

**EuroCentreAstana**  
Joint-Stock Company

Financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2022  
and  
**Independent auditor's report**

Director  
IAC Centeraudit –Kazakhstan LLP

(State Audit License for audit activities  
series МФЮ No.0000017

Issued on 27 December 1999)

V. V. Radostovets

31 March 2023



To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of  
EuroCentreAstana JSC

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### *Opinion*

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

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

### *Basis for opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### *Responsibilities of management and those charged with corporate governance for the financial statements*

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material, if individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;



- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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.

Auditor  
(Audit Qualification Certificate No.МФ-0000089, dated 27 August 2012)

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A.S. Kozyrev





**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES**  
**FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL**  
**OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The following statement which should be read in conjunction with the independent auditors' responsibilities stated in the independent auditor's report is made with a view to distinguishing the respective responsibilities of management and those of the independent auditors in relation to the financial statements of EuroCentreAstana JSC (the Company). Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that present fairly the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

In preparing the financial statements the management is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting principles and applying them consistently;
- making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- complying with IFRSs or disclosing and explaining all departures from IFRS, if any, in the notes to the financial statements;
- preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business in the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls throughout the Company;
- maintaining proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Company comply with IFRSs;
- maintaining accounting records in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- taking measures within its competence to safeguard the assets of the Company;
- detecting and preventing fraud, errors and any other irregularities.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 were approved for issue by management of EuroCentreAstana JSC on 31 March 2023.

Chairman of the Management Board

N. M. Dosmukhambetov

Chief Accountant

D. N. Beisenkhanova



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
as at 31 December 2022

	Note	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash	6	106	944,246
Other current financial assets	7	7,842	1,709,028
Accounts receivable	8	95,769	95,248
Corporate income tax prepaid		44,474	
Other current assets	9	4,435	3,079
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>152,626</b>	<b>2,751,601</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Other non-current financial assets	7	2,629,644	
Property, plant and equipment	11	3,939	4,147
Intangible assets	12	10,763	5,316
Deferred tax asset	18	8,737	10,128
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,653,083</b>	<b>19,591</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,805,709</b>	<b>2,771,192</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	13	2,222,880	2,222,880
Retained earnings		574,513	526,182
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,797,393</b>	<b>2,749,062</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	14	2,463	69
Employee benefits	15	5,580	1,411
Corporate income tax liability			19,970
Other current liabilities	16	273	680
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>8,316</b>	<b>22,130</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>8,316</b>	<b>22,130</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>2,805,709</b>	<b>2,771,192</b>

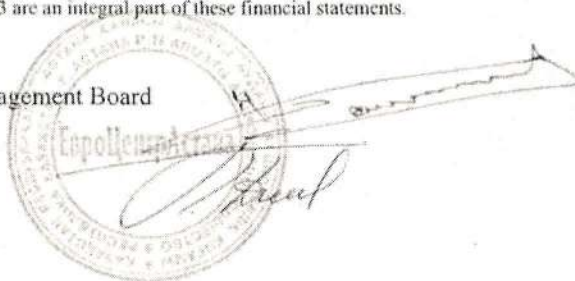
The notes on pages 5 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman of the Management Board

N. M. Dosmukhambetov

Chief Accountant

D. N. Beisenkhanova



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note <sup>*</sup>	2022	2021 (reclassified)*
Revenue from brokerage services		849	
General and administrative expenses	17	(143,424)	(110,241)
Finance income	7	204,234	34,071
Other income			125
Other expenses		(186)	(75)
Profit before income tax		61,473	(76,120)
Corporate income tax expense	18	(13,142)	
Total profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations		48,331	(76,120)
Discontinued operations			
Result from discontinued operations before taxes	19		250,366
Corporate income tax expense	18,19		(49,529)
Total profit for the year on discontinued operations			200,837
Total profit for the year		48,331	124,717
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Comprehensive income for the year less corporate income tax		48,331	124,717

\* The notes on pages 5 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

\*\* Certain amounts shown in this column are not consistent with the amounts included in 2021 financial statements as they reflect the reclassifications, as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements.

