JSC Halyk Bank

Consolidated Financial Statements
and Independent Auditors' Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

JSC Halyk Bank

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JSC Halyk Bank

Statement of Management's Responsibilities For the Preparation and Approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Management of JSC Halyk Bank is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly the financial position of JSC Halyk Bank (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively – the "Group") as at 31 December 2022, the related consolidated statement of profit or loss, comprehensive income for the year then ended, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements (the "consolidated financial statements") in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for:

- Properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- Presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's consolidated financial position and financial performance; and
- Making an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is also responsible for:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls, throughout the Group;
- Maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the consolidated financial position of the Group, and which enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with IFRS;
- Maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- Preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022 were approved by the Management Board on 10 March 2023.

On behalf of the Management Board:

Murat U. Koshenov **Deputy Chairperson of the Board**	**Pavel A. Cheussov** **Chief Accountant**
10 March 2023 Almaty, Kazakhstan	10 March 2023 Almaty, Kazakhstan

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of JSC Halyk Bank

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of JSC Halyk Bank and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated 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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter?	How the matter was addressed in the audit?
Collective assessment of the expected credit losses on loans to customers	
As at 31 December 2022, the Group reported total gross loans of KZT 8,280,290 million, including KZT 3,122,392 million subject to collective impairment assessment, which comprise 38% of total gross loans. The expected credit losses ("ECL") resulting from this assessment amounted to KZT 193,694 million. Due to the significance and subjectivity of judgements used by management of the Group and the volume of loans assessed on a collective basis, we identified the collective assessment of expected credit losses as a key audit matter. In particular, we focused on the principal assumptions and significant inputs underlying the estimation of ECL and the integrity of the models used in calculations. Refer to Notes 4, 11 and 31 to the consolidated financial statements for the description of the Group's policy and disclosures of gross carrying amounts and related allowances balances.	We obtained an understanding of processes and control procedures related to the loan origination, credit risk management and ECL for collective assessment of loans to customers. We challenged the reasonableness of the methodology on collective loan loss provisioning and its compliance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments requirements. We checked that the data inputs and key assumptions used in the models for assessing PDs and LGDs reflect historical information about incurred credit losses adjusted for relevant forward-looking macroeconomic factors. With the involvement of our credit risk advisory specialists, we tested the integrity and mathematical accuracy of the ECL credit models used by re-performing selective calculations on relevant source data. We evaluated the adequacy and completeness of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to the loans to customers in accordance with IFRS requirements.

Individual assessment of the expected credit losses on loans to customers As at 31 December 2022, the Group's gross loans assessed for impairment on an individual basis amounted to KZT 5,157,898 million, which accounts for 62% of total gross loans. The related ECL comprised KZT 228,694 million. The amount of allowances for the ECL on individually significant loans is dependent on the accuracy of allocation of loans to appropriate stage of impairment in the provisioning system of the Group. The appropriate identification of significant increase in credit risk or credit impairment event require considerable judgment on the basis of quantitative and qualitative information, which results in focused audit procedures. Additionally, the measurement of ECL on individually significant credit-impaired loans is based on the estimation of future cash flows under different scenarios. Due to the significance of the allowance for expected credit losses on individually assessed loans and the complexity and subjectivity of management's judgements, we identified the individual assessment of ECL as a key audit matter. Refer to Notes 4, 11 and 31 to the consolidated financial statements for the description of impairment indicators on individually significant loans and disclosure of gross carrying amounts and related allowances for such loans.	We obtained an understanding of the loan origination and credit risk management processes. We assessed the Group's definitions of significant increase in credit risk and credit-impairment for assessment of individual loans' ECL. We also evaluated the design and implementation of controls related to individual assessment of the ECL on loans to customers. For a sample of loans identified as stage 1, we performed a detailed credit review and challenged the Group's analysis of whether there was a significant increase in credit risk (stage 2) or default (stage 3). In order to evaluate whether the loans have been appropriately classified to the respective stage, we analysed internal credit ratings (scoring), credit risk factors and checked if relevant impairment events, such as delinquency of interest or principal, restructuring events, external information and certain financial performance indicators had been identified on a timely manner. On a sample basis, we re-performed calculations of allowances for ECL for individually significant loans in stage 2 and 3, including reviewing the Group's documented credit assessment of the borrowers, challenging assumptions underlying the ECL calculation, such as estimated future cash flows and the fair value of collateral. We evaluated the adequacy and completeness of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to the loans to customers in accordance with IFRS requirements.

Other Information – Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

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

When we read the Annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Deloitte LLP
State license on auditing in the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 0000015, type MFU-2, issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
dated 13 September 2006

Zhangir Zhilysbayev
Engagement partner
Qualified auditor
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Qualification certificate
No.MF-0000116
dated 22 November 2012
General Director,
Deloitte LLP

10 March 2023
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

JSC Halyk Bank

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2022 and 2021
(millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,028,831	1,438,521
Obligatory reserves	6	259,544	194,931
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	342,168	283,333
Amounts due from credit institutions	8	135,655	602,125
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	2,109,269	1,871,677
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	10	1,019,089	1,288,178
Loans to customers	11, 35	7,857,902	5,872,228
Investment property	12	35,541	28,007
Commercial property	13	76,538	92,412
Assets classified as held for sale	15	23,923	45,412
Current income tax assets	20	1,521	1,942
Deferred tax assets	20	273	250
Property and equipment and intangible assets	14	207,788	183,849
Insurance contract assets	16	53,233	54,111
Other assets		160,097	134,394
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,311,372**	**12,091,370**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Amounts due to customers	17, 35	10,487,615	8,473,407
Amounts due to credit institutions	18	878,665	1,071,642
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	10,628	2,276
Debt securities issued	19	462,817	499,812
Current income tax liability	20	12,358	11,539
Deferred tax liability	20	52,595	50,469
Provisions	22	13,773	13,193
Insurance contract liabilities	16	292,344	240,281
Other liabilities		189,343	155,147
Total liabilities		**12,400,138**	**10,517,766**
EQUITY			
Share capital	21	209,027	209,027
Share premium reserve		7,966	9,067
Treasury shares	21	(260,535)	(259,322)
Retained earnings and other reserves		1,954,767	1,614,824
Total equity attributable to owners of the Group		1,911,225	1,573,596
Non-controlling interest		9	8
Total equity		**1,911,234**	**1,573,604**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**14,311,372**	**12,091,370**

On behalf of the Management Board:

Murat U. Koshenov
Deputy Chairperson of the Board

10 March 2023
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Pavel A. Cheussov
Chief Accountant

10 March 2023
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 15 to 132 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

JSC Halyk Bank

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(millions of Kazakhstani Tenge, except for earnings per share which is in Tenge)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	23, 35	1,220,639	858,243
Other interest income	23	27,005	21,622
Interest expense	23, 35	(577,445)	(366,792)
NET INTEREST INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSS EXPENSE	23	670,199	513,073
(Credit loss expense)/recovery of credit loss expense	5, 8, 10, 11	(106,778)	4,004
NET INTEREST INCOME		**563,421**	**517,077**
Fee and commission income	24	180,066	138,389
Fee and commission expense	24	(96,274)	(71,789)
Fees and commissions, net		**83,792**	**66,600**
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	25	(3,634)	15,071
Net realised (loss)/gain from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,274)	1,401
Net foreign exchange gain	26	178,900	30,536
Insurance underwriting income	27	155,760	140,038
Share in profit of associate	35	9,708	6,640
Income on non-banking activities	29	25,554	22,684
Other (expense)/income		(2,166)	2,024
OTHER NON-INTEREST INCOME		**362,848**	**218,394**
Operating expenses	28	(202,159)	(171,450)
Loss from impairment of non-financial assets		(1,044)	(6,616)
Reversal of impairment loss of property, plant and equipment		5,103	787
Recovery of other credit loss expense/(other credit loss expense)	22	78	(4,002)
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	2	(19,242)	-
Insurance claims incurred and insurance agency commissions	27	(133,948)	(96,175)
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES		**(351,212)**	**(277,456)**
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE		658,849	524,615
Income tax expense	20	(105,097)	(62,237)
NET PROFIT		**553,752**	**462,378**
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		1	1
Common shareholders		553,751	462,377
		553,752	**462,378**
EARNINGS PER SHARE (in Kazakhstani Tenge)	30		
Basic and diluted earnings per share		50.84	39.57

On behalf of the Management Board:

Murat U. Koshenov
Deputy Chairperson of the Board

10 March 2023
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Pavel A. Cheussov
Chief Accountant

10 March 2023
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 15 to 132 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

KAЗAҚCTAH ХАЛЫҚ БАНКІ HALYK BANK НАРОДНЫЙ БАНК КАЗАХСТАНА

JSC Halyk Bank

Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Net profit	**553,752**	**462,378**
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		
Gain resulting on revaluation of property and equipment (2022 and 2021 – net of tax – KZT 4,078 million and KZT 58 million, respectively)	17,693	440
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	403	(1,938)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		
Loss on revaluation of debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, including impaired during the period (2022 and 2021 – net of tax – KZT nil)	(104,028)	(24,269)
Reclassification adjustment relating to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income disposed of in the period (2022 and 2021 - net of tax – KZT nil)	1,274	(1,401)
Share of other comprehensive loss of associate on revaluation of debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,477)	(475)
Share of other comprehensive income of associate on revaluation of property and equipment	23	11
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operation	13,136	1,066
Less: gain reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of foreign operation	(6,976)	-
	6,160	1,066
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(79,952)	(26,566)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**473,800**	**435,812**
Attributable to:		
Non-controlling interest	1	1
Common shareholders	473,799	435,811
	473,800	**435,812**

On behalf of the Management Board:

Murat U. Koshenov
Deputy Chairperson of the Board

10 March 2023
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Pavel A. Cheussov
Chief Accountant

10 March 2023
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 15 to 132 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

JSC Halyk Bank
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Share capital Common shares	Share premium reserve	Treasury common shares	Cumulative translation reserve*	Revaluation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*	Property revaluation reserve*	Retained earnings*	Total equity	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
31 December 2021	**209,027**	**9,067**	**(259,322)**	**5,582**	**25,115**	**27,521**	**1,556,606**	**1,573,596**	**8**	**1,573,604**
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	553,751	553,751	1	553,752
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	6,160	(103,828)	17,716	-	(79,952)	-	(79,952)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,160**	**(103,828)**	**17,716**	**553,751**	**473,799**	**1**	**473,800**
Treasury shares purchased (Note 21)	-	(1,101)	(6,044)	-	-	-	-	(7,145)	-	(7,145)
Treasury shares sold (Note 21)	-	-	4,831	-	-	-	-	4,831	-	4,831
Dividends – common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(138,341)	(138,341)	-	(138,341)
Recovery of reserves for bonuses to the insured	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	84	-	84
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	64	(272)	4,609	4,401	-	4,401
Release of property and equipment revaluation reserve on depreciation and disposal of previously revalued assets	-	-	-	-	-	(1,657)	1,657	-	-	-
31 December 2022	**209,027**	**7,966**	**(260,535)**	**11,742**	**(78,649)**	**43,308**	**1,978,366**	**1,911,225**	**9**	**1,911,234**

* These amounts are included within Retained earnings and other reserves in the consolidated statement of financial position.

JSC Halyk Bank

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)
for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Share capital Common shares	Share premium reserve	Treasury common shares	Cumulative translation reserve*	Revaluation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*	Property revaluation reserve*	Retained earnings*	Total equity	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
31 December 2020	**209,027**	**5,741**	**(111,027)**	**4,516**	**53,198**	**27,802**	**1,304,004**	**1,493,261**	**7**	**1,493,268**
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	462,377	462,377	1	462,378
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income	-	-	-	1,066	(28,083)	451	-	(26,566)	-	(26,566)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,066**	**(28,083)**	**451**	**462,377**	**435,811**	**1**	**435,812**
Treasury shares purchased (Note 21)	-	(30)	(157,514)	-	-	-	-	(157,544)	-	(157,544)
Treasury shares sold (Note 21)	-	3,356	9,219	-	-	-	-	12,575	-	12,575
Dividends – common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(210,783)	(210,783)	-	(210,783)
Recovery of reserves for bonuses to the insured	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	276	-	276
Release of property and equipment revaluation reserve on depreciation and disposal of previously revalued assets	-	-	-	-	-	(732)	732	-	-	-
31 December 2021	**209,027**	**9,067**	**(259,322)**	**5,582**	**25,115**	**27,521**	**1,556,606**	**1,573,596**	**8**	**1,573,604**

* These amounts are included within Retained earnings and other reserves in the consolidated statement of financial position.

On behalf of the Management Board:

Murat U. Koshenov
Deputy Chairperson of the Board

10 March 2023
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Pavel A. Cheussov
Chief Accountant

10 March 2023
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 15 to 132 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest received from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	23,627	19,626
Interest received from cash and cash equivalents and amounts due from credit institutions	39,651	18,061
Interest received on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	101,396	65,147
Interest received on debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	100,212	99,170
Interest received from loans to customers	962,950	620,583
Interest paid on amounts due to customers	(463,821)	(290,482)
Interest paid on amounts due to credit institutions	(63,549)	(8,475)
Interest paid on debt securities issued	(38,247)	(40,840)
Fee and commission received	179,994	138,914
Fee and commission paid	(91,836)	(71,714)
Insurance underwriting income received	155,760	140,038
Ceded reinsurance share paid	(4,020)	(1,290)
(Payments)/ receipts from financial derivatives	12,798	10,053
Other income received	23,388	46,592
Operating expenses paid	(178,481)	(152,670)
Insurance claims paid	(70,003)	(62,801)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in net operating assets	689,819	529,912
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Obligatory reserves	(64,613)	(24,803)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(55,480)	(32,039)
Amounts due from credit institutions	499,146	128,117
Loans to customers	(1,905,013)	(1,416,498)
Assets classified as held for sale	8,398	13,423
Insurance contract assets	(4,925)	(10,550)
Other assets	32,229	5,886
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Amounts due to customers	1,893,578	969,775
Amounts due to credit institutions	(267,386)	768,765
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8,264	(906)
Insurance contract liabilities	(1,847)	18,541
Other liabilities	34,687	49,778
Net cash inflow from operating activities before income tax	866,857	999,401
Income tax paid	(101,754)	(55,444)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**765,103**	**943,957**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Disposal of subsidiaries	2	(56,371)	-
Purchase and prepayments for property and equipment and intangible assets		(30,547)	(24,665)
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment and intangible assets		9,037	745
Proceeds on sale of investment property		3,672	16,309
Proceeds on sale of commercial property		22,286	29,865
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		368,482	408,519
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(650,761)	(1,002,914)
Proceeds from sale of debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses		287,399	5,946
Purchase of debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses		(25,640)	(64,326)
Capital expenditures on commercial property		(4,789)	(3,373)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(77,232)**	**(633,894)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds on sale of treasury shares		4,831	12,575
Purchase of treasury shares		(7,145)	(157,544)
Dividends paid – common shares		(138,341)	(210,783)
Redemption and repayment of debt securities issued	19	(177,600)	(305,470)
Proceeds from issue of debt securities issued	19	127,886	-
Repayment of lease liabilities		(3,077)	(2,356)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(193,446)**	**(663,578)**
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		95,885	34,559
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		590,310	(318,956)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of the year	5	1,438,521	**1,757,477**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of the year	5	**2,028,831**	**1,438,521**

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, there were non-cash transfers, which were excluded from the consolidated statement of cash flows and were disclosed in Notes 12, 13, 15 and 21.

On behalf of the Management Board:

Murat U. Koshenov
Deputy Chairperson of the Board

10 March 2023
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Pavel A. Cheussov
Chief Accountant

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Almaty, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 15 to 132 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Principal activities

JSC Halyk Bank (the “Bank”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) provide corporate and retail banking services principally in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia and Uzbekistan, leasing services in Kazakhstan, as well as asset management, insurance and brokerage services in Kazakhstan. The primary state registration of the Bank with the authorities of justice of Kazakhstan was made on 20 January 1994. The Bank operates under license No. 1.2.47/230/38/1 for carrying out banking and other operations and activities on the securities market, renewed by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market on 3 February 2020. The Bank is a member of the obligatory deposit insurance system provided by the JSC Kazakhstan Deposit Insurance Fund.

The Bank’s primary business includes originating loans and guarantees, collecting deposits, trading in securities and foreign currencies, executing transfers, cash and payment card operations, as well as rendering other banking services to its customers. In addition, the Bank acts as a non-exclusive agent of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in channeling various budgetary payments and pensions through its nationwide branch network.

The Bank has a primary listing with the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange ("KASE") and Astana International Exchange. The Bank's Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs") are primary listed on the London Stock Exchange, KASE and Astana International Exchange.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Group is ultimately controlled by Timur Kulibayev and his wife Dinara Kulibayeva via JSC HG Almex.

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank operated through its head office in Almaty and its 24 regional branches, 120 sub-regional offices and 428 cash settlement units (31 December 2021 – 24, 120 and 445, respectively) located throughout Kazakhstan. The address of the Bank’s registered office is: 40 Al-Farabi Avenue, Almaty, A26M3K5, Republic of Kazakhstan.

As at 31 December 2022, the number of the Group’s employees was 16,325 (31 December 2021 – 17,038).

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022 were authorised for issue by the Management Board on 10 March 2023.

Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Group are received from customers and counterparties. Management is of the opinion that no material unaccrued losses will be incurred and accordingly, no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

Operating environment

Emerging markets such as Kazakhstan are subject to different risks compared to more developed markets, including economic, political, social, legal and legislative risks. Laws and regulations affecting businesses in Kazakhstan continue to change rapidly; tax and regulatory frameworks are subject to varying interpretations. The future economic direction of Kazakhstan is heavily influenced by the fiscal and monetary policies adopted by the government, together with developments in the legal, regulatory, and political environment.

Because Kazakhstan produces and exports large volumes of oil and gas, its economy is particularly sensitive to the price of oil and gas on the world market. Moreover, the state of the economy is significantly influenced by government spending on major infrastructure projects and various programs of the country's socio-economic development.

During the year ended 2022, the average price of Brent crude oil was approximately 99.8 USD/bbl. (68.63 USD/bbl. during 2021 year). For twelve months of 2022, the economy grew by 3.2%. Inflation in December 2022 was 20.3% in annual term. Prices for food products increased by 25.3%, non-food products increased by 19.4% and paid services increased by 14.1%.

In 2022, the Monetary Policy Committee of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (“NBRK”) decided to set the base rate at 16.75% per annum with an interest corridor of +/- 1.00 p.p. The decision was based on forecasts and analysis of actual data.It was based on external environmental factors in the form of the uncertainty of the geopolitical situation and its consequences, as well as persistently high food prices in the world. On the part of the domestic economy, there are historically maximum inflationary expectations, an imbalance in supply and demand, as well as a restructuring of trade with an accelerated growth in imports.

The impact of anti-Russian sanctions has an insignificant and limited impact on the Group's currency risk, the credit risks on Russian securities and Russian banks are immaterial in relation to the Group's assets. Claims on Russian banks are represented by insignificant amounts of balances on nostro accounts. As at 31 December 2022, the gross exposure in relation to Russian securities and banks amounts to KZT 35,838 million and net exposure is KZT 15,560 million. Due to significant changes in the operating environment caused by the realized geopolitical risks, an extraordinary stress-testing of the Bank's financial stability was carried out. The results of stress testing show some decrease in certain financial indicators (growth in provisions for expected credit losses, decrease in net profit and outflow of customer funds). At the same time, given that the Group has a sufficient amount of equity capital and liquid assets, a significant deterioration in the Group's financial position and violation of regulatory requirements and standards is not expected.

As a result of significant changes in the operating environment, the financial condition of the Bank's large borrowers is not expected to deteriorate significantly. The Bank’s clients to larger extend were able to make necessary changes to their supply and logistics chains and continue the implementation and completion of previously launched investment projects.

Activities performed by the Group to support its clients during COVID-19 pandemic allow to avoid significant impact on the Group’s operations and on its clients.

Management of the Group is monitoring developments in the economic, current environment and political situation, including any sanctions related risks, and taking measures it considers necessary to support the sustainability and development of the Group's business for the foreseeable future. However, the consequences of these events and related future changes may have a significant impact on the Group's operations.

Ownership

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group was owned by the following shareholders, which own individually more than 5% of the issued shares of the Group:

31 December 2022

	Total shares (Common shares)	Stake in total shares in circulation
JSC HG Almex	7,583,538,228	69.7%
GDR holders	3,090,660,400	28.4%
Other	209,669,751	1.9%
Total shares in circulation (on consolidated basis)	**10,883,868,379**	**100%**

31 December 2021

	Total shares (Common shares)	Stake in total shares in circulation
JSC HG Almex	7,583,538,228	69.6%
GDR holders	3,119,831,600	28.6%
Other	192,635,022	1.8%
Total shares in circulation (on consolidated basis)	**10,896,004,850**	**100%**

2. Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

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

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Group is a going concern, as the Group have the resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the management have considered a wide range of information in relation to present and future economic conditions, including projections of cash flows, profit and capital resources.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of Kazakhstani Tenge ("KZT" or "Tenge"), except for earnings per share amounts and unless otherwise indicated.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are accounted for at fair value and insurance contract liabilities which are accounted for based on actuarial calculations and certain property and equipment which are carried at revalued cost less depreciation and impairment as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the date of the consolidated statement of financial position (current) and more than 12 months after the date of the consolidated statement of financial position (non-current) is presented in Note 31.

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the Bank is KZT. The presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements is KZT.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Consolidated subsidiaries

These consolidated financial statements include the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries	Holding %		Country	Industry
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021		
JSC Halyk-Leasing	100	100	Kazakhstan	Leasing
JSC Kazteleport	100	100	Kazakhstan	Telecommunications
OJSC Halyk Bank Kyrgyzstan	100	100	Kyrgyzstan	Banking
JSC Halyk Finance	100	100	Kazakhstan	Broker and dealer activities
LLC Halyk Collection	100	100	Kazakhstan	Cash collection services
JSC Halyk-Life	100	100	Kazakhstan	Life insurance
JSC Insurance Company Halyk	99.99	99.99	Kazakhstan	General insurance
JSC Halyk Bank Georgia	100	100	Georgia	Banking
JSC Halyk Global Markets	100	100	Kazakhstan	Broker and dealer activities
LLP KUSA Halyk	100	100	Kazakhstan	Management of doubtful and loss assets
LLP Halyk Activ	100	100	Kazakhstan	Management of doubtful and loss assets
LLP Halyk Finservice	100	100	Kazakhstan	Payment card processing and other related services
JSCB Tenge Bank	100	100	Uzbekistan	Banking
JSC Commercial Bank Moskommertsbank	-	100	Russia	Banking
CJSC Halyk Bank Tajikistan	-	100	Tajikistan	Banking
LLC Halyk Project	-	100	Kazakhstan	Management of doubtful and loss assets
LLP Halyk Activ 1	-	100	Kazakhstan	Management of doubtful and loss assets

On 16 May 2022, the Board of Directors of the Bank decided to merge the Bank's subsidiaries Halyk Activ 1 LLP and Halyk Project LLP with the Bank's subsidiary Halyk Activ LLP.

Disposal of subsidiaries

On 16 November 2022, the Bank signed an agreement with CJSC International Bank of Tajikistan on the sale of 100% share capital of CJSC Halyk Bank Tajikistan (the “HBT”). On 1 December 2022, the Bank completed the procedure for the sale of 100% shares of the HBT. The Group recognized a loss in the amount of KZT 462 million as a result of disposal of subsidiary.

On 18 November 2022, in accordance with the terms of contract of sale, the Bank sold 100% share capital of JSC CB Moskommertsbank (“MKB”) in the amount of 7,923,455 ordinary shares at par value RUB 450 per share. On 20 December 2022, the Bank completed the sale of 100% shares of the MKB. The Group recognized a loss in the amount of KZT 18,780 million as a result of disposal of subsidiary.

