who voted against decision made by the board of directors, challenge it in a court of law:

46. Shall the assignment of voting right by a member of the company’s executive body to another person be allowed:

47. Within which period after the end of financial year the annual general shareholders meeting should be held:

48. May an individual who previously served as a government employee and, by virtue of his/her official functions, had the powers of control and surveillance over the company’s operations on the part of the government, be elected as a member of such company’s bodies:

49. In case if a rehabilitation procedure is applied to a joint-stock company and a rehabilitation manager is appointed under the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on rehabilitation and bankruptcy, what functions shall be assigned to the rehabilitation manager:

50. Based on what documents shall securities and other monetary obligations to the company’s creditors be converted into its common stock:

***The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Accounting and Financial Reporting”***

1. The purpose of accounting and financial reporting is to ensure:

2. What is the basis for making accounting records:

3. To whom financial statements are submitted in accordance with the legislation on accounting and financial reporting of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

4. State regulation of the accounting and financial reporting system in financial organizations, microfinance organizations, and the Development Bank of Kazakhstan is carried out:

5. The principles of accounting and financial reporting are:

6. Does the head of a public interest organization have the right to keep accounting records personally:

7. The elements of the financial statements related to the assessment of the financial position are:

8. In what currency are the financial statements presented in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

9. What is a financial reporting depository:

10. Do financial institutions belong to public interest organizations:

11. Who ensures the organization of internal control in the organization:

12. What is the body that certifies candidates for professional accountants:

13. In which cases does the authorized body regulating activities in the field of accounting and financial reporting decide to revoke the certificate of accreditation of a professional organization:

14. Who approves the national financial reporting standards:

15. Who is granted the right not to carry out accounting and preparation of financial statements in accordance with certain criteria established by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Accounting and Financial Reporting":

16. Which organizations are required to prepare financial statements in accordance with international

17. The main qualitative characteristics of financial statements are:

18. Which of the following applies to accounting documentation:

19. In which organizations only a professional accountant is appointed to the position of chief accountant:

20. What does the financial statements include?