

“Microfinance organization “KMF”  
Limited Liability Company

Financial statements

*For 2022  
together with independent auditor's report*

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## Independent auditor's report

To the Participants and Supervisory Board of "Microfinance organization "KMF" Limited Liability Company

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of "Microfinance organization "KMF" Limited Liability Company (hereinafter, the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Republic of Kazakhstan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

### ***Key audit matters***

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed this matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to this matter. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

**Key audit matter**

**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**

**Allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers**

Estimation of allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers in accordance with IFRS 9 "*Financial Instruments*" is a key area of the Company's management judgment. Identification of factors of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of an asset, including identification of changes in risk of default during the remaining life of a financial instrument, as well as determination of probability of default and loss given at default rates, require significant use of professional judgment, assumptions and analysis of various historical, current and forward-looking information.

The use of different models and assumptions may significantly affect the amount of allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers.

Due to the substantial amount of loans to customers and the significant use of professional judgment, estimation of allowance for expected credit losses was a key audit matter.

Information on expected credit losses on loans to customers and the Company's management approach to estimation of allowance for expected credit losses is presented in Note 7 *Loans to customers* and Note 22 *Risk management* to the financial statements.

Our audit procedures included the analysis of methodology for estimation of expected credit losses on loans to customers and analysis and testing of controls on identification of factors of significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of loans to customers, including debt overdue period, existence of credit driven debt restructuring and change in internal credit rating. We analysed the judgments used by the Company's management in determining the significant increase in credit risk and default criteria for loans to customers.

We performed, on a sample basis, testing of input data and analysis of assumptions used by the Company in estimating the allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers, including historical data on debt servicing and expected cash recoveries in the event of default. We also performed analysis of the forward-looking information, including macroeconomic forecasts and scenario weights, used by the Company in its expected credit loss model.

We have recalculated the allowance for expected credit losses.

We have analysed information on allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers disclosed in the Notes to the financial statements.

### ***Other information included in 2022 Annual Report of the Company***

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's 2022 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

### ***Responsibilities of management and Supervisory Board for the financial statements***

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

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

Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### ***Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements***

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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with Supervisory Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Olga Khegay.

*Ernst & Young LLP*



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Olga Khegay  
Auditor

Auditor Qualification Certificate  
№ МФ-0000286 dated 25 September 2015

050060, Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty  
Al-Farabi ave., 77/7, Esentai Tower

30 March 2023



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Rustamzhan Sattarov  
General Director  
Ernst & Young LLP

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



**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**At 31 December 2022**

*(In thousands of tenge)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	7,041,198	6,257,217
Amounts due from credit institutions		23,755	23,854
Derivative financial assets	6	1,201,302	485,041
Loans to customers	7	203,453,188	161,753,081
Investment securities	8	10,188,072	4,663,222
Investment property	9	66,958	66,958
Property and equipment	10	9,097,130	7,615,716
Right-of-use assets	11	921,187	555,282
Intangible assets	12	413,180	469,539
Current corporate income tax assets	15	158,025	256,837
Deferred corporate income tax assets	15	71,062	113,880
Other assets	13	943,780	664,501
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>233,578,837</b>	<b>182,925,128</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Amounts due to credit institutions	14	163,736,457	123,898,949
Derivative financial liabilities	6	835,423	-
Debt securities issued	16	10,389,636	10,370,322
Lease liabilities	11	992,534	608,268
Other liabilities	13	5,304,300	5,595,085
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>181,258,350</b>	<b>140,472,624</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Charter capital	17	14,430,993	14,430,993
Reserve funds	17	1,478,339	1,197,776
Fair value reserve		(371,782)	17,550
Revaluation reserve for investment property		62,329	62,329
Retained earnings		36,720,608	26,743,856
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>52,320,487</b>	<b>42,452,504</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>233,578,837</b>	<b>182,925,128</b>

Signed and authorised for issue on behalf of the Management Board of the Company:

Zhusupov Sh.A.

Chairman of the Management Board

Chernykh Y.Yu.

Chief accountant

30 March 2023



## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

*(In thousands of tenge)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate			
Cash and cash equivalents		761,279	449,623
Loans to customers	19	70,082,077	53,679,123
Investment securities		565,138	416,954
		<u>71,408,494</u>	<u>54,545,700</u>
Interest expense calculated using effective interest rate			
Amounts due to credit institutions		(18,566,594)	(16,061,417)
Debt securities issued		(1,319,313)	(395,099)
Repurchase agreements		(122,600)	(963)
		<u>(20,008,507)</u>	<u>(16,457,479)</u>
Lease liabilities	11	(125,357)	(89,741)
		<u>(20,133,864)</u>	<u>(16,547,220)</u>
Net interest income		51,274,630	37,998,480
Credit loss expense	20	(5,360,397)	(1,175,431)
Net interest income after credit loss expense		45,914,233	36,823,049
Net losses on transactions with financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	(4,779,502)	(609,302)
Net losses from foreign currencies:			
- translation differences		(1,321,206)	(210,465)
- dealing		(100,780)	(33,092)
Net losses on initial recognition of financial instruments measured at amortised cost		-	(82,019)
Other income		146,533	175,715
Personnel expenses	21	(15,898,734)	(12,944,271)
Other operating expenses	21	(7,274,993)	(5,418,537)
Other expense		(51,903)	(191,245)
Profit before corporate income tax expense		<u>16,633,648</u>	<u>17,509,833</u>
Corporate income tax expense	15	(3,570,696)	(3,481,657)
Profit for the year		<u>13,062,952</u>	<u>14,028,176</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	(508,719)	8,543
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	119,387	4,618
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		<u>(389,332)</u>	<u>13,161</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>12,673,620</u>	<u>14,041,337</u>

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

*(In thousands of tenge)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Charter capital</i>	<i>Reserve funds</i>	<i>Fair value reserve</i>	<i>Revaluation reserve for investment property</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
As at 1 January 2021		14,430,993	976,218	4,389	62,329	32,070,277	47,544,206
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	14,028,176	14,028,176
Other comprehensive income for the year		–	–	13,161	–	–	13,161
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	13,161	–	14,028,176	14,041,337
Dividends declared	17	–	–	–	–	(19,133,039)	(19,133,039)
Transfer to reserve funds	17	–	221,558	–	–	(221,558)	–
As at 31 December 2021		14,430,993	1,197,776	17,550	62,329	26,743,856	42,452,504
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	13,062,952	13,062,952
Other comprehensive loss for the year		–	–	(389,332)	–	–	(389,332)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	(389,332)	–	13,062,952	12,673,620
Dividends declared	17	–	–	–	–	(2,805,637)	(2,805,637)
Transfers to the reserve funds	17	–	280,563	–	–	(280,563)	–
As at 31 December 2022		14,430,993	1,478,339	(371,782)	62,329	36,720,608	52,320,487

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

*(In thousands of tenge)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received on cash and cash equivalents		760,081	449,622
Interest received on loans to customers		67,290,914	54,475,133
Interest received on investments securities		349,199	338,260
Other income received		60,628	139,201
Interest paid on amounts due to credit institutions		(17,786,858)	(15,394,379)
Payment of interest on debt securities issued	26	(1,300,000)	–
Interest paid on repurchase agreements		(122,600)	(963)
Net realised losses from dealing in foreign currencies		(100,780)	(33,092)
Net payments on derivative financial instruments		(4,660,340)	(906,499)
Personnel expenses paid		(14,105,107)	(10,728,917)
Other operating expenses paid		(5,859,294)	(3,691,260)
Taxes other than corporate income tax and social security contributions paid		(1,703,903)	(1,069,816)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		22,821,940	23,577,290
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets</i>			
Amounts due from credit institutions		1,297	(244)
Loans to customers		(44,102,100)	(27,481,895)
Other assets		(60,303)	28,420
<i>Net decrease in operating liabilities</i>			
Other liabilities		(27,276)	(701,210)
Net cash flows from operating activities before corporate income tax		(21,366,442)	(4,577,639)
Corporate income tax paid		(3,429,067)	(3,839,669)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(24,795,509)	(8,417,308)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		(2,932,377)	(1,623,083)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		71,445	31,304
Purchase of intangible assets		(83,830)	(168,676)
Purchase of investments securities		(5,697,986)	(459,888)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(8,642,748)	(2,220,343)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipt of amounts due to credit institutions	26	118,634,342	73,564,151
Repayment of amounts due to credit institutions	26	(81,292,748)	(51,842,724)
Debt securities issued		–	9,975,221
Payment of dividends	17	(2,805,637)	(19,133,039)
Lease payments	11	(539,881)	(423,370)
Net cash flows from financing activities		33,996,076	12,140,239
Effect of expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents	5	(7,760)	(1,209)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		233,922	(59,704)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		783,981	1,441,675
Cash and cash equivalents, as at 1 January		6,257,217	4,815,542
Cash and cash equivalents, 31 December	5	7,041,198	6,257,217
Non-cash transactions			
Withholding tax on short-term amounts due from credit institutions		55,692	33,577

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 48 are an integral part of these financial statements.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

## 1. Principal activities

"Microfinance organization "KMF" Limited Liability Company (hereinafter – the "Company") was established in 2006 in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan as "Microcredit organisation "KazMicroFinance" Limited Liability Company.

In connection with the introduction of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan On Microfinance Organizations dated 26 November 2012, on 5 January 2015 the Company was officially re-registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan as a regulated microfinance organisation "Microfinance organization "KMF" Limited Liability Company. The Company's activities are supervised and regulated by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of Financial Market (hereinafter – the "Agency").

The Company's principal activity is granting micro loans to customers. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Company has 14 branches and 106 outlets throughout Kazakhstan. Branches are located in the following cities: Almaty, Astana, Aktobe, Karaganda, Kokshetau, Kostanay, Kyzylorda, Pavlodar, Semey, Taldykorgan, Taraz, Turkestan, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Shymkent. The Company's activities are located and carried out in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Registered and actual address of the Company's head office is: 50 Nazarbayev ave., 050004, Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company's charter capital belonged to the following participants (hereinafter – "shareholders"):

Name	Ownership in %	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Corporate Fund "KMF-Demeu"	45.435	45.435
Multi Concept Fund Management S.A (former – responsAbility Management Company S.A.)	18.127	18.127
Triodos Funds B.V. (former – Triodos Custody B.V.)	12.085	12.085
Triodos SICAV II	12.085	12.085
Management and employees of the Company	6.226	6.226
responsAbility SICAV (Lux)	6.042	6.042
	<u>100.000</u>	<u>100.000</u>

## 2. Basis of preparation

### General

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

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except as mentioned in "Summary of accounting policies", for instance, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in thousands of tenge ("tenge" or "KZT"), unless otherwise indicated.