Loss from disposal of subsidiaries represents the difference between the consideration received and the net assets value of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Net cash outflows from disposal of JSC CB Moskommertsbank and CJSC Halyk Bank Tajikistan were as follows:

	Disposal of the MKB	Disposal of the HBT	Total
Cash proceeds on sale of subsidiaries	7,300	2,596	9,896
Less: disposed cash and cash equivalents	(57,991)	(8,276)	(66,267)
Net cash outflow	**(50,691)**	**(5,680)**	**(56,371)**

Loss from disposal of JSC CB Moskommertsbank and CJSC Halyk Bank Tajikistan were as follows:

	Disposal of the MKB	Disposal of the HBT	Total
Proceeds on sale of subsidiaries	7,300	2,596	9,896
Foreign exchange differences, reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of foreign subsidiaries	(5,400)	(1,576)	(6,976)
Less: carrying amount of disposed subsidiaries' net assets	(20,080)	(1,482)	(22,192)
Loss from disposal of subsidiaries	**(18,780)**	**(462)**	**(19,242)**

The management of the Group believes that the disposal of these subsidiaries did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, and therefore does not disclose this information as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

3. Significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Bank and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Bank:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Bank reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Bank has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Bank considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Bank's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Bank's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Bank, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Bank has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Bank obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Bank loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Bank gains control until the date when the Bank ceases to control the subsidiary.

The profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Bank and to any non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Bank and to any non-controlling interests even if this results in any non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Bank.

Non-controlling interests are presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from parent shareholders' equity.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group. Transactions with non-controlling shareholders are presented as financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" ("IAS 12");
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" ("IFRS 2") at the acquisition date; and
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" ("IFRS 5") are measured in accordance with that standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, unrestricted balances on correspondent accounts and amounts due from credit institutions and reverse repo agreements with original maturities within three months.

Obligatory reserves

Obligatory reserves represent funds in correspondent accounts with the National Banks of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and cash which are not available to finance the Group's day to day operations and, hence, are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Amounts due from credit institutions

In the normal course of business, the Group maintains current restricted accounts or deposits for various periods of time with other banks. Amounts due from credit institutions with a fixed maturity term are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Those that do not have fixed maturities are carried at cost. Amounts due from credit institutions are carried net of any allowance for expected credit losses.

Recognition and measurement of financial instruments

The Group recognises financial assets and liabilities on its consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual obligations of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognised using settlement date accounting. Where regular way purchases of financial instruments will be subsequently measured at fair value, the Group accounts for any change in the fair value of the asset between trade date and settlement date in the same way it accounts for acquired instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. The accounting policies for subsequent re-measurement of these items are disclosed in the respective accounting policies set out below.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" ("IFRS 9") are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically:

- *Retention of an asset to obtain the cash flows stipulated by the contract.* This business model suggests financial asset management aims to realize cash flows by receiving principal and interest payments over the life of the financial instrument. Within the framework of this business model, holding a financial asset to maturity is a priority, but early disposal is not prohibited.
- *Retention of an asset with a view for obtaining contractual cash flows and sale of financial assets.* This business model assumes that the management of financial assets is aimed at both obtaining contractual cash flows and sale of financial assets. Within the framework of this business model, the receipt of cash from the sale of a financial asset is a priority, which is characterized by a greater frequency and volume of sales compared to "retention of an asset to obtain the cash flows stipulated by the contract" business model.
- *Retention of an asset for other purposes.* Within the framework of this business model, financial assets can be managed with the following purposes:
    - management with a view to selling cash flows through the sale of financial assets;
    - liquidity management to meet daily funding needs;
    - a portfolio, which management and performance is measured on a fair value basis;
    - a portfolio, which matches the definition of held for trading. Financial assets are deemed to be held for trading if they were acquired mainly with a view to subsequent disposal in the near future (up to 180 days), gaining short-term profit, or represent derivative financial instruments (except for a financial guarantee or derivative financial instrument that was designated as a hedging instrument).

In accordance with IFRS 9, financial assets are classified as follows:

- bank loans classified as assets at amortised cost are contained within the framework of a business model which aims to receive cash flows exclusively for repayment of unpaid interest and principal stipulated by loan agreement and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”) on the principal amount outstanding;
- balances on correspondent accounts, interbank loans/deposits, repo transactions are classified, as a rule, as assets, estimated at amortised cost, since they are managed within the framework of a business model, which aims to receive cash flows stipulated by the contract, and that have contractual cash flows that are SPPI;
- debt securities may be classified into any of the three classification categories, taking into account the selected business model and compliance with the SPPI criterion;
- equity securities are generally classified as instruments at fair value through profit or loss;
- trading securities and derivatives are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

- Assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- Assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- Assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.
- Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in net (loss)/gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred is accrued in interest income or expense, respectively, according to the terms of the contract, while dividend income is recorded in “Other income” when the right to receive the payment has been established.

Debt instruments at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”)

The Group assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Group’s business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is performed at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 to determine the classification of a financial asset. The business model is applied retrospectively to all financial assets existing at the date of initial application of IFRS 9. The Group determines the business models at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Group's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument; therefore, the business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Group has more than one business model for managing its financial instruments that reflect how the Group manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Group's business models determine whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

The Group considers all relevant information available when making the business model assessment. However, this assessment is not performed based on scenarios that the Group does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios. The Group takes into account all relevant evidence available 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 in which those risks are managed; and
- How managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Group determines whether newly recognized financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Group reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current reporting period, the Group has not identified a change in its business models.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognized, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity. Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Collateral

The Group obtains collateral in respect of customer liabilities where this is considered appropriate. The collateral normally takes the form of a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Group a claim on these assets for both existing and future customer liabilities.

Reclassification of financial assets

If the business model under which the Group holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that result in reclassifying the Group's financial assets. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on *Modification and derecognition of financial assets* described below.

Modification and derecognition of financial assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g. a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continuously monitors renegotiated loans to ensure that they are performing and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR. Renegotiated terms are evidence of impairment for loans assessed for impairment on an individual basis, for which deterioration of the financial position is observed.

The Group renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximize collection and minimize the risk of default. A loan forbearance is granted in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default or default has already happened and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and interest forgiveness) and amendments to covenants. The Group has an established forbearance policy, which applies for corporate and retail lending.

When a financial asset is modified the Group assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Group's policy a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms the Group considers qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or change of counterparty, the extent of change in interest rates, maturity, covenants.

When a financial asset is modified due to commercial reasons, the Group considers various qualitative factors (change in currency, interest rate, maturity) and on that basis concludes whether old loan should be derecognised and new loan should be recognised at fair value.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognized the loss allowance for ECL is remeasured at the date of derecognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated credit-impaired asset. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognized at a significant discount to its revised par amount because there remains a high risk of default, which has not been reduced by the modification. Please also refer to Note 11 for more details.

Impairment

Calculation of financial assets impairment is carried out taking into account the following factors:

- In order to calculate the ECL, the Bank performs a loan assessment on an individual basis and on a group basis depending on general credit risk features.
- ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Group under the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's EIR.
- Calculations are based on justified and verified information, which may be received without any significant costs or efforts. Calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of the secured financial asset reflects the cash flow that may result from foreclosure, less the cost of obtaining and selling collateral, regardless of whether the recovery is probable or not. The allowance is based on the Group's own experience in assessing losses and management assumptions about the level of losses likely to be recognised on assets in each category of a credit risk, based on debt servicing capabilities and borrower's credit track record.
- Impairment for treasury operations (investments in debt securities, reverse repurchase transactions, interbank loans and deposits, correspondent account transactions, accounts receivable under treasury transactions) is calculated taking into account the counterparty's rating, probability of default, duration of a transaction and the extent of loss in case of a default.
- The estimated credit losses for treasury operations are estimated on an individual basis (except for individual claims in the form of receivables).

Financial assets are segmented by stages in accordance with the following approach:

- Stage 1: There is no significant increase in credit risk since recognition of an asset, impairment is recognised as expected losses over the next 12 months;
- Stage 2: Significant increase in credit risk since recognition of an asset, impairment is recognised as expected losses over the life of a financial asset;
- Stage 3: Financial asset is in default or has signs of impairment.

Allowances for expected credit losses

ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

For more details about staging refer to Notes 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

- For undrawn loan commitments, the ECL is the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive if the loan is drawn down; and
- For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The Group measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original effective interest rate ("EIR"), regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default, which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk. Please also refer to Note 4 for more details.

For the details of supportable forward-looking information, please refer to Note 31 for more details.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending

The Group enters into financial assets sale and purchase back agreements (“repos”) and financial assets purchase and sale back agreements (“reverse repos”) in the normal course of its business. Repos and reverse repos are utilised by the Group as an element of its treasury management.

Repos are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under repos are retained in the consolidated statement of financial position and, in case the transferee has the right, by contract or custom, to sell or repledge them, reclassified as securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements. The corresponding liability is presented within amounts due to credit institutions.

Securities purchased under reverse repos are recorded as amounts due from credit institutions, amounts due customers or cash and cash equivalents as appropriate. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the repo agreements using the effective interest method.

Securities lent to counterparties are retained in the consolidated statement of financial position. Securities borrowed are not recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded within net gain/(loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The obligation to return securities borrowed is recorded at fair value as a trading liability.

The Group enters into securities repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions under which it receives or transfers collateral in accordance with normal market practice. Under standard terms for repurchase transactions in Kazakhstan and other Commonwealth of Independent States (“CIS”), the recipient of collateral has the right to sell or repledge the collateral, subject to returning equivalent securities on settlement of the transaction.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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. In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the Group does not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability. Income and expense is not offset in the consolidated statement of profit or loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments some of which are held for trading while others are held to manage its exposure to interest rate risk; credit risk; and foreign exchange rate risk. Derivative held include foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps, cross currency interest rate swaps and credit default swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance sheet date. The resulting gain/loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability.

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in Note 7.

The Group's exposure under derivative contracts is closely monitored as part of the overall management of the Group's market, credit, and liquidity risks (Note 31).

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event instead; the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired. The Group assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if sovereign and corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Group considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings and the ability of the borrower to raise funding.

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted, the asset is deemed credit impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default. The definition of default includes unlikeliness to pay indicators and a backstop if amounts are overdue for 90 days or more. The decision to use cross-default is based on case-by-case assessment of client's facility conditions such as collateral and materiality of exposure.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI") financial assets.

POCI financial assets are treated differently because the asset is credit-impaired at initial recognition. For these assets, the Group recognizes all changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition as a loss allowance with any changes recognized in profit or loss. A favorable change for such assets creates an impairment gain (recovery of credit loss expense).

Write off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or in a portion of it). This is the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Group may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Group's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains. Where loans are secured, they are generally written off after receipt of any proceeds from the sale of collateral. When such net realizable value of collateral has been determined and no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write off may be earlier.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group 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 Group 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.

A financial asset is derecognised when it has been transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. A transfer requires that the Group either: (a) transfers the contractual rights to receive the asset's cash flows; or (b) retains the right to the asset's cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to a third party. After a transfer, the Group reassesses the extent to which it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been retained, the asset remains on the consolidated statement of financial position. If substantially all of the risks and rewards have been transferred, the asset is derecognised. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred, the Group assesses whether or not it has retained control of the asset. If it has not retained control, the asset is derecognised. Where the Group has retained control of the asset, it continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

Modification and derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Group accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification should be recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

Taxation

The current income tax expense is calculated in accordance with the regulations of Kazakhstan and other countries where the Group operates.

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

A deferred tax asset is recorded only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and reported net in the consolidated statement of financial position if:

- The Group has a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities; and
- Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Kazakhstan and other countries where the Group operates also have various operating taxes that are assessed on the Group's activities. These taxes are recorded as taxes other than income tax.

The Group records a provision for uncertain tax positions if it is probable that the Group will have to make a payment to tax authorities upon their examination of a tax position. This provision is measured at the Group's best estimate of the amount expected to be paid. Provisions are reversed to income in provision for (recovery of) income taxes in the period in which management determines they are no longer required or as determined by statute.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment, except for any buildings and construction which are carried at revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of the revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

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:

	Years
Buildings and construction	20-100
Vehicles	5-7
Computers and banking equipment	5-10
Other	7-10

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the life of the related leased asset. Expenses related to repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in operating expenses, unless they qualify for capitalisation.

The carrying amounts of property and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts, and where carrying values exceed this estimated recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the respective year and is included in operating expenses.

Buildings and construction held for use in supply of services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, determined from market-based evidence by appraisal undertaken by professional independent appraisers, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such buildings and construction is credited to the property revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such buildings and construction is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the property revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings and construction is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the property revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Construction in progress is carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such construction in progress is classified to the appropriate categories of property and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortisation.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Customer deposit intangibles	5
Software	10
Licensing agreements for the right to use the software	10
Other	10

Assets held for sale

Non-current assets and the liabilities directly associated with non-current assets are classified as held for sale (“disposal group”) if it is highly probable that the net asset’s carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification of an asset as held for sale.

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. If the fair value less costs to sell of an asset held for sale is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any subsequent increase in an asset’s fair value less costs to sell is recognised to the extent of the cumulative impairment loss that was previously recognised in profit or loss in relation to that specific asset.

Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year in which the property is derecognised.

Commercial property

In certain circumstances, the Group may foreclose commercial properties as part of the settlement of loan agreements with customers. The Group intends to sell these properties in the normal course of business and therefore these are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Estimates of net realisable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the commercial property is expected to be realised for. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the year to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the year.

Amounts due to customers and credit institutions

Amounts due to customers and credit institutions are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, amounts due are stated at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. If the Group purchases its own debt, it is removed from the consolidated statement of financial position and the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the consideration paid is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued represent bonds issued by the Group, which are accounted for according to the same principles used for amounts due to customers and credit institutions. Any difference between proceeds received, net of debt issuance costs, and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Equity

The Group classifies a financial instrument that it issues as a financial asset, financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. An instrument is classified as a liability if it is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities on potentially unfavourable terms. An instrument is classified as equity if it evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group, after the deduction of liabilities.

The components of a compound financial instrument issued by the Group are classified and accounted for separately as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments as appropriate.

Share capital

External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than in a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in equity. Prior to 13 May 2003, any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the nominal value of shares issued was recognised as share premium reserve. Effective 13 May 2003, upon a change in the law concerning "Joint Stock Companies", the nominal amount concept was restricted to placement of shares only between the founders of an entity. For all other investors, share capital is recorded at placement value being the consideration received by an entity for its shares.

Treasury shares

When the Group acquires its own share capital, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, net of any related tax benefit, is recognised as a change in equity. Shares repurchased by the Group are cancelled. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are held at cost. These shares are treated as a deduction from the issued and weighted average number of shares, and the cost price of the shares is presented as a deduction from total equity. Dividends on shares purchased by the Group's subsidiaries are eliminated upon consolidation.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity on the date they are declared. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the reporting date or proposed or declared after the reporting date but before the consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue.

Equity reserves

The reserves recorded in equity (other comprehensive income) on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position include:

- Revaluation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which comprises changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and allowances for expected credit losses on debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Cumulative translation reserve which is used to record foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations;
- Property revaluation reserve, which comprises revaluation reserve of land and buildings.

Contingencies

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

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At the end of subsequent reporting years, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“IFRS 15”).

Fiduciary activities

The Group provides trustee services to its customers. The Group also provides depositary services to its customers which include transactions with securities on their depositary accounts. Assets accepted and liabilities incurred under the fiduciary activities are not included in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. The Group accepts the operational risk on these activities, but the Group’s customers bear the credit and market risks associated with such operations. Revenue for provision of trustee services is recognised as services are provided.

Recognition of income and expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments, except for financial assets measured or designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in ‘Net interest income’ as ‘Interest income calculated using the effective interest method’ and ‘Interest expense’ in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method.

Interest income on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss is included in ‘Other interest income’ in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The calculation of the EIR includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. For financial assets at FVTPL transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss at initial recognition.

The interest income/interest expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance), or to the amortised cost of financial liabilities. For credit-impaired financial assets, the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses). For financial assets POCI the EIR reflects the expected credit losses in determining the future cash flows expected to be received from the financial asset.

Loan origination fees for loans issued to customers are (together with related direct costs) recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield of the loans. Where it is probable that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are deferred, together with the related direct costs, and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the resulting loan. Where it is unlikely that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are recognised in profit or loss over the remaining period of the loan commitment. Where a loan commitment expires without resulting in a loan, the loan commitment fee is recognised in profit or loss on expiry.

Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is recognised to reflect the transfer of services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received in exchange for such services. The Group identifies the performance obligation, i.e. the services agreed with the customer, and the consideration, and recognises income in line with the transfer of services, the performance obligation, agreed with the customer.

For each performance obligation identified, the Group determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or at a point in time, and whether the consideration is fixed or variable, including whether consideration is constrained by, for instance, external factors outside the Group's influence. The consideration is subsequently allocated to the identified performance obligation.

Fee and commission income from maintenance of customer accounts and cash operations include fees earned from deposit products in lieu of compensating balances, service charges for transactions performed upon depositors' request, as well as fees earned from performing cash management activities. Service charges on deposit products are recognized over the period in which the related service is provided, typically monthly. Service fees are recognized at a point in time upon completion of the requested service transaction. Fees on cash management products are recognized over time as services are provided.

Plastic cards operations fee and commission income include interchange income from credit and debit card transactions and are recognized at a point in time upon settlement by the associated network. Interchange rates are generally set by the associated network based on purchase volume and other factors. Other card-related fees are recognized at a point in time upon completion of the transaction.

Other banking fees include fees for various transactional banking activities such as bank transfers, letters of credit fees and other transactional services. These fees are recognized in a manner that reflects the timing of when transactions occur and as services are provided. Letter of credit fees primarily includes fees received related to letter of credit agreements and are generally recognized upon execution of the contract.

The adoption of IFRS 15 has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in KZT, which is the functional currency of the Bank and each of its subsidiaries, except for foreign subsidiaries. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the currency rate of exchange as quoted by KASE as at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions into functional currency are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as net foreign exchange gain or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of overseas subsidiaries are translated into the Group's presentation currency at the exchange rates as at the consolidated statement of financial position date, and their statements of profit or loss are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity. On disposal of a foreign subsidiary, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the market exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in net foreign exchange gain or loss. The market exchange rate at 31 December 2022 was – KZT 462.65 to USD, KZT 6.43 to RUB, KZT 492.86 to EUR (at 31 December 2021 was – KZT 431.67 to USD, KZT 5.77 to RUB, KZT 487.79 to EUR).

Insurance

Insurance contracts are those contracts which transfer significant insurance risk from another party by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. The Group utilises accounting policies determined by NBRK for insurance companies of Kazakhstan.

In accordance with the Kazakhstan regulations, when insurance contracts contain a discretionary participation feature with no guaranteed element, such additional payments to the insured are contingent on a decision reached at the annual general shareholders' meeting and should be presented as an allocation of retained earnings and not as an expense.

The Group offers various insurance products in property and casualty, liability, personal, and life insurance.

Insurance underwriting income

Insurance underwriting income includes net written insurance premiums and commissions earned on ceded reinsurance, reduced by the net change in the unearned premium reserve.

Upon inception of a contract, premiums are recorded as written and are earned on a pro rata basis over the term of the related policy coverage. The unearned insurance premium reserve represents the portion of the premiums written relating to the unexpired terms of coverage and is included within insurance contract liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Losses and loss adjustments are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred through the reassessment of the reserve for claims and loss adjustment expenses, and included within insurance claims incurred, net of reinsurance in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Commissions earned on ceded reinsurance contracts are recorded as income at the date the reinsurance contract is written and deemed enforceable.

Policy acquisition costs, comprising commissions paid to insurance agents and brokers, which vary with and are directly related to the production of new business, are capitalised and recorded in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position within insurance contract assets. The asset related to deferred acquisition costs is subsequently amortised over the period in which the related written premiums are earned and is reviewed for impairment in circumstances where its carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the asset is greater than the recoverable amount, it is written down immediately. All other costs are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Reserve for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses

The reserve for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses is included in insurance contract liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position and is based on the estimated amount payable on claims reported prior to the reporting date, which have not yet been settled, and an estimate of incurred but not reported claims relating to the reporting year.

The incurred but not reported reserve (“IBNR”) for motor, hull and liability insurance is actuarially determined and is based upon statistical claim data for the year typical for loss development of the classes and sub-classes of business and the Group’s previous experience.

Due to the lack of the Group’s specific historical data and comparable industry data for other lines of business, the reserve for IBNR claims is determined by applying current government guidance as provided by NBRK. Under this guidance, the IBNR reserve is calculated in an amount of 5% of the insurance premiums written during the last twelve months preceding the settlement date in this class of insurance.

The methods for determining such estimates and establishing the resulting reserves are continuously reviewed and updated. Resulting adjustments are reflected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year in which they are determined.

Reinsurance

In the ordinary course of business, the Group cedes reinsurance risk to reinsurers. Such reinsurance arrangements provide for greater diversification of risks, allow management to control exposure to potential losses arising from insured risks and provide additional capacity for growth.

Reinsurance assets include balances due from reinsurance companies for paid and unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, and ceded unearned premiums. Amounts receivable from re-insurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the reinsured policy.

Payables to reinsurers for ceded premium are recorded gross when due, unless a right of offset exists against commission receivable from the reinsurer and are included in the consolidated statement of financial position within insurance contract assets.

Reinsurance contracts are assessed to ensure that underwriting risk, defined as the reasonable possibility of significant loss, and timing risk, defined as the reasonable possibility of a significant variation in the timing of cash flows, are both transferred by the Group to the re-insurer.

The Group regularly assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment. A reinsurance asset is impaired if there is objective evidence that the Group may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract and that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Group will receive from the reinsurer.

Income and expenses on non-banking activities

The income and expenses of the non-banking subsidiaries of the Group, the main activity of which is acquisition of distressed investment property and commercial property from the Bank and further management and/or sale of such assets, is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a net basis as income and expenses on non-banking activities. Income and expenses on non-banking activities include income / expenses on sale of investment property, commercial property and assets held for sale and income/expenses on other transactions with real estate, which includes operating lease income, registration expenses and income/expenses from sale of accompanying property.

Segment reporting

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

Financial guarantee contracts and letters of credit issued

Financial guarantee contracts and letters of credit issued by the Group are credit insurance that provides for specified payments to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make a payment when due under the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantee contracts and letters of credit issued are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of (a) the amount recognised as a provision and (b) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation of initial premium revenue received over the financial guarantee contracts or letters of credit issued.

The Group as a lessor

In cases where the Group is the lessor under a lease, each lease is classified as an operating lease or finance lease. Contracts that transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset, but not necessarily the legal title to them, are classified as finance leases. At the start date of the lease, the Group recognizes assets held under finance leases in its consolidated statement of financial position and presents them as receivables in an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the net investment in the lease and are deducted from the income recognized over the lease term. Finance income receivable is recognized in interest income over the lease term so as to provide a constant rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

Agreements that do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset, but not necessarily legal title to them, are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases continue to be included in the Group's balance sheet in accordance with the category (balance sheet item) to which they were assigned. Operating lease receivables are recognized over the lease term on an accrual basis.

The Group as a lessee

When the Group acts as a lessee, leases are accounted for using the right-of-use model. This model assumes that at the start date of the lease, the lessee has a financial obligation to make the lease payments to the lessor for the right to use the underlying asset over the lease term. The cost of a right-of-use asset includes the initial measurement of the lease liability, lease payments at or before start date of the lease, less incentive payments received for the lease, and incremental lease costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been concluded.

Subsequent accounting for the right-of-use asset is carried out at its historical cost:

- less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses; and
- adjusted for the revaluation of the lease liability.

Depreciation is carried out on a straight-line basis until the expiry date of the lease.

The lease liability is measured on initial recognition at the present value of the lease payments that have not yet been settled at that date. The present value is calculated by discounting the lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate.

After the commencement date of the lease, the Group measures the lease liability as follows:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- revaluing the carrying amount to reflect revaluation or modification of leases.

The right-of-use model does not apply to short-term leases (no longer than 12 months) that do not contain an option to purchase the underlying asset, or contracts with a low value of the underlying asset (up to USD 5,000). Lease payments for such leases are recognized as an expense over the lease term on an accrual basis.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year.

The following amendments and interpretations are effective for the Group effective January 1, 2022:

Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use;*
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (May 2020);
Amendments to IFRS 3 (May 2020) *Reference to the Conceptual Framework;*
Amendments to IAS 37 (May 2020) *Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract.*

The above standards and interpretations were reviewed by the Group's management, but did not have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New or revised standard or interpretation	Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after
IFRS 17 (including the June 2020 and December 2021 Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance contracts")	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Tax Relating to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 – "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	1 January 2023
Amendment to IFRS 16- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024

The Group does not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods, except for IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* as described below.

IFRS 17 – Insurance Agreements

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts", issued on May 18, 2017, subject to changes and additions made on June 25, 2020 and December 9, 2021, establishes the principles of recognition, evaluation, presentation and disclosure of insurance agreements and supersedes IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts". It will be applied by the Group for periods beginning January 1, 2023. IFRS 17 represents a significant conceptual change from IFRS 4. It aims to better reflect underlying business profitability while improving industry comparability.

