

Kazakhstan Ijara Company JSC

Financial statements

*For 2022
together with independent auditor's report*

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Kazakhstan Ijara Company JSC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kazakhstan Ijara Company JSC (hereinafter, the "Company"), which comprise the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022, statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, 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 the 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.

Responsibilities of management and Board of Directors 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.

The Board of Directors is 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 Board of Directors 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.

Ernst & Young LLP



Olga Kheday
Auditor

Auditor Qualification Certificate
No. МФ-0000286 dated 25 September 2015

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

15 May 2023



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 PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**For the year ended 31 December 2022***(In thousands of tenge)*

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Revenue from finance lease receivables		1,920,056	1,438,856
Revenue from Murabaha receivables		117,077	104,219
Revenue from Wakala investment deposits		18,295	10,584
Finance expenses	14, 16	(543,032)	(368,446)
Net finance income		1,512,396	1,185,213
Reversal of credit losses/(credit loss expense)	5	74,543	(110,106)
Net finance income after reversal of credit losses/ (credit loss expense)		1,586,939	1,075,107
Net gains from foreign currencies		56,738	38,652
Share of profit of a joint venture	12	17,464	6,408
Other income	6	75,062	243,437
Operating income		1,736,203	1,363,604
General and administrative expenses	7	(688,230)	(559,270)
Other expenses		(2,008)	(27,272)
Profit before corporate income tax expense		1,045,965	777,062
Corporate income tax expense	8	—	—
Profit for the year		1,045,965	777,062
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Foreign currency translation differences	12	32,011	(962)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of corporate income tax		32,011	(962)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,077,976	776,100

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

Yusuf Karsi
General Director



Yernek Kuanyshev
Chief Financial Officer

Janat Aubakirova
Chief Accountant

15 May 2023

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**As at 31 December 2022***(In thousands of tenge)*

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	452,175	1,815,202
Finance lease receivables	10	12,615,972	11,291,717
Inventory	10	336,854	18,897
Murabaha receivables	11	801,662	810,380
Advances paid to suppliers		387,664	693,994
Investment in a joint venture	12	580,791	531,316
Property and equipment	13	17,544	22,232
Right-of-use assets	14	14,164	28,769
Intangible assets	15	4,907	6,471
Other assets		43,902	48,491
Total assets		15,255,635	15,267,469
Liabilities			
Advances received for finance leases		470,499	750,042
Accounts payable to suppliers		25,842	15,050
Financial arrangements	16	5,055,845	5,729,726
Lease liabilities	14	15,168	29,020
VAT payable		267,305	201,983
Other liabilities	17	157,547	98,509
Total liabilities		5,992,206	6,824,330
Equity			
Share capital	18	4,224,362	4,224,362
Foreign currency translation reserve		197,151	165,140
Reserve for pre-operational expenses	19	(110,670)	(110,670)
Retained earnings		4,952,586	4,164,307
Total equity		9,263,429	8,443,139
Total liabilities and equity		15,255,635	15,267,469

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**For the year ended 31 December 2022***(In thousands of tenge)*

	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Foreign currency translation reserve</i>	<i>Reserve for pre- operational expenses</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
As at 1 January 2021	4,224,362	166,102	(110,670)	3,602,265	7,882,059
Profit for the year	—	—	—	777,062	777,062
Other comprehensive income					
Foreign currency translation differences	—	(962)	—	—	(962)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	(962)	—	777,062	776,100
Dividends declared <i>(Note 18)</i>	—	—	—	(215,020)	(215,020)
As at 31 December 2021	4,224,362	165,140	(110,670)	4,164,307	8,443,139
Profit for the year	—	—	—	1,045,965	1,045,965
Other comprehensive income					
Foreign currency translation differences	—	32,011	—	—	32,011
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	32,011	—	1,045,965	1,077,976
Dividends declared <i>(Note 18)</i>	—	—	—	(257,686)	(257,686)
As at 31 December 2022	4,224,362	197,151	(110,670)	4,952,586	9,263,429

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**For the year ended 31 December 2022***(In thousands of tenge)*

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		1,045,965	777,062
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Revenue from finance lease receivables		(1,920,056)	(1,438,856)
Revenue from Murabaha receivables		(117,077)	(104,219)
Revenue from Wakala investment deposits		(18,295)	(10,584)
Finance expenses		543,032	368,446
(Reversal of credit losses)/credit loss expense		(74,543)	110,106
Accrued general and administrative expenses		59,038	—
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	25,408	20,805
Share of profit of a joint venture		(17,464)	(6,408)
Net unrealised gains from foreign currencies		(39,728)	(38,652)
Cash flows used in operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(513,720)	(322,300)
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets</i>			
Finance lease receivables		(1,184,092)	(4,097,404)
Inventory		(318,845)	—
Murabaha receivables		8,748	(480,175)
Advances paid to suppliers		(387,664)	(189,084)
Other assets		7,603	9,332
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</i>			
Advances received for finance leases		470,499	195,138
Accounts payable to suppliers		10,898	(348,880)
Other liabilities		—	100,407
Net cash flows used in operating activities before corporate income tax		(1,906,573)	(5,132,966)
Revenue from finance activities received		2,031,666	1,541,589
Mark-up paid		(537,169)	(313,246)
Corporate income tax paid		—	—
Net cash used in operating activities		(412,076)	(3,904,623)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment and intangible assets		—	59
Disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets		396	—
Purchase of property and equipment	13	(4,021)	(20,446)
Purchase of intangible assets	15	(925)	(192)
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,550)	(20,579)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from financial arrangements	27	410,000	3,700,000
Repayment of financial arrangements	27	(1,089,590)	(868,865)
Lease payments	14	(15,924)	(15,924)
Payment of dividends	18	(257,686)	(215,020)
Net cash from financing activities		(953,200)	2,600,191
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,369,826)	(1,325,011)
Cash and cash equivalents, as at 1 January		1,815,202	3,132,378
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents		6,972	7,699
Effect of expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents		(173)	136
Cash and cash equivalents, as at 31 December	9	452,175	1,815,202

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

1. Principal activities

Kazakhstan Ijara Company JSC (hereinafter – the “Company”) was registered in the Republic of Kazakhstan as a joint stock company on 5 April 2013 (registration number 4291-1910-01-AO). On 24 September 2013, the Company was re-registered in connection with the approval of the adoption of a new shareholder, Al Hilal Leasing LLP, acceptance of the rights and powers under the New Memorandum and the statement of refusal to participate in the Company shareholders Murad-Mi Holding and Zerde, termination of their rights and authority on the Initial Memorandum.

The principal activities of the Company are:

- Financial leasing operations; and
- Professional activities on the Shariah complaint securities market, as well as other activities on financial market allowed by Kazakhstan law and Shariah principles and rules.