### Kazakhstan business environment

The Company's activities are carried out in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the economic and financial risks in Kazakhstan which displays characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to evolve, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Kazakh business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Company. The actual influence the future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

### Effect of COVID-19

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. In recent months, the COVID-19 pandemic has shown considerable signs of easing as, on the whole, travel bans have been lifted, lockdowns ended and quarantine measures eased. Many governments have also ended or announced curtailment of measures to provide financial and non-financial assistance to affected entities. Nevertheless, COVID-19 may continue to affect companies and economies, and entities may still be dealing with lost revenue, disrupted supply chains and loss of jobs.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

## 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

### Geopolitical events

As a result of the conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine many countries have imposed, and continue to impose, new sanctions on specified Russian entities and individuals. Sanctions have also been imposed on Republic of Belarus.

Volatility in stock and currency markets, restrictions to imports and exports, availability of local materials and services and access to local resources, will directly impact entities that have significant operations or exposures with the Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus or Ukraine. However, the consequence of the current situation may directly or indirectly impact entities other than those with direct interests in the involved in conflict countries.

In order to manage country risk, the Company controls transactions with counterparties within the limits set by the Supervisory Board of the Company, which are reviewed on a regular basis.

### Inflation and the current economic environment

The impact of the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment has exacerbated inflationary pressures in almost all economies around the world. High and rising energy prices are having a negative impact on the cost of other goods and services, resulting in significant consumer-price increases in many countries.

While prices of many commodities, including food, have fallen since their record highs earlier this year, they remain high. In 2022, inflation in Kazakhstan was 20.3%.

Due to the growth of geopolitical tension, there has been a significant growth of volatility in the stock and currency markets, although the value of the tenge in 2022 was virtually the same in relation to the Euro and only 6% lower in value in relation to the US dollar. On 6 December 2022, the Monetary Policy Committee of the National Bank of Kazakhstan (the "NBRK") made an extraordinary decision to raise the base rate to 16.75% per annum with an interest band of +/-1%.

The Company continues to assess the effect of these events and changing economic conditions on its activities, financial position and financial results.

Current inflationary pressures, macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty, including the impacts of the conflict in Ukraine, and the residual impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic affect the assumptions and estimation uncertainty associated with the measurement of assets and liabilities.

## 3. Summary of accounting policies

### Changes in accounting policies

The Company applied for the first time certain amendments to the standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, clarification or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

#### *Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37*

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract as well as costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no onerous contracts within the scope of these amendment that arose during the period.

#### *Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3*

The amendments replace a reference to a previous version of the IASB's *Conceptual Framework* with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policies (continued)

#### *Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3 (continued)*

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or IFRIC 21 *Levies*, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the *Conceptual Framework*, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date. The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no contingent assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

#### *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16*

The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

#### *IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it is not a first-time adopter.

#### *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no modifications of the Company's financial liabilities during the period.

#### *IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements*

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it did not have assets in scope of IAS 41 as at the reporting date.

#### Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and non-financial assets such as investment property, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

#### Fair value measurement (continued)

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

#### Financial assets and liabilities

##### *Initial recognition*

##### *Date of recognition*

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

##### *Initial measurement*

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value and, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

##### *Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities*

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost;
- FVOCI;
- FVPL.

The Company classifies and measures its derivative at FVPL. The Company may designate financial instruments at FVPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortised cost or at FVPL when they are held for trading, are derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied.



*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

#### *Initial measurement (continued)*

##### *Amounts due from credit institutions and loans to customers at amortised cost*

The Company only measures amounts due from credit institutions, loans to customers and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

#### *Business model assessment*

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected);
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

#### *The SPPI test*

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

#### *Debt instruments at FVOCI*

The Company measures debt instruments at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

*Initial measurement (continued)*

*Debt instruments at FVOCI (continued)*

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

Expected credit losses (ECL) for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in other comprehensive income as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the asset.

*Credit related commitments*

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Company is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Similar to financial guarantee contracts, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

*Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities*

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company changes the business model for managing financial assets. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Company did not reclassify any of its financial assets and liabilities in 2022.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, current accounts, and amounts due from credit institutions that mature within ninety (90) days of the date of origination and are free from contractual encumbrances.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Sale and repurchase agreements ("repos") are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements are retained in the statement of financial position and, in case the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge them, reclassified as securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements. The corresponding liability is presented within amounts due to credit institutions or customers. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repo") are recorded within cash and cash equivalents or amounts due from credit institutions or loans to customers as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest revenue and accrued over the life of repo agreements using the effective interest method.

Securities lent to counterparties are retained in the statement of financial position. Securities borrowed are not recorded in the statement of financial position, unless these are sold to third parties. In this case the purchase and sale are recorded within gains less losses from trading securities in the statement of profit or loss. The obligation to return them is recorded at fair value as a trading liability.

Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into various derivative financial instruments, including forwards and swaps on currency markets to reduce foreign exchange risk exposure. Such financial instruments are recorded at fair value through profit and loss. The fair value is estimated based on quoted market prices or pricing models that take into account the current market and contractual prices of the underlying instruments and other factors. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when it is negative. Gains and losses resulting from these instruments are included in the statement of comprehensive income as net gains/(losses) on transactions with financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

#### Borrowings

Issued financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity instruments. Such instruments include amounts due to credit institutions and debt securities issued. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the borrowings are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

#### Leases

##### *Company as a lessee*

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

##### *Right-of-use assets*

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

##### *Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

##### *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below KZT 1,900 thousand). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

##### *Operating – Company as a lessor*

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

#### Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right of set-off must not be contingent on a future event and must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business;
- The event of default; and
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all of the counterparties.

These conditions are not generally met in master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

#### Renegotiated loans

The Company will seek to restructure loans in cases where a borrower is unable to adhere to an agreed repayment schedule due to objective changes in circumstances, but the Company deems that the borrower is able to repay the loan in full with a modified repayment schedule. Restructuring may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions.

The Company derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI). When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Company considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan;
- Change in counterparty;
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Company records a modification gain or loss, presented within interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate in the statement of profit or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

For modifications not resulting in derecognition, the Company also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or whether the assets should be classified as credit-impaired. Once an asset has been classified as credit-impaired as the result of modification, it will remain in Stage 3 for a minimum 2-month probation period. In order for the restructured loan to be reclassified out of Stage 3, regular payments of principal and interest have been made during the probation period in accordance with the modified payment schedule.

#### Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

##### *Financial assets*

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

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

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

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

#### Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

##### *Financial assets (continued)*

Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Company's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Company may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Company's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

##### *Write-off*

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company deems that recovery is unlikely. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

##### *Financial liabilities*

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

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

##### Taxation

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

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

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

The Republic of Kazakhstan also has various operating taxes that are assessed on the Company's activities. These taxes are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income within other operating expenses.

##### Property and equipment

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

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

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

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Computer hardware	2-7
Vehicles	5-7
Office furniture and equipment	5-10

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Costs related to repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in the statement of comprehensive income within other operating expenses, unless they qualify for capitalisation.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

#### Investment property

Investment property is land or building or a part of building held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation and which is not used by the Company or held for the sale in the ordinary course of business. Property that is being constructed or developed or redeveloped for future use as investment property is also classified as investment property.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost, including transaction costs, and subsequently remeasured at fair value reflecting market conditions at the end of the reporting period. Fair value of the Company's investment property is determined on the base of various sources including reports of independent appraisers, who hold a recognised and relevant professional qualification and who have recent experience in valuation of property of similar location and category.

Investment property that is being redeveloped for continuing use as investment property or for which the market has become less active continues to be measured at fair value. Earned rental income is recorded in the statement of profit or loss within other income. Gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of investment property are recorded in profit or loss and presented within other income or other operating expense.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified to premises and equipment, and its carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its deemed cost to be subsequently depreciated.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software and are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic lives from 5 to 10 years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

#### Provisions

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

#### Retirement and other employee benefit obligations

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

#### Charter capital

##### *Charter capital*

Authorised capital is classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of additional charter capital are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

##### *Dividends*

Dividends are recognised as liabilities and deducted from equity at the reporting date only if they are declared before or on the reporting date. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the reporting date or proposed or declared after the reporting date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue. The ability of the Company to declare and pay dividends is subject to the rules and regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan legislation.

#### Segment reporting

Management of the Company has determined a single reportable segment being microfinance and the information provided to the chief operating decision maker is based on IFRS financial statements.

All revenues of the Company are generated from the external customers in the Republic of Kazakhstan and none of which constitute for 10% or more of the total revenue.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

#### Contingent asset and liabilities

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

#### Recognition of income and expenses

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

##### *Interest and similar income and expense*

The Company calculates interest revenue on debt financial assets measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Company revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest revenue or expense.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired, the Company calculates interest revenue by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest revenue on a gross basis.

For POCI financial assets, the Company calculates interest revenue by calculating the credit-adjusted effective interest rate and applying that rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The credit-adjusted effective interest rate is the interest rate that, at original recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows (including credit losses) to the amortised cost of the POCI assets.

#### Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in tenge, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the official exchange rate established by the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (hereinafter – the "KASE") and communicated by the NBRK, at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as net gains/(losses) from foreign currencies. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the official exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the official exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in net gains or losses from dealing in foreign currencies.

The official exchange rate established by KASE as at 31 December 2022 were KZT 462.65 to USD 1 and KZT 492.86 to EUR 1 (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 431.80 to USD 1 and KZT 489.10 to EUR 1), respectively.

#### Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

##### *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts*

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. IFRS 17 introduces new accounting requirements for banking products with insurance features that may affect the determination of which instruments or which components thereof will be in the scope of IFRS 9 or IFRS 17.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

#### *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)*

Credit cards and similar products that provide insurance coverage: most issuers of these products will be able to continue with their existing accounting treatment as a financial instrument under IFRS 9. IFRS 17 excludes from its scope credit card contracts (and other similar contracts that provide credit or payment arrangements) that meet the definition of an insurance contract if, and only if, the entity does not reflect an assessment of the insurance risk associated with an individual customer in setting the price of the contract with that customer.

When the insurance coverage is provided as part of the contractual terms of the credit card, the issuer is required to:

- Separate the insurance coverage component and apply IFRS 17 to it;
- Apply other applicable standards (such as IFRS 9, IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*) to the other components.

Loan contracts that meet the definition of insurance but limit the compensation for insured events to the amount otherwise required to settle the policyholder's obligation created by the contract: issuers of such loans – e.g. a loan with waiver on death – have an option to apply IFRS 9 or IFRS 17. The election would be made at a portfolio level and would be irrevocable.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17.