IFRS 17 applies to insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation, provided that the insurance company also issues insurance contracts. It requires the following components to be separated from insurance contracts: (i) embedded derivative instruments, if they meet certain established criteria, (ii) distinct investment components and (iii) distinct performance obligations to provide non-insurance goods and services. These components should be accounted for separately according to the relevant standards.

The standard defines the level of aggregation used to be used for measuring the insurance contract liabilities and the related profitability. Moreover, IFRS 17 requires the identification of insurance portfolios, which consist of contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. In order to apply the common insurance contract measurement model, IFRS 17 provides for the aggregation of insurance contract data to the level of the contract group, which is the new unit of account. One group can include only contracts issued with a difference of no more than one year (the so-called annual cohort). Therefore, each contract portfolio (a collection of contracts with the same risk profile managed together) is divided into annual cohorts and further into three main groups:

(1) contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;
(2) contracts which which have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently;
(3) other contracts.

IFRS 17 requires to apply by default the general model (Building Blocks Approach) based on the following composite elements:

• contract cash flows, which include:
- weighted against the probability of estimating future cash flows;
- adjustments that reflect the time value of money (i.e. discounting) and financial risks associated with these future cash flows;
- adjustment of non-financial risk;

• margin for contractual services, called the contractual service margin (CSM).

The Group will measure the compensation it would require for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows arising from insurance contracts, other than financial risk, separately as an adjustment for non-financial risk.

As for the discount rate, the Group expects to take a top-down approach. The base rate is expected to be the projected return on the investment portfolio, adjusted for the credit risk premium implicitly included in the return on assets. This adjustment clears the base rate of additional credit risk rewards. Credit risk can be assessed by a wide range of methods.

Compared to IFRS 4, the introduction of CSM is a major change. The CSM represents the unearned profit for a group of insurance contracts, in other words, the present value of future profits attributable to shareholders. It will recognized in the consolidated statement of profits and losses during the term of the contracts as the Group provides services to policyholders. The CSM cannot be negative on the inception date of the insurance contract; any net negative amount of the fulfilment cash flows at inception will be reflected in the profit or loss immediately.

At the end of each subsequent reporting period, the book value of the insurance group is remeasured and represents the amount:

- liabilities for remaining insurance coverage that combine fulfilment cash flow relating to future services and the CSM on that date; and
- Liabilities for incurred claims, which are estimated to be fulfilment cash flow relating to past services allocated to the group as of that date.

The margin for contractual services is adjusted in each subsequent reporting period to reflect changes in expected future cash flows due to changes in assumptions for non-financial risk (death, morbidity, termination, expenses, future premiums). However, since the margin for contractual services cannot be negative, negative changes in future cash flows that exceed the remaining margin for contractual services are immediately recognized as part of the profit or loss. Interest is also accrued on the margin for contract services at the rates recorded at the inception of the contract (i.e., the discount rate used at the initial recognition to determine the current value of the estimated cash flows).

Moreover, the CSM will be released into the profit or loss based on the coverage units of insurance, reflecting the quantity of the benefits provided and the expected coverage duration for the remaining contracts in the group.

The Group identified an approach to the transition at the group level of insurance contracts, depending on the availability of reasonable and corroborated historical information.

The Group will take a modified retrospective approach. In this approach, CSM is calculated using IFRS 17 permitted amendments, taking into account actual cash flows prior to the transition date.

The Group estimated that most of its issued (re)insurance contracts other than life insurance and reinsurance contracts in effect at the date of transition would be eligible for the application of simplified measurement approach (premium allocation approach, PAA).

It is expected that the impact on equity on the transition date will be due to the compensatory effect of the discounting (positive effect) and the adjustment for non-financial risk for the Group's reserves for losses (negative effect).

Overall, we do not expect a significant capital effect in relation to the non-life insurance business as a result of the transition to IFRS 17. The impact of onerous contract groups is not expected to be material to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

According to IFRS 17, in terms of presentation, the amounts recognized in the consolidated income statement should be broken down into:

- the total of insurance services, including insurance revenue (corresponding to insurance services rendered during the period that will be more comparable to those of other industries) and insurance service expenses (i.e., losses incurred and other insurance costs incurred); and
- Insurance financial income or expenses, expecting that the Group will generally apply the option of splitting insurance financial income or expenses between the profit and loss report and other comprehensive income to limit the volatility of net income.

Under IFRS 17, compared to IFRS 4, insurance results will no longer reflect insurance premiums signed up during the year because they will:

- exclude any investment component that makes up the bulk of life insurance premiums;
- Reflect a portion of premiums earned during the period, i.e. , the disclosure of contract cash flows (expected cash flows for the period and the corresponding release of the risk adjustment), and the release of the margin for contractual services (corresponding to the portion of profits earned during the period).

Other changes from IFRS 4 with respect to the presentation of the consolidated financial statement relate, to:

- Intangibles, which will be reduced as a result of the exclusion of deferred acquisition costs and the value of existing insurance contracts acquired; these assets represent a portion of future profits under IFRS 4, which is potentially embedded in the margin for contractual services under IFRS 17;
- receivables (and accounts payable) related to insurance that will no longer be presented separately from insurance liabilities, resulting in a reduction in the total amount of assets and liabilities.

The assessment of the impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements has not yet been completed. It is not yet possible to quantify it reliably.

4. 4a. Significant accounting estimates

The preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reporting year. Management evaluates its estimates and judgements on an ongoing basis. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The following estimates and judgments are considered important to the portrayal of the Group’s financial condition.

Significant increase of credit risk

As explained in Note 3, ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for Stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for Stage 2 or Stage 3 assets. An asset moves to Stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Group takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information (refer to Note 31 for more details).

Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and determining the forward-looking information relevant to each scenario

For treasury operations, the Bank calculates ECL on a financial asset based not only on the current estimates of the credit quality of the counterparty/issuer at the reporting date, but also taking into account possible deterioration of the financial condition due to the adverse macroeconomic factors of the counterparty's/issuer's environment in the future. In particular, the level of ECL for treasury operations is affected by the rating outlook (positive, stable, negative) assigned by international rating agencies, which affects the probability of default.

For bank loans, the calculation of ECL takes into account the possible estimated effects of changes in macroeconomic parameters on forecasted cash flows, migration of collective loans and collateral coverage.

When measuring ECL the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Refer to Note 31 for more details.

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:

- Probability of default ("PD");
- Loss given default ("LGD"); and
- Exposure at default ("EAD").

Probability of default

PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

PD for treasury operations is determined according to the Default Study from international rating agencies (S&P, Fitch, Moody's), which publish tabular data with the values of the probabilities of default. The probabilities of default are maintained up to date and are updated on a periodic basis as the default statistics are updated.

PD for individually assessed loans of corporate, small and medium businesses is estimated using an internal rating model based on the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the borrower. The calculation of PD on loans assessed on a collective basis is carried out on the basis of historical data using the migration matrices and roll-rates.

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 lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

LGD for treasury operations is determined according to the Default Study data from international rating agencies (S&P, Fitch and Moody's) and depends on the type of debt on the financial asset: senior secured/unsecured, subordinated and sovereign. In addition, LGD may be adjusted if collateral is provided for the asset, as well as if there are indications of impairment for the financial asset (Stage 2 or Stage 3).

LGD for collectively assessed loans is calculated based on an estimate of the recoverability of debt in case of the pledged collateral sale with a discount period that corresponds to the pledged collateral implementation terms.

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 interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The Group's modelling approach for EAD reflects expected changes in the balance outstanding over the lifetime of the loan exposure that are permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortization profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilization of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default. The Group uses EAD models that reflect the characteristics of the portfolios.

Models and assumptions used

The Group uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk. See Notes 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 31 for more details on allowances for ECL and Note 34 for more details on fair value measurement.

The Group makes estimates and judgments, which are constantly analyzed based on statistical data, actual and forecast information, as well as management experience, including expectations regarding future events that are reasonable in current circumstances.

In order to reflect objectively the impact of the prevailing macroeconomic conditions and in accordance with the recommendations of the International Accounting Standards Board, the Group adjusted the main approaches to assessing the level of expected credit losses that have the most significant effect on the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021:

- The Group refined the approach of calculating macroeconomic parameters in the probability of default rates of borrowers, as disclosed in Note 31. The impact of macroeconomic indicators is assessed, which more accurately reflects the changing economic conditions and an updated forecast of macroeconomic indicators is used based on the most relevant information.

In 2022, the allowances for ECL of financial assets in the consolidated financial statements have been determined on the basis of existing economic and political conditions and available forward-looking information.

The carrying amount of the allowance for ECL of loans to customers as at 31 December 2022 is KZT 422,388 million (31 December 2021: KZT 378,032 million).

Fair value measurement and valuation process

In estimating the fair value of a financial asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group uses valuation models to determine the fair value of its financial instruments. Refer to Note 34 for more details on fair value measurement.

Taxation

Kazakhstan tax, currency and customs legislations are subject to varying interpretations and changes, which can occur frequently. Management's interpretation of such legislation as applied to the transactions and activity of the Group may be challenged by the relevant regional and state authorities. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for five calendar years preceding the year of review.

As at 31 December 2022, management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that the Group's tax, currency and customs positions will be sustained. Significant additional actual taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed following any challenges by the relevant authorities, which could have a material impact on the Group’s reported net income.

Claims liability and reserves arising from insurance contracts

For insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of IBNR claims at the reporting date. For certain lines of business, IBNR claims form the majority of insurance contract liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty. For hull, property, accident and liability insurance, the Group actuarially determines the liability using past claims settlement trends to predict future claims settlement amounts. In estimating the cost of reported and IBNR claims for certain other lines of business, management applies current government guidance, as provided by NBRK, due to the absence of sufficient historical data. Under this guidance, the IBNR reserve is calculated using the expected loss ratio for each line of business, less the cumulative losses actually reported. General insurance claims provisions are not discounted for the time value of money.

The gross reserves for claims and the related receivables for reinsurance recoveries are based on information available to management and the ultimate amounts may vary as a result of subsequent information and events and may result in adjustments to the amounts recovered. Actual claims experience may differ from the historical pattern on which the estimate is based and the cost of settling individual claims may differ from costs previously estimated. Any adjustments to the amount of reserves will be reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the year in which the necessary adjustments become known and estimable.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

4b. Reclassification

Certain classification have been made to the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2021 to conform to presentation for the year ended 31 December 2022. The reclassification is related to the agency fee expenses for attracting customers of insurance subsidiaries in the amount KZT 5,158 million. Since these expenses are directly related to insurance activities, the Group's management has decided to reclassify them to "commissions to agents" within insurance expenses disclosure.

	As previously reported	Reclassification amount	As reclassified
	31 December 2021	31 December 2021	31 December 2021
Insurance claims incurred and insurance agency commissions	(91,017)	(5,158)	(96,175)
Operating expenses	(176,608)	5,158	(171,450)

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash on hand	274,961	245,615
Correspondent accounts with Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development countries (the "OECD") based banks	493,639	156,830
Short-term deposits with OECD based banks	46,266	-
Overnight deposits with OECD based banks	92,536	86,360
Correspondent accounts with NBRK	236,507	108,649
Short-term deposits with NBRK	769,907	525,076
Correspondent accounts with Kazakhstan banks	30,874	-
Short-term deposits with Kazakhstan banks (incl. loans under reverse repurchase agreements)	17,152	217,387
Correspondent accounts with non-OECD based banks	40,199	47,543
Short-term deposits with non-OECD based banks	6,652	41,779
Overnight deposits with non-OECD based banks	20,138	9,282
Total cash and cash equivalents	**2,028,831**	**1,438,521**

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, cash and cash equivalents allowance for expected credit losses comprised KZT 21 million and KZT 42 million, respectively.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The movements in accumulated allowances for expected credit losses of cash and cash equivalents were as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
At the beginning of the year	(42)	(46)
Changes in risk parameters	202	7
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(181)	(3)
At the end of the year	**(21)**	**(42)**

Interest rates and currencies in which interest earning cash and cash equivalents are denominated are as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	KZT	**Foreign currencies**	**KZT**	**Foreign currencies**
Short-term deposits with OECD based banks	-	0.7%	-	-
Overnight deposits with OECD based banks	-	2.5%	-	0.1%
Short-term deposits with NBRK	15.8%	4.0%-4.5%	8.8%	0.3%
Short-term deposits with Kazakhstan banks (incl. loans under reverse repurchase agreements)	14.8%-22.0%	-	8.8%-10.8%	0.3%
Short-term deposits with non-OECD based banks	-	11%-15.0%	-	5.0%-14.0%
Overnight deposits with non-OECD based banks	-	3.0%-13.0%	-	5.5%-10.5%

Fair value of assets pledged and carrying amounts of loans under reverse repurchase agreements included into short-term deposits with Kazakhstan banks as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Carrying amount of loans	**Fair value of collateral**	**Carrying amount of loans**	**Fair value of collateral**
Corporate bonds	7,815	7,331	-	-
Notes of NBRK	6,216	6,367	10,774	10,774
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	1,711	1,623	169,204	168,195
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	1,317	1,294	-	-
Equity securities of Kazakhstan corporations	93	93	-	-
Bonds of Kazakhstan corporations	-	-	18,053	18,058
Eurobonds of the Russian Federation	-	-	10,697	10,234
	17,152	**16,708**	**208,728**	**207,261**

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, maturities of loans under reverse repurchase agreements are less than one month.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

6. Obligatory reserves

Obligatory reserves comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash and due from banks allocated to obligatory reserves	259,544	194,931
Total obligatory reserves	**259,544**	**194,931**

The obligatory reserves represent the minimum reserve deposits and cash on hand balances required by the National Banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, and Uzbekistan and used for calculation of the minimum reserve requirements. As at 31 December 2022, obligatory reserves of the Bank's subsidiaries – OJSC Halyk Bank Kyrgyzstan, JSC Halyk Bank Georgia and JSCB Tenge Bank comprised KZT 24,991 million (31 December 2021 – obligatory reserves of the Bank's subsidiaries OJSC Halyk Bank Kyrgyzstan, JSC Halyk Bank Georgia, JSC CB Moskommertsbank, JSCB Tenge Bank and CJSC Halyk Bank Tajikistan comprised KZT 17,401 million).

7. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Financial assets held for trading:		
Corporate bonds	171,078	142,817
Equity securities of Kazakhstan corporations	44,103	11,080
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	37,871	24,311
Eurobonds of foreign states	27,743	5,332
Bonds of foreign financial organizations	18,590	5,070
Derivative financial instruments	11,736	5,633
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	11,529	41,576
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	9,250	22,855
Equity securities of foreign organizations	7,808	10,476
Bonds of foreign organizations	2,460	14,183
Total financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**342,168**	**283,333**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Financial liabilities held for trading:		
Derivative financial instruments	10,628	2,276

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Interest rates on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the table below. Interest rates in the table below are calculated as weighted average of the effective interest rates for the respective financial assets:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Corporate bonds	11.4%	10.2%
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	12.8%	10.2%
Eurobonds of foreign states	4.7%	4.8%
Bonds of foreign financial organizations	10.7%	8.2%
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	7.6%	6.2%
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	12.2%	10.5%
Bonds of foreign organizations	7.1%	3.9 %

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss included Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan, JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan, JSC Industrial Development Fund and JSC Kazakhstan Sustainability Fund, at fair value of KZT 18,943 million and KZT 24,719 million, respectively, pledged under repurchase agreements with the other banks (see Note 18). All repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 mature before 25 January 2023 and 28 January 2022, respectively.

Derivative financial instruments comprise:

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	Notional	Fair value		Notional	Fair value	
	amount	Asset	Liability	amount	Asset	Liability
Foreign currency contracts						
Swaps	473,979	10,455	9,288	267,388	5,069	1,660
Spots	34,212	1,281	1,244	26,511	552	578
Forwards	4,627	-	96	12,155	12	38
		11,736	**10,628**		**5,633**	**2,276**

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group used quoted market prices from independent information sources for all of its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, except for derivative financial instruments, which are valued using valuation models based on observable market data.

8. Amounts due from credit institutions

Amounts due from credit institutions comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Deposit pledged as collateral	53,720	31,029
Loans to credit institutions	47,159	21,022
Term deposits and restricted accounts	35,121	550,272
	136,000	**602,323**
Less - Allowance for expected credit losses	(345)	(198)
Total amounts due from credit institutions	**135,655**	**602,125**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Interest rates and maturities of amounts due from credit institutions are as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Interest rate, %	**Maturity, year**	**Interest rate, %**	**Maturity, year**
Deposit pledged as collateral	1.5%-4.1%	2046	0.1%-2.5%	2046
Loans to credit institutions	1.8%-8.9%	2023-2027	2.0%-13.0%	2022
Term deposits and restricted accounts	6.0%-18.0%	2023	0.3%-18.0%	2022-2023

The movements in accumulated allowances for expected credit losses of amounts due from credit institutions were as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
At the beginning of the year	(198)	(261)
Changes in risk parameters	(138)	59
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(9)	4
At the end of the year	**(345)**	**(198)**

9. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt securities comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	1,125,065	1,087,639
Eurobonds of foreign states	404,556	114,623
Corporate bonds	236,879	199,402
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	133,508	216,932
Bonds of foreign organisations	106,449	143,073
Bonds of foreign financial organizations	69,659	53,771
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	13,621	13,818
Local municipal bonds	10,578	11,573
Notes of NBRK	-	21,685
	2,100,315	**1,862,516**

Equity securities comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Equity securities of Kazakhstan corporations	8,954	9,161
	8,954	**9,161**
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,109,269**	**1,871,677**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income included Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan at fair value of KZT 6,609 million and KZT 8,990 million, respectively, pledged under repurchase agreements with the other banks (see Note 18). All repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 mature before 25 January 2023 and 28 January 2022, respectively.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprised KZT 1,218 million and KZT 2,677 million, respectively (Note 10).

Interest rates and maturities of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented in the table below. Interest rates in the table below are calculated as weighted average of the effective interest rates for the respective securities.

	31 December 2022		**31 December 2021**	
	Interest rate, %	**Maturity, year**	**Interest rate, %**	**Maturity, year**
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	4.8%	2023-2045	4.6%	2022-2045
Eurobonds of foreign states	1.6%	2023-2025	1.0%	2022-2025
Corporate bonds	10.3%	2023-2047	10.1%	2022-2047
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	4.9%	2024-2032	5.1%	2022-2032
Bonds of foreign organisations	2.2%	2023-2025	2.3%	2022-2025
Bonds of foreign financial organisations	7.6%	2023-2026	7.8%	2022-2026
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	11.7%	2023-2026	10.9%	2022-2026
Local municipal bonds	10.8%	2026	10.8%	2026
Notes of NBRK	-	-	9.2%	2022

10. Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses

Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses comprise:

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	783,595	1,045,031
Corporate bonds	191,141	178,538
Treasury bills of Uzbekistan	25,234	-
Bonds of foreign organizations	8,221	56,793
Treasury bills of the Kyrgyz Republic	3,494	3,849
Notes of National Bank of Georgia	3,002	2,436
Notes of National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic	2,689	-
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	1,713	1,531
Total debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	**1,019,089**	**1,288,178**

On 3 July 2022, the debt securities at amortized cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan with a coupon rate of 9.5% and a maturity of 5 years in the amount of KZT 250 billion were fully redeemed

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the allowance for expected credit losses on debt securities at amortised cost comprised KZT 350 million and KZT 545 million, respectively.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses included Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan at fair value of KZT 505,588 million and KZT 853,203 million, respectively, pledged under repurchase agreements with the other banks (see Note 18). All repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 mature before 25 January 2023 and 28 January 2022, respectively.

Interest rates and maturities of debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses are presented in the table below. Interest rates in the table below are calculated as weighted average of the effective interest rates for the respective securities.

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Interest rate, %	**Maturity, year**	**Interest rate, %**	**Maturity, year**
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	9.2%	2023-2027	9.2%	2022-2027
Corporate bonds	3.3%	2024	3.2%	2024
Treasury bills of Uzbekistan	16.7%	2023	-	-
Bonds of foreign organizations	2.5%	2025	4.1%	2025
Treasury bills of the Kyrgyz Republic	10.0%	2023-2024	8.0%	2022-2024
Notes of National Bank of Georgia	9.6%	2024-2028	8.8%	2024-2028
Notes of National Bank of Kyrgyz Republic	12.8%	2023	-	-
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	4.1%	2023	4.1%	2023

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The movements in accumulated allowances for expected credit losses of debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were as follows:

	31 December 2022				31 December 2021		
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**(1,628)**	**-**	**(1,594)**	**(3,222)**	**(1,262)**	**(1,022)**	**(2,284)**
Transfer to Stage 1	(437)	437	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	440	(440)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	207	(134)	177	250	251	1,247	1,498
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(208)	-	-	(208)	(678)	-	(678)
Derecognition of financial assets*	205	-	-	205	35	-	35
Disposal of subsidiaries	1	137	-	138	-	-	-
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	-	-	-	-	-	(1,919)	(1,919)
Write-offs	23	-	1,246	1,269	-	102	102
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(1)	-	1	-	26	(2)	24
At the end of the year	**(1,398)**	**-**	**(170)**	**(1,568)**	**(1,628)**	**(1,594)**	**(3,222)**

* FS line “(Credit loss expense)/ Recovery of credit loss expense” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss is comprised from “Changes in risk parameters”, “New originations or purchases of financial assets” and “Derecognition of financial assets”.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

11. Loans to customers

Loans to customers comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Purchased and originated loans to customers	8,259,709	6,236,850
Overdrafts	20,581	13,410
	8,280,290	**6,250,260**
Stage 1	7,549,514	5,469,752
Stage 2	106,694	245,157
Stage 3	586,787	502,058
Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets ("POCI")	37,295	33,293
Total	**8,280,290**	**6,250,260**
Less – Allowance for expected credit losses	(422,388)	(378,032)
Loans to customers	**7,857,902**	**5,872,228**

The weighted average interest rate on loans to customers is calculated as interest income on loans to customers divided by monthly average balances of loans to customers. For the year ended 31 December 2022, average interest rate on loans was 14.2% (for the year ended 31 December 2021 – 12.6%).

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's loan concentration to the ten largest borrowers was KZT 1,549,351 million, which comprised 19% of the Group's total gross loan portfolio (as at 31 December 2021 – KZT 1,192,775 million, 19%) and 81% of the Group's total equity (as at 31 December 2021 – 76%). As at 31 December 2022, the allowance for expected credit losses created against these loans was KZT 23,725 million (as at 31 December 2021 – KZT 5,026 million).

The table below summarizes the amount of loans secured by type of collateral, rather than the fair value of the collateral itself:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Loans collateralised by pledge of real estate or rights thereon	2,085,862	1,643,667
Consumer loans issued within the framework of payroll projects*	1,456,127	1,091,952
Loans collateralised by mixed types of collateral	1,128,130	698,877
Loans collateralised by guarantees	894,676	1,228,357
Loans collateralised by cash	406,136	335,919
Loans collateralised by pledge of equipment	357,587	101,313
Loans collateralised by pledge of corporate shares	344,630	148,009
Loans collateralised by pledge of vehicles	337,480	210,002
Loans collateralised by pledge of inventories	218,538	67,379
Loans collateralised by pledge of agricultural products	183	276
Unsecured loans	1,050,941	724,509
	8,280,290	**6,250,260**
Less – Allowance for expected credit losses	(422,388)	(378,032)
Loans to customers	**7,857,902**	**5,872,228**

*These loans are collateralised by cash to be received in the future from the employees of companies within the framework of salary projects.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

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

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions, cash or securities;
- For commercial lending, charges over real estate properties, equipment, guarantees of legal entities with external rating not lower than 'B';
- For retail lending, mortgages over residential properties, motor vehicles.

The Group obtained the following financial and non-financial assets during the year by taking possession of collateral held as security against loans and advances and held at the year end. The Group's policy is to realise collateral on a timely basis. The primary purpose of collateral is to reduce the potential credit loss in case of default. Management monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for expected credit losses.