The Company performs financing of mid-term (from 3 to 5 years) leases and Murabaha financing. The Company primarily leases machinery, equipment and transport vehicles.

The registered and actual address of the Company’s head office is: 51/78 Kabanbay batyr street, Almaty, 050010, Republic of Kazakhstan. The majority of the Company’s assets and liabilities are located in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Shareholders

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the following legal entities were shareholders of the Company:

<i>Shareholders</i>	<i>2022</i> <i>(%)</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>(%)</i>
Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector	35.77	35.77
ProFile.kz LLP (former Zaman Leasing LLP)	17.85	17.85
Aktif Yatirim Bankasi AS	14.32	14.32
Al Hilal Leasing Company LLP	14.18	14.18
Kolon World Investment Co., Limited	10.73	10.73
Eurasia Group AG	7.15	7.15
	100.00	100.00

Related party transactions are disclosed in *Note 23*.

2. Basis of preparation

General

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

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is tenge (“tenge” or “KZT”) as, being the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it reflects the economic substance of the majority of underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Company.

These financial statements are presented in thousands of tenge unless otherwise is stated.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, market exchange rates were as follows:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
US dollar (USD)	462.65	431.67
Kyrgyz som (KGS)	5.40	5.09

The Company uses foreign currency exchange rates from the official source – the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Kazakhstan business environment

The Company's operations are located in Kazakhstan. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the economic and financial markets of Kazakhstan that display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, 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 Kazakhstan.

The financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Kazakhstan business environment on the operations and financial position of the Company. 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.

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 Board of Directors 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.

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 standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are 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.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)****Changes in accounting policies (continued)***Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37 (continued)*

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.

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.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

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 at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in *Note 24*.

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.

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 categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective profit and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments unless the difference is due to impairment in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss; a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedge is effective, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Foreign operations

As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the entities whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency of the Company are translated into tenge at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date and, their statements of profit or loss are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken to other comprehensive income.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities

Initial recognition

Date of recognition

All normal course 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. Normal course 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 each asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost;
- FVOCI;
- FVPL.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

The Company only measures 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).

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.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Initial measurement (continued)

The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial assets 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.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

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 financing arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

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 unrestricted current bank accounts and short-term deposits in banks that mature within ninety (90) days of the date of origination.

Leases

Company as lessee

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. 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 financing rate at the lease commencement date if the profit 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 profit 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.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)****Leases (continued)*****Company as lessee (continued)******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 2,100 thousand). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance lease – Company as lessor

The Company as a lessor initially measures finance leases at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Subsequently, the recognition of finance income is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment in the finance lease.

Leasing of identified assets ending with ownership transfer (also known as Ijara Muntahia Bitamleek) is an agreement whereby the Company buys an asset according to the customer's intention, presented in intent notice and then leases it, in its capacity as a lessor, to the customer as lessee for a specified rental over a specific period. The duration of the lease term, as well as the basis for rental, are set and agreed in the lease agreement. The Company possesses ownership of the asset throughout the lease term. The arrangement could end by transferring the ownership of the asset to the lessee upon completion by the lessee of its obligation during or at the end of lease term.

The Company recognises Ijara assets at a value equal to the net investment in the lease, starting from the date of commencement of the lease term. Rental income is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the financing under Ijara agreements.

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 financing instruments

Where possible, the Company seeks to restructure financing instruments rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new financing conditions.

The Company derecognises a financial asset, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new financing, 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 financing instruments are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new financing is deemed to be purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI). When assessing whether or not to derecognise a financing to a customer, amongst others, the Company considers the following factors:

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

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Renegotiated financing instruments (continued)

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 profit rate, the Company records a modification gain or loss, presented within profit revenue calculated using effective profit rate in the statement of comprehensive income, 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 under monitoring until payment discipline is proven.

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.

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 has stopped pursuing the recovery. 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.

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 cost of replacing part of the equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

Carrying amount of property and equipment is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)****Property and equipment (continued)**

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:

	<i>Years</i>
Computers	3
Office furniture	5 to 7
Motor vehicles	5

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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software and licenses. Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful economic lives of 5 years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired.

Non-financial assets

Other non-financial assets, other than deferred taxes, are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment. The recoverable amount of non-financial assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

All impairment losses in respect of non-financial assets are recognised in profit or loss and reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Any impairment loss reversed is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

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.

Share capital

Common shares with discretionary dividends are classified as equity. External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in the equity.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability 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.

Taxation

Income tax comprises of current corporate income tax for the year and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items of other comprehensive income or transactions with shareholders recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised within other comprehensive income or directly within equity.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Current corporate income tax

Current corporate income tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current corporate income tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from dividends.

Deferred corporate income tax

Deferred corporate income tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred corporate income tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. Deferred corporate income tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred corporate income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred corporate income tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred corporate income tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred corporate income tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current corporate income tax asset and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current corporate income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Income and expense recognition

Finance lease origination fees, lease servicing fees and other fees that are considered to be integral to the overall profitability of a finance lease, together with the related transaction costs, are deferred and amortised to profit income over the estimated life of the financial instrument.

Murabaha is the sale of goods at a price equal to the cost determined by IAS 2 *Inventories* with mark-up agreed by the contract. The mark-up is recognized as income during the contract period using the effective rate method.

Other fees, commissions and other income and expense items are recognised in profit or loss when the corresponding service is provided.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Investment in a joint venture

Joint ventures are arrangements over which the Company together with one or more other parties has joint control over the financial and operating policies. The financial statements include the Company's share of the total recognised gains and losses of joint ventures on an equity-accounted basis, from the date that significant influence and joint control effectively commences until the date that significant influence and joint control effectively ceases. When the Company's share of losses exceeds the Company's interest (including long-term financial arrangement) in the joint venture, that interest is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Company has incurred obligations in respect of the joint venture.

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.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

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.

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 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.

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires from management to make estimates and assumptions that have an influence on reported amounts of assets and liabilities of the Company, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company's management conducts evaluations and judgments on an ongoing basis, based on previous experience and a number of other factors that are considered reasonable in the current environment. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The following estimates and assumptions are important to present financial position of the Company.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)***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 terms of three to five years. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it 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).

Leases – estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the profit rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of profit 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 profit rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Expected credit losses on net investment in finance leases and accounts receivable

The measurement of expected credit 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 expected credit 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 finance lease receivables (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 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;
- 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.