The Company has completed the assessment of the impacts of adopting IFRS 17 and, also taking into consideration the scope exclusions for certain banking products, such as credit cards, in IFRS 17.7(h), it has concluded that it does not expect any material impact on its financial statements from the adoption of the new standard in 2023.

#### *Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement;
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right;
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification;
- Disclosures.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

#### *Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8*

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.



(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

#### *Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2*

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements*, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary.

The Company is currently revisiting its accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements going forward.

#### *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12*

In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

#### *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16*

In September 2022, the Board issued *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* (Amendments to IFRS 16). The amendment to IFRS 16 specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

After the commencement date in a sale and leaseback transaction, the seller-lessee applies paragraphs 29 to 35 of IFRS 16 to the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback and paragraphs 36 to 46 of IFRS 16 to the lease liability arising from the leaseback. In applying paragraphs 36 to 46, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in such a way that the seller-lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. Applying these requirements does not prevent the seller-lessee from recognising, in profit or loss, any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease, as required by paragraph 46(a) of IFRS 16.

The amendment does not prescribe specific measurement requirements for lease liabilities arising from a leaseback. The initial measurement of the lease liability arising from a leaseback may result in a seller-lessee determining 'lease payments' that are different from the general definition of lease payments in Appendix A of IFRS 16. The seller-lessee will need to develop and apply an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant and reliable in accordance with IAS 8.

The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. A seller-lessee applies the amendment retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application (i.e., the amendment does not apply to sale and leaseback transactions entered into prior to the date of initial application). The date of initial application is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applied IFRS 16.

The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

#### 4. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

##### Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

##### *Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options*

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for additional term of three to five years. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, the Company considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy).

##### Estimation uncertainty

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

##### *Leases – estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

##### *Fair value of financial instruments*

Where the fair values of financial instruments recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Additional details are provided in *Note 23*.

##### *Expected credit losses on financial assets*

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. In addition, large-scale business disruptions may give rise to liquidity issues for some entities and consumers. Deterioration in credit quality of loan portfolios (amongst other items) as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic may have a significant impact on the Company's ECL measurement. The Company's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as GDP and the effect on PDs;
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

#### 4. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

##### Taxation

The Republic of Kazakhstan currently has a single Tax Code that regulates main taxation matters. The existing taxes include value added tax, corporate income tax, social and other taxes. Implementation of these regulations is often unclear or non-existent and only an insignificant number of precedents have been established. Often, differing opinions regarding legal interpretation exist both among and within government ministries and organisations; thus creating uncertainties and areas of conflict. Tax declarations, together with other legal compliance areas (as examples, customs and currency control matters) are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and forfeits. These facts create tax risks in the Republic of Kazakhstan substantially more significant than typically found in countries with more developed tax systems.

Management believes that the Company is in compliance with the tax laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating its operations. However, the risk remains that relevant authorities could take differing positions with regard to interpretive tax issues.

#### 5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Cash on hand	153,605	95,366
Cash in transit	91,435	45,221
Current accounts with banks	1,848,736	236,927
Current accounts with other credit institutions	1,040,552	949
Time deposits with banks up to 90 days	3,244,689	3,924,228
Reverse repurchase agreements with credit institutions up to 90 days	672,789	1,957,374
	<u>7,051,806</u>	<u>6,260,065</u>
Less: ECL allowance	(10,608)	(2,848)
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>7,041,198</u>	<u>6,257,217</u>

As at 31 December 2022, the Company entered into reverse repurchase agreements on KASE. The subject of these agreements are treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and notes of the NBRK with fair value of KZT 679,596 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 1,959,677 thousand).

All balances of cash equivalents are allocated to Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes. An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January	(2,848)	(1,639)
Net changes in ECL ( <i>Note 20</i> )	(7,760)	(1,209)
As at 31 December	<u>(10,608)</u>	<u>(2,848)</u>

##### Concentration of cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company has no accounts with credit institutions which balances individually exceed 10% of the Company's equity.

#### 6. Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into transactions with the use of derivative financial instruments for decreasing the currency risk. The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the year end and are not indicative of the credit risk.

	<i>31 December 2022</i>			<i>31 December 2021</i>		
	<i>Notional amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>		<i>Notional amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	
		<i>Asset</i>	<i>Liability</i>		<i>Asset</i>	<i>Liability</i>
Currency agreements						
Currency swaps	57,307,870	365,879	–	17,811,750	485,041	–
	<u>57,307,870</u>	<u>365,879</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>17,811,750</u>	<u>485,041</u>	<u>–</u>

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 6. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

### Currency swaps

Currency swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange notional principal and interest amounts in two currencies at specified future payment dates and fixed exchange rates.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had a tenge denominated loan in the amount of KZT 30,242,845 thousand received from a local bank and security deposits denominated in US Dollars in the amount of USD 65,369 thousand, which serve as security against this loan. Since the contractual effect of these loans and deposits is equivalent to a currency swap, the said transactions have been treated as a derivative. Also as at 31 December 2022, the Company had a currency swap agreement with an international organization in the amount of USD 58,500 thousand with the condition on exchange for KZT 25,271,800 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: USD 41,250 thousand with the condition on exchange for KZT 17,250,025 thousand).

Net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income in 2022 include interest of KZT 4,716,655 thousand (in 2021: KZT 1,415,907 thousand) directly attributable to contractual interest payments into the back to back and swap agreements which are a component of the effective funding cost of the Company.

## 7. Loans to customers

Loans to customers comprise the following:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Retail trade, services and production loans	117,250,657	87,688,773
Agricultural loans	76,666,531	66,551,757
Consumer loans	21,722,532	15,071,514
Total loans to customers	<u>215,639,720</u>	<u>169,312,044</u>
Less: ECL allowance	(12,186,532)	(7,558,963)
Loans to customers	<u>203,453,188</u>	<u>161,753,081</u>

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, loans to customers mainly comprise loans issued to individuals.

### ECL allowance of loans to customers

An analysis of changes in gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance in relation to retail trade, services and production loans during the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>Retail trade, services and production loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2022	82,947,832	230,501	4,510,440	87,688,773
New assets originated	146,209,063	–	–	146,209,063
Assets repaid	(114,825,642)	(62,698)	(1,830,411)	(116,718,751)
Net change in accrued interest	(63,036)	48,704	456,943	442,611
Transfers to Stage 1	3,257,854	(576,581)	(2,681,273)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(5,413,853)	5,436,460	(22,607)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(3,924,808)	(4,277,042)	8,201,850	–
Unwinding of discount	–	–	1,247,341	1,247,341
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	(45,147)	(3,705)	(7,180)	(56,032)
Recoveries	–	–	119,139	119,139
Amounts written off	–	–	(1,681,487)	(1,681,487)
As at 31 December 2022	<u>108,142,263</u>	<u>795,639</u>	<u>8,312,755</u>	<u>117,250,657</u>

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 7. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance of loans to customers (continued)

<i>Retail trade, services and production loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	(901,660)	(113,223)	(3,569,568)	(4,584,451)
New assets originated	(1,117,739)	–	–	(1,117,739)
Assets repaid	1,032,122	32,717	1,055,461	2,120,300
Transfers to Stage 1	(1,739,906)	214,949	1,524,957	–
Transfers to Stage 2	1,413,338	(1,424,217)	10,879	–
Transfers to Stage 3	258,644	1,579,562	(1,838,206)	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	1,609,592	(544,213)	(2,024,789)	(959,410)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	(1,247,341)	(1,247,341)
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	3,550	1,056	2,644	7,250
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(1,364,426)	5,666	(1,329,614)	(2,688,374)
Recoveries	–	–	(119,139)	(119,139)
Amounts written off	–	–	1,681,487	1,681,487
As at 31 December 2022	(806,485)	(247,703)	(5,853,229)	(6,907,417)

An analysis of changes in gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance in relation to agricultural loans during the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>Agricultural loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2022	63,656,597	140,992	2,754,168	66,551,757
New assets originated	95,137,448	–	–	95,137,448
Assets repaid	(84,149,896)	(38,719)	(861,931)	(85,050,546)
Net change in accrued interest	(53,524)	20,663	187,310	154,449
Transfers to Stage 1	1,867,637	(209,640)	(1,657,997)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,152,691)	2,155,933	(3,242)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,997,166)	(1,679,783)	3,676,949	–
Unwinding of discount	–	–	656,876	656,876
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	6,468	(1,001)	761	6,228
Recoveries	–	–	117,829	117,829
Amounts written off	–	–	(907,510)	(907,510)
As at 31 December 2022	72,314,873	388,445	3,963,213	76,666,531

<i>Agricultural loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	(321,774)	(60,007)	(1,993,035)	(2,374,816)
New assets originated	(410,411)	–	–	(410,411)
Assets repaid	458,246	16,265	589,011	1,063,522
Transfers to Stage 1	(1,051,697)	114,896	936,801	–
Transfers to Stage 2	655,623	(657,440)	1,817	–
Transfers to Stage 3	68,436	747,190	(815,626)	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	937,098	(305,367)	(1,115,538)	(483,807)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	(656,876)	(656,876)
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	1,002	396	(590)	808
Changes to model and inputs used for ECL calculations	(671,261)	1,932	(828,510)	(1,497,839)
Recoveries	–	–	(117,829)	(117,829)
Amounts written off	–	–	907,510	907,510
As at 31 December 2022	(334,738)	(142,135)	(3,092,865)	(3,569,738)

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 7. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance of loans to customers (continued)

An analysis of changes in gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance in relation to consumer loans during the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>Consumer loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2022	14,317,564	56,017	697,933	15,071,514
New assets originated	24,482,577	–	–	24,482,577
Assets repaid	(17,412,561)	(5,891)	(518,260)	(17,936,712)
Net change in accrued interest	36,033	25,008	187,899	248,940
Transfers to Stage 1	505,896	(154,109)	(351,787)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,898,207)	1,906,915	(8,708)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(684,847)	(1,502,481)	2,187,328	–
Unwinding of discount	–	–	291,863	291,863
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	(11,878)	(796)	(1,090)	(13,764)
Recoveries	–	–	31,077	31,077
Amounts written off	–	–	(452,963)	(452,963)
As at 31 December 2022	19,334,577	324,663	2,063,292	21,722,532