Chairman of the Management Board

N. M. Dosmukhambetov

Chief Accountant

D. N. Beisenkhanova





**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Cash inflow, total	329	1,699,758
including:		
performance of work and rendering of services	329	1,698,471
other additions		1,287
<b>Cash outflow, total</b>	<b>(183,545)</b>	<b>(1,633,694)</b>
including:		
payments to suppliers for goods and services	(20,000)	(408,007)
advances paid to suppliers for goods and services	(4)	(9,500)
salary payment	(82,672)	(667,860)
corporate income tax	(49,852)	(50,545)
other payments to budget	(15,727)	(383,077)
payments to extra-budgetary funds	(15,290)	(92,319)
other payments		(22,386)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>(183,216)</b>	<b>66,064</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Cash inflow, total	2,272,387	930,806
including:		
sale of property, plant and equipment		1,671
net cash inflow from disposal of investments in subsidiaries (Note 19)*		910,105
receipt of interest on deposits (Note 7)	175,687	19,030
deposit return (Note 7)	2,096,700	
<b>Cash outflow, total</b>	<b>(3,033,311)</b>	<b>(1,837,539)</b>
including:		
purchase of property, plant and equipment and investment property	(201)	(132,429)
purchase of intangible assets	(5,863)	(6,013)
placement of bank deposit (Note 7)	(3,027,247)	(1,699,097)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>(760,924)</b>	<b>(906,733)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Cash inflow, total		1,166,880
including:		
issue of shares (Note 13)*		1,166,880
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>1,166,880</b>
<b>Net change in cash</b>	<b>(944,140)</b>	<b>326,211</b>
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash balances in foreign currencies		8,373
<b>Cash at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>944,246</b>	<b>609,662</b>
<b>Cash at the end of the period</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>944,246</b>

\* The notes on pages 5 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman of the Management Board

N. M. Dosmukhambetov

Chief Accountant

D. N. Beisenkhanova



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2022	2,222,880	526,182	2,749,062
Profit and comprehensive income for the year		48,331	48,331
As at 31 December 2022	2,222,880	574,513	2,797,393
As at 1 January 2021	1,056,000	1,460,527	2,516,527
Profit and comprehensive income for the year		124,717	124,717
Transactions with owner relating to discontinued operations (Note 19)		(1,059,062)	(1,059,062)
Placement of shares (Note 13)	1,166,880		1,166,880
As at 31 December 2021	2,222,880	526,182	2,749,062

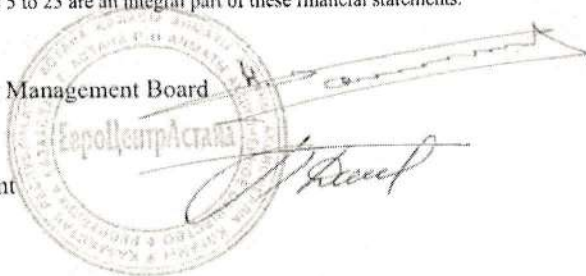
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Chairman of the Management Board

N. M. Dosmukhambetov

Chief Accountant

D. N. Beisenkhanova





## 1. General information

EuroCentreAstana JSC (the Company) was established as a legal entity on 21 June 2005, State Registration Certificate No. 19536-1901-AO. Location of the Company is 30 A, Kabanbai batyr Avenue, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, Eurasian Digital Ventures I Limited Partnership located in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan.

Until December 2021, the sole shareholder of the Company was Joint Stock Company "Eurasian Production Company" (since October 5, 2021 – limited liability partnership) (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty). In December 2021, Eurasian Production Company LLP sold 100% of shares to a related party – the "Limited Partnership Eurasian Digital Ventures I Limited Partnership" (Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana). The Limited Partnership was the sole shareholder of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. Eurasian Resources Group S.a r.l. ("ERG") is the ultimate controlling party.

Until 29 September 2021 the principal activity of the Company and its subsidiaries was the lease of buildings and cars, as well as maintenance services. These services were provided on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. On the basis of the Resolution of the Sole Shareholder dated 29 September 2021, the Company changed its activities to brokerage and dealer activities in the securities market and sold shares in subsidiaries, as indicated in Note 19. RSI "Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of Financial Market" issued to the Company License for brokerage (with the right to maintain customer accounts as a nominee holder) and dealer activities in the securities market No. 3.1.1.246 dated 12 November 2021.

The total number of the Company's employees was 10 persons as at 31 December 2022 (2021: 15 employees).

### *Business environment*

The Republic of Kazakhstan has been experiencing political and economic change that has affected, and may continue to affect, the activities of enterprises operating in this environment.

Consequently, operations in the Republic of Kazakhstan involve risks that typically do not exist in other markets. In addition, the recent decline in the stock and credit markets has consistently increased the level of economic uncertainty in the business environment.

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

The future business environment may differ from management's assessments.

## 2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC).

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical (initial) cost convention except for stated in the accounting policies.

The national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan is Kazakhstani Tenge (Tenge), which is the functional currency of the Company and in which these financial statements are presented. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousands of Tenge.