5. Reversal of credit losses/(credit loss expense)

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial assets recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Cash and cash equivalents		(173)	(136)
Finance lease receivables	10	76,548	(107,650)
Murabaha receivables	11	(69)	(2,772)
Other financial assets		(1,763)	452
		74,543	(110,106)

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***6. Other income**

Other income comprise the following:

	2022	2021
Penalties	38,577	38,868
Documentation fee in relation to financing	17,110	50,859
Termination charges	13,996	3,984
Revaluation of assets	3,206	—
Net loss on modification not resulting in derecognition	—	42,898
Net gain from sale of repossessed assets	—	87,035
Other	2,173	19,793
	75,062	243,437

7. General and administrative expenses

General administrative expenses comprise the following:

	2022	2021
Personnel expenses	487,368	401,316
Charity	55,445	35,007
Professional services	36,138	28,363
Depreciation and amortisation (Notes 13, 14, 15)	25,408	20,805
Information technology services	22,677	15,545
Insurance	15,419	14,627
Board of directors remuneration fees	9,671	7,343
Office expenses	8,763	5,808
Taxes other than income tax	5,509	3,993
Business trip and representative expenses	3,912	1,454
Representative expenses	3,614	4,090
Bank charges	3,533	6,370
Transportation	3,483	3,047
Communication	2,905	2,478
Marketing and advertising	548	648
Other	3,837	8,376
	688,230	559,270

8. Taxation

The corporate income tax expense comprises:

	2022	2021
Current corporate income tax charge	—	—
Deferred corporate income tax expense – origination and reversal of temporary differences	—	—
Corporate income tax expense	—	—

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. There was no current corporate income tax charge in 2022 and 2021 as revenue from finance lease receivables is tax exempt.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

8. Taxation (continued)

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

	2022	2021
Profit before corporate income tax expense	1,045,965	777,062
Statutory tax rate	20%	20%
Theoretical corporate income tax expense at the statutory rate	209,193	155,412
Non-taxable revenue from finance lease receivables	(193,635)	(174,964)
Non-taxable share of profit of a joint venture	(3,493)	(1,282)
Non-taxable gains from foreign currencies	(2,413)	(7,856)
Non-taxable reversal of credit losses	(14,909)	—
Non-deductible credit loss expense	—	27,029
Non-deductible operating expenses	356	374
Change in unrecognised deferred corporate income tax assets	4,901	1,287
Corporate income tax expense	—	—

Deferred corporate income tax assets and liabilities

Temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes give rise to net deferred corporate income tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 deferred corporate income tax assets are not recognised as it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be used.

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

	2020	Origination and reversal of temporary differences in profit or loss	2021	Origination and reversal of temporary differences in profit or loss	2022
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences					
Accrued expenses on unused vacations and bonuses	7,914	1,251	9,165	4,103	13,268
Accrued administrative expenses	12,708	3,389	16,097	1,505	17,602
Lease liabilities	3,212	2,592	5,804	(2,770)	3,034
Other liabilities	2,191	(1,915)	276	(1,007)	(731)
	26,025	5,317	31,342	1,831	33,173
Tax effects of taxable temporary differences					
Right-of-use assets	(2,763)	(2,991)	(5,754)	2,921	(2,833)
Property and equipment and intangible assets	(1,578)	(1,039)	(2,617)	149	(2,468)
Deferred corporate income tax assets	21,684	1,287	22,971	4,901	27,872
Unrecognised deferred income tax assets	(21,684)	(1,287)	(22,971)	(4,901)	(27,872)
Net deferred corporate income tax assets	—	—	—	—	—

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***9. Cash and cash equivalents**

As at 31 December, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2022	2021
Current accounts with banks		
KZI Bank JSC	139,304	616,269
Al Hilal Islamic Bank JSC	54,478	649,067
Islamic bank Zaman Bank JSC	2	2
Wakala investment deposits with contractual maturity of up to 90 days		
Al Hilal Islamic Bank JSC	258,700	550,000
Cash and cash equivalents	452,484	1,815,338
Less: ECL allowance	(309)	(136)
Cash and cash equivalents	452,175	1,815,202

Concentration of cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had no account balances with banks which individually exceed 10% of the Company's equity (as at 31 December 2021: one bank). As at 31 December 2021, the total value of these balances was equal to KZT 1,199,067 thousand.

10. Finance lease receivables

As at 31 December, finance lease receivables comprise the following:

	2022	2021
Up to one year	7,621,121	6,422,426
From one to five years	8,218,091	7,774,713
Minimum finance lease payments receivable	15,839,212	14,197,139
Less: unearned future finance income		
Up to one year	(604,020)	(459,169)
From one to five years	(2,208,382)	(1,959,675)
	(2,812,402)	(2,418,844)
	13,026,810	11,778,295
Less: ECL allowance	(410,838)	(486,578)
Net investment in finance leases	12,615,972	11,291,717
	2022	2021
Leases to small and medium size companies	11,736,287	10,658,083
Leases to large corporates	1,290,523	1,120,212
Less: ECL allowance	(410,838)	(486,578)
Net investment in finance leases	12,615,972	11,291,717

As at 31 December 2022, net investment in finance leases includes value added tax in the amount of KZT 1,161,059 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 1,036,455 thousand).

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

10. Finance lease receivables (continued)

An analysis of finance lease receivables as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	<i>Not later than 1 year</i>	<i>Between 1 and 2 years</i>	<i>Between 2 and 3 years</i>	<i>Between 3 and 4 years</i>	<i>Between 4 and 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross finance lease receivables	7,621,121	5,145,790	2,345,176	597,571	129,554	15,839,212
Less: unearned future finance income	(604,020)	(1,113,418)	(771,441)	(257,645)	(65,878)	(2,812,402)
Net investment in finance leases before ECL allowance	7,017,101	4,032,372	1,573,735	339,926	63,676	13,026,810

An analysis of finance lease receivables as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	<i>Not later than 1 year</i>	<i>Between 1 and 2 years</i>	<i>Between 2 and 3 years</i>	<i>Between 3 and 4 years</i>	<i>Between 4 and 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross finance lease receivables	6,422,426	4,701,605	2,341,294	513,539	218,275	14,197,139
Less: unearned future finance income	(459,169)	(945,472)	(705,789)	(204,870)	(103,544)	(2,418,844)
Net investment in finance leases before ECL allowance	5,963,257	3,756,133	1,635,505	308,669	114,731	11,778,295

ECL allowance

The Company applies simplified approach to the measurement of ECL allowance on finance lease receivables. The simplified approach does not require monitoring of changes in credit risk and ECL allowance are modeled for the expected life of the leases.