<i>Consumer loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	(96,481)	(20,565)	(482,650)	(599,696)
New assets originated	(144,171)	–	–	(144,171)
Assets repaid	131,447	2,217	246,136	379,800
Transfers to Stage 1	(216,036)	59,222	156,814	–
Transfers to Stage 2	434,300	(438,432)	4,132	–
Transfers to Stage 3	27,652	519,944	(547,596)	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	186,627	(238,248)	(393,250)	(444,871)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	(291,863)	(291,863)
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	653	259	381	1,293
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(515,639)	(9,078)	(507,038)	(1,031,755)
Recoveries	–	–	(31,077)	(31,077)
Amounts written off	–	–	452,963	452,963
As at 31 December 2022	(191,648)	(124,681)	(1,393,048)	(1,709,377)

An analysis of changes in gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance in relation to retail trade, services and production loans during the year ended 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>Retail trade, services and production loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	67,844,587	921,844	5,211,315	73,977,746
New assets originated	110,244,091	–	–	110,244,091
Assets repaid	(93,167,665)	(136,656)	(1,703,017)	(95,007,338)
Net change in accrued interest	(794,449)	70,453	(11,082)	(735,078)
Transfers to Stage 1	2,783,604	(770,265)	(2,013,339)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,056,095)	2,085,919	(29,824)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,910,887)	(1,936,594)	3,847,481	–
Unwinding of discount	–	–	1,069,541	1,069,541
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	4,646	(4,200)	(2,728)	(2,282)
Recoveries	–	–	190,697	190,697
Amounts written off	–	–	(2,048,604)	(2,048,604)
As at 31 December 2021	82,947,832	230,501	4,510,440	87,688,773

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 7. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance of loans to customers (continued)

<i>Retail trade, services and production loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	(655,748)	(421,265)	(3,879,214)	(4,956,227)
New assets originated	(810,601)	–	–	(810,601)
Assets repaid	742,255	60,689	1,069,909	1,872,853
Transfers to Stage 1	(1,575,889)	370,823	1,205,066	–
Transfers to Stage 2	580,709	(599,301)	18,592	–
Transfers to Stage 3	68,276	872,671	(940,947)	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	1,504,623	(354,937)	(1,231,244)	(81,558)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	(1,069,541)	(1,069,541)
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	1,496	1,885	1,409	4,790
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(756,781)	(43,788)	(601,505)	(1,402,074)
Recoveries	–	–	(190,697)	(190,697)
Amounts written off	–	–	2,048,604	2,048,604
As at 31 December 2021	(901,660)	(113,223)	(3,569,568)	(4,584,451)

An analysis of changes in gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance in relation to agricultural loans during the year ended 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>Agricultural loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	53,983,773	583,127	2,513,096	57,079,996
New assets originated	83,414,936	–	–	83,414,936
Assets repaid	(72,207,250)	(76,470)	(983,577)	(73,267,297)
Net change in accrued interest	(381,397)	36,471	98,340	(246,586)
Transfers to Stage 1	2,218,896	(530,640)	(1,688,256)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,377,834)	1,381,463	(3,629)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,991,995)	(1,255,113)	3,247,108	–
Unwinding of discount	–	–	536,118	536,118
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	(2,532)	2,154	187	(191)
Recoveries	–	–	152,688	152,688
Amounts written off	–	–	(1,117,907)	(1,117,907)
As at 31 December 2021	63,656,597	140,992	2,754,168	66,551,757

<i>Agricultural loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	(255,653)	(233,136)	(1,709,049)	(2,197,838)
New assets originated	(310,521)	–	–	(310,521)
Assets repaid	302,918	30,866	566,833	900,617
Transfers to Stage 1	(1,155,463)	217,783	937,680	–
Transfers to Stage 2	317,869	(319,784)	1,915	–
Transfers to Stage 3	36,394	505,863	(542,257)	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	1,124,342	(239,405)	(1,131,859)	(246,922)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	(536,118)	(536,118)
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	1,276	722	56	2,054
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(382,936)	(22,916)	(545,455)	(951,307)
Recoveries	–	–	(152,688)	(152,688)
Amounts written off	–	–	1,117,907	1,117,907
As at 31 December 2021	(321,774)	(60,007)	(1,993,035)	(2,374,816)

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 7. Loans to customers (continued)

## ECL allowance of loans to customers (continued)

An analysis of changes in gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance in relation to consumer loans during the year ended 31 December 2021 is as follows:

<i>Consumer loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	12,096,637	90,533	868,459	13,055,629
New assets originated	17,495,262	–	–	17,495,262
Assets repaid	(14,863,190)	(26,751)	(376,788)	(15,266,729)
Net change in accrued interest	(65,868)	13,938	12,168	(39,762)
Transfers to Stage 1	249,029	(79,766)	(169,263)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(431,488)	432,719	(1,231)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(159,695)	(374,559)	534,254	–
Unwinding of discount	–	–	166,300	166,300
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	(3,123)	(97)	(1,176)	(4,396)
Recoveries	–	–	38,285	38,285
Amounts written off	–	–	(373,075)	(373,075)
As at 31 December 2021	14,317,564	56,017	697,933	15,071,514

<i>Consumer loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	(62,930)	(29,265)	(553,372)	(645,567)
New assets originated	(68,985)	–	–	(68,985)
Assets repaid	70,769	8,461	200,346	279,576
Transfers to Stage 1	(108,365)	27,357	81,008	–
Transfers to Stage 2	83,476	(84,086)	610	–
Transfers to Stage 3	5,200	122,619	(127,819)	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	101,512	(58,781)	(100,421)	(57,690)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	(166,300)	(166,300)
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	249	22	543	814
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(117,407)	(6,892)	(152,035)	(276,334)
Recoveries	–	–	(38,285)	(38,285)
Amounts written off	–	–	373,075	373,075
As at 31 December 2021	(96,481)	(20,565)	(482,650)	(599,696)

## Modified and restructured loans

The Company derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Company records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

During 2022, the Company has modified the terms and conditions of certain loans. The Company considered these modifications to be non-substantial. As a result, the Company recognised loss on modification of loans to customers, not resulting in derecognition in the amount of KZT 63,568 thousand.

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Loans to customers modified during the period		
Amortised cost before modification	24,556,189	17,066,704
Net losses on modification of loans to customers not resulting in derecognition	(63,568)	(6,869)



*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 7. Loans to customers (continued)

### Collateral and other credit enhancements

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

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- Guarantees;
- Inventory;
- Real estate;
- Vehicles;
- Other.

Recoverability of loans mainly depends on creditworthiness of the borrower rather than on collateral. The Company's policy provides for foreclosure by selling the collateral in exceptional cases. This is supported by previous experience of obtaining and selling the collateral in the event of the borrower's inability to meet its obligations to the Company.

### Concentration of loans to customers

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company has no borrowers or groups of interrelated borrowers whose loan balances exceed 10% of its equity. In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the maximum loan amount issued by microfinance organizations as at 31 December 2022 was KZT 61,260 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 58,340 thousand).

In absence of collateral or other credit enhancements, ECL allowance in respect of Stage 3 loans to customers as at 31 December 2022 would have been higher by:

	<u>2022</u>
Retail trade, services and production loans	(1,592)
Agricultural loans	688
Consumer loans	<u>2,267</u>
Total	<u>1,363</u>

### Changes to models used for ECL measurement

In 2022, the Company updated approach to assessing the level of loss given default (LGD) on collateralised loans issued to customers. As a result of the updated approach and ECL allowance was increased by KZT 22,308 thousand. The approach to estimating the LGD is based on a scenario analysis that takes into account the likely outcomes after default, taking into account the period when the asset was in default.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

## 8. Investment securities

Investment securities comprise the following:

<i>Debt securities measured at FVOCI</i>	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	8,919,802	4,671,853
Corporate bonds	1,396,288	–
	<u>10,316,090</u>	<u>4,671,853</u>
Less: ECL allowance	(128,018)	(8,631)
Investment securities	<u>10,188,072</u>	<u>4,663,222</u>

All balances of debt securities measured at FVOCI are allocated to Stage 1 for the purpose of measuring ECL. An analysis of changes in the gross carrying values and associated ECLs in relation to debt securities at FVOCI is as follows:

<i>Debt securities measured at FVOCI</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January	4,663,222	4,116,045
New assets originated or purchased	5,697,986	4,403,690
Assets repaid	–	(3,938,889)
Net change in accrued interest	216,144	73,833
Change in fair value	(508,719)	8,543
Effect from changes in exchange rates	119,439	–
As at 31 December	<u>10,188,072</u>	<u>4,663,222</u>

<i>Debt securities measured at FVOCI</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
ECL as at 1 January	(8,631)	(4,013)
Net change in ECL ( <i>Note 20</i> )	(119,387)	(4,618)
As at 31 December	<u>(128,018)</u>	<u>(8,631)</u>

## 9. Investment property

The movements in investment property were as follows:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
As at 1 January	66,958	52,992
Revaluation surplus	–	13,966
As at 31 December	<u>66,958</u>	<u>66,958</u>

In January 2019, the Company decided to lease an office building and land in Uzynagash village, 44 Tole bi street. In connection with the change in the intended use of this facility, the Company reclassified the building and land as investment property.

As at the date of transfer, the amount of positive difference between the carrying amount of the land plot in Uzynagash village in accordance with IAS 16 and its fair value in the amount of KZT 9,959 thousand before income tax was recognised in other comprehensive income. Impairment loss for the building in Uzynagash in the amount of KZT 24,991 thousand was recognised in profit or loss as other expense.

On 5 June 2021, the Company sold the above mentioned investment property with a carrying value of KZT 20,638 thousand.

Upon derecognition of the asset, the gain from its revaluation previously recognised in equity in the amount of KZT 7,967 thousand was transferred to retained earnings.

In December 2021, the Company revalued investment property in Taldykorgan city, with the involvement of an independent appraisal company, Market Consulting LLP. Based on the results of the revaluation, the Company recognised a gain in the amount of KZT 13,966 thousand in profit or loss as other income.