Loans are granted to the following sectors:

	31 December 2022	%	31 December 2021	%
Retail loans:				
- consumer loans	2,148,440	26%	1,625,469	26%
- mortgage loans	388,416	5%	286,712	5%
	2,536,856		**1,912,181**	
Services	796,329	10%	747,595	12%
Wholesale trade	649,849	8%	437,116	7%
Retail trade	528,459	6%	343,291	5%
Oil and gas	401,939	5%	332,966	5%
Financial services	356,178	4%	248,777	4%
Real estate	337,180	4%	306,401	5%
Transportation	330,642	4%	155,590	2%
Chemical industry	327,215	4%	297,820	5%
Energy	320,085	4%	301,949	5%
Food industry	304,746	4%	176,100	3%
Construction	287,046	3%	220,524	4%
Agriculture	268,233	3%	200,405	3%
Machinery	221,028	3%	113,060	2%
Metallurgy	184,312	2%	95,767	2%
Mining	145,260	2%	118,584	2%
Communication	92,976	1%	76,359	1%
Light industry	53,278	1%	37,896	0%
Hotel industry	51,216	0%	58,591	1%
Other	87,463	1%	69,288	1%
	8,280,290	**100%**	**6,250,260**	**100%**

Restructured and modified loans to customers

The Bank derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, if the terms of the contract are renegotiated in such a way that it effectively becomes a new loan and the difference is recognized as a gain or loss on derecognition before an impairment loss is recognized. On initial recognition, loans to customers are classified in Stage 1 for the purpose of estimating expected credit losses, unless the loan originated is considered POCI. If the modification does not result in a significant change in cash flows, then derecognition does not occur. No material modification gain/(loss) of loans to customers was recognized in 2022 and 2021.

As at 31 December 2022, accrued interest on loans comprised KZT 178,222 million (31 December 2021 – KZT 173,466 million).

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group received financial and non-financial assets by taking possession of collateral it held as security. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, such assets of KZT 4,032 million and KZT 14,524 million, respectively, are included in assets classified as held for sale.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, loans to customers included loans of KZT 273,204 million and KZT 329,185 million, respectively, which terms were renegotiated. Otherwise, these loans would be past due.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The following is a reconciliation of the gross carrying amounts at the beginning and end of year:

					31 December 2022
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	**5,469,752**	**245,157**	**502,058**	**33,293**	**6,250,260**
Transfer to Stage 1	119,859	(79,334)	(40,525)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(168,158)	178,398	(10,240)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(280,560)	(127,720)	408,280	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	6,473,557	-	-	14,180	6,487,737
Assets derecognised or repaid	(2,712,559)	(65,294)	(152,482)	(1,963)	(2,932,298)
Write-offs	-	-	(42,021)	(725)	(42,746)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(1,300,954)	(29,038)	(53,669)	(7,490)	(1,391,151)
Disposal of subsidiaries	(51,423)	(15,475)	(24,614)	-	(91,512)
At the end of the year	**7,549,514**	**106,694**	**586,787**	**37,295**	**8,280,290**

					31 December 2022
Corporate Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	**2,834,605**	**197,214**	**234,273**	**26,974**	**3,293,066**
Transfer to Stage 1	75,274	(55,939)	(19,335)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(82,793)	84,594	(1,801)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(152,224)	(75,562)	227,786	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	3,433,144	-	-	4,079	3,437,223
Assets derecognised or repaid	(1,742,842)	(45,998)	(70,675)	(606)	(1,860,121)
Write-offs	-	-	(777)	-	(777)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(317,595)	(25,470)	(64,055)	(2,478)	(409,598)
Disposal of subsidiaries	(1,004)	(6,551)	(2,758)	-	(10,313)
At the end of the year	**4,046,565**	**72,288**	**302,658**	**27,969**	**4,449,480**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

					31 December 2022
Retail Business	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**1,758,678**	**11,633**	**141,870**	**-**	**1,912,181**
Transfer to Stage 1	26,033	(14,718)	(11,315)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(43,093)	46,965	(3,872)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(77,583)	(25,457)	103,040	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	1,700,680	-	-	5,450	1,706,130
Assets derecognised or repaid	(447,297)	(2,221)	(48,284)	-	(497,802)
Write-offs	-	-	(25,065)	-	(25,065)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(532,855)	2,805	17,998	(2,198)	(514,250)
Disposal of subsidiaries	(29,871)	(3,754)	(10,713)	-	(44,338)
At the end of the year	**2,354,692**	**15,253**	**163,659**	**3,252**	**2,536,856**

					31 December 2022
SME Business	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**876,469**	**36,310**	**125,915**	**6,319**	**1,045,013**
Transfer to Stage 1	18,552	(8,677)	(9,875)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(42,272)	46,839	(4,567)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(50,753)	(26,701)	77,454	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	1,339,733	-	-	4,651	1,344,384
Assets derecognised or repaid	(522,420)	(17,075)	(33,523)	(1,357)	(574,375)
Write-offs	-	-	(16,179)	(725)	(16,904)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(450,504)	(6,373)	(7,612)	(2,814)	(467,303)
Disposal of subsidiaries	(20,548)	(5,170)	(11,143)	-	(36,861)
At the end of the year	**1,148,257**	**19,153**	**120,470**	**6,074**	**1,293,954**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

					31 December 2021
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	**4,015,322**	**216,589**	**533,519**	**58,886**	**4,824,316**
Transfer to Stage 1	52,159	(34,259)	(17,900)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(222,992)	226,763	(3,771)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(197,116)	(43,505)	240,621	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	5,374,798	-	-	5,813	5,380,611
Assets derecognised or repaid	(2,409,050)	(29,687)	(92,650)	(17,659)	(2,549,046)
Write-offs	-	-	(51,879)	(4,172)	(56,051)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(1,143,369)	(90,744)	(105,882)	(9,575)	(1,349,570)
At the end of the year	**5,469,752**	**245,157**	**502,058**	**33,293**	**6,250,260**

					31 December 2021
Corporate Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	**2,199,629**	**176,581**	**258,682**	**49,598**	**2,684,490**
Transfer to Stage 1	14,050	(14,050)	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(153,157)	153,532	(375)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(114,458)	(16,861)	131,319	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	2,983,348	-	-	5,689	2,989,037
Assets derecognised or repaid	(1,567,558)	(17,647)	(38,622)	(17,659)	(1,641,486)
Write-offs	-	-	(16,628)	(3,796)	(20,424)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(527,249)	(84,341)	(100,103)	(6,858)	(718,551)
At the end of the year	**2,834,605**	**197,214**	**234,273**	**26,974**	**3,293,066**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

					31 December 2021
Retail Business	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**1,161,588**	**14,660**	**159,301**	**-**	**1,335,549**
Transfer to Stage 1	20,792	(11,540)	(9,252)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(24,169)	26,156	(1,987)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(38,189)	(12,430)	50,619	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	1,385,199	-	-	-	1,385,199
Assets derecognised or repaid	(393,661	(3,925)	(40,081)	-	(437,667)
Write-offs	-	-	(21,878)	-	(21,878)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(352,882)	(1,288)	5,148	-	(349,022)
At the end of the year	**1,758,678**	**11,633**	**141,870**	**-**	**1,912,181**

					31 December 2021
SME Business	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**654,105**	**25,348**	**115,536**	**9,288**	**804,277**
Transfer to Stage 1	17,317	(8,669)	(8,648)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(45,666)	47,075	(1,409)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(44,469)	(14,214)	58,683	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	1,006,251	-	-	124	1,006,375
Assets derecognised or repaid	(447,831)	(8,115)	(13,947)	-	(469,893)
Write-offs	-	-	(13,373)	(376)	(13,749)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(263,238)	(5,115)	(10,927)	(2,717)	(281,997)
At the end of the year	**876,469**	**36,310**	**125,915**	**6,319**	**1,045,013**

* Changes in the gross value of financial assets includes changes in gross carrying amount associated with partial repayment of debt, accrual of interest income and foreign exchange differences

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The movements in accumulated allowances for expected credit losses of loans to customers were as follows:

					31 December 2022
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**(69,846)**	**(48,369)**	**(240,242)**	**(19,575)**	**(378,032)**
Transfer to Stage 1	(12,769)	4,042	8,727	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	3,522	(5,226)	1,704	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	4,657	33,185	(37,842)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	13,156	(19,588)	(87,678)	275	(93,835)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(79,156)	-	-	-	(79,156)
Derecognition of financial assets*/**	26,340	16,001	39,426	2,327	84,094
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	-	-	(12,006)	(3,109)	(15,115)
Write-offs	-	-	42,021	725	42,746
Disposal of subsidiaries	3,037	2,584	18,264	-	23,885
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(2,606)	(396)	(2,214)	(1,759)	(6,975)
At the end of the year	**(113,665)**	**(17,767)**	**(269,840)**	**(21,116)**	**(422,388)**

					31 December 2022
Corporate Business	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**(5,786)**	**(42,199)**	**(127,195)**	**(16,698)**	**(191,878)**
Transfer to Stage 1	(2,512)	569	1,943	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	407	(424)	17	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	614	24,925	(25,539)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	(8,519)	(10,144)	(12,374)	540	(30,497)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(16,079)	-	-	-	(16,079)
Derecognition of financial assets*/**	6,904	13,889	27,954	1,064	49,811
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	-	-	(5,896)	(2,507)	(8,403)
Write-offs	-	-	777	-	777
Disposal of subsidiaries	111	554	3,101	-	3,766
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(1,968)	(447)	(1,454)	(1,679)	(5,548)
At the end of the year	**(26,828)**	**(13,277)**	**(138,666)**	**(19,280)**	**(198,051)**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

					31 December 2022
Retail Business	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**(54,991)**	**(4,332)**	**(61,020)**	**-**	**(120,343)**
Transfer to Stage 1	(8,807)	2,715	6,092	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	2,836	(4,320)	1,484	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	6,510	5,664	(12,174)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	15,736	(3,846	(59,047)	(125)	(47,282)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(50,125)	-	-	-	(50,125)
Derecognition of financial assets*/**	14,323	322	7,029	-	21,674
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	-	-	(5,002)	-	(5,002)
Write-offs	-	-	25,065	-	25,065
Disposal of subsidiaries	380	707	4,069	-	5,156
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(226)	(18)	(415)	-	(659)
At the end of the year	**(74,364)**	**(3,108)**	**(93,919)**	**(125)**	**(171,516)**

					31 December 2022
SME Business	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**(9,069)**	**(1,838)**	**(52,027)**	**(2,877)**	**(65,811)**
Transfer to Stage 1	(1,450)	758	692	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	279	(482)	203	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(2,467)	2,596	(129)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	5,939	(5,598)	(16,257)	(140)	(16,056)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(12,952)	-	-	-	(12,952)
Derecognition of financial assets*/**	5,113	1,790	4,443	1,263	12,609
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	-	-	(1,108)	(602)	(1,710)
Write-offs	-	-	16,179	725	16,904
Disposal of subsidiaries	2,546	1,323	11,094	-	14,963
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(412)	69	(345)	(80)	(768)
At the end of the year	**(12,473)**	**(1,382)**	**(37,255)**	**(1,711)**	**(52,821)**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

					31 December 2021
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	**(55,473)**	**(37,479)**	**(266,657)**	**(18,432)**	**(378,041)**
Transfer to Stage 1	(8,709)	2,661	6,048	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	4,147	(5,229)	1,082	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	16,401	5,057	(21,458)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	46,994	(15,597)	(39,970)	(7,326)	(15,899)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(98,916)	-	-	(278)	(99,194)
Derecognition of financial assets*/**	25,991	2,409	55,909	19,998	104,307
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	-	-	(25,430)	(16,611)	(42,041)
Write-offs	-	-	51,878	4,173	56,051
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(281)	(191)	(1,644)	(1,099)	(3,215)
At the end of the year	**(69,846)**	**(48,369)**	**(240,242)**	**(19,575)**	**(378,032)**

					31 December 2021
Corporate Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	**(10,803)**	**(35,057)**	**(168,609)**	**(17,429)**	**(231,898)**
Transfer to Stage 1	(150)	106	44	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	1,795	(1,795)	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	11,257	1,538	(12,795)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	25,563	(8,853)	(3,444)	(6,214)	7,052
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(44,026)	-	-	(278)	(44,304)
Derecognition of financial assets*/**	10,787	1,964	43,513	19,383	75,647
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	-	-	(1,439)	(14,858)	(16,297)
Write-offs	-	-	16,628	3,796	20,424
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(209)	(102)	(1,093)	(1,098)	(2,502)
At the end of the year	**(5,786)**	**(42,199)**	**(127,195)**	**(16,698)**	**(191,878)**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

					31 December 2021
Retail Business	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**(37,467)**	**(1,133)**	**(59,559)**	**-**	**(98,159)**
Transfer to Stage 1	(6,330)	2,226	4,104	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	1,591	(2,483)	892	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	2,652	2,796	(5,448)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	15,520	(5,820)	(22,698)	-	(12,998)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(43,231)	-	-	-	(43,231)
Derecognition of financial assets*/**	12,346	171	8,135	-	20,652
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	-	-	(7,804)	-	(7,804)
Write-offs	-	-	21,878	-	21,878
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(72)	(89)	(520)	-	(681)
At the end of the year	**(54,991)**	**(4,332)**	**(61,020)**	**-**	**(120,343)**

					31 December 2021
SME Business	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	**(7,203)**	**(1,289)**	**(38,489)**	**(1,003)**	**(47,984)**
Transfer to Stage 1	(2,229)	329	1,900	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	761	(951)	190	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	2,492	723	(3,215)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	5,911	(924)	(13,828)	(1,112)	(9,953)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(11,659)	-	-	-	(11,659)
Derecognition of financial assets*/**	2,858	274	4,261	615	8,008
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	-	-	(16,187)	(1,753)	(17,940)
Write-offs	-	-	13,372	377	13,749
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	-	-	(31)	(1)	(32)
At the end of the year	**(9,069)**	**(1,838)**	**(52,027)**	**(2,877)**	**(65,811)**

* FS line “(Credit loss expense)/ Recovery of credit loss expense” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss is comprised from “Changes in risk parameters”, “New originations or purchases of financial assets” and “Derecognition of financial assets”.
*/** Derecognition of financial assets includes changes in the amount of allowances for expected credit losses on fully repaid loans to customers.

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group has written off loans of KZT 42,746 million and KZT 56,051 million, respectively, which allow the writing off loans without being considered forgiveness of the loan for tax purpose and are therefore not subject to corporate income tax.

Allowance for expected credit losses and provisions

For the year ended 31 December 2022, credit loss expense on loans to customers comprised KZT 88,897 million (2021 year: credit loss expense on loans to customers comprised KZT 10,786 million). The increase in expected credit loss expense during 2022 is due to an increase in the retail portfolio and the impact of the macro parameters used.

Internal rating model for loans to customers

Loans to customers are classified based on internal assessments and other analytical procedures. The respective business units classify loans according to their risk and the exposure that they potentially present to the Group, and this classification is verified by the risk management function.

The Bank and its subsidiaries are using an internal rating model to classify loans in different risk categories. The model assists to assess the risk category based on a borrowers' financial performance, credit history, quality of accounts receivable, liquidity of the borrower, market risks relating to the borrower, industry of the borrower and other factors. At the same time, the rating is an auxiliary criterion in assessing the level of increase in credit risk and staging. In addition to the rating, the bank takes into account such factors borrowers' credit history and financial performance, changes in the value of collateral and the quality of financial guarantees. Periodically, the required information is inputted into the model by credit analysts. Information input into the system and the estimate of the allowance for loan loss is verified by the risk management department.

The following classifications are used by the rating model:

- Rating score 1 - superior loan rating, minimal credit risk;
- Rating score 2 - very high quality of loan, very low credit risk;
- Rating score 3 - high quality of loan, low credit risk;
- Rating score 4 - satisfactory quality of loan, insignificant risk;
- Rating score 5 - credit risk can increase at economic variation;
- Rating score 6 - high risk at economic variation;
- Rating score 7 - high risk of default, in the absence of other factors mentioned above, paying capacity of the borrower depends on favorable economic circumstances;
- Rating score 8 - 10 - very high risk of default/default.

Pools of homogeneous loans – loans to customers are included in groups of loans with similar credit risk characteristics (i.e. the characteristics include sector of the economy, borrower activities, type of loan program, level of defaults, internal ratings and other factors). Pools of homogeneous loans include assets that have been assessed collectively.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

An analysis of the Group's credit risk exposure per class of financial asset, internal rating and "stage" without taking into account the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements is provided in the following table. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

					31 December 2022
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Rating score	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
1-3	-	-	-	-	-
4	1,779,631	-	-	-	1,779,631
5	1,914,670	28,800	28,756	9,787	1,982,013
6	323,860	43,457	128,925	6,769	503,011
7	-	2,622	52,432	334	55,388
8-10	-	-	101,516	11,079	112,595
Loans to corporate customers that are individually assessed for impairment	4,018,161	74,879	311,629	27,969	4,432,638
Loans to SME customers and retail business that are individually assessed for impairment	640,447	12,185	65,361	7,267	725,260
Loans to customers that are collectively assessed for impairment	2,890,906	19,630	209,797	2,059	3,122,392
	7,549,514	**106,694**	**586,787**	**37,295**	**8,280,290**
Less – Allowance for expected credit losses	(113,665)	(17,767)	(269,840)	(21,116)	(422,388)
Loans to customers	**7,435,849**	**88,927**	**316,947**	**16,179**	**7,857,902**

					31 December 2021
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Rating score	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
1-3	-	-	-	-	-
4	1,424,408	-	-	-	1,424,408
5	1,250,546	60,846	30,336	13,794	1,355,522
6	182,705	113,415	76,782	2,867	375,769
7	-	23,275	65,719	-	88,994
8-10	-	-	73,519	10,313	83,832
Loans to corporate customers that are individually assessed for impairment	2,857,659	197,536	246,356	26,974	3,328,525
Loans to SME customers and retail business that are individually assessed for impairment	490,501	29,581	74,024	5,678	599,784
Loans to customers that are collectively assessed for impairment	2,121,592	18,040	181,678	641	2,321,951
	5,469,752	**245,157**	**502,058**	**33,293**	**6,250,260**
Less – Allowance for expected credit losses	(69,846)	(48,369)	(240,242)	(19,575)	(378,032)
Loans to customers	**5,399,906**	**196,788**	**261,816**	**13,718**	**5,872,228**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Analysis by credit quality of loans to retail business and SME customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

As at 31 December 2022	**Gross loans**	**Allowances for expected credit losses**	**Net loans**
Loans to retail business			
Not past due	2,332,737	(81,822)	2,250,915
Overdue:			
up to 30 days	59,894	(9,656)	50,238
31 to 60 days	15,049	(3,700)	11,349
61 to 90 days	10,599	(3,094)	7,505
91 to 180 days	21,264	(15,956)	5,308
over 180 days	73,880	(53,657)	20,223
Loans to retail business that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	**2,513,423**	**(167,885)**	**2,345,538**
Loans to SME customers			
Not past due	1,198,007	(22,547)	1,175,460
Overdue:			
up to 30 days	21,747	(1,248)	20,499
31 to 60 days	13,202	(3,682)	9,520
61 to 90 days	9,603	(4,078)	5,525
91 to 180 days	5,661	(2,535)	3,126
over 180 days	45,734	(18,731)	27,003
Loans to SME customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	**1,293,954**	**(52,821)**	**1,241,133**
Loans to SME customers and retail business that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	**3,807,377**	**(220,706)**	**3,586,671**
Loans to corporate customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	**4,449,480**	**(198,051)**	**4,251,429**
Loans related to card transactions	**23,433**	**(3,631)**	**19,802**
Loans to customers	**8,280,290**	**(422,388)**	**7,857,902**

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As at 31 December 2021	Gross loans	Allowances for expected credit losses	Net loans
Loans to retail business			
Not past due	1,758,902	(53,167)	1,705,735
Overdue:			
up to 30 days	37,989	(5,895)	32,094
31 to 60 days	9,579	(2,426)	7,153
61 to 90 days	6,224	(2,103)	4,121
91 to 180 days	11,993	(8,404)	3,589
over 180 days	70,290	(45,540)	24,750
Loans to retail business that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	**1,894,977**	**(117,535)**	**1,777,442**
Loans to SME customers			
Not past due	961,269	(24,336)	936,933
Overdue:			
up to 30 days	11,450	(2,334)	9,116
31 to 60 days	4,630	(1,922)	2,708
61 to 90 days	2,164	(882)	1,282
91 to 180 days	11,644	(7,523)	4,121
over 180 days	53,856	(28,814)	25,042
Loans to SME customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	**1,045,013**	**(65,811)**	**979,202**
Loans to SME customers and retail business that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	**2,939,990**	**(183,346)**	**2,756,644**
Loans to corporate customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	**3,293,066**	**(191,878)**	**3,101,188**
Loans related to card transactions	**17,204**	**(2,808)**	**14,396**
Loans to customers	**6,250,260**	**(378,032)**	**5,872,228**

12. Investment property

	2022	2021
As at 1 January	28,007	39,441
Additions	3,792	657
Disposals	(8,565)	(17,314)
Transferred from commercial property	3,998	3,880
Transferred from property and equipment	2,766	481
Gain on revaluation of investment property	5,410	669
Translation differences	133	193
As at 31 December	**35,541**	**28,007**

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group foreclosed collateral it held as a security for loans to customers. As a result, the Group received investment property of KZT 3,792 million and KZT 657 million, respectively.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, there was no investment property that was pledged as collateral for liabilities.

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Investment property rental income is included in other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, investment property rental income earned was KZT 2,790 million and KZT 1,816 million, respectively.

Operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 were KZT 2,107 million and KZT 1,178 million, respectively.

Investment property owned by the Group was revalued by independent appraisers as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. The fair value of the investment property was estimated based on the income approach and the comparative approach. When estimating the fair value of the properties, their current use is considered the best use and the most effective. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year. This revaluation resulted in recognition of a revaluation gain in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 – KZT 5,410 million and KZT 669 million, respectively.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the fair value measurements of the Group's investment property of KZT 35,541 million and KZT 28,007 million, respectively, are categorised into Level 3 (description of measurement hierarchy is disclosed in Note 34).

13. Commercial property

	2022	**2021**
As at 1 January	92,412	103,098
Additions	22,631	29,977
Sale of property	(39,296)	(40,156)
Capitalised expenses	4,789	3,373
Transferred to investment property	(3,998)	(3,880)
As at 31 December	**76,538**	**92,412**

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group foreclosed collateral it held as a security for loans to customers. As a result, the Group received commercial property of KZT 22,631 million and KZT 29,977 million, respectively.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

14. Property and equipment and intangible assets

The movements in property and equipment are as follows:

	Buildings and construction	Vehicles	Computers and banking equipment	Construction in progress	Other	Right-of-use assets	Intangible assets	Total
Revalued/initial cost:								
31 December 2021	**120,179**	**5,022**	**46,633**	**5,656**	**25,390**	**10,147**	**30,508**	**243,535**
Additions	462	298	9,823	4,166	6,409	3,098	4,759	29,015
Disposals	(5,704)	(339)	(4,431)	(11)	(2,682)	(4,320)	(4,226)	(21,713)
Revaluation	20,455	-	-	304	-	-	-	20,759
Reclassification to assets classified as held for sale	(41)	-	(39)	(657)	(98)	-	-	(835)
Transferred to investment property	(2,766)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,766)
Transfers	2,445	-	2,739	(5,447)	265	-	(2)	-
Translation differences	1,348	61	567	125	510	233	991	3,835
31 December 2022	**136,378**	**5,042**	**55,292**	**4,136**	**29,794**	**9,158**	**32,030**	**271,830**
Accumulated depreciation:								
31 December 2021	**3,255**	**2,363**	**21,608**	**-**	**11,805**	**3,694**	**16,961**	**59,686**
Charge	1,938	609	6,705	-	2,747	2,472	2,803	17,274
Disposals	(539)	(223)	(3,641)	-	(1,495)	(2,080)	(2,456)	(10,434)
Write-off at revaluation	(3,764)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,764)
Transfers	(31)	-	(70)	-	101	-	-	-
Translation differences	98	25	277	-	232	241	407	1,280
31 December 2022	**957**	**2,774**	**24,879**	**-**	**13,390**	**4,327**	**17,715**	**64,042**
Net book value:								
31 December 2022	**135,421**	**2,268**	**30,413**	**4,136**	**16,404**	**4,831**	**14,315**	**207,788**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Buildings and construction	Vehicles	Computers and banking equipment	Construction in progress	Other	Right-of-use assets	Intangible assets	Total
Revalued/initial cost:								
31 December 2020	**114,381**	**4,421**	**41,012**	**1,774**	**24,153**	**8,459**	**27,299**	**221,499**
Additions	1,041	676	8,685	7,750	4,393	2,604	3,748	28,897
Disposals	(175)	(83)	(3,432)	(1)	(1,681)	(1,114)	(688)	(7,174)
Reclassification to assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	(7)
Transferred to investment property	(481)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(481)
Transfers	5,323	-	284	(3,867)	(1,541)	(199)	-	-
Translation differences	90	8	84	-	73	397	149	801
31 December 2021	**120,179**	**5,022**	**46,633**	**5,656**	**25,390**	**10,147**	**30,508**	**243,535**
Accumulated depreciation:								
31 December 2020	**468**	**1,844**	**19,343**	**-**	**11,579**	**2,593**	**15,091**	**50,918**
Charge	1,870	580	5,524	-	2,364	2,081	2,490	14,909
Disposals	(75)	(66)	(3,292)	-	(1,204)	(933)	(678)	(6,248)
Transfers	982	-	(7)	-	(972)	(3)	-	-
Translation differences	10	5	40	-	38	(44)	58	107
31 December 2021	**3,255**	**2,363**	**21,608**	**-**	**11,805**	**3,694**	**16,961**	**59,686**
Net book value:								
31 December 2021	**116,924**	**2,659**	**25,025**	**5,656**	**13,585**	**6,453**	**13,547**	**183,849**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The Group's revaluation policy requires the entire asset class of buildings and construction to be revalued every three years. In the event of significant changes in specific market or property indicators, the Group may opt to perform revaluations more regularly. In 2022, the management of the Group has not identified such significant changes in the commercial property market for similar buildings that Group owns and no revaluation has been performed accordingly.