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

	<i>Finance lease receivables</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2022	11,778,295
New assets originated	10,107,102
Assets repaid	(8,845,202)
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	(25,448)
Foreign exchange adjustments	12,063
As at 31 December 2022	13,026,810
	<i>Finance lease receivables</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	(486,578)
New assets originated	(117,839)
Assets repaid	138,911
Changes in inputs used for ECL calculation	55,476
Foreign exchange adjustments	(808)
As at 31 December 2022	(410,838)

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***10. Finance lease receivables (continued)****ECL allowance (continued)**

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

	<i>Finance lease receivables</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	7,578,446
New assets originated	9,736,588
Assets repaid	(5,498,831)
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	(26,436)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(11,472)
As at 31 December 2021	11,778,295
	<i>Finance lease receivables</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	(378,928)
New assets originated	(128,624)
Assets repaid	357,015
Changes in inputs used for ECL calculation	(336,041)
Foreign exchange adjustments	—
As at 31 December 2021	(486,578)

Modified and restructured finance lease receivables

During 2022, the Company has modified the terms and conditions of certain finance lease receivables. The Company considered these modifications did not represent origination of separate leases. As a result, the Company accounted for the modifications applying IFRS 9 and recognised loss on modification of finance lease receivables, not resulting in derecognition in the amount of KZT 25,448 thousand within revenue from finance lease receivables of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (in 2021: KZT 26,436 thousand).

The table below shows gross carrying value and ECL allowance on finance lease receivables modified during 2022 and 2021.

<i>Leases to small and medium size companies</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Gross carrying value	494,830	882,282
ECL allowance	(118,827)	(56,135)

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

10. Finance lease receivables (continued)**Credit quality of finance lease portfolio**

The following table provides information on the credit quality of the finance lease portfolio as at 31 December 2022:

	<i>Gross carrying value</i>	<i>ECL allowance</i>	<i>Net investment in finance lease</i>	<i>ECL allowance as a percentage of gross carrying value, %</i>
Leases to large corporates				
- not overdue	1,191,990	(22,883)	1,169,107	1.92
- overdue for less than 30 days	98,533	(989)	97,544	1.00
Total leases to large corporates	1,290,523	(23,872)	1,266,651	1.85
Leases to small and medium size companies				
- not overdue	9,953,161	(152,081)	9,801,080	1.53
- overdue for less than 30 days	688,171	(7,673)	680,498	1.11
- overdue for 30-89 days	480,681	(6,316)	474,365	1.31
- overdue for 90-179 days	303,184	(100,648)	202,536	33.20
- overdue for over 180 days	311,090	(120,248)	190,842	38.65
Total leases to small and medium size companies	11,736,287	(386,966)	11,349,321	3.30
Total finance lease receivables	13,026,810	(410,838)	12,615,972	3.15

The following table provides information on the credit quality of the finance lease portfolio as at 31 December 2021:

	<i>Gross carrying value</i>	<i>ECL allowance</i>	<i>Net investment in finance lease</i>	<i>ECL allowance as a percentage of gross carrying value, %</i>
Leases to large corporates				
- not overdue	1,103,795	(20,151)	1,083,644	1.83
- overdue for less than 30 days	16,417	(173)	16,244	1.05
Total leases to large corporates	1,120,212	(20,324)	1,099,888	1.81
Leases to small and medium size companies				
- not overdue	8,504,505	(141,846)	8,362,659	1.66
- overdue for less than 30 days	706,734	(13,981)	692,753	1.98
- overdue for 30-89 days	534,411	(56,830)	477,581	10.63
- overdue for 90-179 days	472,845	(64,882)	407,963	13.72
- overdue for over 180 days	439,588	(188,715)	250,873	42.93
Total leases to small and medium size companies	10,658,083	(466,254)	10,191,829	4.36
Total finance lease receivables	11,778,295	(486,578)	11,291,717	4.12

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***10. Finance lease receivables (continued)****Analysis of collateral and other credit enhancements**

The information on leased objects and other credit enhancements securing overdue lease receivables net of ECL allowance, by types of leased objects as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	<i>Finance lease receivables</i>	<i>Fair value of leased objects assessed at the reporting date</i>
Overdue lease receivables		
Motor vehicles	1,363,909	1,363,909
Plant and machinery	247,540	247,540
Equipment	34,336	34,336
Total overdue lease receivables	1,645,785	1,645,785

The information on leased objects and other credit enhancements securing overdue lease receivables, net of ECL allowance, by types of leased objects as at 31 December 2021 comprise the following:

	<i>Finance lease receivables</i>	<i>Fair value of leased objects assessed at the reporting date</i>
Overdue lease receivables		
Motor vehicles	1,465,286	1,465,286
Plant and machinery	302,531	302,531
Equipment	77,597	77,597
Total overdue lease receivables	1,845,414	1,845,414

The tables above exclude the effect of over collateralisation, which means that the leased objects values are limited to the carrying amounts of finance lease receivables. The collateral values include tangible assets only.

Based on risk exposure evaluation, the Company obtains additional collateral. The tables above exclude the effect of this additional collateral.

In accordance with the Company's classification of leased objects, motor vehicles group includes the following types of property: automobiles, buses, motorcycles, off highway vehicles, light trucks or light duty trucks, and trucks or lorries, combines, dumpers, tractors, diggers, auto-loaders, rollers, pavers and cranes. Plant and machinery group includes backhoe loaders, mini-loaders, bulldozers, graders, wheel loaders, road construction, municipal, mining and other special equipment.

The recoverability of leases which are not past due is primarily dependent on the creditworthiness of the lessee rather than the value of leased objects, and the Company does not necessarily update the valuation of leased objects at each reporting date.

The Company does not reassess fair values of lease objects related to performing lease receivables, since lease inception dates.

For leases secured by multiple types of leased objects, leased objects that are most relevant for impairment assessment are disclosed.

Repossession of leased objects

During 2022, the Company repossessed lease assets in the amount of KZT 467,400 thousand (in 2021: KZT 87,035 thousand), classified as inventory for further sale, most of them were sold in 2022. According to the Company's policies, the repossessed property can be sold under one-time payment, under Murabaha agreements or transferred to the secondary finance lease in accordance with the established procedures. The proceeds are used to repay the lease receivables. As at 31 December 2022 carrying amount of the repossessed lease assets was equal to KZT 18,009 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 18,897 thousand) accounted as inventory in the statement of financial position.

As at 31 December 2022 inventories are also represented by leased objects totalling KZT 318,845 thousand which was bought for further transfer to finance lease (as at 31 December 2021: nil).

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***11. Murabaha receivables**

Murabaha transactions represent purchase and sale of assets with a mark up (i.e. the difference between purchase price and sales price of the asset) repaid by instalments. Maximum term for Murabaha agreements is 18 months. Assets in Murabaha instalment sale transactions are similar to the leased assets (vehicles, machinery and equipment). During 2022, the Company issued Murabaha in tenge to new 7 small and medium size companies maturing in 2023-2024.