In 2022 the Company started to provide brokerage services and earned income from the placement of funds in the deposit account. During the reporting period, operating cash outflows exceeded proceeds income from brokerage and deposit placement. The current financial situation is connected with the transition to a new type of activity: the Company is at the initial stage of brokerage activities in the financial market. Management is confident that the Company, if necessary, will be able to attract sufficient financial resources to carry out its activities in the foreseeable future.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

## 3. Use of judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the reporting date and amounts of gains and losses for the reporting period specified in the statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.





Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the reporting period in which the estimates are revised and in all subsequent periods affected by those changes.

The basic assumptions, relating to future and other critical uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant inherent risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are presented below:

- *Related party transactions*

In the normal course of business the Company enters into transactions with its related parties. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form. In the absence of an active market for transactions with related parties, judgment is used to determine whether transactions are made on market or non-market terms. The basis for judgment is pricing for similar types of transactions with unrelated parties.

#### 4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

**New or revised standards and interpretations IFRIC obligatory to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022:**

The following new or revised IFRIC standards and interpretations became mandatory for the Company from 1 January 2022 (unless otherwise indicated):

- Amendments to IFRS 3 – References to the Conceptual Framework;
- Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use;
- Amendments to IAS 37 – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (Amendments to IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Accounting for commission in the “10% test” to derecognise financial liabilities, IFRS 16 Leases – Removal of the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements, and IAS 41 – Accounting treatment of tax payments when measuring fair value).

The adoption of the new and revised standards and interpretations for the annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2022 resulted in the accounting policy change but did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

**New IFRSs, amendments to IFRSs and interpretations not effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022**

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023);
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (effective date not yet set);
- Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (effective, inclusive of draft additional amendments issued in November 2021, for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024);
- Amendments to IAS 1 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023);
- Amendments to IAS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023);
- Amendments to IAS 12 – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

The Company has not early adopted standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective as at 1 January 2022. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. The impact of implementing these standards, amendments, and interpretations on its financial position and financial statements is currently being assessed.

#### 5. Summary of significant accounting policies

In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company consistently applied, as in the previous reporting period, the accounting policies listed below for all types of assets, liabilities and equity, except for the adoption of the above new or revised standards and interpretations IFRIC, effective from 1 January 2022.

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out below.





### *Share capital*

Ordinary shares are classified in the equity category.

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity unless they are declared before or on the reporting date.

### *Property, plant and equipment*

#### *Recognition and measurement*

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at initial cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The initial cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and transfer the items and restoring the site on which they are located. The costs for purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment are capitalised as part of the cost of that equipment. If an item of property, plant and equipment consists of separate components with different useful lives, each of them is accounted for as a separate item (significant component) of property, plant and equipment.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are recognised in the cost of that asset.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant is recognised in the net amount within other income in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### *Subsequent costs*

The cost of replacing a significant component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

#### *Depreciation*

Each significant component of an item of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis over its expected useful life and the depreciation charges are included in the statement of profit and loss. Land is not depreciated.

The expected useful lives of property, plant and equipment in the reporting and comparative periods were as follows:

- vehicles - 4-10 years;
- other - 3-10 years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

### *Investment property*

Investment property is property to either hold or to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, as well as the land on which the investment property is located.

Investment property is accounted for in accordance with the cost model.

Investment property is stated at initial cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Investment property (buildings) is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life of 14 to 50 years. However, each significant component of an investment property that is an integral part of a building but has a different useful life than the building is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life of 5 to 14 years.

Depreciation charges are included in the statement of profit and loss of the reporting period. Land is not depreciated.

### *Leases*

#### *Company as a lessor*

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.





#### *Company as a lessee*

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. Right-of-use assets are measured at initial cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for remeasurement of lease liabilities.

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

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at initial cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The initial cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

If at the end of the lease term the ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Company or if the cost of the asset reflects the exercise of a purchase option, the asset is amortized over the expected useful life.

Right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

#### *Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

#### *Intangible assets*

##### *Recognition and measurement*

Intangible assets with finite lives acquired by the Company are stated at initial cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

##### *Subsequent costs*

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other costs are recognised in profit or loss for the period as incurred.

##### *Depreciation*

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of assets. The useful life is reviewed during each period to determine whether the useful life is indefinite in the light of recent events and circumstances. Depreciation is charged from the date the intangible asset is suitable for use.

Depreciation of intangible assets with finite lives does not cease when the asset is no longer in use, unless the asset is fully depreciated or classified as held for sale and recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over its respective useful lives. The expected useful lives of intangible assets in the reporting and comparative periods were 3 years.

##### *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's or CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.





In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years.