The Group had its buildings and properties revalued during 2022 by independent appraisers. The independent appraisers used three approaches to identify the fair value of the property and equipment - the income approach with the income capitalisation method, the comparative approach, using market information to identify the fair value of buildings and structures under active market conditions, and the cost approach when no active market existed for items subject to revaluation.

As at 31 December 2022, the fair value measurements of the Group's buildings and construction, are categorised into Level 2 and Level 3, in the amount of KZT 135,421 million and KZT nil million, respectively (31 December 2021 KZT 109,869 million and KZT 7,055 million, respectively). A description of the measurement hierarchy is disclosed in Note 34.

As at 31 December 2022, the total fair value of buildings and construction was KZT 135,421 million (31 December 2021: KZT 116,924 million).

As at 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of property and equipment that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model is KZT 117,705 million (31 December 2020: KZT 113,202 million).

15. Assets classified as held for sale

After the default of some counterparties on loans to customers, the Group recognised the property pledged as collateral for those loans as assets held for sale at fair value. The assets have been subsequently measured at the lower of fair value less disposal costs or the carrying value, as the Group's management of the appropriate level committed to a plan to sell the assets and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan was initiated.

Assets held for sale comprised the following:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Real estate	12,619	27,840
Land plots	11,257	16,840
Movable property	47	732
Total assets classified as held for sale	**23,923**	**45,412**

In November 2022, the Group performed an independent valuation of its assets held for sale and based on the results recognised an impairment loss of KZT 1,044 million, included to the "Loss from impairment of non-financial assets" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Despite the Group actively marketing these assets for sale, the majority have not been sold within a short timeframe. However, the management remains committed to the sale of these assets. As the assets are carried at a price not exceeding the current fair value less costs to sell, they continued to be classified as held for sale at the end of 2022 and 2021.

The fair value of the Group's non-current assets held for sale was determined by independent appraisers. Income approach, comparative approach and cost-based approach were used to estimate the fair value of those non-current assets. To estimate the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

Details of the Group's assets held for sale and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2022			
Real estate	5,548	7,071	12,619
Land plots	-	11,257	11,257
Movable property	-	47	47
31 December 2021			
Real estate	13,508	14,332	27,840
Land plots	-	16,840	16,840
Movable property	-	732	732

16. Insurance contract assets and liabilities

Insurance contract assets comprised the following:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Reinsurers' share of unearned premium reserve	17,673	13,653
Reinsurers' share of reserves for claims	7,407	18,934
	25,080	32,587
Premiums receivable	28,153	21,524
Insurance contract assets	**53,233**	**54,111**

Insurance contract liabilities comprised the following:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Reserves for insurance claims	221,263	180,373
Gross unearned insurance premium reserve	52,720	44,253
	273,983	224,626
Payables to reinsurers and agents	18,361	15,655
Insurance contract liabilities	**292,344**	**240,281**

Insurance risk

The Group establishes underwriting guidelines and limits, which stipulate the approval process for risks and their limits. These limits are being continuously monitored. The Group's direct insurance business is spread throughout the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Group's reinsurance portfolio is diversified in terms of geographical spread and in terms of lines of business.

Claims management risk

The risk that claims are handled or paid inappropriately is managed using a range of IT system controls and manual processes conducted by experienced staff. These, together with a range of detailed policies and procedures, ensure that all claims are handled in a timely, appropriate and accurate manner.

Reinsurance risk

Reinsurance is used to protect against the impact of major catastrophic events or unforeseen volumes of, or adverse trends in, large individual claims and to transfer risk that is outside the Group's current risk appetite.

Reinsurance of risk above the Group's appetite is only effective if the reinsurance premium is economic and the counterparty is financially secure.

The Group evaluates the financial strengths of its reinsurers and monitors the concentration of credit risks arising from similar geographic regions, activities, or economic characteristics of the reinsurers to minimise its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies.

Insurance reserve risk

There is a risk that reserves are assessed incorrectly and there are not enough funds to pay or handle claims as they fall due. To estimate insurance and reinsurance liabilities, the Group uses various actuarial methods and assumptions.

Liability adequacy test

The Group applies a liability adequacy test at each reporting date to ensure that the insurance liabilities are adequate considering the estimated future cash flows. This test is performed by comparing the carrying value of the liability and the discounted projections of future cash flows (including premiums, claims, expenses, investment return and other items), using best estimate assumptions.

If a deficiency is found in the liability (i.e. the carrying value amount of its insurance liabilities is less than the future expected cash flows) that deficiency is fully recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Credit risk in respect to insurance

The Group is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group structures the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one debtor, or groups of debtors and geographical segments. Limits on the level of credit risk by a debtor and reinsurer are approved by NBRK on a regular basis. Such risks are monitored continuously and are subject to an annual or more frequent reassessment.

The movements on claims reserves for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	2022	**2021**
Reserves for claims, beginning of the year	180,373	148,085
Reserves for claims, reinsurance share, beginning of the year	(18,934)	(16,898)
Net reserves for claims, beginning of the year	161,439	131,187
Plus claims incurred	133,948	91,017
Less claims paid	(81,530)	(60,765)
Net reserves for claims, end of the year	213,857	161,439
Reserves for claims, reinsurance share, end of the year	7,406	18,934
Reserves for claims, end of the year	**221,263**	**180,373**

The movements on unearned insurance premium reserve for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	2022	**2021**
Gross unearned insurance premium reserve, beginning of the year	44,253	32,819
Unearned insurance premium reserve, reinsurance share, beginning of the year	(13,653)	(12,364)
Net unearned insurance premium reserve, beginning of the year	30,600	20,455
Change in unearned insurance premium reserve	8,467	11,434
Change in unearned insurance premium reserve, reinsurance share	(4,020)	(1,289)
Net change in unearned insurance premium reserve	4,447	10,145
Net unearned insurance premium reserve, end of the year	35,047	30,600
Unearned insurance premium reserve, reinsurance share, end of the year	17,673	13,653
Gross unearned insurance premium reserve, end of the year	**52,720**	**44,253**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

17. Amounts due to customers

Amounts due to customers include the following:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Recorded at amortised cost:		
Term deposits:		
Individuals	4,327,413	3,674,572
Legal entities	2,898,924	2,046,999
	7,226,337	**5,721,571**
Current accounts:		
Legal entities	2,369,360	2,011,305
Individuals	891,918	740,531
	3,261,278	**2,751,836**
Total amount due to customers	**10,487,615**	**8,473,407**

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's ten largest groups of related customers accounted for approximately 17% of the total amounts due to customers (31 December 2021 – 20%), where each group of related customers represents customers related to each other within that group.

As at 31 December 2022 amounts due to customers included amounts held as collateral of KZT 177,501 million (31 December 2021 – KZT 119,885 million).

Management believes that in the event of withdrawal of funds, the Group would be given sufficient notice so as to realise its liquid assets to enable repayment.

An analysis of customer accounts by sector is as follows:

	31 December 2022	%	31 December 2021	%
Individuals and entrepreneurs	5,219,331	50%	4,415,103	52%
Oil and gas	808,762	8%	471,553	6%
Other consumer services	777,500	7%	767,535	9%
Wholesale trade	679,740	6%	336,007	4%
Financial sector	593,140	6%	711,392	8%
Transportation	417,556	4%	258,282	3%
Construction	299,500	3%	259,836	3%
Communication	262,722	3%	116,694	1%
Healthcare and social services	235,717	2%	246,109	3%
Metallurgy	210,530	2%	187,437	2%
Government and state-controlled companies	191,126	2%	110,568	1%
Insurance and pension funds activity	171,967	1%	77,109	1%
Education	111,330	1%	80,260	1%
Energy	73,334	1%	43,678	1%
Other	435,360	4%	391,844	5%
	10,487,615	**100%**	**8,473,407**	**100%**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

18. Amounts due to credit institutions

Amounts due to credit institutions comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Recorded at amortised cost:		
Loans and deposits from Kazakhstan banks (incl. loans under repurchase agreements)	529,743	889,941
Loans from JSC Entrepreneurship Development Fund DAMU	83,356	83,878
Loans from JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	80,071	47,451
Correspondent accounts	74,496	25,856
Loans and deposits from non-OECD based banks	64,631	22,943
Loans from JSC Industrial Development Fund	22,632	-
Loans and deposits from OECD based banks	14,006	-
Loans from other financial institutions	9,730	1,507
Loans from JSC “National Managing Holding “KazAgro”	-	66
	878,665	**1,071,642**

As at 31 December 2022, loans from JSC Entrepreneurship Development Fund DAMU (“DAMU”) included long-term loans of KZT 80,686 million at a 1.0% - 4.5% interest rate maturing in 2022 - 2035 with an early recall option (31 December 2021 – KZT 81,879 million). These loans were received in accordance with the Government program (“the Program”) to finance small and medium enterprises (“SME”) operating in certain industries. According to the loan agreements between DAMU and the Group, the Group is responsible to extend loans to SME borrowers, eligible to participate in the Program, up to 10 years at a 5.0% interest rate.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group entered into an agreement with DAMU to provide a credit line for financing leasing transactions of small and medium-sized businesses in the amount of KZT 2,228 million with maturity until 2026. Under the terms of the loan agreement, loans are issued for a period not exceeding 84 months at a rate of 10%, provided that the Group obtains sufficient collateral.

As at 31 December 2022, loans from JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan (“DBK”) included long-term loans of KZT 36,045 million (31 December 2021 – KZT 30,921 million) at a 2.0% interest rate maturing in 2029 - 2037, to finance corporate enterprises operating in manufacturing industries, as well as a long-term loan of KZT 43,796 million (31 December 2021 – KZT 16,175 million) at a 1.0% interest rate maturing in 2035, to finance the purchase of cars by the Group’s retail customers. According to the loan agreement between DBK and the Group, the Group is responsible to extend loans to corporate borrowers, eligible to participate in the Program, up to 10 years at a 6.0% interest rate, and to retail borrowers – up to 5 years at a 4.0% interest rate.

As at 31 December 2022, loans from JSC Industrial Development Fund (“IDF”) included long-term loans of of KZT 22,500 million at 1.0% interest rate maturing in 2052 to finance the purchase of domestically produced vehicles by the Group's retail customers. According to the loan agreement between the IDF and the Group, the Group is responsible for providing loans to retail business borrowers at a rate of 4.0% with a maturity of no more than 7 years.

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The management of the Group believes that there are no other similar financial instruments and due to their specific nature, the loans from DAMU, DBK and IDF represent separate segments in corporate, SME and retail lending. As a result, the loans from DAMU, DBK and IDF were received in an orderly transaction and as such have been recorded at fair value at the recognition date, which was determined to be the cash consideration transferred to the customers.

Interest rates and maturities of amounts due to credit institutions are as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, Year
Loans and deposits from Kazakhstan banks (incl. loans under repurchase agreements)	11.5%-17.8%	2023-2026	8.8%-11.5%	2022
Loans from JSC Entrepreneurship Development Fund DAMU	1.0%-10.0%	2023-2035	1.0%-9.0%	2022-2035
Loans from JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	1.0%-2.0%	2029-2037	1.0%-2.0%	2029-2037
Loans and deposits from non-OECD based banks	1.0%-14.5%	2023-2027	2.5%-10.5%	2022
Loans from JSC Industrial Development Fund	1.0%	2052	-	-
Loans and deposits from OECD based banks	14.5%	2023	-	-
Loans from other financial institutions	1.5%-10.0%	2023-2026	4.0%-10.0%	2023-2026
Loans from JSC “National Managing Holding “KazAgro”	-	-	3.0%	2022

The fair value of assets pledged (Note 7, 9 and 10) and the carrying value of loans included in loans and deposits from Kazakhstan banks under repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of loans
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	505,588	502,620	853,203	848,505
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,943	19,129	24,719	24,997
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,609	6,668	8,990	9,488
	531,140	**528,417**	**886,912**	**882,990**

Details of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are disclosed below.

Loans under repurchase agreements are used by the Group to provide current cash flows in KZT within the Group’s operating activities. The Group regularly uses this type of instrument to attract short-term liquidity and plans to continue raising funds through loans under repurchase agreements when necessary.

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The Group has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities, which include credit risk and market risk, and therefore it has not derecognised them. In addition, it recognises a financial liability for cash received as collateral.

	Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit loss (Note 10)	Financial assets at fair value at value through profit or loss (Note 7)	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)
As at 31 December 2022:			
Carrying amount of transferred assets	505,588	18,943	6,609
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	502,620	19,129	6,668
As at 31 December 2021:			
Carrying amount of transferred assets	853,203	24,719	8,990
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	848,505	24,997	9,488

Certain of the Group's outstanding financing agreements include covenants restricting the Group's ability to create security interests over its assets. Should the Group default under these covenants, this could result in cross-accelerations and cross-defaults under the terms of the Group's other financing arrangements.

The Group's management believes that as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group was in compliance with the covenants.

19. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Recorded at amortised cost:		
Subordinated debt securities issued:		
KZT denominated bonds, fixed rate	90,341	86,952
Total subordinated debt securities outstanding	**90,341**	**86,952**
Unsubordinated debt securities issued:		
KZT denominated bonds	232,597	333,310
USD denominated bonds	139,879	79,550
Total unsubordinated debt securities outstanding	**372,476**	**412,860**
Total debt securities outstanding	**462,817**	**499,812**

On 28 January 2021, the Bank redeemed its USD 500 million Eurobond issue bearing 7.25% coupon rate due 2021. The repayment was made from the Bank's own funds.

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On 1 March 2021, the Bank fully repaid its outstanding debt of USD 248 million under the USD 750 million Eurobond programme bearing 5.5% coupon rate due 2022. The Group recognized a loss of KZT 19,767 million from early redemption of eurobonds in the consolidated statement of profit or loss included as “other income”.

On 19 January 2022, the Group redeemed local unsubordinated bonds denominated in KZT with a coupon rate of 8.75% and maturity in 2022 in amount of KZT 93,632 million. The repayment was made from the Group’s own funds.

On 1 April 2022, the Group redeemed the bonds listed on AIX with a coupon rate of 3% and maturity in 2022 in the amount of USD 100 million. The repayment was made from the Group’s own funds.

On 19 April 2022, the Group redeemed the bonds listed on AIX with a coupon rate of 3% and maturity in 2022 in the amount of USD 83 million. The repayment was made from the Group’s own funds.

On 28 April 2022, the Group issued the bonds listed on AIX with a coupon rate of 2.5% in the amount of USD 200 million.

On 1 June 2022, the Group issued the bonds listed on AIX with a coupon rate of 2.5% in the amount of USD 100 million.

The coupon rates and maturities of these debt securities issued are as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Coupon rate, %	Maturity, year	Coupon rate, %	Maturity, year
Subordinated debt securities issued:				
KZT denominated bonds, fixed rate	9.5%	2025	9.5%	2025
Unsubordinated debt securities issued:				
KZT denominated bonds	7.5%	2024-2025	7.5%-8.8%	2022-2025
USD denominated bonds	2.5%-4.0%	2025	3.0%	2022

As at 31 December 2022, accrued interest on debt securities issued was KZT 6,994 million (as at 31 December 2021 – KZT 14,943 million).

Subordinated securities are unsecured obligations of the Group and are subordinated in right of payments to all present and future senior indebtedness and certain other obligations of the Group. Coupon payments on debt securities issued are payable on a semi-annual and an annual basis.

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Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

			Non-cash changes		
	1 January 2022	Financing cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in amortised cost	31 December 2022
Debt securities issued	499,812	(49,714)	15,649	(2,930)	462,817

			Non-cash changes		
	1 January 2021	Financing cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in amortised cost	31 December 2021
Debt securities issued	778,192	(305,470)	2,310	24,780	499,812

20. Taxation

The Bank and its subsidiaries are subject to taxation in accordance with the tax law of the country where the Group operates.

The income tax expense comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Current income tax expense	105,834	63,065
Deferred income tax benefit	(737)	(828)
Total income tax expense	**105,097**	**62,237**

Deferred income tax expense/(benefit) relating to temporary differences is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Fair value of derivatives and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(555)	407
Property and equipment, accrued depreciation	675	1,517
Loans to customers, allowance for expected credit losses	1,109	(384)
Other	(1,966)	(2,368)
Deferred income tax benefit recognized in profit or loss	**(737)**	**(828)**

The tax rate for Kazakhstan companies was 20% during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021. Income on state and other qualifying securities is tax exempt.

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During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 the tax rates in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Georgia and the Republic of Uzbekistan are 10%, 15% and 20% respectively.

The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory income tax rates. A reconciliation of the income tax expense based on the Kazakhstan statutory rate of 20% with the reported income tax expense is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	**Year ended 31 December 2021**
Income before income tax expense	658,849	524,615
Statutory tax rate	20%	20%
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	131,770	104,923
Tax-exempt interest income and other related income on state and other qualifying securities and derivatives	(38,247)	(37,110)
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(588)	(245)
Non-deductible expenditures:		
- other provisions	7,301	99
- loss from disposal of subsidiary	3,848	-
- general and administrative expenses	759	269
Other	254	(5,699)
Income tax expense	**105,097**	**62,237**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities comprise:

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences:		
Bonuses accrued	4,853	4,605
Fair value of derivatives	1,650	296
Vacation pay accrual	688	767
Other	126	14
Deferred tax asset	7,317	5,682
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences:		
Fair value adjustment on customer accounts	(38,721)	(40,397)
Property and equipment, accrued depreciation	(19,284)	(14,401)
Allowance for loans to customers	(1,406)	(297)
Fair value of derivatives and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(251)	(805)
Other	23	(1)
Deferred tax liability	(59,639)	(55,902)
Net deferred tax liability	**(52,322)**	**(50,219)**

Current income tax assets and liabilities comprise:

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Current income tax refund receivable	1,521	1,942
Current income tax payable	(12,358)	(11,539)
Current income tax liability	**(10,837)**	**(9,597)**

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The Group has offset deferred tax assets and liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position where a right of offset existed. The amounts presented after offset comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Deferred tax asset	273	250
Deferred tax liability	(52,595)	(50,469)
Net deferred tax liability	**(52,322)**	**(50,219)**

Kazakhstan and other countries where the Group operates currently have a number of laws related to various taxes imposed by both state and regional government authorities. Applicable taxes include value added tax, income tax, social taxes, and others. Implemented regulations are often unclear or nonexistent and few precedents have been established. Often, differing opinions regarding legal interpretation exist both among and within government ministries and organisations; thus, creating uncertainties and areas of conflict. Tax declarations, together with other legal compliance areas (for example, customs and currency control matters) are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. These facts create substantially more significant tax risks in Kazakhstan than typically found in countries with more developed tax systems.

Commercial legislation of the countries where the Group operates, including tax legislation, may allow more than one interpretation. In addition, there is a risk of tax authorities making arbitrary judgments of business activities. If a particular treatment, based on management's judgment of the Group's business activities, was to be challenged by the tax authorities, the Group may be assessed additional taxes, penalties and interest.

Such uncertainty may relate to the valuation of financial instruments and the market pricing of deals. Additionally, such uncertainty may relate to the valuation of temporary differences on the provision and recovery of the provision for impairment losses on loans to customers and receivables, as an underestimation of the taxable profit.

In Kazakhstan, tax years remain open for review by the tax authorities for five years. However, tax authorities may perform additional reviews, if considered necessary. In accordance with judicial rulings, the period of review can be altered, if the court acknowledges the fact of interdiction to conducting the tax review by the tax authorities.

Management believes that the Group is in compliance with the tax laws affecting its operations; however, the risk that relevant authorities could take differing positions with regard to interpretive issues remains.

Movements in net deferred tax liability:

	2022	2021
Net deferred tax liability at the beginning of the year	50,219	51,047
Deferred tax benefit recognized in profit or loss	(737)	(944)
Deferred tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income	2,840	116
Net deferred tax liability at the end of the year	**52,322**	**50,219**

21. Equity

The number of shares authorised, issued and fully paid as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	Share capital authorised	Share capital authorised and not issued	Fully paid and issued share capital	Share capital repurchased	Outstanding shares
31 December 2022:					
Common	25,000,000,000	(11,552,455,218)	13,447,544,782	(2,563,676,403)	10,883,868,379
31 December 2021:					
Common	25,000,000,000	(11,552,455,218)	13,447,544,782	(2,551,539,932)	10,896,004,850

All shares are KZT denominated. Movements of shares outstanding are as follows:

	Number of shares Common	Nominal (placement) amount (millions of KZT) Common
31 December 2020	**11,684,340,715**	**98,000**
Purchases common shares	(845,775,545)	(153,973)
Purchase of treasury shares	(24,003,844)	(3,541)
Sale of treasury shares	81,443,524	9,219
31 December 2021	**10,896,004,850**	**(50,295)**
Purchases of treasury shares	(52,653,439)	(6,044)
Sale of treasury shares	40,516,968	4,831
31 December 2022	**10,883,868,379**	**(51,508)**

In December 2021, the Board of Directors of the Bank authorized the repurchase of 845,775,545 common shares at a price of KZT 182.10 per share, including 147,006,040 shares in the form of 3,675,151 global depositary receipts, at a price of USD 16.78 per share, for a total amount of KZT 154 billion. The purpose of the repurchase of the securities is to optimize the capital structure of the Group.

The repurchase volume was 7.2% of the Bank's outstanding shares at the time of the repurchase, as a result, as at 31 December 2021, the total number of repurchased treasury shares of the Bank amounted to 2,539,270,930 shares or 18.9% of the total number of outstanding shares of the Bank.

Repurchased securities are held as treasury shares as a reduction of shareholders' equity and, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, cannot be cancelled. At the same time, the repurchased treasury shares of the Bank are not included in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") and dividend per share. In the event that the Bank sells the repurchased shares, the standard procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan for declared but not placed shares will be applied.

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Common shares

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, share capital comprised KZT 209,027 million.
As at 31 December 2022, the Group held 2,563,676,403 shares of the Group's common shares as treasury shares for KZT 260,535 million (31 December 2021 – 2,551,539,932 for KZT 259,322 million).

Each common share outstanding is entitled to one vote and dividends. Treasury shares are not entitled to any vote or dividends.

Dividends paid for the previous financial years were as follows:

	Paid in 2022 for the year ended 31 December 2021	Paid in 2021 for the year ended 31 December 2020
Dividends declared during the period	138,341	210,783
Dividend paid per one common share	12.71	18.00

Share premium reserve

Share premium reserve represents an excess of contributions received over the nominal value of shares issued.

22. Financial commitments and contingencies

The Group's financial commitments and contingencies comprise the following:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Guarantees issued	603,028	626,319
Commercial letters of credit	94,192	65,267
Commitments to extend credit	69,122	58,101
Financial commitments and contingencies	766,342	749,687
Less: cash collateral against letters of credit	(63,730)	(35,469)
Less: provisions	(13,773)	(13,193)
Financial commitments and contingencies, net	**688,839**	**701,025**

Guarantees issued represent bank guarantees issued by the Group by order of its clients, and which are in effect as at the reporting date. As at 31 December 2022, uncovered guarantees issued for the ten largest groups of customers/groups of customers accounted for 45% of the Group's total financial guarantees (31 December 2021 – 60%) and represented 14% of the Group's total equity (31 December 2021 – 24%).