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Gross Murabaha receivables	806,926	815,575
Less: ECL allowance	(5,264)	(5,195)
Net Murabaha receivables	801,662	810,380

ECL allowance

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

	<i>Murabaha receivables</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2022	815,575
New assets originated	1,221,527
Assets repaid	(1,230,176)
As at 31 December 2022	806,926

	<i>Murabaha receivables</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	(5,195)
New assets originated	(5,133)
Assets repaid	5,064
As at 31 December 2022	(5,264)

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

	<i>Murabaha receivables</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	223,850
New assets originated	1,469,951
Assets repaid	(878,226)
As at 31 December 2021	815,575

	<i>Murabaha receivables</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	(2,423)
New assets originated	(6,731)
Assets repaid	3,959
As at 31 December 2021	(5,195)

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***12. Investment in a joint venture**

In 2014, the Company invested KZT 273,123 thousand in a newly established company, Ijara Company Kyrgyzstan CJSC, which was incorporated in the Kyrgyz Republic on 29 September 2014. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company controlled 36.6% of the total shares of the joint venture. During 2022 the Company recognised share of profit of a joint venture in the amount of KZT 17,464 thousand (in 2021: KZT 6,408 thousand). The main activity of the joint venture is finance lease operations. When assessing existence of the joint control the Company considered the fact that:

- The decisions about the relevant activities which significantly affect the returns of the arrangement require the unanimous consent of two third (66.7%) of the parties sharing the control of the arrangement.

The other three investors hold 36.6%, 14.6% and 12.2% of the total shares of the joint venture, respectively.

The movements of investment in a joint venture comprise:

	2022	2021
Investment in a joint venture, as at 1 January	531,316	525,870
Share of profit of a joint venture	17,464	6,408
Currency translation of foreign operations	32,011	(962)
Investment in a joint venture, as at 31 December	580,791	531,316

The following table summarises the financial information of Ijara Company Kyrgyzstan CJSC as included in its own financial statements. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Company's interest in Ijara Company Kyrgyzstan CJSC.

	2022	2021
Percentage of ownership interest	36.6%	36.6%
Non-current assets (including net investment in finance leases 2022: KZT 415,827 thousand, 2021: KZT 600,859 thousand)	448,470	633,573
Current assets (including cash and cash equivalents 2022: KZT 620,935 thousand, 2021: KZT 305,568 thousand)	1,211,940	1,035,224
Current liabilities (including advances received 2022: KZT 32,173 thousand, 2021: KZT 75,805 thousand and financial arrangements 2022: nil, 2021: KZT 128,782 thousand)	(73,548)	(217,114)
Net assets	1,586,862	1,451,683
Carrying amount of investment in a joint venture	580,791	531,316
	2022	2021
Net finance income	150,614	180,841
Net gains from foreign currencies	3,787	38,210
Other operating expenses	(101,629)	(213,673)
Corporate income tax expense	(5,056)	12,131
Profit for the year	47,716	17,509
Company's share of profit for the year	17,464	6,408

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Property and equipment

Movements in property and equipment were as follows:

	<i>Computers</i>	<i>Office furniture</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost				
As at 1 January 2021	14,789	23,306	11,663	49,758
Additions	19,846	600	—	20,446
Disposals	(3,976)	(1,704)	—	(5,680)
As at 31 December 2021	30,659	22,202	11,663	64,524
Additions	1,095	2,926	—	4,021
Disposals	(265)	(997)	—	(1,262)
As at 31 December 2022	31,489	24,131	11,663	67,283
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 January 2021	(9,410)	(20,752)	(11,663)	(41,825)
Charge for the year	(4,436)	(1,410)	—	(5,846)
Disposals	3,919	1,460	—	5,379
As at 31 December 2021	(9,927)	(20,702)	(11,663)	(42,292)
Charge for the year	(7,571)	(1,138)	—	(8,709)
Disposals	265	997	—	1,262
As at 31 December 2022	(17,233)	(20,843)	(11,663)	(49,739)
Net book value				
As at 1 January 2021	5,379	2,554	—	7,933
As at 31 December 2021	20,732	1,500	—	22,232
As at 31 December 2022	14,256	3,288	—	17,544

14. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Company's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	<i>Right-of-use assets – buildings</i>	<i>Lease liabilities</i>
As at 1 January 2021	13,814	16,059
Modification	27,707	27,707
Depreciation expense	(12,752)	—
Finance expense	—	1,178
Payments	—	(15,924)
As at 31 December 2021	28,769	29,020
Depreciation expense	(14,605)	—
Finance expense	—	2,072
Payments	—	(15,924)
As at 31 December 2022	14,164	15,168

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***15. Intangible assets**

Movements in intangible assets were as follows:

	<i>Computer software</i>
Cost	
As at 1 January 2021	124,371
Additions	192
As at 31 December 2021	124,563
Additions	925
Disposal	(639)
As at 31 December 2022	124,849
Accumulated amortisation	
As at 1 January 2021	(115,885)
Charge for the year	(2,207)
As at 31 December 2021	(118,092)
Charge for the year	(2,094)
Disposal	244
As at 31 December 2022	(119,942)
Net book value	
As at 1 January 2021	8,486
As at 31 December 2021	6,471
As at 31 December 2022	4,907

16. Financial arrangements

Financial arrangements comprise the following:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
“DAMU” Entrepreneurship Development Fund” JSC	5,055,845	5,586,300
Islamic Corporation for Development of the Private Sector	—	143,426
	5,055,845	5,729,726

On 24 June 2020, the Company concluded a Framework Agreement on Commodity Instalment sales No. 52 with “DAMU” Entrepreneurship Development Fund” JSC (DAMU) with the total financing limit in tenge of KZT 3,000,000 thousand. The first tranche of KZT 1,000,000 thousand was received on 8 July 2020 at 10.5% per annum maturing in 2027. The second tranche of KZT 1,250,000 thousand was received on 25 November 2020 at 9.5% per annum maturing in 2027. The third tranche of KZT 750,000 thousand was received on 29 March 2021 at 9.5% per annum maturing in 2027.

On 9 July 2021, the Company concluded a Framework Agreement on Commodity Instalment sales No. 313 with DAMU with the total financing limit in tenge of KZT 3,360,000 thousand. The first tranche of KZT 1,250,000 thousand was received on 22 July 2021 at 9.5% per annum maturing in 2028. The second tranche of KZT 1,700,000 thousand was received on 4 November 2021 at 9.5% per annum maturing in 2028. The third tranche of KZT 410,000 thousand was received on 11 March 2022 at 9.5% per annum maturing in 2028 (*Note 27*).

As at 31 December 2022 the financial arrangements are secured by lease assets, held by the Company, with a total collateral value of KZT 5,441,973 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 6,542,030 thousand) and finance lease receivables portfolio with a total carrying amount of KZT 3,789,601 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: KZT 3,107,339 thousand).