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Rental income derived from investment property	10,985	9,600
Total	<u>10,985</u>	<u>9,600</u>

The Company has no restrictions on sale of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to either purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

## 10. Property and equipment

Movements in property and equipment were as follows:

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Computer hardware</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Office furniture and equipment</i>	<i>Construction-in-progress</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost							
As at 1 January 2021	88,008	5,616,943	1,635,826	473,355	1,361,647	–	9,175,779
Additions	–	–	319,390	96,033	335,030	209,984	960,437
Transfers	–	135,625	6,527	338	1,132	(143,622)	–
Disposals	–	(107)	(41,902)	(33,276)	(26,351)	–	(101,636)
As at 31 December 2021	88,008	5,752,461	1,919,841	536,450	1,671,458	66,362	10,034,580
Additions	11,570	106,823	913,276	96,540	377,649	713,216	2,219,074
Transfers	–	715,482	12,077	112	4,274	(731,945)	–
Disposals	(77)	(17,480)	(2,341)	(4,237)	(7,125)	(92)	(31,352)
As at 31 December 2022	99,501	6,557,286	2,842,853	628,865	2,046,256	47,541	12,222,302
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 January 2021	–	(301,850)	(823,560)	(163,994)	(582,165)	–	(1,871,569)
Depreciation charge	–	(121,465)	(245,628)	(78,018)	(190,267)	–	(635,378)
Disposals	–	35	38,794	28,139	21,115	–	88,083
As at 31 December 2021	–	(423,280)	(1,030,394)	(213,873)	(751,317)	–	(2,418,864)
Depreciation charge	–	(128,290)	(256,544)	(87,398)	(234,076)	–	(706,308)
As at 31 December 2022	–	(551,570)	(1,286,938)	(301,271)	(985,393)	–	(3,125,172)
Net carrying amount							
As at 1 January 2021	88,008	5,315,093	812,266	309,361	779,482	–	7,304,210
As at 31 December 2021	88,008	5,329,181	889,447	322,577	920,141	66,362	7,615,716
As at 31 December 2022	99,501	6,005,716	1,555,915	327,594	1,060,863	47,541	9,097,130

As at 31 December 2022, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment in use of the Company amounted to KZT 61,846 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 46,734 thousand).

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***11. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities**

Movements in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities were as follows:

	<i>Right-of-use assets (building)</i>	<i>Lease liabilities</i>
As at 1 January 2021	526,822	582,407
Additions	360,366	360,366
Disposals	(876)	(876)
Depreciation expense	(331,030)	–
Interest expense	–	89,741
Payments	–	(423,370)
As at 31 December 2021	<u>555,282</u>	<u>608,268</u>
Additions	815,790	815,790
Disposals	(17,000)	(17,000)
Depreciation expense	(432,885)	–
Interest expense	–	125,357
Payments	–	(539,881)
As at 31 December 2022	<u><u>921,187</u></u>	<u><u>992,534</u></u>

The Company recognised rent expense from short-term leases of KZT 202,077 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2022 (in 2021: KZT 183,731 thousand) (*Note 21*).

**12. Intangible assets**

Movements in intangible assets were as follows:

	<i>Software</i>
Cost	
As at 1 January 2021	909,962
Additions	168,676
As at 31 December 2021	<u>1,078,638</u>
Additions	83,830
As at 31 December 2022	<u>1,162,468</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
As at 1 January 2021	(477,284)
Amortisation charge	(131,815)
As at 31 December 2021	<u>(609,099)</u>
Amortisation charge	(140,189)
As at 31 December 2022	<u>(749,288)</u>
Net carrying amount	
As at 1 January 2021	432,678
As at 31 December 2021	<u>469,539</u>
As at 31 December 2022	<u><u>413,180</u></u>

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***13. Other assets and liabilities**

Other assets comprise the following:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Other financial assets		
Receivables from employees	12,717	18,432
Receivables from collector organization	–	9,479
Other	164,656	90,966
	<u>177,373</u>	<u>118,877</u>
Less: ECL allowance	(59,935)	(52,831)
Total other financial assets	<u>117,438</u>	<u>66,046</u>
Other non-financial assets		
Advances to suppliers	580,669	383,187
Inventories	211,419	189,090
Prepaid taxes and other payments to budget	34,254	26,178
Total other non-financial assets	<u>826,342</u>	<u>598,455</u>
Other assets	<u>943,780</u>	<u>664,501</u>

Other liabilities comprise the following:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Other financial liabilities		
Payables to employees	2,104,423	2,059,351
Overpayments of loans to customers	1,467,619	1,420,780
Payables to suppliers	236,861	386,256
Payables for purchased building	138,807	653,570
ECL allowance on contingent liabilities ( <i>Note 18</i> )	35,883	15,169
Other	140,895	73,690
Total other financial liabilities	<u>4,124,488</u>	<u>4,608,816</u>
Other non-financial liabilities		
Accrued expenses on unused vacations	729,076	480,177
Taxes other than corporate income tax payable	450,736	506,092
Total other non-financial liabilities	<u>1,179,812</u>	<u>986,269</u>
Other liabilities	<u>5,304,300</u>	<u>5,595,085</u>

In March 2020 the Company purchased building, located at 50 Nazarbayev avenue, Almaty, in instalments. The Company's liability under this transaction was initially recognised at fair value using the discount rate of 13% per annum.

Gain on initial recognition of the liability amounted to KZT 285,486 thousand recognised in profit or loss as gain on initial recognition of financial instruments measured at amortised cost.

**14. Amounts due to credit institutions**

Amounts due to credit institutions comprise the following:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Loans from financial institutions, other than banks, of OECD countries	94,660,550	59,148,096
Loans from local banks and financial institutions	42,175,790	34,418,076
Loans from banks of OECD countries	26,900,117	30,332,777
Amounts due to credit institutions	<u>163,736,457</u>	<u>123,898,949</u>

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had borrowings from six banks and five other financial institutions (as at 31 December 2021: five banks and six other financial institutions) whose balances individually exceeded 10% of its equity. As at 31 December 2022, the total aggregate balance of liabilities to the above counterparties amounted to KZT 108,378,235 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 92,595,396 thousand).

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company complied with all financial covenants implied by loan agreements with credit institutions.

During 2021 the Company concluded a revolving credit line agreement with ForteBank JSC for KZT 7,500,000 thousand, under which KZT 5,900,000 thousand was utilised as at 31 December 2022 (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 3,000,000 thousand). The Company pledged real estate, buildings, with original cost of KZT 3,721,557 thousand as at 31 December 2022 (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 3,311,272 thousand).

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 15. Taxation

The corporate income tax expense comprises the following:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current corporate income tax charge	3,440,305	3,626,371
Corporate income tax of prior years	87,573	–
Deferred corporate income tax charge/(benefit) – origination and reversal of temporary differences	42,818	(144,714)
Corporate income tax expense	<u>3,570,696</u>	<u>3,481,657</u>

The Republic of Kazakhstan is the only tax jurisdiction in which the Company's income is taxable. In accordance with tax legislation the applied corporate income tax rate is 20% in 2022 and 2021.

The reconciliation between the corporate income tax expense in the accompanying financial statements and profit before corporate income tax multiplied by the statutory tax rate for the years, ended 31 December, is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Profit before corporate income tax expense	16,633,648	17,509,833
Statutory rate	20%	20%
Theoretical corporate income tax expense at the statutory rate	<u>3,326,730</u>	<u>3,501,967</u>
Non-taxable income on state securities and securities listed at KASE	(113,028)	(83,391)
Non-taxable income from credit loss expense	–	(23,807)
Non-deductible credit loss expense	160,489	–
Non-deductible loss on modification of terms of loans to customers	12,714	1,374
Correction of corporate income tax of prior years	87,573	–
Other non-deductible expenses	96,218	85,514
Corporate income tax expense	<u>3,570,696</u>	<u>3,481,657</u>

As at 31 December 2022 current corporate income tax assets comprised KZT 158,025 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 256,837 thousand).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements and the amounts used for the purposes of calculation of taxable base, give rise to net deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. The future tax benefits will only be received in the event that there are no changes in the legislation of Kazakhstan that would adversely affect the Company's ability to utilise such benefits in future periods.

Deferred corporate income tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December and their movements for the respective years comprise:

	<u>2020</u>	<i>Origination and reversal of temporary differences in profit or loss</i>	<u>2021</u>	<i>Origination and reversal of temporary differences in profit or loss</i>	<u>2022</u>
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences					
Accrued expenses on unused vacations and bonuses	255,105	208,948	464,053	54,497	518,550
Amounts due to credit institutions	15,337	11,408	26,745	28,830	55,575
Lease liabilities	116,481	5,172	121,653	76,854	198,507
Other liabilities	6,116	4,461	10,577	1,962	12,539
Deferred corporate income tax assets	<u>393,039</u>	<u>229,989</u>	<u>623,028</u>	<u>162,143</u>	<u>785,171</u>
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences					
Property and equipment and intangible assets	(316,545)	(76,790)	(393,335)	(131,780)	(525,115)
Right-of-use assets	(105,364)	(5,692)	(111,056)	(73,181)	(184,237)
Investment property	(1,964)	(2,793)	(4,757)	–	(4,757)
Deferred corporate income tax liabilities	<u>(423,873)</u>	<u>(85,275)</u>	<u>(509,148)</u>	<u>(204,961)</u>	<u>(714,109)</u>
Net deferred corporate income tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>(30,834)</u>	<u>144,714</u>	<u>113,880</u>	<u>(42,818)</u>	<u>71,062</u>

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***16. Debt securities issued**

Debt securities issued comprise:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Debt securities issued at KASE	10,404,444	10,404,322
Less: unamortised discount	(14,808)	(34,000)
	<u>10,389,636</u>	<u>10,370,322</u>

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's debt securities comprise unsecured coupon bonds placed under the first bond program with the aggregate nominal value of KZT 10,000,000 thousand. The bonds are denominated in tenge, bear interest rate of 13% per annum and mature in 2023.

**17. Equity**

Charter capital

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company's paid and outstanding charter capital was equal to KZT 14,430,993 thousand.

Dividends

In accordance with Kazakhstan legislation, the Company's distributable funds are limited to the balance of retained earnings as recorded in the Company's statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS or the amount of profit for the year in case of the accumulated loss. Distribution will not be performed if the amount of the Company's equity becomes negative as a result of the distribution, or entails the insolvency and bankruptcy of the Company.

In accordance with the requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan legislation, as at 31 December 2022 the funds available for distribution amounted to KZT 36,720,608 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 26,743,856 thousand).

In accordance with the decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 13 October 2022, the Company declared and paid dividends in cash in the amount of KZT 2,805,637 thousand.

In accordance with the decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 22 April 2021 and 23 July 2021, the Company declared and paid dividends in cash in the amount of KZT 19,133,039 thousand.

Reserve funds

In accordance with the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders held on 4 May 2012, the reserve fund is formed during the year and should be at least 5% of the charter capital at the beginning of the reporting year.

In 2022, the Supervisory Board of the Company approved the transfer to the amount of KZT 280,563 thousand from retained earnings to reserve fund (in 2021: KZT 221,558 thousand). As at 31 December 2022 the reserve fund amounted to KZT 1,478,339 thousand (in 2021: KZT 1,197,776 thousand).