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Commercial letters of credit represent letters of credit issued by the Group by order of its clients, and under which, as at the reporting date, the payment has not yet been made. As at 31 December 2022, the ten largest unsecured letters of credit accounted for 31% of the Group's total commercial letters of credit (31 December 2021 – 44%) and represented 1% of the Group's total equity (31 December 2021 – 2%). The Group requires collateral to support credit-related financial instruments, when it is deemed necessary. The Group typically requires collateral support unless it is determined to be not necessary through a review of the credit risk of the borrower or an analysis of other deposit accounts held by the Group. Collateral held varies, but may include deposits held with banks, government securities and other assets.

Provision represents other credit loss expenses against letters of credit and guarantees issued.

The movements in provisions were as follows:

				31 December 2022
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	(306)	(6,433)	(6,454)	(13,193)
Transfer to Stage 2	3	(7)	4	-
Transfer to Stage 3	3,156	25	(3,181)	-
(Additional provisions recognised)/recoveries	(3,346)	446	2,978	78
Disposal of subsidiaries	176	-	403	579
Foreign exchange differences	308	(745)	(800)	(1,237)
At the end of the year	**(9)**	**(6,714)**	**(7,050)**	**(13,773)**

				31 December 2021
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
At the beginning of the year	(640)	(1,343)	(7,304)	(9,287)
Transfer to Stage 2	258	(258)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	14,004	1,419	(15,423)	-
(Additional provisions recognized)/recoveries	(14,044)	(6,289)	16,331	(4,002)
Foreign exchange differences	116	38	(58)	96
At the end of the year	**(306)**	**(6,433)**	**(6,454)**	**(13,193)**

Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had capital expenditures commitments in respect of construction in progress for KZT 1,595 million (31 December 2021 – KZT 5,998 million).

Operating lease commitments

There were no material operating lease commitments under irrevocable operating leases outstanding as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

23. Net interest income

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Interest income:		
Loans to customers	983,415	634,858
- Corporate business	*435,287*	*282,512*
- Retail business	*402,563*	*263,709*
- SME business	*145,565*	*88,637*
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	97,309	94,649
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	91,388	99,429
Amounts due from credit institutions and cash and cash equivalents	41,026	18,228
Other financial assets	7,501	11,079
Interest income calculated using effective interest method	**1,220,639**	**858,243**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	27,005	21,622
Other interest income	27,005	21,622
Total interest income	**1,247,644**	**879,865**
Interest expense:		
Amounts due to customers	(477,102)	(303,169)
- Individuals	*(227,010)*	*(165,142)*
- Legal entities	*(250,092)*	*(138,027)*
Amounts due to credit institutions	(63,982)	(8,829)
Debt securities issued	(35,317)	(45,853)
Other financial liabilities	(827)	(677)
Other interest and similar expense	(217)	(8,264)
Total interest expense	**(577,445)**	**(366,792)**
Net interest income before credit loss expense	**670,199**	**513,073**

Other interest and similar expense includes loss on initial recognition of long-term financial accounts receivable.

The total interest income calculated using the EIR method for financial assets measured at amortised cost is KZT 1,123,330 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: KZT 763,593 million).

24. Fees and commissions

Fee and commission income is derived from the following sources:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Transactional income of individuals	129,231	109,786
Transactional income of legal entities	38,343	24,787
Letters of credit and guarantees issued	13,863	11,477
Other	10,850	7,827
Loyalty program	(12,221)	(15,488)
Total fee and commission income	**180,066**	**138,389**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Fee and commission expense is derived from the following sources:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Transactional expense of individuals	(78,983)	(59,591)
Transactional expense of legal entities	(7,420)	(4,223)
Deposit insurance	(6,265)	(5,965)
Other	(3,606)	(2,010)
Total fee and commission expense	**(96,274)**	**(71,789)**

The management of the Group made a decision to change the disclosure of "Fee and commission" and believes that this presentation provides a better view of the Group's financial results for this line item of the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the Group has revised its presentation for the year ended 31 December 2021 to conform to the presentation for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Transactional income of individuals and legal entities includes fee and commission income derived from bank transfers on settlements and salary projects, maintenance of customer accounts and plastic card operations, cash operations and servicing customers' pension payments.

Transactional expense of individuals and legal entities includes fee and commission expense derived from payment cards, bank transfers and cash operations.

25. Net (loss)/gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Net (loss)/gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Net (loss)/gain on operations with financial assets and liabilities classified as held for trading:		
Realized net gain on derivative operations	12,798	8,289
Net (loss)/gain on trading operations	(13,370)	1,764
Unrealized net (loss)/gain on derivative operations	(3,062)	5,018
Total net (loss)/gain on operations with financial assets and liabilities classified as held for trading	**(3,634)**	**15,071**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

26. Net foreign exchange gain

Net foreign exchange gain comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Dealing, net*	172,982	38,175
Translation differences, net	5,918	(7,639)
Total net foreign exchange gain	**178,900**	**30,536**

*The dealing, net in 2022 refers mainly to increased volatility and increased activity in the foreign exchange markets.

27. Insurance underwriting income / (insurance claims incurred and insurance agency commissions)

Insurance underwriting income / (insurance claims incurred and insurance agency commissions) comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Insurance premiums written, gross	233,132	227,027
Ceded reinsurance share	(75,223)	(79,371)
Change in unearned insurance premiums, net	(2,149)	(7,618)
Total insurance underwriting income	**155,760**	**140,038**
Insurance reserves expenses	(58,486)	(32,933)
Insurance payments	(36,359)	(31,113)
Total insurance claims incurred	**(94,845)**	**(64,046)**
Commissions to agents	(39,103)	(32,129)
Total insurance claims incurred and insurance agency commissions	**(133,948)**	**(96,175)**
Net insurance income	**21,812**	**43,863**

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

28. Operating expenses

Operating expenses comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Salaries and other employee benefits	115,817	100,252
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	17,274	14,909
Taxes other than income tax	11,360	9,607
Information services	6,980	6,909
Communication	6,848	5,546
Charity*	6,542	2,944
Security	6,211	5,403
Advertisement	4,743	4,261
Utilities expenses	4,737	4,312
Repair and maintenance	3,945	3,639
Rent	3,163	2,996
Stationery and office supplies	2,598	1,744
Professional services	1,826	1,843
Other	10,115	7,085
Total operating expenses	**202,159**	**171,450**

*In response to the economic implications of January events, the Government has prepared initiatives designed to address the current crisis. A special charitable fund “For the People of Kazakhstan”, which is funded from private and public sources, is established to support citizens of Kazakhstan in the field of healthcare, education and provide other social support. The Group has contributed KZT 3 billion to the fund, which are part of charity expenses.

29. Income on non-banking activities

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Net gain on sale of commercial property	19,659	16,048
Net gain on sale of investment property	235	1,544
Net gain on sale of assets classified as held for sale	1,304	2,754
Other income on non-banking activities	4,356	2,338
Income on non-banking activities	**25,554**	**22,684**

30. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of participating shares outstanding during the year.

According to Kazakhstan legislation on Joint Stock Companies, dividend payments on common shares may not exceed dividend payments on preferred shares for the same year. Therefore, net profit for the year is allocated to the ordinary shares and the preferred shares in accordance with their legal and contractual dividend rights to participate in undistributed earnings.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The following table presents basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	553,751	462,377
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	553,751	462,377
Weighted average number of common shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	10,891,001,418	11,684,338,205
Basic earnings per share (in Tenge)	**50.84**	**39.57**

As required by KASE rules for listed companies, the book value of one common share as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is disclosed as follows:

	31 December 2022		
Class of shares	**Outstanding shares**	**Equity (as calculated per KASE rules)**	**Book value of one share, in KZT**
Common	10,883,868,379	1,896,920	174.29
		1,896,920	

	31 December 2021		
Class of shares	**Outstanding shares**	**Equity (as calculated per KASE rules)**	**Book value of one share, in KZT**
Common	10,896,004,850	1,560,057	143.18
		1,560,057	

Equity attributable to common shares is calculated as the difference between the total equity and total net book value of intangible assets.

The management of the Group believes that it fully complies with the requirement of KASE as at the reporting dates.

31. Financial risk management

Risk management is fundamental to the Group’s banking business and is an essential element of the Group’s operations. The main risks inherent to the Group’s operations are those related to:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

The Group recognises that it is essential to have efficient and effective risk management processes in place. To enable this, the Group has established a risk management framework, whose main purpose is to protect the Group from risk and allow it to achieve its performance objectives. Through the risk management framework, the Group manages the following risks.

Risk appetite management

Risk appetite is the aggregate level and types of risks that the Bank is ready to accept when achieving strategic objectives and business plan.

In order to build an effective system for managing the Bank's risk appetite, the risk appetite strategy of JSC Halyk Bank was developed and approved.

The risk appetite strategy defines clear boundaries of the volume of accepted significant risks in which the Bank operates as part of the implementation of the overall development strategy of Halyk Group, and also determines the risk profile of the Bank's activities in order to prevent the implementation of risks or minimize their negative impact on the financial position of the Bank.

As part of the development and implementation of the risk appetite strategy for each significant level of risk, the Board of Directors approved the levels of risk appetite (for credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk), taking into account the adopted business model, scale of activities, types and complexity of the Bank's operations.

Internal process for assessing capital adequacy

In accordance with the requirements of the rules for the formation of a risk management and internal control system for second-tier banks, the Group developed and implemented an internal process for assessing capital adequacy, which was approved by the Board of Directors. The internal capital adequacy assessment process (the "ICAAP") is a set of processes for managing significant risks, taking into account the volume of assets, the nature and level of complexity of the activity, the organizational structure, strategic plans, risk profile, regulatory framework, assessment and aggregation of such risks in order to determine target level of the Group's capital adequacy to maintain a stable financial position and solvency.

The purpose of the ICAAP development is to identify, assess, aggregate and control significant types of risks inherent in the Group's activities in order to determine the required level of capital sufficient to cover them, including: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. The Group assesses the adequacy of its equity capital, taking into account the current level of risk appetite and development strategy, based on the approved budget. Equity capital adequacy is assessed taking into account the results of stress testing of the Group's risks. The internal process for assessing capital adequacy is subject to continuous review of both quantitative and qualitative indicators, including the application of its results, approaches to stress testing, risk identification and information collection process, validation of risk assessment models.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising for the Group when a borrower/counterparty is unable to meet its contractual obligations on time or in full.

The risk management department plays an important role in managing and controlling the credit risk. This division is responsible for credit risk identification, evaluation and implementation of control and monitoring measures. As part of the credit risk management system, the Group maintains a sufficient level of allowances for expected credit losses, controls the credit risk assessment process, takes the necessary measures to ensure the completeness and reliability of information in order to make decisions, adhere to internal policies and procedures, and maintain a credit assessment procedures independent of the business units risks.

The risk management department directly participates in credit decision - making processes and the development process of internal rules, regulations and loan programs. In addition, the department provides independent recommendations concerning credit exposure limitation measures, controls limits and monitors credit risks, the level of risk appetite for credit risk, provides relevant reporting to management and ensures compliance of the credit process with external laws/regulations as well as internal requirements and procedures.

The Group structures the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower/counterparty, or groups of borrowers, and to industry (and geographical) segments. Limits on the level of credit risk concentration by industry sector are approved and controlled by the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (the “ALMC”). The Group sets the levels of risk appetite for the concentration of the loan portfolio by types of lending: corporate business, small and medium business, retail business to the Bank's loan portfolio, portfolio concentration by 10 large borrowers of the Bank, the concentration of the portfolio on foreign currency loans, the concentration of the loan portfolio by the acceptable rating level, PD level and NPL level in small and retail business in the loan portfolio by lending segment. Limits on credit risk exposure with respect to credit programs (SME and retail) are approved by the Management Board. The exposure to any one borrower, including banks and brokers, covers on and off-balance sheet exposures, which are reviewed by the Credit Committees and the ALMC. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

The risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations is restricted by the limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposure.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. The credit risk for off-balance sheet financial instruments is defined as a probability of losses due to the inability of a counterparty to comply with the contractual terms and conditions. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to a loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of the loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon counterparties maintaining specific credit standards. The Group applies the same credit policy to the contingent liabilities as it does to the financial instruments recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position (i.e. the policy based on the procedures for approving the grant of loans, using limits to mitigate the risk, and current monitoring). The Group monitors the term to maturity of off-balance sheet contingencies, as longer term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter term commitments.

Structure and authorities of credit committees

Credit committees, the ALMC, the Management Board, Risk Committee and the Board of Directors are credit authorities responsible for the implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy and credit decision making process.

Head Office Credit Committee ("CC")

The primary goal of the CC is the implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy in terms of credit operations and credit applications from corporate customers.

Branch Credit Committee and Branch Network Credit Committee ("BCC", "BNCC")

The primary goal of the BCC and the BNCC is the implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy in terms of granting financial instruments via branches to SME customers.

Delegated credit authority limits for the BCC and the BNCC are established by the Management Board. The BCC makes credit decisions within its limits. If the loan application exceeds the relevant credit limit or the authorities of the BCC, the final decision has to be taken by the BNCC. The procedure of the decision-making by the BNCC involves consideration of a package of documents, including complex analysis and assessments of the potential borrowers conducted by the Bank's experts.

Retail Branch Credit Committee of the Head Office ("RCCHO") and Decision Making Center ("DMC")

The primary goal of the RCCHO and the DMC, which are credit authorities, is the implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy in terms of granting retail financial instruments via branches.

The DMC is comprised of credit underwriters with delegated credit authorities based on a four eyes principle. The DMC makes credit decisions within their authorities and limits established by the Management Board and the RCCHO. The RCCHO is authorised to consider loan applications that exceed relevant credit limits or the authorities of the DMC, as well as other matters within the authorities established by the Management Board.

Along with the functioning of the DMC and RCCHO, there is an automated approach for making decisions when lending to individuals. Automation of decision making is based on a risk-based approach, including Risk Based Pricing and the use of additional parameters when assessing customer solvency. Based on the results of consideration of applications, loan proposals are formed both according to the requested conditions and by offering alternative solutions for all segments of applicants for individuals (participants / non-participants of the salary project, pensioners, etc.). This approach takes into account the risk profile of the potential borrower and allows minimising the credit risk exposure in the decision making process.

Decision Making Center for Small Business (“DMC for SB”)

The DMC for SB was established in 2018, the main task of which is to consider loan applications in the small business sector in an amount not exceeding KZT 150 million.

The DMC for SB consists of credit underwriters with delegated decision-making powers based on the four-eye principle. The Decision Making Center takes decisions within the framework of the authority approved by the Board of the Bank and the limits approved by the BNCC.

Problem loans committee of the Head Office, branches

The primary goal of the problem loans committee of the Head Office, branches is the implementation of the Bank’s Credit Policy in terms of management, servicing and maintaining the repayment of the problem loans.

Authorised credit authorities of the Bank’s subsidiaries

Consideration and approval of the loan applications in the subsidiaries are performed by the authorised credit authorities in accordance with the internal rules and regulations of the subsidiary. Loan applications exceeding the established limits and authorities have to be approved by the Board of Directors of the subsidiaries with the preliminary consideration by the relevant credit committee, according to the Bank’s internal rules and regulations.

ALMC

The primary goal of the ALMC is profit maximisation and to limit the risks of banking activities related to raising and allocating funds and the establishment of a medium-term policy for the management of assets and liabilities. The main tasks of the ALMC are: liquidity management, market risk management, ensuring effective control over the activities of the Bank's executive bodies on financial risk management and determining priority areas for minimizing the Bank's risks

The ALMC is also responsible for establishing country and counterparty-bank limits. The ALMC reports to the Board of Directors.

The Management Board

For loan applications exceeding the authorities of the Head Office Credit Committee, the BNCC and the RCCHO, or exceeding the relevant limits of the BNCC and the RCCHO, have to be considered by the Management Board.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Risk Committee

The Committee is a collegial body under the Board of Directors and assists in the implementation of functions related to the formation of an effective risk management and internal control system in the Bank, ensuring its functioning and informing the Board of Directors about the level of risks assumed by the Bank.

The Board of Directors

If the loan application exceeds 5% of the Bank's equity capital or the potential borrower is a related party, such applications have to be considered by the Board of Directors.

Maximum Exposure

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk varies significantly and is dependent on both individual risks and general market risks.

The following table presents the maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets and contingent liabilities. For financial assets, the maximum exposure equals the carrying value of those assets prior to any offset or collateral. For financial guarantees and other contingent liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Group would have to pay if the guarantee was called on, or in the case of commitments, if the loan amount was called on (Note 22). The collateral pledged is represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument for which the collateral was received as security.

	31 December 2022	
	Maximum exposure and net exposure after offset	**Collateral pledged**
Cash equivalents*	1,753,870	17,152
Obligatory reserves	259,544	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (less equity securities)	290,257	-
Amounts due from credit institutions	135,655	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,100,315	-
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	1,019,089	-
Loans to customers	7,857,902	6,806,961
Other financial assets	75,774	-
Commitments and contingencies (less provisions)	752,569	63,730

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	31 December 2021	
	Maximum exposure and net exposure after offset	Collateral pledged
Cash equivalents*	1,192,906	208,728
Obligatory reserves	194,931	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (less equity securities)	262,066	-
Amounts due from credit institutions	602,125	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,862,516	-
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	1,288,178	-
Loans to customers	5,872,228	5,158,676
Other financial assets	71,233	-
Commitments and contingencies (less provisions)	736,494	35,469

*Amount represents the short-term loans and deposits with original maturities of not more than 90 days, which are included within cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, there is no any difference between maximum exposure and net exposure after offset.

Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in Note 4, the Group monitors all financial assets that are subject to impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The Group uses credit risk grades as a primary input into the determination of the term structure of the PD for exposures. The Group collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analyzed by jurisdiction or region and by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. The information used is both internal and external depending on the portfolio assessed. The Group uses different criteria to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly per portfolio of assets. The criteria used are both quantitative changes in PDs as well as qualitative.

For treasury operations (interbank transactions, securities, reverse repurchase agreements), a significant increase in credit risk is determined individually for each financial asset on the basis of quantitative indicators (rating downgrades by 3 or more steps since initial recognition, overdue by 1 day or more since initial recognition) and qualitative indicators (negative information relating to the issuer/counterparty, including deterioration of financial condition, change of shareholders, the realization of the risk of loss of reputation, the systematic violation of prudential standards) since initial recognition.

For bank loans assessed on a collective basis, a significant increase in credit risk is determined on the basis of increase in lifetime probability of default since initial recognition over defined thresholds for segmented homogeneous portfolios and for loans with an overdue more than 30 days since initial recognition, for loans assessed on an individual basis - additionally in case of the decrease of internal credit rating and increase in lifetime PD on 10 percentage points in accordance with the internal rating model (the presence of restructuring during deterioration of the financial position for classification to Stage 3), expert opinions of the Bank's specialists based on the changes in the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the borrower, a significant deterioration of collateral and other objective evidence of significant financial difficulties since initial recognition.

Stage 3 is determined for loans that are assessed on a collective basis with an overdue of over 60 - 90 days, for loans assessed on an individual basis - over 60 days past due, restructuring related to the deterioration of financial condition, deterioration of the internal credit rating and expert opinion of the Bank's specialists.

The Group considers that certain financial instruments with low credit risk at the reporting date have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk. The Group applies this policy to financial instruments issued to sovereign and financial institutions only. The Group considers a financial instrument to have low credit risk when their external credit risk rating is equivalent to definition of 'investment grade' by international rating agencies.

The Group has monitoring procedures in place to make sure that the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit are effective, meaning that significant increase in credit risk is identified before the exposure is defaulted or when the asset becomes 30 days past due.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group uses forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort in its assessment of significant increase of credit risk as well as in its measurement of ECL.

The incorporation of forward-looking elements reflects the expectations of the Group and involves the creation of two scenarios ("base case" and "downside" scenarios), including an assessment of the probability for each scenario. The purpose of using multiple scenarios is to model the non-linear impact of assumptions about macroeconomic factors on the expected credit losses. The "base case" scenario enters with a probability of 75% and the "downside" scenario with a probability of 25%.

Development of forecasting was carried out by JSC Halyk Finance using internal and external information for creating "base case" and "downside" scenarios of future forecasting of relevant economic variables along with a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The external information used includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities.

The Group applies probabilities to the forecast scenarios identified. The base case scenario is the single most-likely outcome and consists of information used by the Group for strategic planning and budgeting. The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using a statistical analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

When applying these stress factors, the results of stress testing performed at the end of 2022 show a slight decrease in certain financial indicators of the Group (growth in provisions for expected credit losses, decrease in net profit and outflow of customer accounts).

At the same time, given that, the Group has a sufficient amount of equity and liquid assets, significant deterioration in the financial position of the Group and violation of regulatory requirements and norms are not predicted.

In general, a worsening of forecasted macroeconomic variables for each scenario or an increase in the probability of the “downside” scenario occurring will both increase the number of loans migrating from Stage 1 to Stage 2 and increase the estimated allowances for expected credit losses. In contrast, an improvement in the outlook on forecasted macroeconomic variables or an increase in the probability of the “base case” scenario occurring will have a positive impact. It is not possible to meaningfully isolate the impact of changes in the various macroeconomic variables for a particular scenario due to the interrelationship between the variables as well as the interrelationship between the level of pessimism inherent in a particular scenario and its probability of occurring.

The table below summarizes the forecasts for the following year for the principal macroeconomic indicators included in economic scenarios as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 for Kazakhstan, which is the country where the Group operates and therefore is the country that has a material impact in ECLs.

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
List of macro variables used	**Definition**	**Range**	**Definition**	**Range**
Real GDP growth	% change	Between 1.6% and 3.2%	% change	Between 2.5% and 3.7%
Inflation	Inflation %	Between 14.3% and 16.0%	Inflation %	Between 7.5% and 9.0%
Oil price (USD/bbl)	Price per barrel	Between USD 60 and USD 80	Price per barrel	Between USD 50 and USD 68

Financial assets are graded according to the current credit rating they have been issued by an international rating agency or in accordance with the Group’s internal rating system. The highest possible rating is AAA. Investment grade financial assets have ratings from AAA to BBB. Financial assets which have ratings lower than BBB are classified as speculative grade.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The following table details the credit ratings of financial assets held by the Group (except for loans to customers, which are disclosed in details below), before any allowances for expected credit losses:

	AA	AA-	A	BBB	<BBB	Not Rated	31 December 2022 Total
Cash equivalents*	338,678	111,290	181,764	1,049,429	57,175	15,555	1,753,891
Obligatory reserves	-	-	-	234,552	24,992	-	259,544
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	29,028	14	11,283	247,191	40,838	13,814	342,168
Amounts due from credit institutions	8,624	25,466	37,215	7,369	36,486	20,840	136,000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	312,270	66,912	92,885	1,569,202	60,220	8,998	2,110,487
Debt securities at amortised cost	-	-	-	975,153	42,570	1,716	1,019,439
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	108,500	108,500
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	766,342	766,342

	AA	AA-	A	BBB	<BBB	Not Rated	31 December 2021 Total
Cash equivalents*	220,128	13,360	9,539	911,214	24,133	14,574	1,192,948
Obligatory reserves	-	-	-	194,931	-	-	194,931
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	190	188	7,297	172,764	89,238	13,656	283,333
Amounts due from credit institutions	-	17,428	73,943	467,644	24,121	19,187	602,323
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,052	75,029	134,835	1,583,770	54,281	6,387	1,874,354
Debt securities at amortised cost	-	-	43,187	1,058,187	6,275	181,074	1,288,723
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	90,829	90,829
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	749,687	749,687

*Amount represents the short-term loans and deposits with original maturities of not more than 90 days, which are included within cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

The banking industry is generally exposed to credit risk through its financial assets and contingent liabilities. Credit risk exposure of the Group is concentrated within the Republic of Kazakhstan. The exposure is monitored on a regular basis to ensure that the credit limits and credit worthiness guidelines established by the Group’s risk management policy are not breached.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The following table details the carrying value of assets that are impaired and for those that are past due but not impaired:

	Financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment				Financial assets that have been collectively assessed for impairment		
	Unimpaired financial assets		Impaired financial assets				
	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for expected credit losses	31 December 2022 Total
Amounts due from credit institutions	135,807	(345)	-	-	193	-	**135,655**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,110,487	(1,218)	-	-	-	-	**2,109,269**
Debt securities at amortised cost	1,016,434	(347)	-	-	3,005	(3)	**1,019,089**
Loans to customers	4,740,903	(42,143)	416,995	(186,551)	3,122,392	(193,694)	**7,857,902**
Other financial assets	-	-	68,239	(31,103)	40,261	(1,623)	**75,774**

	Financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment				Financial assets that have been collectively assessed for impairment		
	Unimpaired financial assets		Impaired financial assets				
	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowance for expected credit losses	31 December 2021 Total
Amounts due from credit institutions	602,208	(198)	-	-	115	-	**602,125**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,874,354	(2,677)	-	-	-	-	**1,871,677**
Debt securities at amortised cost	1,282,741	(539)	3,543	(3)	2,439	(3)	**1,288,178**
Loans to customers	3,554,951	(59,805)	369,968	(175,000)	2,325,341	(143,227)	**5,872,228**
Other financial assets	-	-	51,475	(18,539)	39,354	(1,057)	**71,233**

As at 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of unimpaired overdue loans was KZT 67,128 million (31 December 2021 – 32,761 million). Maturities of these overdue loans are not greater than 90 days.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk resulting from the inability of the Group to provide funds for repayment of its obligations in due time. The Group's liquidity risk arises when terms of assets on active operations and maturity dates of obligations do not match.