A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations (including impairment of inventories) are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### ***Basis of consolidation***

The financial statements of the Company prior to the date when control was lost comprised the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Group).

Control is achieved when the Group has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Group re-assesses 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. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of the subsidiary have been prepared for the same reporting period as those of the parent company based on the consistent application of accounting policies for all companies of the Group.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Company's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets, liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company lost control of its subsidiaries in 2021 and prepared the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, taking into account the results from the disposal of investments in subsidiaries. The Company also ceased investment property rental and vehicle maintenance own activities. The cumulative result from discontinued operations is presented in Note 19.

### ***Inventories***

Inventories include fuel and other materials that are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The actual cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and sale.





### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held with banks, cash on hand, demand deposits or deposits with maturities of less than three months, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months.

Deposits with an original maturity greater than 3 months, which the Company may withdraw at any time, while retaining the right to receive substantially all of the previously accrued interest, are also recognized by the Company as cash equivalents, since such deposits are easily convertible into certain amounts of cash with insignificant risk of changes in their value. The portion of the deposit related to the minimum required balance does not meet the definition of cash equivalents and is considered as an investment.

Cash and cash equivalents that are restricted for use, which the Company cannot or does not plan to withdraw at any time, are considered as investments and are divided into short-term (up to 12 months) and long-term

### *Financial instruments*

#### *Financial assets*

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, increased in the case of financial assets subsequently measured at non-fair value through profit or loss, by the amount of transaction costs.

Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified at initial recognition, as financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

A financial asset is stated at amortised cost if two criteria are met:

- the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset to collect all contractual cash flows; and
- contractual cash flow are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)'. The interest is a payment for the time value of money and credit risk associated with principal due over a specified period of time.

If at least one of the above criteria is not met, the financial asset is measured at fair value.

The Company's financial assets not measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if two criteria are met:

- the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset to collect all contractual cash flows, and through selling the financial asset; and
- contractual cash flow are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)'. The interest is a payment for the time value of money and credit risk associated with principal due over a specified period of time.

The Company measures financial assets at fair value through profit or loss unless they are stated at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company's financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as carried at amortised cost.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

Subsequently, financial assets are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss, based on the Company's financial asset management business model. The business model is determined by management of the Company.

##### *Derecognition*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised in the statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.





#### *Recognition of expected credit losses*

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income in an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses if the credit loss has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company does not reduce the carrying amount of a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, but recognises an allowance in other comprehensive income.

In determining whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial asset since its initial recognition, the Company considers changes in the risk of a default occurring over the life of the credit instrument.

If the contractual cash flows on a financial asset have been renegotiated or modified and the financial asset was not derecognised, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument by comparing:

- (a) the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms); and
- (b) the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms).

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses except for:

- purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets;
- trade receivables or contract assets arising due to transactions within the scope of IFRS 15; and
- lease receivables.

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the significant increase in credit risk is no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses at the current reporting date.

The Company recognises in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

In respect to purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets the Company recognises favourable changes in lifetime expected credit losses as an impairment gain, even if the lifetime expected credit losses are less than the amount of expected credit losses that were included in the estimated cash flows on initial recognition.

To assess the expected credit losses on short-term accounts receivable for services, the Company uses a simplified approach based on a matrix of reserves, which allows the accrual of an estimated reserve for losses for the entire term of the contract.

#### *Measurement of expected credit losses*

The Company measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The maximum period to consider when measuring expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the entity is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period, even if that longer period is consistent with business practice.

In respect to financial instruments, including both a loan and an undrawn commitment component and the Company's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Company's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. For such financial instruments, and only those financial instruments, the Company measures expected credit losses over the period that the Company is exposed to credit risk and expected credit losses would not be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period.

In order to meet the objective of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, it may be necessary to perform the assessment of significant increases in credit risk on a collective basis by considering information that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk on, for example, a group or sub-group of financial instruments. This is to ensure that the Company meets the objective of recognising lifetime expected credit losses when there are significant increases in credit risk, even if evidence of such significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level is not yet available.





### *Financial liabilities*

#### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

#### *Subsequent measurement*

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

#### *Trade and other payables*

Trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

#### *Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### *Classification of assets and liabilities to current and non-current*

In the statement of financial position, the Company presents its assets and liabilities based on their classification as current and non-current. The Company classifies an asset as current when:

- it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it expects to realise the asset within 12 (twelve) months after the reporting period; or
- the asset is cash or cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

The Company classifies a liability as current when:

- (a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) the liability is due to be settled within 12 (twelve) months after the reporting period; or
- (d) the Company does not have an unconditional right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 (twelve) months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

#### *Provisions and contingent assets*

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The amount of the provision is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current state.