**18. Commitments and contingencies**

Political and economic environment

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

Insurance

The insurance industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan is in a developing stage and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Company does not have full coverage for business interruption, or third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on the Company property or relating to the Company operations. Until the Company obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on operations and financial position of the Company.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

## 18. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

### Legal issues

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of future operations of the Company, no provision was recognised in the financial statements.

### Tax contingencies

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

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

Because of the uncertainties associated with the Kazakhstan tax system, the ultimate amount of taxes, penalties and fines, if any, may be in excess of the amount expensed to date and accrued at 31 December 2022. Although such amounts are possible and may be material, it is the opinion of the Company's management that these amounts are either not probable, not reasonably determinable, or both.

### Commitments and contingencies

The Company has contingent liabilities to provide credit resources. These credit related contingencies provide for issuance of credit resources in the form of approved credit facilities.

In providing credit related contingencies, the Company applies the same risk management policies and procedures used when issuing loans to customers.

The contractual amounts of credit related contingencies are set out in the table below, The amounts reflected in the table for credit related contingencies assume that the indicated contingencies will be fully settled.

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Credit related commitments		
Undrawn loan commitments	18,899,090	14,602,183
Commitments and contingencies	<u>18,899,090</u>	<u>14,602,183</u>
ECL allowances for credit related commitments	(35,883)	(15,169)

The agreements on the provision of credit lines provide for the right of the Company to unilaterally withdraw from the contract in the event of any adverse conditions. At the same time, the Company carries out an analysis of the borrower's credit risk before providing funds under terms of the credit lines. Therefore, the Company's management believes that the Company's exposure to credit risk is limited by the contractual period for filing a notice on cancellation of an unused portion of a credit line.

As a result, the above amounts do not necessarily represent the future cash outflow. Measurement of the ECL allowance for such facilities is made only for issued loan tranches.

In 2021, it was decided, with regards to loans issued to borrowers classified as small and medium-sized businesses, to issue tranches under the credit line without a preliminary analysis of the financial condition, provided that the analysis and issuance of the last tranche are given within less than 6 months prior to the date of the next issuance. ECL allowance was recognised by the Company for such credit lines.

## 19. Interest revenue on loans to customers

In 2022, interest revenue on loans to customers comprised KZT 70,082,077 thousand (in 2021: KZT 53,679,123 thousand), including net modification loss arising from changes in contractual cash flows of loans to customers not resulting in derecognition of KZT 63,568 thousand (in 2021: net modification loss of KZT 6,869 thousand).



*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 20. Credit loss expense

The table below shows the ECL charges on finance instruments recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022:

	Note	2022			Total
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Cash and cash equivalents	5	(7,760)	–	–	(7,760)
Amounts due from credit institutions		(28)	–	–	(28)
Loans to customers	7	136,690	(1,036,398)	(4,305,696)	(5,205,404)
Investment securities	8	(119,387)	–	–	(119,387)
Other financial assets		2,943	–	(10,047)	(7,104)
Contingent liabilities		(20,714)	–	–	(20,714)
Credit loss expense		(8,256)	(1,036,398)	(4,315,743)	(5,360,397)

The table below shows the ECL charges on finance instruments recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021:

	Note	2021			Total
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Cash and cash equivalents	5	(1,209)	–	–	(1,209)
Amounts due from credit institutions		17	–	–	17
Loans to customers	7	1,402,209	(624,074)	(1,923,423)	(1,145,288)
Investment securities	8	(4,618)	–	–	(4,618)
Other financial assets		6,566	–	(15,730)	(9,164)
Contingent liabilities		(15,169)	–	–	(15,169)
Credit loss expense		1,387,796	(624,074)	(1,939,153)	(1,175,431)

## 21. Personnel and other operating expenses

Personnel and other operating expenses comprise the following:

	2022	2021
Salaries, bonuses and other benefits	14,404,794	11,890,782
Social security contribution	1,493,940	1,053,489
Personnel expenses	15,898,734	12,944,271
Payment processing services	1,653,702	1,226,666
Depreciation and amortisation (Notes 10, 11 and 12)	1,279,382	1,098,223
Professional services	1,208,582	861,431
Advertising and marketing	396,952	143,114
Security	377,179	338,559
Taxes other than corporate income tax	344,781	179,571
Communication and information services	277,553	239,329
Office supplies	274,491	236,585
VAT expense	259,707	212,848
Lease	202,077	183,731
Business trips	170,959	132,573
Repair and maintenance	149,089	149,681
Bank fees	126,795	117,506
Expenses for corporate events	117,472	27,089
Transportation	86,768	63,049
Insurance	67,361	66,729
Encashment	66,940	53,262
Trainings for personnel	46,927	15,068
Brokerage service	29,448	12,635
Membership fees	16,700	3,251
Charity	16,656	1,887
Other	105,472	55,750
Other operating expenses	7,274,993	5,418,537

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 22. Risk management

### Introduction

Risk management is inherent in the Company's activities and is an essential element of the Company's operations. Market risk, which includes interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, form the major risk faced by the Company in the course of its activities. The Company's risk management policies aim to identify, analyse and manage the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor continuously risk levels and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered and emerging best practice.

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

### *Risk management structure*

#### *General Assembly of Shareholders (GAS)*

The General Assembly of Shareholders (hereinafter – the "GAS") define the overall risk appetite through setting the Credit Policy of the Company and determining the business activities of the Company.

#### *Supervisory Board*

The Supervisory Board is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles within the overall risk appetite set by the GAS.

#### *Board Risk Committee*

The Risk Committee is delegated by the Supervisory Board with overall responsibility for the development of the risk strategy and principles, frameworks, policies and limits. It is responsible for the fundamental risk issues and manages and monitors relevant risk decisions.

#### *Board Audit Committee*

The main purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the effective implementation of control functions over the financial and economic activities of the Company by the Supervisory Board, evaluate the adequacy of the internal control system, and monitor the effectiveness of internal and external audit activities.

#### *Management Board*

The Management Board has the responsibility to monitor and manage the overall risk process within the Company.

#### *Executive Assets and Liability Management Committee (ALCO)*

The management level Assets and Liability Management Committee (hereinafter – the "ALCO") of the Company is responsible for the overall assets and liability management, for control of prudential norms and covenants, for managing funding strategy, for managing and reporting on financial and non-financial risks.

#### *Treasury*

The Company's Treasury is responsible for carrying out the transactional aspects of assets and liability management and for managing the balance sheet structure. It is also primarily responsible for implementing the funding and liquidity strategy of the Company.

#### *Internal control (audit)*

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

#### *Risk measurement and reporting systems*

Credit, market and liquidity risks are managed and controlled through a system of Credit Committees and the ALCO, both at the portfolio and individual transaction levels. For improving the efficiency of decision-making process, the Company has established a hierarchy of credit committees depending on the type and amount of risk exposure. Both external and internal risk factors are identified and managed throughout the organisational structure of the Company.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

## 22. Risk management (continued)

Introduction (continued)

### *Risk management structure (continued)*

#### *Risk measurement and reporting systems (continued)*

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

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

#### *Risk mitigation*

As part of its overall risk management, the Company uses derivatives and other instruments to manage exposures resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currencies and exposures arising from forecast transactions.

#### *Excessive risk concentration*

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

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

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risks comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity financial instruments, which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market prices.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on risk.

The ALCO headed by the Chairman of the Management Board is responsible for market risk management.

#### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes, but may also reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements occur.

#### *Interest rate sensitivity analysis*

The management of interest rate risk, based on an interest rate gap analysis, is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities. An analysis of the sensitivity of profit or loss before taxes and equity to changes in interest rates (interest rate risk), based on a simplified scenario of a 100 basis point symmetrical fall or rise in all positions of interest – bearing assets and liabilities with floating interest rates existing as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>
100 basis point parallel increase	(106,076)	(53,330)
100 basis point parallel decrease	106,076	53,330

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 22. Risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

*Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The amounts of USD exposures are presented below:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,320,149	97,555
Investment securities	5,629,635	–
Other assets	101,812	18,747
Total assets	<u>7,051,596</u>	<u>116,302</u>
Liabilities		
Amounts due to credit institutions	64,791,452	18,069,524
Other liabilities	1,862	3,795
Total liabilities	<u>64,793,314</u>	<u>18,073,319</u>
Net position	<u>(57,741,718)</u>	<u>(17,957,017)</u>
Impact of derivative financial instruments held for the purpose of risk management	57,307,870	17,811,750
Net position adjusted for impact of derivative financial instruments held for the purpose of risk management	<u>(433,848)</u>	<u>(145,267)</u>

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

<i>Currency</i>	<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Change in exchange rates in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>	<i>Change in exchange rates in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>
US dollar	21.00%	(91,108)	-21.00%	91,108
<i>Currency</i>	<i>2021</i>			
	<i>Change in exchange rates in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>	<i>Change in exchange rates in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>
US dollar	13.00%	(18,885)	-10.00%	14,527

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. The Company manages and controls credit risk by using the approved policies and procedures that include the requirements for setting limits on concentration of the risk exposure and establishment of the credit committees, the functions of which include active monitoring of credit risks. The credit policy is approved by the shareholders.

Credit policy includes the following information:

- Procedures for consideration and approval of loan applications;
- Methodology for assessing creditworthiness of borrowers;
- Methodology for evaluating proposed collateral;
- Requirements for the loan documentation;
- Procedures for ongoing monitoring of loans and other products exposed to the credit risk.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 22. Risk management (continued)

### Credit risk (continued)

The Company monitors individual loans and other credit risks on an ongoing basis.

In addition to the analysis of individual borrowers, the Company evaluates the total loan portfolio in terms of the credit and market risk exposure.

The maximum level of the Company's credit risk is best reflected in the carrying value of financial assets in the statement of financial position and amounts of unrecognised contractual obligations. The possibility of offsetting assets and liabilities is not material for reducing potential credit risk.

Where financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss, the carrying value represents the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

### *Impairment assessment*

The Company calculates ECL on a group basis according to the migration matrix adjusted for the impact of the macroeconomic factors to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at the effective interest rate or its approximate value. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

### *Probability of Default (PD)*

The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

### *Exposure at Default (EAD)*

The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

### *Loss Given Default (LGD)*

The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECL and 12mECL are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Company has established a methodology to perform an assessment at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. Based on the above process, the Company groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12mECL. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2 and/or Stage 3;
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECL. Stage 2 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3;
- Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired. The Company records an allowance for the LTECL;
- POCI: Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted effective interest rate. ECL are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the lifetime ECL. During 2022 and 2021 and as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company did not have any POCI loans.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 22. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

### *Impairment assessment (continued)*

#### *Definition of default and cure*

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in the following cases:

- The borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments;
- The borrower is deceased;
- A material decrease in the underlying collateral value where the recovery of the loan is expected from the sale of the collateral;
- Suspension of accrual of nominal interest on the loan because of deterioration of the borrower's financial condition or filing a lawsuit;
- The loan is restructured because of deterioration of financial condition of the borrower;
- The borrower (or any legal entity within the borrower's group) filing for bankruptcy.