In accordance with the requirements of the Rules for the formation of a risk management and internal control system for second-tier banks, the Group has developed and implemented an internal process for assessing liquidity adequacy ("IPALA"), which was approved by the Board of Directors. IPALA is a set of liquidity risk management processes in order to maintain an adequate level of liquidity and implement an appropriate liquidity risk management system at different time intervals depending on the type of activity, currency. IPALA was developed in accordance with the risk appetite strategy, taking into account the current market and economic situation, the risk profile and the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in terms of the formation of a risk management and internal control system for second-tier banks, as well as the internal needs of the Bank in determining the main approaches and principles of the process assessing the adequacy of liquidity. In order to determine the risk appetite, the Board of Directors approves the levels of risk appetite for liquidity risk, and also uses a quantitative internal indicator of liquidity adequacy within the IPALA, which limits the risks of current, short-term, medium-term and long-term liquidity. In order to identify weaknesses, the IPALA is subject to continuous review at least once a year, which is submitted for approval by the Board of Directors.

As part of the risk management system, liquidity risk is measured and controlled through the following tools:

- monitoring compliance with regulatory (prudential) liquidity ratios;
- setting and regular monitoring of internal limits and triggers for liquidity risk: risk appetite level, IPALA ratio, limit on GAP gaps, liability concentration limits, early warning indicators of liquidity risk;
- analysis of contractual maturities (GAP-analysis) and cash flow forecasting, including: planned transactions, projected rollover of attracted customer funds (taking into account the calculation of the stable part of funding);
- analysis of the concentration of funding sources (by largest depositors, by currency, by funding maturity, by funding source;
- indicators of early warning about liquidity risk, allowing to monitor and control liquidity risk;
- analysis of the volume of assets that can be used as collateral to raise liquidity;
- development and regular testing of a contingency financing plan with a description of the process of eliminating liquidity shortage in emergency situations;
- stress testing of the impact of changes in various macroeconomic and other factors and parameters on liquidity.

Short-term liquidity needs are managed by the Group's treasury function collecting daily cash inflow/outflow forecasts. Long-term liquidity management is performed by the ALMC by analysing longer term liquidity positions and making decisions on managing significant gaps through various available means.

In order to manage liquidity risk, the Group analyses and evaluates cash inflows and outflows to determine the potential shortage of liquid assets in the future. The Group measures and forecasts estimated cash flows for assets and liabilities, including off-balance sheet claims and liabilities, which analyzes the structure of gaps between cash flows for financial assets and financial liabilities (GAP analysis). In a GAP analysis, cash flows are grouped into time buckets based on the following principles:

- assets and liabilities are broken down into economically homogeneous and significant items;
- securities at fair value through profit or loss are classified in the column "Less than 1 month" because they are available to meet the Group's short-term liquidity needs;
- part of long-term loans provided to customers are classified in the column "From 3 months to 1 year", because for them, the Group has the right to unilaterally withdraw within ten months after due notice issued by the Group;
- loans to customers, amounts due from credit institutions, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt securities at amortized cost, other financial assets, customer accounts, amounts due to credit institutions, debt securities issued, other financial liabilities included analysis of the liquidity position based on expected contractual maturities;
- Assets and liabilities other than those listed above are generally classified according to the payment schedule and the remaining period from the reporting date to the earliest contractual payment date or available maturity date.

For the purposes of effective control, the Group divides liquidity management into:

- management of current (intraday)/short-term liquidity – management of assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than 3 months;
- management of mid-term/long-term liquidity – management of assets and liabilities with maturity from 3 months to 1 year and more than 1 year.

Liquidity risk management is generally carried out by ALMC, whose main tasks are to control the implementation of the asset and liability management policy and the liquidity management policy, and to determine the need for liquid funds. The treasury department directly manages the Bank's cash flows and short-term liquidity within the established level of risk appetite for liquidity risk and the limits established by ALMC. The treasury department develops and implements measures for operational liquidity management. The risk management division is responsible for the implementation of the liquidity risk management process, for identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and analyzing liquidity risk as part of periodic management reporting on the current state of liquidity risk with related analysis, and, if necessary, provides its recommendations for minimizing risks. The risk management division also conducts stress testing of the impact of changes in various macroeconomic and other factors and parameters on liquidity, including taking into account the scenario of the outflow of customer funds. Liquidity risk management (identification, measurement, monitoring, control and analysis of liquidity risk) is carried out in accordance with the IPALA and the liquidity risk management policy, as well as regulatory requirements.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The following tables provide an analysis of financial assets and liabilities grouped based on the above principles.

	31 December 2022					
	Less than 1 month	**1 to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,028,820	11	-	-	-	2,028,831
Obligatory reserves	144,759	14,670	71,901	16,814	11,400	259,544
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	331,736	-	-	10,432	-	342,168
Amounts due from credit institutions	79,867	6,894	20,744	28,028	122	135,655
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	57,289	150,169	395,275	1,278,991	227,545	2,109,269
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	14,113	17,305	283,541	703,146	984	1,019,089
Loans to customers*	325,594	671,791	4,472,139	2,286,554	101,824	7,857,902
Other financial assets	29,082	2,258	23,650	14,754	6,030	75,774
	3,011,260	**863,098**	**5,267,250**	**4,338,719**	**347,905**	**13,828,232**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Amounts due to customers	5,365,384	722,973	3,612,836	386,997	399,425	10,487,615
Amounts due to credit institutions	679,972	9,577	3,174	19,112	166,830	878,665
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	9,955	-	-	673	-	10,628
Debt securities issued	-	3,785	3,209	455,823	-	462,817
Other financial liabilities	132,549	1,273	1,569	547	503	136,441
	6,187,860	**737,608**	**3,620,788**	**863,152**	**566,758**	**11,976,166**
Net position	**(3,176,600)**	**125,490**	**1,646,462**	**3,475,567**	**(218,853)**	**1,852,066**
Accumulated gap	**(3,176,600)**	**(3,051,110)**	**(1,404,648)**	**2,070,919**	**1,852,066**	

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

						31 December 2021
	Less than 1 month	**1 to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,425,776	12,745	-	-	-	1,438,521
Obligatory reserves	124,301	15,340	47,272	7,671	347	194,931
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	278,518	8	-	194	4,613	283,333
Amounts due from credit institutions	77,851	74,735	448,040	1,497	2	602,125
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	52,836	48,811	219,577	1,254,770	295,683	1,871,677
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	11,992	1,559	329,197	694,656	250,774	1,288,178
Loans to customers*	180,410	401,881	3,333,341	1,790,844	165,752	5,872,228
Other financial assets	15,146	6,281	4,044	42,006	3,756	71,233
	2,166,830	**561,360**	**4,381,471**	**3,791,638**	**720,927**	**11,622,226**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Amounts due to customers	4,040,155	946,963	2,363,147	721,714	401,428	8,473,407
Amounts due to credit institutions	889,465	49,375	903	18,350	113,549	1,071,642
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,566	-	107	142	461	2,276
Debt securities issued	101,473	3,785	82,265	300,797	11,492	499,812
Other financial liabilities	90,772	688	16,752	1,184	-	109,396
	5,123,431	**1,000,811**	**2,463,174**	**1,042,187**	**526,930**	**10,156,533**
Net position	**(2,956,601)**	**(439,451)**	**1,918,297**	**2,749,451**	**193,997**	**1,465,693**
Accumulated gap	**(2,956,601)**	**(3,396,052)**	**(1,477,755)**	**1,271,696**	**1,465,693**	

*Loans to customers in the column “3 months to 1 year” include loans with non-standard repayment schedule.

The change in liquidity gaps during the reporting period is associated with a change in the volume and/or structure of liquid assets, a change in the maturity structure of the Group's assets and liabilities, including due to a change in the maturity of assets (reduction/increase in the maturity of the portfolio of securities, loans to customers) and liabilities (reduction/increase in funds of amounts due to customers, amounts due to credit institutions, for debt securities issued).

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Group complies with main liquidity ratios and regulatory liquidity requirements.

The analysis of liabilities by maturity does not reflect the historical stability of customer current account balances, which have traditionally been repaid over a longer period than indicated in the tables above. In this regard, Management believes that although a substantial portion of current accounts and customer deposits are on demand and mature in less than one month, diversification of these deposits by number and type of depositors, and the past experience of the Group, indicate that these deposits provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Group. Therefore, an essential part of the Group’s current accounts is considered to be stable resources for the purposes of liquidity analysis and management. Additionally, the accumulated gap can be sufficiently covered by refinancing with the repurchase agreements and sale of liquid government and other high-quality rated securities or attracting long-term debt funding on capital markets when necessary.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

A further analysis of the liquidity risk is presented in the following tables in accordance with IFRS 7. The amounts disclosed in these tables do not correspond to the amounts recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position, as the presentation below includes a maturity analysis for financial liabilities and contingent liabilities based on the remaining contractual payments (including interest payments).

FINANCIAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2022 Total
Amounts due to customers	5,386,395	729,470	3,733,613	418,929	459,846	10,728,253
Amounts due to credit institutions	686,364	28,473	106,197	131,590	207,326	1,159,950
Debt securities issued	-	7,626	25,523	518,249	-	551,398
Other financial liabilities	132,549	1,273	1,569	547	503	136,441
Guarantees issued	603,701	-	-	-	-	603,701
Commercial letters of credit	94,192	-	-	-	-	94,192
Commitments to extend credit	69,122	-	-	-	-	69,122
	6,972,323	**766,842**	**3,866,902**	**1,069,315**	**667,675**	**13,343,057**
Derivative financial assets	358,493	102,895	-	52,614	-	514,002
Derivative financial liabilities	375,114	103,250	-	55,971	-	534,335

FINANCIAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2021 Total
Amounts due to customers	4,041,427	950,688	2,434,737	743,815	499,564	8,670,231
Amounts due to credit institutions	883,280	50,632	932	18,867	140,000	1,093,711
Debt securities issued	101,834	4,937	102,313	396,427	879	606,390
Other financial liabilities	90,772	688	16,752	1,184	-	109,396
Guarantees issued	626,319	-	-	-	-	626,319
Commercial letters of credit	65,267	-	-	-	-	65,267
Commitments to extend credit	58,101	-	-	-	-	58,101
	5,867,000	**1,006,945**	**2,554,734**	**1,160,293**	**640,443**	**11,229,415**
Derivative financial assets	231,935	4,318	14,249	9,742	39,365	299,609
Derivative financial liabilities	233,470	4,388	15,196	10,222	39,917	303,193

Transactions with government agencies and government-controlled companies

In the course of its operations, the Group enters into transactions with the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and government agencies, as well as with state-controlled companies (with an equity stake of 50% or more). The Group provides these customers with banking services, including, but not limited to: placing deposits, providing loans, transactions for the sale and purchase of securities, accepting funds for deposits, etc.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The balances of transactions with government institutions and state-controlled companies that were significant in terms of their carrying value (TOP 10) as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

31 December 2022

Counterparty/Issuer	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans to customers	Investments in securities	Amounts due to customers/due to credit institutions	Total
NBRK	1,259,773	-	-	341	1,260,114
Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	218	2,780	1,929,425	40,137	1,972,560
Other government agencies and state-controlled companies	1,742	441,768	682,583	1,691,460	2,817,553
Including:					
funds of state programs	135	-	67	105,709	105,911
conditional deposits	-	-	-	82,712	82,712
	1,262,699	**444,548**	**2,612,008**	**1,731,939**	

31 December 2021

Counterparty/Issuer	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans to customers	Investments in securities	Amounts due to customers/due to credit institutions	Total
NBRK	1,272,373	-	21,685	94	1,294,152
Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	3,820	2,169,078	40,283	2,213,181
Other government agencies and state-controlled companies	21	452,023	648,540	1,323,640	2,424,224
Including:					
funds of state programs	-	-	-	140,871	140,871
conditional deposits	-	-	-	68,635	68,635
	1,272,394	**455,843**	**2,839,302**	**1,573,523**	

Cash and cash equivalents include balances on nostro accounts and term deposits with the NBRK in national and foreign currencies.

Loans to customers represent transactions for the financing of state-controlled companies, concluded on the terms of payment, urgency, repayment.

Securities are represented by debt and equity financial instruments denominated in national and foreign currencies, evaluated at fair value or amortized cost, depending on the purpose of acquisition.

Amounts due to credit institutions / due to customers represent liabilities to state-controlled companies in the form of current account balances, term deposits, funds placed under government financing programs small and medium-sized businesses, as well as conditional deposits placed by quasi-state companies as part of subsoil use operations.

In order to manage liquidity risk, including monitoring the concentration of assets and liabilities, the Group sets concentration limits for certain groups of customers, both in terms of claims to customers and liabilities to them (by the largest depositors / borrowers, by currency baskets, by source of funding); on a regular basis monitors the fulfillment of the specified limits, analyzes the dynamics of changes in indicators, and, if necessary, develops action plans to reduce the risk of concentration.

Additionally, on a regular basis, the Group conducts stress testing on the impact of potential changes in various macroeconomic and other indicators on the financial stability of the Group. One of the scenarios that must be considered and analyzed is a stressful outflow of customer funds (withdrawals from current accounts, early termination of term deposits), as well as the conversion of customer funds into foreign currency (from tenge to foreign currency), based on the results of a stress test, if necessary preventive measures are being developed to prevent a negative impact on the Group's operations.

The results of monitoring limits on the concentration of assets and liabilities and the results of stress testing are mandatory submitted for consideration by the authorized collegial bodies to get acquainted with the current level of the main types of risk inherent in the Group's activities and take corrective measures to minimize the risk, if necessary.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the Group's earnings or equity or its ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in market variables, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, securities prices and other basic variables.

The Group is exposed to market risks, which include the following components:

- Risk of changes in interest rates (interest rate risk);
- Risk of changes in foreign exchange rates (currency risk);
- Risk of changes in securities prices (price risk).

The objective of market risk management is to optimise risk/return, minimise losses in case of adverse events and decrease deviation of factual financial results from expected financial results.

Market risk management includes security portfolio management and control of open positions on currencies, interest rates and derivatives. For these purposes, the ALMC fixes limits on security portfolios, open positions, stop-loss limits and other limitations. Market risk limits are subject to review on at least an annual basis and should be monitored continuously.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is defined as the risk of interest income decreases, interest expense increases or a negative impact on equity resulting from adverse changes in market interest rates.

The Group determines two types of interest rate risk:

- Interest rate risk related to changes in fair values of securities portfolios, which are reflected through other comprehensive income;
- Interest rate risk resulting from assets and liabilities maturity dates (dates of interest rate repricing) mismatch that are sensitive to interest rate changes (risk of interest rate changes).

The ALMC manages interest rate risks and market risks through the management of the Group's position on interest rates to reach positive interest margins.

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The Group manages interest rates by determining the Group's exposure to the interest rate risk using the approach described by the Basel Committee on the principles for the management and supervision of interest rate risk. This approach identifies the Group's exposure to interest rate risk by testing the impact of a parallel movement in interest rates on assets and liabilities.

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk, which has been determined based on "reasonably possible changes in the risk variable". The Group assesses the reasonably possible changes in interest rates in tenge and foreign currencies separately, in which financial assets and liabilities are denominated due to the different volatility of interest rates. Particularly, a scenario of interest rate changes in tenge takes into account the dynamics of market interest rates (loans/deposits, NBRK base rate etc.)

The impact on profit before tax is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and liabilities held as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 and the effect of revaluing instruments with fixed rates accounted for at fair value. The management of the Group believes income tax not to have a substantial effect for the purpose of interest rate risk management.

The impact on income before tax based on asset values as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Interest rate KZT +3.75% CCY +2%	Interest rate KZT -3.75% CCY -2%	Interest rate KZT +3.75% CCY +2%	Interest rate KZT -3.75% CCY -2%
FINANCIAL ASSETS:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(24,595)	24,332	(24,977)	24,567
KZT	(24,924)	24,924	(28,366)	28,366
CCY	329	(592)	3,390	(3,799)
Amounts due from credit institutions	1,135	(1,135)	1,273	(1,273)
CCY	1,135	(1,135)	1,273	(1,273)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	613	(613)	601	(601)
KZT	613	(613)	601	(601)
Loans to customers	2,590	(2,590)	1,863	(1,863)
CCY	2,590	(2,590)	1,863	(1,863)
Net impact on income before tax	**(20,257)**	**19,994**	**(21,240)**	**20,830**

The impact on equity is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates due to changes in retained earnings and the effect of revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with fixed rates.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The impact on equity based on asset values as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Interest rate KZT +3.75% CCY +2%	**Interest rate KZT -3.75% CCY -2%**	**Interest rate KZT +2% CCY +2%**	**Interest rate KZT -2% CCY -2%**
FINANCIAL ASSETS:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(24,595)	24,332	(24,977)	24,567
KZT	(24,924)	24,924	(28,366)	28,366
CCY	329	(592)	3,390	(3,799)
Amounts due from credit institutions	1,135	(1,135)	1,273	(1,273)
CCY	1,135	(1,135)	1,273	(1,273)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(108,970)	108,970	(136,113)	136,113
KZT	(55,330)	55,330	(68,606)	68,606
CCY	(53,640)	53,640	(67,508)	67,508
Loans to customers	2,590	(2,590)	1,863	(1,863)
CCY	2,590	(2,590)	1,863	(1,863)
Net impact on equity	**(129,839)**	**129,577**	**(157,954)**	**157,545**

Currency Risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk. Currency risk arises from open positions in foreign currencies and adverse movements of market exchange rates that may have a negative impact on the financial performance of the Group.

The ALMC controls currency risk by management of the open currency position based on the estimations of KZT devaluation and other macroeconomic indicators, which gives the Group an opportunity to minimise losses from significant currency rate fluctuations of national and foreign currencies.

The treasury department performs daily monitoring of the Group’s open currency positions, with the aim to comply with the requirements of the regulatory authority.

The Group is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates (primarily USD) on its financial positions, results of operations and cash flows, which are monitored daily. The ALMC sets limits on the level of exposure by currencies within the authority approved by the Board of Directors. These limits also comply with the minimum requirements of the regulator authority.

The Group’s principal cash flows are generated in KZT and USD. As a result, potential movements in the exchange rate between KZT and USD will affect the carrying value of the Group’s USD denominated monetary assets and liabilities. Currency risk is assessed in relation to the consolidated statement of financial position and off-balance sheet positions. Currently, the Group's sensitivity to fluctuations in exchange rates is acceptable, due to the fact that the off- balance sheet items significantly neutralise the consolidated statement of financial position.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

The Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk is as follows:

							31 December 2022
	USD	EURO	RUR	Other	Total foreign currencies	KZT	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,212,787	44,706	25,727	243,665	1,526,885	501,946	2,028,831
Obligatory reserves	19,865	10,333	-	154,546	184,744	74,800	259,544
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	69,214	-	71	902	70,187	271,981	342,168
Amounts due from credit institutions	76,533	8,896	20,666	22,789	128,884	6,771	135,655
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,294,923	135,359	10,742	-	1,441,024	668,245	2,109,269
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	201,171	-	-	34,419	235,590	783,499	1,019,089
Loans to customers	1,091,803	83,335	50,354	113,423	1,338,915	6,518,987	7,857,902
Other financial assets	3,035	322	6,397	2,334	12,088	63,686	75,774
	3,969,331	**282,951**	**113,957**	**572,078**	**4,938,317**	**8,889,915**	**13,828,232**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Amounts due to customers	4,078,425	264,226	43,983	166,189	4,552,823	5,934,792	10,487,615
Amounts due to credit institutions	49,176	16,425	52,718	2,139	120,458	758,207	878,665
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	240	673	983	1,896	8,732	10,628
Debt securities issued	139,879	-	-	-	139,879	322,938	462,817
Other financial liabilities	2,118	778	91	2,914	5,901	130,540	136,441
	4,269,598	**281,669**	**97,465**	**172,225**	**4,820,957**	**7,155,209**	**11,976,166**
Net position – on-balance	**(300,267)**	**1,282**	**16,492**	**399,853**	**117,360**	**1,734,706**	**1,852,066**
Net position – off-balance	**368,850**	**(2,181)**	**(19,378)**	**(315,886)**	**31,405**	**(41,816)**	
Net position	**68,583**	**(899)**	**(2,886)**	**83,967**	**148,765**	**1,692,890**	

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

							31 December 2021
	USD	EURO	RUR	Other	Total foreign currencies	KZT	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	870,407	37,178	28,701	64,431	1,000,717	437,804	1,438,521
Obligatory reserves	66,380	36,295	783	1,940	105,398	89,533	194,931
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21,247	187	38,021	1,928	61,383	221,950	283,333
Amounts due from credit institutions	546,790	5,299	2	20,696	572,787	29,338	602,125
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,032,406	123,598	14,176	-	1,170,180	701,497	1,871,677
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	233,320	-	3,540	6,285	243,145	1,045,033	1,288,178
Loans to customers	999,420	53,050	100,574	82,813	1,235,857	4,636,371	5,872,228
Other financial assets	799	217	3,635	1,943	6,594	64,639	71,233
	3,770,769	**255,824**	**189,432**	**180,036**	**4,396,061**	**7,226,165**	**11,622,226**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Amounts due to customers	3,770,642	162,153	55,674	107,543	4,096,012	4,377,395	8,473,407
Amounts due to credit institutions	24,206	6,027	303	2,300	32,836	1,038,806	1,071,642
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	187	197	710	131	1,225	1,051	2,276
Debt securities issued	79,550	-	-	836	80,386	419,426	499,812
Other financial liabilities	1,362	99	3,894	2,215	7,570	101,826	109,396
	3,875,947	**168,476**	**60,581**	**113,025**	**4,218,029**	**5,938,504**	**10,156,533**
Net position – on-balance	**(105,178)**	**87,348**	**128,851**	**67,011**	**178,032**	**1,287,661**	**1,465,693**
Net position – off-balance	**150,410**	**(89,261)**	**(76,048)**	**1,377**	**(13,522)**	**11,697**	
Net position	**45,232**	**(1,913)**	**52,803**	**68,388**	**164,510**	**1,299,358**	

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Sensitivity analysis of currency risk

The table below indicates the currencies in which the Group had significant exposure at 31 December 2022 and 2021 and its forecasted cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonable possible movement of the currency rate, with all other variables held constant on the consolidated statement of profit or loss. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase. Sensitivity of currency risk is assessed based on balance sheet and off-balance sheet open currency positions. The management of the Group believes income tax not to have a substantial effect for the purpose of currency risk management.

The impact on income before tax and equity, based on asset values as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 was calculated using the annual analysis of the exchange rate volatility based on historical data of the exchange rate dynamics over the last two years; see the details in the following table:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	+30% KZT/USD	-30% KZT/USD	+30% KZT/USD	-30% KZT/USD
Impact on financial result/equity	20,575	(20,575)	13,570	(13,570)

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	+30% KZT/EURO	-30% KZT/EURO	+30% KZT/EURO	-30% KZT/EURO
Impact on financial result/equity	(270)	270	(574)	574

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	+30% KZT/RUR	-30% KZT/RUR	+30% KZT/RUR	-30% KZT/RUR
Impact on financial result/equity	(866)	866	15,841	(15,841)

Limitations of sensitivity analysis

The above tables demonstrate the effect of a change in a key assumption, while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear, and larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results.

The sensitivity analyses do not take into consideration that the Group's assets and liabilities are actively managed. Additionally, the financial position of the Group may vary at the time that any actual market movement occurs. For example, the Group's financial risk management strategy aims to manage the exposure to market fluctuations. As investment markets move past various trigger levels, management actions could include selling investments, changing investment portfolio allocations and taking other protective actions. Consequently, the actual impact of a change in the assumptions may not have any impact on the liabilities, whereas assets are held at market value on the consolidated statement of financial position. In these circumstances, the different measurement bases for liabilities and assets may lead to volatility in equity.