During 2022 accrued finance expense on facilities received from DAMU recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income was KZT 538,297 thousand (in 2021: KZT 342,159 thousand).

The Company is obliged to comply with certain financial covenants in relation to funds received from DAMU. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***16. Financial arrangements (continued)**

Long-term Commodity Murabaha financing facility from Islamic Corporation for Development of the Private Sector (ICD) in the total amount of USD 4,000 thousand matured on 4 May 2022.

During 2022 accrued finance expense on facilities received from ICD recognised in finance expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income was KZT 2,663 thousand (in 2021: KZT 25,109 thousand) (*Note 23*).

17. Other liabilities

As at 31 December, other liabilities comprise the following:

	2022	2021
Other non-financial liabilities		
Charity payable	79,583	38,597
Accrued bonuses	49,791	23,377
Accrued expenses on unused vacations	16,550	20,363
Taxes other than corporate income tax payable	9,144	7,441
Other	2,479	8,731
Other liabilities	157,547	98,509

18. Share capital

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 authorised share capital of the Company comprised 6,040,000 common shares. Issued and fully paid share capital comprised 4,224,362 common shares at placement value of KZT 1 thousand per common share.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends on the basis of equal distribution and on the basis of the financial results reported in accordance with IFRS.

In accordance with the decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 18 July 2022, the Company declared and paid dividends in cash in the amount of KZT 257,686 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2021. In accordance with the decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 29 June 2021, the Company declared and paid dividends in cash in the amount of KZT 215,020 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2020.

19. Reserve for pre-operational expenses

In 2013, the Company has recognised the amount of KZT 120,345 thousand subject to reimbursement to the shareholders by the Company, based on the estimate of the pre-operational expenses incurred by the shareholders and amounts paid to an individual appointed as a responsible person for the implementation of the financial and business activities and responsible for representation of the shareholders before the third parties prior to establishment of the Company. This decision was agreed at the shareholders meeting. The amount was recognised as a reserve for pre-operational expenses in equity in the amount of KZT 110,670 thousand and as an equipment for the total amount of KZT 9,675 thousand that was transferred to the Company.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the amount of reserve for pre-operational expenses was KZT 110,670 thousand.

20. Risk management**Introduction**

Management of risks is fundamental to the business of leasing and is an essential element of the Company's operations. The major risks faced by the Company are those related to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Risk management policies and procedures

The Company's risk management internal documents aim to identify, analyse and manage the risks faced by the Company. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, leasing products and services offered and emerging best practice.

The risk management strategy is reflected in the Company's internal documents.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***20. Risk management (continued)****Risk management policies and procedures (continued)**

The objectives of the risk management policy are:

- Timely risk identification within internal business processes;
- Appropriate performance of leasing transactions;
- Control over compliance with legislation, regulations as well as ethical and professional standards;
- Minimisation of current and possible losses from leasing operations.

The risk management system is set under the supervision of the Board of Directors and includes internal policies, procedures, risk limits and key risk indicators. The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the oversight of the risk management framework, assessment of risk profile and approving the risk appetite of the Company in line with its growth strategy, approval of risk limits and key indicators and significant large exposures. Compliance with the Company's risk limits and key risk indicators is regularly reported to the Board of Directors and/or Board of Directors' Committees.

The Executive Committee, as a sub-committee of the Board of Directors, has a duty to assess and control credit risks and oversees the optimal structure for assets and liabilities and risk management measures relating to assets placement.

The General Director is responsible for monitoring, management and implementation of risk policies and risk mitigation measures.

The optimal structure of the Company's assets and liabilities is approved within the limits set in the annual budget and business plan of the Company which are approved by the Board of Directors. The market risk and liquidity risk exposure, reviewed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee on a monthly basis.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that movements in market variables, including foreign exchange rates, profit rates, credit spreads and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its portfolios. Market risks comprise currency risk, profit rate risk and other price risk.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within the Company's risk appetite, whilst optimizing the return on risk.

The market risk is managed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee.

The Company manages its market risk through the limits and key risk indicators, which are set and approved by the Board of Directors, and include currency position limits, limits for the repricing risk based on the defined time buckets. These are monitored on a regular basis by the management and the Assets and Liabilities Committee and reported to the Board of Directors.

Profit rate risk

Profit rate risk is the risk that movements in profit rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its portfolios of financial instruments.

The Company has no floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

Currency risk

The Company has assets and liabilities in US dollars or in tenge adjusted for changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk arises when the actual or forecasted assets in a foreign currency are either greater or less than the liabilities in that currency.

The management and the Assets and Liabilities Committee manage currency risk by monitoring the open currency position based on assumed tenge devaluation and other macroeconomic indicators and approving mechanism of protection against currency risk that enables the Company to minimise losses from significant foreign currency exchange rates fluctuations.

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Risk management (continued)**Market risk (continued)***Currency risk (continued)*

The following table shows the foreign currency exposure structure of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December:

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	88,544	90,055
Finance lease receivables	486,863	433,165
Total assets	575,407	523,220
Liabilities		
Financial arrangements	–	143,426
Total liabilities	–	143,426
Net position	575,407	379,794

During 2022 and 2021, the Company has entered into finance lease receivables agreements that are in tenge with indexation to changes in US dollar exchange rate.

The table below indicates the currencies to which the Company had significant exposure at 31 December on certain monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the foreign currency rate against tenge, with all other variables held constant on the profit or loss (due to the fair value of certain currency sensitive certain monetary assets and liabilities). A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in profit or loss, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

	2022		2021	
<i>Currency</i>	<i>Change in currency rate, in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>	<i>Change in currency rate, in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>
US dollar	21%	120,835	+13%	49,373

	2022		2021	
<i>Currency</i>	<i>Change in currency rate, in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>	<i>Change in currency rate, in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>
US dollar	-21%	(120,835)	-10%	(37,979)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its customers, clients or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. Therefore, the credit risk assessment process is an important component of sound credit risk management practice that enables the Company to take a structured and objective approach to assessing and quantifying the credit quality of its assets.

The basis for the credit risk management system is the organisation of the Company's leasing and Murabaha operations in accordance with the Company's internal documents.

To minimise credit risk while carrying out leasing and Murabaha operations the Company performs the following:

- Monitors lessees' financial position and safety of leased and purchased through Murabaha equipment and collateral to identify on a timely basis conditions or events that could negatively affect financial solvency of lessees;
- Monitors the proper use of leased and purchased through Murabaha equipment;
- Ensures the finance lease and Murabaha portfolio is diversified by distribution of investments among lessees from different geographical regions, business sectors and types of entities;
- Revises and updates on the regular basis the procedures for reviewing and approving credit applications, methodology for assessing the creditworthiness of clients, requirements for credit documentation;
- Ensures the finance lease and Murabaha portfolio is diversified by distribution of investments among lessees from different geographical regions, business sectors and types of entities.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***20. Risk management (continued)****Credit risk (continued)**

The credit risk management and control are performed by the General Director and the Executive Committee set by the Board of Directors.