The Company considers amounts due from credit institutions defaulted and takes immediate action when by closing of the business day there is a default on the bank's obligations to pay interests and principal amount of the deposit, as well as non-execution of money transfers according to the payment orders of the Company for more than 60 days, as well as downgrading of the credit ratings assigned by international rating agencies.

It is the Company's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least two consecutive months, at least one repayment made after the default and no overdue within two months before the reporting date.

#### *Exposure at default*

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too. To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 loan, the Company assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. For Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

The Company determines EADs by analyzing statistical information on previous repayments on each loan in order to determine the average EAD ratio by product. The PDs are then assigned to each loan depending on the region of segmentation and product according to the PD calculation model based on the migration matrix.

The credit facility agreements stipulate the right of the Company to unilaterally withdraw from the agreement should any conditions unfavourable to the Company arise. Thus, the agreements do not represent a firm commitment of the Company to provide a loan. Measurement of credit loss allowance for such facilities is made only for issued loan tranches.

The interest rate used to discount the ECLs for loans is based on the average effective interest rate that is expected to be charged over the expected period of exposure to the facilities.

#### *Loss given default*

LGD rates are estimated for all assets classes of Stage 1, 2 and 3 and POCI. LGD is estimated on a monthly basis by the Company's Risk Management Department.

The credit risk assessment is based on a standardised LGD assessment framework. The LGD rates take into account the expected EAD in comparison to the amount expected to be recovered or realised from any debt collection.

For LGD assessment purposes the Company uses historical information on the repayments of defaulted loans and expectations on recoveries from sale of collateral. The value of collateral is estimated by adjusting for the liquidity ratio, after which it is discounted for a period of 6 months for vehicles and 1.5 years for immovable property using the initial effective rate.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 22. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

*Impairment assessment (continued)*

*Significant increase in credit risk*

In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company deems that the credit risk have increased significantly since initial recognition in the following cases:

- Contractual payments are more than 30 days past due;
- Existing or projected adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to significantly change the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- Actual or expected adverse change in the regulatory, economic or technological environment of the borrower's operation, etc.;
- Downgrading of the credit rating of a credit institution, in which there are balances on deposits and current accounts, to "CCC" level;
- Non-fulfillment by the credit institution of obligations to pay interests and principal amount on the deposit, as well as non-execution of money transfers according to the payment orders of the Company for more than 30 days.

*Grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis*

Dependent on the factors below, the Company calculates ECLs either on a collective or on an individual basis.

Asset classes where the Company calculates ECL on an individual basis include:

- Treasury and interbank relationships (such as amounts due from credit institutions and cash equivalents);
- Exposures that have been classified as POCI when the original loan was derecognised and a new loan was recognised as a result of a credit driven debt restructuring;
- Stage 3 significant individual loans, are assessed for impairment taking into account the scenario analysis.

For all other classes of asset, the Company calculates ECL on a collective basis.

The Company groups these exposures into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on a combination of internal and external characteristics of the loans, for example, product type and borrower's industry.

*Forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios*

For the purposes of calculating the ECL allowance as at 31 December 2022, the Company took into account the expected:

- Impact of changes in the economic environment on various sectors of the economy;
- Updated forecast of changes in GDP.

The Company obtains the forward-looking information from third party sources (external rating agencies, governmental bodies e.g, national banks, and international financial institutions).

Macroeconomic forecast data affect both the main components of ECL (for example, PD assessment) and assessment of factors used for collective measurement at the stage.

During development of the model and its subsequent validation (at least on an annual basis), both the completeness of used components of ECL exposed to the significant influence of macroeconomic factors, and the significance of used macro variables are verified. This process is described in the qualitative part of the validation methodology. The results of this verification may lead to identification of additional macroeconomic factors that require forecasting.

The validation process also helps to determine the extent to which the use of a single scenario will not be sufficient due to the non-linear influence of macroeconomic factors on the estimated credit losses.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 22. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

*Impairment assessment (continued)**Forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios (continued)*

As at 31 December 2022, the Company applied the baseline and pessimistic scenario for determining PD. To calculate PD under the baseline scenario, the Company used the GDP forecast for 2023 as a macroeconomic factor, which is equal to 2.1% (in 2022: 2.6%). To calculate PD under the pessimistic scenario, the Company used its own historical statistics of defaults during the crisis periods. The effect of the implementation of the pessimistic scenario as at 31 December 2022 is equal to KZT 268,929 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 131,686 thousand).

*Credit quality by class of financial assets*

The table below presents an analysis of credit quality by class of financial assets as at 31 December 2022.

	Note		High grade	Standard grade	Sub-standard grade	Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	5	Stage 1	–	6,887,593	–	–	6,887,593
Amounts due from credit institutions		Stage 1	–	23,755	–	–	23,755
Loans to customers:	7						
- Retail trade, services and production loans		Stage 1	–	106,409,902	925,876	–	107,335,778
		Stage 2	–	–	547,936	–	547,936
		Stage 3	–	–	–	2,459,526	2,459,526
- Agricultural loans		Stage 1	–	71,683,183	296,952	–	71,980,135
		Stage 2	–	–	246,310	–	246,310
		Stage 3	–	–	–	870,348	870,348
- Consumer loans		Stage 1	–	18,853,571	289,358	–	19,142,929
		Stage 2	–	–	199,982	–	199,982
		Stage 3	–	–	–	670,244	670,244
Investment securities	8	Stage 1	10,188,072	–	–	–	10,188,072
Other financial assets	13	Stage 1	–	114,942	–	2,496	117,438
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,188,072</b>	<b>203,972,946</b>	<b>2,506,414</b>	<b>4,002,614</b>	<b>220,670,046</b>

The table below presents an analysis of credit quality by class of financial assets as at 31 December 2021.

	Note		High grade	Standard grade	Sub-standard grade	Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	5	Stage 1	–	6,161,851	–	–	6,161,851
Amounts due from credit institutions		Stage 1	–	23,854	–	–	23,854
Loans to customers:	7						
- Retail trade, services and production loans		Stage 1	–	81,557,309	488,863	–	82,046,172
		Stage 2	–	–	117,278	–	117,278
		Stage 3	–	–	–	940,872	940,872
- Agricultural loans		Stage 1	–	63,203,005	131,818	–	63,334,823
		Stage 2	–	–	80,985	–	80,985
		Stage 3	–	–	–	761,133	761,133
- Consumer loans		Stage 1	–	14,110,751	110,332	–	14,221,083
		Stage 2	–	–	35,452	–	35,452
		Stage 3	–	–	–	215,283	215,283
Investment securities	8	Stage 1	4,663,222	–	–	–	4,663,222
Other financial assets	13	Stage 1	–	63,318	–	2,728	66,046
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,663,222</b>	<b>165,120,088</b>	<b>964,728</b>	<b>1,920,016</b>	<b>172,668,054</b>

In the table above cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand), amounts due from credit institutions and loans customers of high grade are those having a minimal level of credit risk, normally with a credit rating on or close to sovereign level or highly collateralised. Credit institutions and borrowers with good financial position and debt service are included in the standard grade. Sub-standard grade comprises loans below standard grade but not impaired.

See *Note 7* for more detailed information with respect to the ECL allowance of loans to customers.



(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

## 22 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

### *Credit quality by class of financial assets (continued)*

The carrying amount of components of the statement of financial position, including derivatives, without the influence of risk mitigation through the use of master netting agreements and collateral agreements, most accurately reflects the maximum credit exposure on these components.

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, their carrying amounts represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

For more detail on the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instrument, references shall be made to the specific notes.

The geographical concentration of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is set out below:

	31 December 2022				31 December 2021			
	Kazakhstan	OECD	CIS and other foreign countries	Total	Kazakhstan	OECD	CIS and other foreign countries	Total
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	7,041,198	–	–	7,041,198	6,257,217	–	–	6,257,217
Amounts due from credit institutions	23,755	–	–	23,755	23,854	–	–	23,854
Derivative financial assets	–	1,201,302	–	1,201,302	–	485,041	–	485,041
Loans to customers	203,453,188	–	–	203,453,188	161,753,081	–	–	161,753,081
Investment securities	10,188,072	–	–	10,188,072	4,663,222	–	–	4,663,222
Other financial assets	117,438	–	–	117,438	66,046	–	–	66,046
	<u>220,823,651</u>	<u>1,201,302</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>222,024,953</u>	<u>172,763,420</u>	<u>485,041</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>173,248,461</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Amounts due to credit institutions	42,175,790	121,560,667	–	163,736,457	34,418,076	89,480,873	–	123,898,949
Derivative financial liabilities	835,423	–	–	835,423	–	–	–	–
Debt securities issued	10,389,636	–	–	10,389,636	10,370,322	–	–	10,370,322
Lease liabilities	992,534	–	–	992,534	608,268	–	–	608,268
Other financial liabilities	4,122,625	1,229	634	4,124,488	4,605,021	2,455	1,340	4,608,816
	<u>58,516,008</u>	<u>121,561,896</u>	<u>634</u>	<u>180,078,538</u>	<u>50,001,687</u>	<u>89,483,328</u>	<u>1,340</u>	<u>139,486,355</u>
Net assets/ (liabilities)	<u>162,307,643</u>	<u>(120,360,594)</u>	<u>(634)</u>	<u>41,946,415</u>	<u>122,761,733</u>	<u>(88,998,287)</u>	<u>(1,340)</u>	<u>33,762,106</u>

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 22. Risk management (continued)

### Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or can lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but a control framework and monitoring and responding to potential risks could be effective tools to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access rights, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk exists when the empirical maturities of assets exceed the maturities of liabilities. The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to liquidity risk management. It is unusual for financial institutions ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses.

The Company maintains liquidity management with the objective of ensuring that funds will be available at all times to honour all cash flow obligations as they become due. Liquidity management policy is reviewed and approved by the Management Board.