Other limitations in the above sensitivity analyses include the use of hypothetical market movements to demonstrate potential risk that only represent the Group’s view of possible near-term market changes that cannot be predicted with any certainty.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, where those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Group is exposed to price risks of its products, which are subject to general and specific market fluctuations.

To limit price risk, the Group determines limits for maximum losses (stop-loss) on securities from the trade portfolio to minimise potential losses of the trade portfolio.

Price risk assessment is also performed on the basis of the Value At Risk (“VaR”) method, through the establishment of Expected Shortfall (“ES”) limits on the level of expected losses, which the Bank is able to undertake within one day in a situation when factual losses may exceed the level of VaR.

Calculation of VaR is based on the following parameters:

- Reporting period – 252 working days;
- Confidence interval – 99%;
- The method of measurement – historical and parametric simulation.

The Group estimates the price risk at 31 December 2022 and 2021 to be not material and therefore quantitative information is not disclosed.

32. Capital risk management

The Group’s capital management objectives, which are a broader concept than the “equity” on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position, are as follows:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by NBRK;
- To safeguard the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The required level of capital is determined during the annual budgeting process, taking into account the above objectives, and is approved by the Management Board and the Board of Directors. As of the current date the capital adequacy of the Group is calculated according to prudential norms set for banks by the Kazakhstan regulatory authority, applying Basel Committee principles and methods.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Currently, regulatory capital is represented by:

- Tier 1 capital, which is required to maintain the normal operating activity of the Group and absorb losses as they arise. It consists of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (“CET 1 capital”) and Additional Tier 1 capital, which includes common shares issued by the Group, share premium, retained earnings, other accrued comprehensive income and disclosed reserves and regulatory adjustments (deductions);
- Tier 2 capital, which is required to absorb losses in case of the Group’s liquidation. This part of capital consists of instruments issued by the Group and deductions.

Risk-weighted assets are split into five different groups, based on the risk level of the investment and its possible impairment, and weighted according to the nature of and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off-balance sheet exposure, with some adjustments made to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

The below table summarises the regulatory capital composition and capital adequacy ratios of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021. During these two years, individual entities within the Group and the Group complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject.

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Composition of regulatory capital		
CET 1		
Common shares, net of treasury shares	(51,508)	(50,295)
Share premium	7,966	9,067
Retained earnings of prior years	1,370,424	1,039,042
Net income for the current year	553,752	462,378
Accumulated disclosed reserves*	54,190	55,186
Non-controlling interest	9	8
Property and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserves	(36,729)	48,177
Less: goodwill and intangible assets	(17,398)	(16,632)
Less: cumulative translation reserve	(11,742)	(5,582)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Capital	**1,868,964**	**1,541,349**
Additional tier 1		
Tier 2		
Subordinated debt	36,136	52,171
Total qualifying for Tier 2 capital	**36,136**	**52,171**
Total regulatory capital	**1,905,100**	**1,593,520**
Risk weighted assets	10,271,114	8,007,464
CET 1 capital adequacy ratio	**18.20%**	**19.25%**
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	**18.20%**	**19.25%**
Total capital adequacy ratio	**18.55%**	**19.90%**

*As at 31 December 2022, accumulated disclosed reserves comprised from KZT 54,190 million capital reserve (31 December 2021: 55,186 million capital reserve).

33. Segment analysis

The Group is managed and reported on the basis of four main operating segments – corporate banking, SME banking, retail banking and investment banking. These segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services and are managed separately.

Retail banking represents private banking services to individuals, including private customer current accounts, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages, cash and foreign currency related services to individuals.

Corporate banking represents banking services to corporate clients and financial organisations including current accounts and correspondent accounts, deposits, custody, overdrafts, loans and other credit facilities, documentary operations, including guarantees and letters of credit, trade finance products, interbank operations, as well as cash services and foreign exchange transactions.

SME banking represents banking services to SME clients and individual entrepreneurs, including current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loans and other credit facilities, documentary operations and guarantees, foreign exchange transactions and trade finance products.

Investment banking represents services on sale and purchase of securities on the market.

Unallocated amounts are account balances and classes of transactions which are not allocated to a particular segment, not initiated by any business function and relate to the current activity of the Group. Unallocated assets include fixed assets, intangible assets, non-current assets held for sale, cash on hand and other unallocated assets. Unallocated liabilities include deferred tax liabilities and other unallocated liabilities. Unallocated income includes other income from main and nonoperating activities and insurance income. Unallocated expenses include the allowances for expected credit losses on accounts receivable, operating overhead expenses, insurance expenses and income tax.

The segment information below is based on financial information used for performance evaluation by the Bank's Chairperson of the Management Board, the Group's chief operating decision maker, in accordance with IFRS 8. The Group's management reviews discrete financial information for each segment, including the evaluation of operating segment results, assets and liabilities. Segment result is the measure reported to the Group's chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

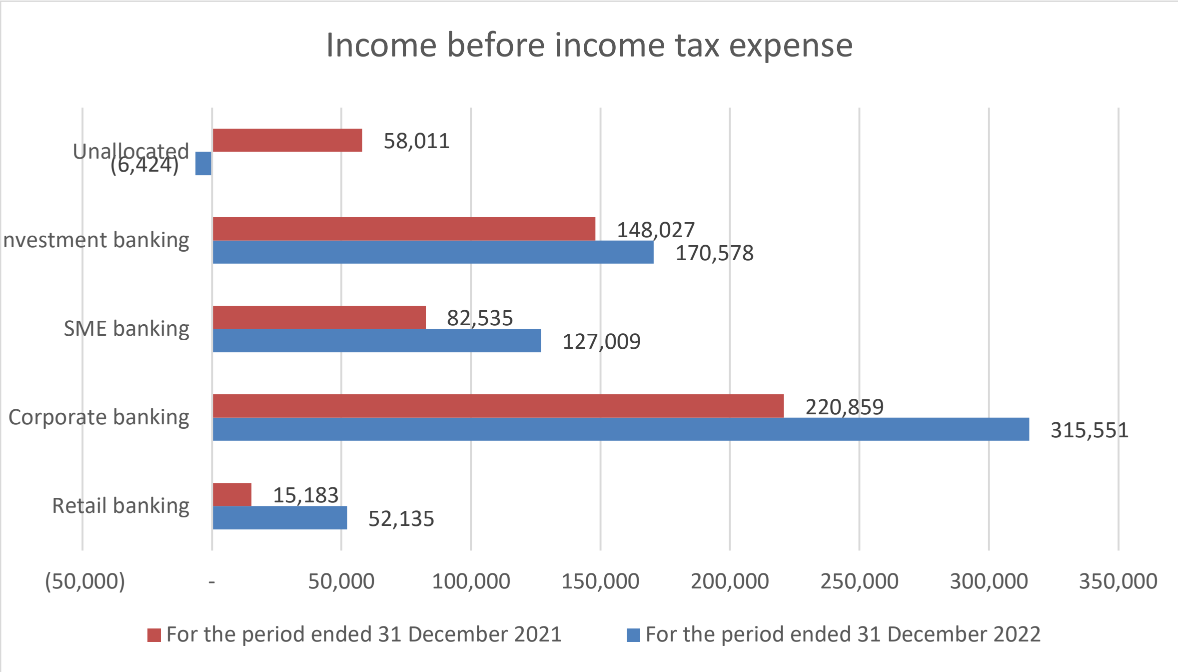
Segment information for the main reportable business segments of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 and for the years then ended, is set out below:

	Retail banking	Corporate banking	SME banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
As at 31 December 2022 and for the year then ended						
External revenues	543,352	618,487	224,393	215,386	193,848	1,795,466
Total revenues	**543,352**	**618,487**	**224,393**	**215,386**	**193,848**	**1,795,466**
Total revenues comprise:						
- Interest income	402,563	476,313	153,066	215,382	320	1,247,644
- Fee and commission income, including:	119,999	23,331	33,161	4	3,571	180,066
Transactional income of individuals	129,189	-	-	4	38	129,231
Transactional income of legal entities	-	9,946	28,034	-	363	38,343
Letters of credit and guarantees issued	44	10,159	3,611	-	49	13,863
Other	2,920	3,293	1,516	-	3,121	10,850
Loyalty program	(12,154)	(67)	-	-	-	(12,221)
- Net foreign exchange gain	20,790	118,843	38,166	-	1,101	178,900
- Share in profit of associate	-	-	-	-	9,708	9,708
- Insurance underwriting income, income on non-banking activities and other (expene)/income	-	-	-	-	179,148	179,148
Total revenues	**543,352**	**618,487**	**224,393**	**215,386**	**193,848**	**1,795,466**
- Interest expense	(227,009)	(244,573)	(69,537)	(35,268)	(1,058)	(577,445)
- Credit loss expense	(71,009)	(22,799)	(3,413)	(796)	(8,761)	(106,778)
- Fee and commission expense	(86,152)	(7,475)	(1,298)	(763)	(586)	(96,274)
- Net (loss)/gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	5,667	-	(5,443)	(3,858)	(3,634)
- Net realised loss from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1,274)	-	(1,274)
- Operating expenses	(107,379)	(14,248)	(23,054)	(1,264)	(56,214)	(202,159)
- Recovery of other credit loss expense/(other credit loss expense)	332	(266)	(82)	-	94	78
- Gain from recovery of a previously recognized loss from impairment of property, plant and equipment and Loss from impairment of non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	4,059	4,059
- Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	-	(19,242)	-	-	-	(19,242)
- Insurance claims incurred, net of reinsurance	-	-	-	-	(133,948)	(133,948)
Total expenses	**(491,217)**	**(302,936)**	**(97,384)**	**(44,808)**	**(200,272)**	**(1,136,617)**
Segment result	**52,135**	**315,551**	**127,009**	**170,578**	**(6,424)**	**658,849**
Income before income tax expense	52,135	315,551	127,009	170,578	(6,424)	658,849
Income tax expense					(105,097)	(105,097)
Net income						**553,752**
Total segment assets	2,398,307	6,457,851	1,257,508	3,400,333	797,373	14,311,372
Total segment liabilities	5,206,935	4,243,248	2,124,081	467,950	357,924	12,400,138
Other segment items:						
Capital expenditures					30,547	30,547
Depreciation and amortisation					16,002	16,002
Investment in associate					42,005	42,005

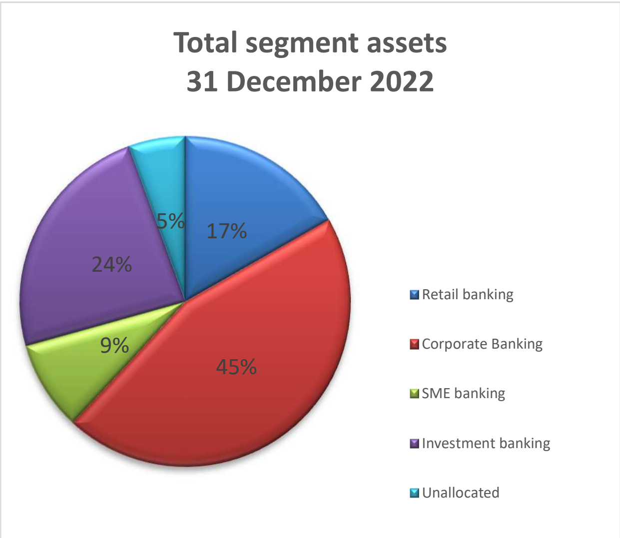
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

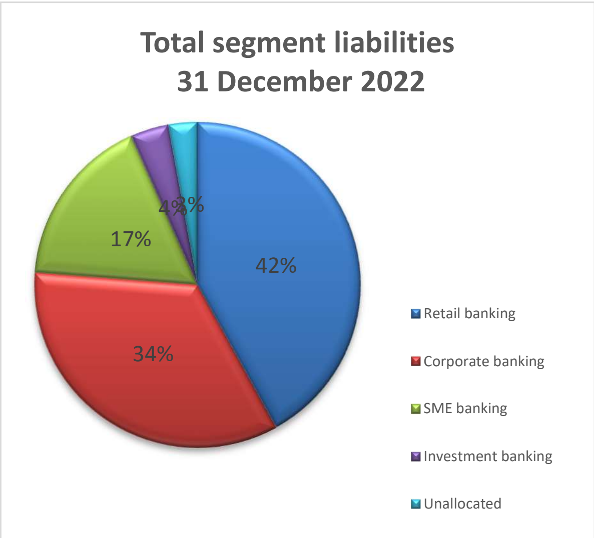
	Retail banking	Corporate banking	SME banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
As at 31 December 2021 and for the year then ended						
External revenues	371,810	338,759	137,589	197,270	191,220	1,236,648
Total revenues	**371,810**	**338,759**	**137,589**	**197,270**	**191,220**	**1,236,648**
Total revenues comprise:						
- Interest income	263,709	300,189	99,611	215,702	654	879,865
- Fee and commission income, including:	95,923	14,590	24,922	-	2,954	138,389
Transactional income of individuals	109,786	-	-	-	-	109,786
Transactional income of legal entities	-	4,785	19,651	-	351	24,787
Letters of credit and guarantees issued	46	8,610	2,787	-	34	11,477
Other	1,579	1,195	2,485	-	2,569	7,827
Loyalty program	(15,488)	-	-	-	-	(15,488)
- Net gain/(loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	13,795	-	(67)	1,343	15,071
- Net realised gain from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,401	-	1,401
- Net foreign exchange gain	12,178	12,303	13,056	-	(7,001)	30,536
- Share in profit of associate	-	-	-	-	6,640	6,640
- Insurance underwriting income, income on non-banking activities and other income	-	(2,118)	-	(19,767)	186,631	164,746
Total revenues	**371,810**	**338,759**	**137,589**	**197,269**	**191,221**	**1,236,648**
- Interest expense	(165,144)	(126,825)	(25,020)	(46,021)	(3,782)	(366,792)
- Recovery of credit loss expense/(credit loss expense)	(23,268)	25,608	(10,576)	773	11,467	4,004
- Fee and commission expense	(66,282)	(3,975)	(699)	(251)	(582)	(71,789)
- Operating expenses	(101,760)	(10,284)	(17,374)	(3,743)	(38,289)	(171,450)
- Recoveries of other credit loss expense/(other credit loss expense)	(173)	(2,424)	(1,385)	-	(20)	(4,002)
- Gain from recovery of a previously recognized loss from impairment of property, plant and equipment and Loss from impairment of non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	(5,829)	(5,829)
- Insurance claims incurred, net of reinsurance	-	-	-	-	(96,175)	(96,175)
Total expenses	**(356,627)**	**(117,900)**	**(55,054)**	**(49,242)**	**(133,210)**	**(712,033)**
Segment result	**15,183**	**220,859**	**82,535**	**148,027**	**58,011**	**524,615**
Income before income tax expense	15,183	220,859	82,535	148,027	58,011	524,615
Income tax expense					(62,237)	(62,237)
Net income						**462,378**
Total segment assets	1,800,099	5,192,724	952,993	3,359,699	785,855	12,091,370
Total segment liabilities	4,444,837	3,897,115	1,342,718	516,934	316,162	10,517,766
Other segment items:						
Capital expenditures					(24,665)	(24,665)
Depreciation and amortisation					(14,909)	(14,909)
Investment in associate					33,774	33,774

Income before income tax expense by segments were as follows:

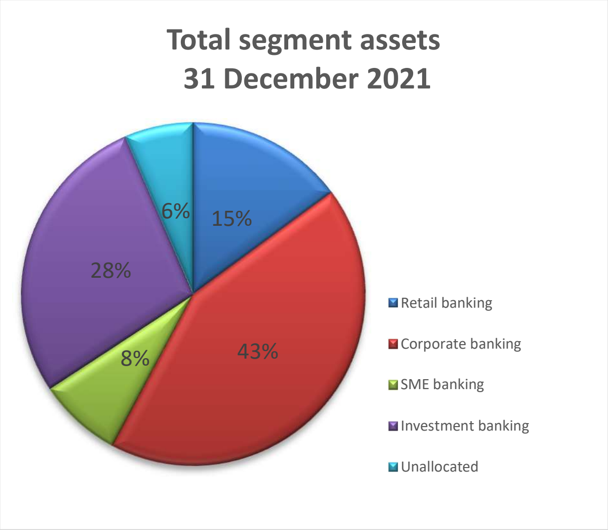


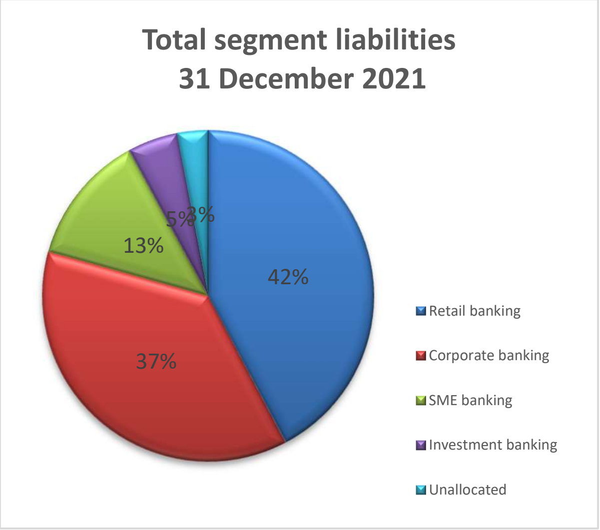
Share of segment assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 presented as follows:





(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)





Geographical information

Information for the main geographical areas of the Group is set out below as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 and for the years then ended.

	Kazakhstan	OECD	Non-OECD	Total
2022				
Total assets	12,512,865	1,187,650	610,857	14,311,372
External revenues	1,691,031	37,511	66,924	1,795,466
Capital expenditure	(30,547)	-	-	(30,547)
2021				
Total assets	10,930,303	514,600	646,467	12,091,370
External revenues	1,176,834	16,881	42,933	1,236,648
Capital expenditure	(24,665)	-	-	(24,665)

External revenues, assets and credit related commitments have generally been allocated based on the domicile of the counterparty. Cash on hand, property and equipment and capital expenditure have been allocated based on the country in which they are physically held.

34. Fair values of financial instruments

IFRS defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at a measurement date.

The fair values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. Management's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of the assets and liabilities being measured and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

The Group considers that the accounting estimate related to the valuation of financial instruments where quoted markets prices are not available is a key source of estimation uncertainty because: (i) it is highly susceptible to changes from year to year, as it requires management to make assumptions about interest rates, volatility, exchange rates, the credit rating of the counterparty, valuation adjustments and specific features of transactions and (ii) the impact that recognising a change in the valuations would have on the assets reported on the consolidated statement of financial position, as well as, the related profit or loss reported on the consolidated statement of profit or loss, could be material.

The table below summarises the Group's financial assets and liabilities held at fair value by valuation methodology as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, before any allowances for expected credit losses.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Financial Assets/Liabilities	Fair value 31 December 2022	Fair value 31 December 2021	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	160,373	111,333	Level 1	Quoted prices in an active market.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	170,049	166,357	Level 2	Quoted prices in a market that is not active.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	10	10	Level 3	n Valuation model based on internal rating model.	Percentage discount	The greater discount - the smaller fair value
Derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, excluding options (Note 7)	11,736	5,633	Level 2	Discounted cash flows. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period).	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**342,168**	**283,333**				
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, excluding options (Note 7)	10,628	2,276	Level 2	Discounted cash flows. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting year).	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**10,628**	**2,276**				
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)	1,735,734	1,271,299	Level 1	Quoted prices in an active market.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in bonds of foreign organisations (Note 9)	373,482	599,628	Level 2	Quoted prices in a market that is not active.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – unquoted equity securities (Note 9)	53	750	Level 3	Unquoted equity securities	Percentage discount	The greater discount - the smaller fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,109,269**	**1,871,677**				

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2, nor between Levels 2 and 3, during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

	Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – unquoted equity securities (Level 3)	Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Level 3)
31 December 2020	**63**	**-**
Gain to profit or loss	687	10
31 December 2021	**750**	**10**
Settlements*	(697)	-
31 December 2022	**53**	**10**

*As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the settlements include written-off bonds of Kazakhstani corporations.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required)

The following methods and assumptions are used by the Group to estimate the fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value.

Amounts due to and from credit institutions

For assets and liabilities maturing within one month, the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. For the assets and liabilities maturing in over one month, the fair value was estimated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the appropriate year-end market rates.

Loans to customers

The estimate was made by discounting the scheduled future cash flows of the individual loans through the estimated maturity using prevailing market rates as at the respective year-end.

Amounts due to customers

Interest rates charged to customers closely approximate market interest rates and accordingly, the carrying amounts approximate fair values.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Debt securities issued

Market values have been used to determine the fair value of debt securities traded on an active market. For other debt securities, the fair value was estimated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the year-end market rates.

The following table sets out the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and liabilities not carried at their fair values:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Amounts due from credit institutions	135,655	145,621	602,125	591,059
Loans to customers	7,857,902	7,410,430	5,872,228	5,694,415
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	1,019,089	945,828	1,288,178	1,207,816
Financial liabilities				
Amounts due to customers	10,487,615	10,500,612	8,473,407	8,663,179
Amounts due to credit institutions	878,665	881,765	1,071,642	1,075,090
Debt securities issued	462,817	436,540	499,812	492,293

				31 December 2022
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Financial assets				
Amounts due from credit institutions	-	145,621	-	145,621
Loans to customers	-	-	7,410,430	7,410,430
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	-	945,828	-	945,828
Financial liabilities				
Amounts due to customers	-	10,500,612	-	10,500,612
Amounts due to credit institutions	-	881,765	-	881,765
Debt securities issued	-	436,540	-	436,540

				31 December 2021
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Financial assets				
Amounts due from credit institutions	-	591,059	-	591,059
Loans to customers	-	-	5,694,415	5,694,415
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	-	1,207,816	-	1,207,816
Financial liabilities				
Amounts due to customers	-	8,663,179	-	8,663,179
Amounts due to credit institutions	-	1,075,090	-	1,075,090
Debt securities issued	-	492,293	-	492,293

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, obligatory reserves, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of such financial instruments.

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

35. Related party transactions

Related parties or transactions with related parties are assessed in accordance with IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures". Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not. Terms, conditions and amounts of related party transactions are usually same as those between unrelated parties. Transactions with related parties are settled on an arm's-length basis and recognised in the financial statements according to the same accounting policy as for similar transactions with unrelated parties.

During 2022 and 2021, the Group entered into arm-length transactions with entities where the Group's shareholders were one of the participants. Management believes that any control of these entities is with unrelated parties as per IFRS through the level of holding control or trust management arrangements, which are in compliance with Kazakhstan legislation. As such, these transactions are not disclosed as being with related parties.

Considering each possible related party not only their legal status is taken into account but also the substance of the relationship between these parties. The Group had the following balances outstanding as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 with related parties:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Related party balances	**Total category as per financial statements caption**	**Related party balances**	**Total category as per financial statements caption**
Loans to customers before allowance for expected credit losses	42,676	8,280,290	35,164	6,250,260
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	42,284		35,163	
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	392		-	
- other related parties	-		1	
Allowance for expected credit losses	(182)	(422,388)	(179)	(378,032)
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	(177)		(179)	
- key management personnel of the entity and its parent	(5)		-	
Investments in associates	42,005	42,005	33,774	33,774
Amounts due to customers	516,223	10,487,615	415,111	8,473,407
- the parent	434,987		341,847	
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	60,332		31,895	
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	10,243		12,417	
- other related parties	10,662		28,952	

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, are the following amounts which arose due to transactions with related parties:

	Year ended 31 December 2022		Year ended 31 December 2021	
	Related party transactions	**Total category as per financial statements caption**	**Related party transactions**	**Total category as per financial statements caption**
Interest income calculated using effective interest method	2,583	1,220,639	3,964	858,243
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	2,561		3,964	
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	22		-	
Interest expense	(7,813)	(577,445)	(5,158)	(366,792)
- the parent	(3,924)		(3,865)	
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	(3,563)		(404)	
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent	(140)		(160)	
- other related parties	(186)		(729)	
Share in profit of associate	9,708	9,708	6,640	6,640
Operating expenses	2,500	202,159	2,000	176,608
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	2,500		2,000	

	Year ended 31 December 2022		Year ended 31 December 2021	
	Related party transactions	**Total category as per financial statements caption**	**Related party transactions**	**Total category as per financial statements caption**
Key management personnel compensation:	3,816	115,817	3,544	105,410
- Salaries and other employee benefits	3,816		3,544	

36. Subsequent events

Management has not identified events occurred after 31 December 2022, requiring recognition or disclosure.