The Company continuously monitors the performance of individual credit exposures and regularly reassesses the creditworthiness of its customers. The review is based on the customer's most recent financial and other information submitted by the customer, or otherwise obtained by the Company. Apart from individual customer analysis, the whole credit portfolio is assessed by the Board of Directors with regard to credit quality, credit concentration and market risks.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position. The impact of possible netting of assets and liabilities to reduce potential credit exposure is not significant.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from financial assets at the reporting date is as follows:

	2022	2021
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	452,484	1,815,338
Finance lease receivables	13,026,810	11,778,295
Murabaha receivables	806,926	815,575
Other financial assets	15,648	19,296
Total maximum exposure to credit risk	14,301,868	14,428,504

Impairment assessment

The Company uses the ECL model when determining the impairment allowance on financial assets and finance lease and Murabaha receivables.

The ECL amount is determined as the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contractual terms of an asset and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, using the probability of default rate of an asset.

In determining the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, it adopts a sum of marginal losses approach whereby ECLs are calculated as the sum of the marginal losses that result from all possible default events over the lifetime of an asset. The marginal losses are derived from individual parameters that estimate exposures and losses in case of default and the marginal probability of default during a given period of time conditional upon an exposure having survived during this period.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of cash shortfalls (i.e., the weighted average of credit losses, with the respective risks of a default occurring in a given time period used as the weights). ECL measurements are unbiased (i.e. neutral, not conservative and not biased towards optimism or pessimism) and are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

Generally, ECL calculations are based on three components:

- Probability of Default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, which the Company management sets based on the historical default rates over the expected life of the asset, adjusted for forward-looking estimates, like key macro- and micro-economic factors and management's assumptions about the relationship between these forecasts and the amounts and timing of recoveries from the clients;
- Exposure at Default (EAD) 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 profits, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities;
- Loss Given Default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including expected proceeds from collateral, if any. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***20. Risk management (continued)****Credit risk (continued)***Impairment assessment (continued)*

The Company, considering the nature of the business in which it operates, recognizes and measures the impairment of finance lease and Murabaha assets, applying a simplified approach. This approach does not require monitoring for increases in credit risk and the Company measures lifetime ECL at initial recognition for the maximum contractual period, including the extension options, and allocate ECL allowance on a monthly basis until full repayment/collection of the asset. After initial recognition, the impairment allowance is adjusted, up or down, through profit and loss at each balance sheet date as the probabilities of collection and recoveries may change. The event of default is defined as 90 days overdue or in case one of the following reasons/cases are in place:

- Irregular payments;
- Business failure;
- Weak financials / cash flows based on financial monitoring results;
- Closure of business;
- Bankruptcy;
- Dispute among partners;
- Litigation by third parties;
- Loss of collaterals;
- Key decision maker of the customer is dead, left the country or imprisoned, and such circumstances lead to business stuck;
- Fraudulent activities;
- Frequent (over two times in a calendar year) restructuring;
- No identified source of payment;
- Non-cooperation of a customer with the Company.

The Company allocates ECL allowances for the performing finance lease /Murabaha assets and the ones, which are past due for up to 89 days using the impairment matrix below:

<i>Tenure*</i>	<i>ECL rate</i>
>30 months	2.0%
25-30 months	1.5%
13-24 months	1.0%
up to 12 months	0.5%

* The tenure left till the contractual maturity date of a financial asset.

Each non-performing finance lease asset is assessed individually based on the assessment forecasts of the expected recoveries from the asset in the form of repayments, proceeds from sale of the leased assets or collateral as applicable. The assessment results are calculated using the future cash flow and include the following:

- Net present value of the future cash flows from expected recoveries, sale proceeds from the leased assets, collateral, as applicable;
- Net outstanding balance of the finance lease asset;
- Positive difference between the net outstanding balance of the asset and the net present value of the cash flows is the amount of ECL allowances required to be recognised for the assessed non-performing asset;
- Negative difference between the net outstanding balance of the asset and the net present value of the cash flows is the amount of ECL allowances to be reversed on the assessed non-performing asset.

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***20. Risk management (continued)****Credit risk (continued)***Impairment assessment (continued)*

The Company allocates ECL allowances for the non-performing finance lease / Murabaha assets using the impairment matrix below:

<i>Number of overdue days</i>	<i>ECL rate</i>
90-179 days	5.0%
180-269 days	25.0%
270-364 days	50.0%
365 or > days	100.0%

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet its commitments. Liquidity risk exists when the maturities of assets and liabilities do not match. The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and profit rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of financial institutions, including the Company. 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.

The Assets and Liabilities Committee monitors and controls liquidity risk on a regular basis by analysis of liquidity risk level and takes measures to reduce the risk. Current liquidity management is performed by the Finance Department, which is responsible for operations in the financial markets with the purpose of maintaining current liquidity and optimising cash flows.

The liquidity management policy of the Company 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; and
- Maintaining liquidity and funding contingency plans.

The weekly liquidity position is monitored by the Assets and Liabilities Committee and decisions are taken on the Company's liquidity management in line with the Company's business strategy needs, market conditions and internal policies the Company.

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

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

<i>As at 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>From 3 to 6 months</i>	<i>From 6 to 12 months</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Over 5 years</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>
Financial liabilities						
Financial arrangements	114,107	327,801	703,079	4,799,698	544,473	6,489,158
Lease liabilities	2,654	5,308	7,962	—	—	15,924
	116,761	333,109	711,041	4,799,698	544,473	6,505,082
<i>As at 31 December 2021</i>	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>From 3 to 6 months</i>	<i>From 6 to 12 months</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Over 5 years</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>
Financial liabilities						
Financial arrangements	104,551	418,033	698,190	4,818,194	1,465,628	7,504,596
Lease liabilities	2,654	5,308	7,962	15,924	—	31,848
	107,205	423,341	706,152	4,834,118	1,465,628	7,536,444

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***21. Capital management**

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain the financial stability of the Company for further development of its activities by optimisation of share capital. The Company is not exposed to any external capital requirements.

22. Commitments and contingencies**Operating 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 state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Company has a full coverage of a mandatory insurance as declared by the Kazakhstan Law as well as voluntary insurance for property and leased assets covering risks of damage, loss and the third party liability. The Company does not have full coverage for business interruption.