The Company seeks to actively support a diversified and stable funding base comprising long-term and short-term loans from other banks, as well as diversified portfolios of highly liquid assets, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The liquidity management policy requires:

- Projecting cash flows by major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto;
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources;
- Managing the concentration and profile of debts;
- Maintaining debt financing plans;
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any interruption to cash flow;
- Maintaining liquidity and funding contingency plans;
- Monitoring liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

## 22. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

*Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities*

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

<i>As at 31 December 2022</i>	<i>On demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 6 months</i>	<i>6 to 12 months</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to credit institutions	4,711,478	10,675,649	20,231,199	37,173,552	114,982,457	187,774,335
Debt securities issued	–	650,000	–	10,650,000	–	11,300,000
Lease liabilities	48,033	96,065	89,947	260,894	728,719	1,223,658
Other financial liabilities	4,174,570	94,444	–	–	–	4,269,014
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	8,934,081	11,516,158	20,321,146	48,084,446	115,711,176	204,567,007
<i>As at 31 December 2021</i>	<i>On demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 6 months</i>	<i>6 to 12 months</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to credit institutions	7,178,064	12,790,318	19,384,814	35,592,386	65,572,033	140,517,615
Debt securities issued	–	649,791	–	649,791	11,299,525	12,599,107
Lease liabilities	29,577	86,861	86,101	161,792	366,393	730,724
Other financial liabilities	3,955,246	134,011	137,490	287,074	149,759	4,663,580
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	11,162,887	13,660,981	19,608,405	36,691,043	77,387,710	158,511,026

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 23. Fair value measurements

The estimate of fair value is intended to approximate the amount for which a financial instrument can be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. However, considering the uncertainties and the use of judgements, the fair value should not be interpreted as realisable within the framework of an immediate sale of assets or the transfer of liabilities.

The estimated fair values of financial assets and liabilities are calculated using discounted cash flow techniques based on estimated future cash flows and discount rates for similar instruments at the reporting date.

## Fair value hierarchy

For the purpose of disclosing the fair values, the Company determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the assets and liabilities nature, characteristics and risks as well as the hierarchy of fair value sources.

	<i>Date of valuation</i>	<i>Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)</i>	<i>Significant observable inputs (Level 2)</i>	<i>Significant non-observable inputs (Level 3)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>As at 31 December 2022</i>					
Assets measured at fair value					
Derivative financial assets	31 December 2022	–	1,201,302	–	1,201,302
Investment securities	31 December 2022	10,188,072	–	–	10,188,072
Investment property	12 December 2022	–	–	66,958	66,958
Assets for fair which values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2022	–	7,041,198	–	7,041,198
Amounts due from credit institutions	31 December 2022	–	23,755	–	23,755
Loans to customers	31 December 2022	–	–	203,430,824	203,430,824
Other financial assets	31 December 2022	–	–	117,438	117,438
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial liabilities	31 December 2022	–	835,423	–	835,423
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Amounts due to credit institutions	31 December 2022	–	–	161,619,101	161,619,101
Debt securities issued	31 December 2022	–	10,389,636	–	10,389,636
Lease liabilities	31 December 2022	–	–	992,534	992,534
Other financial liabilities	31 December 2022	–	–	4,124,488	4,124,488
<i>As at 31 December 2021</i>					
Assets measured at fair value					
Derivative financial assets	31 December 2021	–	485,041	–	485,041
Investment securities	31 December 2021	4,663,222	–	–	4,663,222
Investment property	15 December 2021	–	–	66,958	66,958
Assets for fair which values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2021	–	6,257,217	–	6,257,217
Amounts due from credit institutions	31 December 2021	–	23,854	–	23,854
Loans to customers	31 December 2021	–	–	161,489,975	161,489,975
Other financial assets	31 December 2021	–	–	66,046	66,046
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Amounts due to credit institutions	31 December 2021	–	121,475,815	–	121,475,815
Debt securities issued	31 December 2021	–	10,370,322	–	10,370,322
Lease liabilities	31 December 2021	–	–	608,268	608,268
Other financial liabilities	31 December 2021	–	–	4,608,816	4,608,816

During 2022 and 2021, the Company did not make transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 23. Fair value measurements (continued)

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

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

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrecognised gain/(loss)	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrecognised gain/(loss)
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	7,041,198	7,041,198	–	6,257,217	6,257,217	–
Amounts due from credit institutions	23,755	23,755	–	23,854	23,854	–
Loans to customers	203,453,188	203,430,824	(22,364)	161,753,081	161,489,975	(263,106)
Other financial assets	117,438	117,438	–	66,046	66,046	–
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Amounts due to credit institutions	163,736,457	161,619,101	2,117,356	123,898,949	121,475,815	2,423,134
Debt securities issued	10,389,636	10,389,636	–	10,370,322	10,370,322	–
Lease liabilities	992,534	992,534	–	608,268	608,268	–
Other financial liabilities	4,124,488	4,124,488	–	4,608,816	4,608,816	–
Total unrecognised change in fair value			<u>2,094,992</u>			<u>2,160,028</u>

*Methods of measurement and assumptions*

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

*Assets and liabilities for which fair value approximates to carrying value*

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

*Derivatives*

Derivatives valued using a valuation technique with market observable inputs are currency swaps. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include swap models using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates and interest rate curves.

*Investment securities*

Fair value of the quoted bonds is based on price quotations at the reporting date.

*Financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost*

The fair value of unquoted instruments, including loans to customers, amounts due from credit institutions, amounts due to credit institutions, other financial assets and liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates as at measurement date for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

## 24. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. See *Note 22* for the Company's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	Within one year	More than one year	Total	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	7,041,198	–	7,041,198	6,257,217	–	6,257,217
Amounts due from credit institutions	23,755	–	23,755	23,854	–	23,854
Derivative financial assets	1,201,302	–	1,201,302	485,041	–	485,041
Loans to customers	70,630,559	132,822,629	203,453,188	61,449,652	100,303,429	161,753,081
Investment securities	3,413,370	6,774,702	10,188,072	191,818	4,471,404	4,663,222
Investment property	–	66,958	66,958	–	66,958	66,958
Property and equipment	–	9,097,130	9,097,130	–	7,615,716	7,615,716
Right-of-use assets	–	921,187	921,187	–	555,282	555,282
Intangible assets	–	413,180	413,180	–	469,539	469,539
Current corporate income tax assets	158,025	–	158,025	256,837	–	256,837
Deferred corporate income tax assets	–	71,062	71,062	–	113,880	113,880
Other assets	941,665	2,115	943,780	663,270	1,231	664,501
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,409,874</b>	<b>150,168,963</b>	<b>233,578,837</b>	<b>69,327,689</b>	<b>113,597,439</b>	<b>182,925,128</b>
Amounts due to credit institutions	54,756,494	108,979,963	163,736,457	65,480,014	58,418,935	123,898,949
Derivative financial liabilities	835,423	–	835,423	–	–	–
Debt securities issued	10,389,636	–	10,389,636	404,322	9,966,000	10,370,322
Lease liabilities	413,909	578,625	992,534	271,788	336,480	608,268
Other liabilities	5,304,300	–	5,304,300	5,456,278	138,807	5,595,085
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,699,762</b>	<b>109,558,588</b>	<b>181,258,350</b>	<b>71,612,402</b>	<b>68,860,222</b>	<b>140,472,624</b>
<b>Net position</b>	<b>11,710,112</b>	<b>40,610,375</b>	<b>52,320,487</b>	<b>(2,284,713)</b>	<b>44,737,217</b>	<b>42,452,504</b>

## 25. Related party transactions

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

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

## Major shareholder

Major shareholder of the Company is Corporate Fund "KMF-Demeu" (the "Fund").

The founder of the Fund is ACDI/VOCA, a non-profit organization registered in the United States of America, which prepares its financial statements available to external users.

## Transactions with shareholders

Transactions with related parties comprise transactions with the Company's shareholders (*Note 1*).

The balances and average effective interest rates as well as the corresponding gain or loss on transactions with related parties are as follows:

	Shareholders			
	31 December 2022	Average annual interest rate, %	31 December 2021	Average annual interest rate, %
Statement of financial position				
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Amounts due to credit institutions	13,424,250	14.62	18,969,935	13.18
Statement of comprehensive income				
Interest expense	(2,749,466)	–	(2,037,733)	–

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 25. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with the members of key management personnel, including the Company's participants

Below is the information about compensation of 11 members of key management personnel:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Salaries and other short-term benefits	536,656	447,434
Social security costs	49,138	34,518
Total compensation to the key management personnel	<u>585,794</u>	<u>481,952</u>

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, key management personnel did not receive any non-cash remuneration.

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>Average annual interest rate, %</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>Average annual interest rate, %</u>
Statement of financial position				
<i>Assets</i>				
Loans to customers	32,658	19.29	14,652	19.1

Amounts included in profit or loss in relation to transactions with members of the key management personnel, including the Company's participants, are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Statement of comprehensive income		
Interest revenue	2,810	6,678

## 26. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities during the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	<u>1 January 2022</u>	<u>Net cash flows</u>	<u>Foreign currency translation</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>31 December 2022</u>
Amounts due to credit institutions	123,898,949	37,341,594	1,716,116	779,798	163,736,457
Debt securities issued	10,370,322	(1,300,000)	–	1,319,314	10,389,636
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>134,269,271</u>	<u>36,041,594</u>	<u>1,716,116</u>	<u>2,099,112</u>	<u>174,126,093</u>

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities during the year ended 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	<u>1 January 2021</u>	<u>Net cash flows</u>	<u>Foreign currency translation</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Amounts due to credit institutions	101,827,992	21,721,427	239,505	110,025	123,898,949
Debt securities issued	–	9,975,221	–	395,101	10,370,322
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>101,827,992</u>	<u>31,696,648</u>	<u>239,505</u>	<u>505,126</u>	<u>134,269,271</u>

The "Other" line includes the effect of accrued, but not yet paid interest on amounts due to credit institutions and debt securities issued. The Company classifies interest paid as cash flows from operating activities.

## 27. Capital adequacy

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan On Microfinance Organisations dated 26 November 2012, the Company is obliged to have the charter capital paid in the amount not less than 30,000 times the monthly calculation index (MCI) equal to 3,063 tenge as at 31 December 2022 (as at 31 December 2021: 2,917 tenge).

In addition, in accordance with the credit agreements with certain foreign financial institutions, the Company must maintain a ratio of capital to total assets at the level of not less than 15%.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)*

## 27. Capital adequacy (continued)

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

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company had complied with all its externally imposed capital requirements.

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

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

The NBRK requires microfinance organizations to maintain a Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio in the amount of not less than 10% of the assets. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company's capital adequacy ratio based on the NBRK methodology exceeded the statutory minimum.

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

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Tier 1 capital	52,320,487	42,452,504
Total aggregate assets of a microfinance organisation including unsecured consumer microcredits except for reserves	246,610,521	193,514,982
Tier 1 capital ratio	21%	22%