Until the Company obtains adequate insurance coverage when become available in the Republic of Kazakhstan, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets resulting from business interruption could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial position.

Legal

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 position or future performance of the Company. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, no provision has been recognised in these financial statements for any of such actions or complaints.

Taxation

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 the local, regional and republican tax authorities are not unusual. The current regime of penalties and fines related to reported and discovered violations of Kazakhstan laws, decrees and related regulations are severe. Penalties include confiscation of the amounts at issue (for currency law violations), as well as fines of 50% or more of the taxes unpaid.

These circumstances may create tax risks in the Republic of Kazakhstan that are substantially more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Kazakhstan tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

23. 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.

Management remuneration

Remuneration of the member of key management personnel comprise:

	2022	2021
Key management personnel compensation	117,439	102,746
Board of Directors compensation	9,671	7,343
	127,110	110,089

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

23. Related party transactions (continued)**Transactions with other related parties**

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, carrying amounts, average effective profit rates and related profit or loss amounts on transactions with other related parties are as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Shareholders		Shareholders	
	Carrying amount	Average effective profit rate, %	Carrying amount	Average effective profit rate, %
Statement of financial position				
Liabilities				
Financial arrangements	—	6.37	143,426	6.37
Profit or loss				
Finance expenses (Note 16)	(2,663)	—	(25,109)	—

24. Fair values of financial instruments

The estimates of fair value are intended to approximate 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. However, given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgment, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realisable in an immediate sale of the assets or settlement of liabilities.

The Company uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair values of financial instruments. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

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

As at 31 December 2022	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			Total
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant non-observable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2022	—	452,175	—	452,175
Finance lease receivables	31 December 2022	—	—	12,315,864	12,315,864
Murabaha receivables	31 December 2022	—	—	743,987	743,987
Other financial assets	31 December 2022	—	—	15,648	15,648
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Accounts payable to suppliers	31 December 2022	—	25,842	—	25,842
Financial arrangements	31 December 2022	—	—	4,195,410	4,195,410
Lease liabilities	31 December 2022	—	15,168	—	15,168

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

24. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

As at 31 December 2021	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			Total
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant non-observable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2021	—	1,815,202	—	1,815,202
Finance lease receivables	31 December 2021	—	—	11,047,236	11,047,236
Murabaha receivables	31 December 2021	—	—	747,276	747,276
Other financial assets	31 December 2021	—	—	19,296	19,296
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Accounts payable to suppliers	31 December 2021	—	15,050	—	15,050
Financial arrangements	31 December 2021	—	5,566,514	—	5,566,514
Lease liabilities	31 December 2021	—	29,020	—	29,020

During 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy.

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.

<i>As at 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Unrecognised gain/(loss)</i>
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	452,175	452,175	—
Finance lease receivables	12,615,972	12,315,864	(300,108)
Murabaha receivables	801,662	743,987	(57,675)
Other financial assets	15,648	15,648	—
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable to suppliers	25,842	25,842	—
Financial arrangements	5,055,845	4,195,410	860,435
Lease liabilities	15,168	15,168	—
Total unrecognised change in unrealised fair value			502,652
<i>As at 31 December 2021</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Unrecognised gain/(loss)</i>
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,815,202	1,815,202	—
Finance lease receivables	11,291,717	11,047,236	(244,481)
Murabaha receivables	810,380	747,276	(63,104)
Other financial assets	19,296	19,296	—
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable to suppliers	15,050	15,050	—
Financial arrangements	5,729,726	5,566,514	163,212
Lease liabilities	29,020	29,020	—
Total unrecognised change in unrealised fair value			(144,373)

*(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)***25. Average effective profit rates**

The table below sets out the average effective rates on the Company's profit bearing assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. These profit rates are an approximation of the yields to maturity of these assets and liabilities.

	2022		2021	
	KZT	USD	KZT	USD
Profit bearing assets				
Finance lease receivables	16.26%	8.45%	14.46%	6.58%
Mark up on liabilities				
Financial arrangements	9.64%	—	9.70%	6.37%

26. 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.

	2022		Total
	Within one year	More than one year	
Cash and cash equivalents	452,175	—	452,175
Finance lease receivables	5,549,659	7,066,313	12,615,972
Inventory	336,854	—	336,854
Murabaha receivables	744,804	56,858	801,662
Advances paid to suppliers	387,664	—	387,664
Investment in a joint venture	—	580,791	580,791
Property and equipment	—	17,544	17,544
Right-of-use assets	14,164	—	14,164
Intangible assets	—	4,907	4,907
Other assets	43,902	—	43,902
Total	7,529,222	7,726,413	15,255,635
Advances received for finance leases	470,499	—	470,499
Accounts payable to suppliers	25,842	—	25,842
Financial arrangements	756,944	4,298,901	5,055,845
Lease liabilities	15,168	—	15,168
VAT payable	—	267,305	267,305
Other liabilities	157,547	—	157,547
Total	1,426,000	4,566,206	5,992,206
Net assets	6,103,222	3,160,207	9,263,429

(In thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated)

26. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

	2021		Total
	Within one year	More than one year	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,815,202	—	1,815,202
Finance lease receivables	4,375,375	6,916,342	11,291,717
Inventory	18,897	—	18,897
Murabaha receivables	784,258	26,122	810,380
Advances paid to suppliers	693,994	—	693,994
Investment in a joint venture	—	531,316	531,316
Property and equipment	—	22,232	22,232
Right-of-use assets	—	28,769	28,769
Intangible assets	—	6,471	6,471
Other assets	48,491	—	48,491
Total	7,736,217	7,531,252	15,267,469
Advances received for finance leases	750,042	—	750,042
Accounts payable to suppliers	15,050	—	15,050
Financial arrangements	863,792	4,865,934	5,729,726
Lease liabilities	12,652	16,368	29,020
VAT payable	—	201,983	201,983
Other liabilities	98,509	—	98,509
Total	1,740,045	5,084,285	6,824,330
Net assets	5,996,172	2,446,967	8,443,139

The amounts in the tables above represent carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities as at the reporting date and do not include future profit payments.

27. 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 and 2021:

	<i>Liabilities Financial arrangements</i>
As at 1 January 2022	5,729,726
Proceeds from financial arrangements	410,000
Repayment	(1,089,590)
Foreign currency translation	1,917
Other	3,792
As at 31 December 2022	5,055,845
	<i>Liabilities Financial arrangements</i>
As at 1 January 2021	2,841,514
Proceeds from financial arrangements	3,700,000
Repayment	(868,865)
Foreign currency translation	6,816
Other	50,261
As at 31 December 2021	5,729,726

The “Other” line includes the effect of accrued but not yet paid finance expenses on financial arrangements. The Company classifies such expenses as cash flows from operating activities.