The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

#### *Contingent assets and contingent liabilities*

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed in the notes to the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.





### *Employee benefits*

Employee benefits consist of wages, additional payment in the form of bonuses and other incentive payments. Discounting is not applied in determining short-term employee benefits payable and related expenses are recognised as employees perform their duties.

### *Pension obligations, social tax and social payments*

The Company pays social tax to the budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan and compulsory social contributions to the State Social Insurance Fund. The total amount of social tax and social contributions is 9.5% of the taxable income of employees.

The Company also makes contributions for compulsory social health insurance to the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund in the amount of 3% of the taxable income of employees.

The Company deducts 2% of the wages of its employees as compulsory health insurance deductions to the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund, which, according to the law, is an obligation of employees. The Company also deducts 10% of the wages of its employees as pension contributions to the Unified Accumulative Pension Fund. Pension contributions are obligations of employees, and the Company has neither current nor future payment obligations upon retirement of its employees.

### *Recognition of revenue and expenses*

Revenue is recognised in the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services.

The Company reviews its revenue contracts against certain criteria to determine whether it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised

at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

### *Rendering of services*

Income from maintenance services is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a monthly basis as the services are rendered.

### *Finance income and finance costs*

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale, interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method, which exactly discounts expected future payments or cash inflows over the expected life use of the financial instrument or, if appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

### *Income tax expense*

Income tax expense includes income tax for the current year and deferred tax.

#### *Current tax*

Current income tax is the amount of taxes payable on taxable income for the year, calculated based on tax rates effective at the reporting date, plus any adjustments to prior years' income tax liability.

In accordance with the tax regime in the Republic of Kazakhstan, advance payments of corporate income tax are required based on actual corporate income tax data for the previous reporting period.

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognised for all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will be recovered in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. Deferred income tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, unless it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.





Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority, and the Company plans to recover its tax assets and settle its tax liabilities on a net basis.

***Related party transactions***

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form. Related parties include the parent company, entities under common control of the ultimate controlling party, and key management personnel.

## 6. Cash

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
Cash on settlement accounts in Tenge	106	944,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>944,246</b>

## 7. Other current and non-current financial assets

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
<b>Current financial assets</b>	<b>7,842</b>	<b>1,709,028</b>
Cash on savings account*		1,699,097
Interest receivable	7,842	9,931
<b>Non-current financial assets</b>	<b>2,629,644</b>	
Cash on savings account**	2,629,644	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,637,486</b>	<b>1,709,028</b>

\*The bank deposit agreement was concluded for a period up to 1 October 2022, the interest is accrued at 8.5% per annum. The deposit amount can be replenished up to 2,000,000 thousand Tenge, the partial withdrawal up to the minimum required balance of 1,000 thousand Tenge is allowed.

\*\* The bank deposit agreement was concluded on March 16, 2022 for a period of more than 12 months without the fixed maturity date at 9% per annum.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the interest was accrued in the amount of 204,234 thousand Tenge, tax of 30,636 thousand Tenge was withheld (2021: interest - 34,071 thousand Tenge, tax - 5,110 thousand Tenge).

## 8. Accounts receivable

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
Accounts receivable for services		69
Fine payable by related parties	95,769	95,179
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,769</b>	<b>95,248</b>

Information on the Company's exposure to credit risk and impairment losses on accounts receivable is disclosed in Note 22.

## 9. Other current assets

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
Taxes prepaid	4,329	2,545
Prepaid expenses	102	34
Advances paid against goods and services	4	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>3,079</b>

## 10. Investment property

	Real estate	Construction in progress	Total
<b>Initial cost:</b>			
As at 1 January 2021	3,039,741	73,323	3,113,064
Additions	42	83,408	83,450
Putting into operation	156,731	(156,731)	
Disposal from discontinued operations	(3,196,514)		(3,196,514)
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>			
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>			
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>			
As at 1 January 2021	(1,468,070)		(1,468,070)
Depreciation for the year	(105,815)		(105,815)
Disposal from discontinued operations	1,573,885		1,573,885
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>			
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>			
<b>Carrying amount:</b>			
As at 31 December 2021			
As at 31 December 2022			



The investment property comprised commercial properties located in Astana, which were leased to related and third parties, as well as the land on which the property was located. The Company used an insignificant part of this property, which was not subject to sale separately for administrative purposes.  
In 2021, the investment property was disposed of due to the disposal of subsidiaries (note 19).

#### 11. Property, plant and equipment

	Vehicles	Other	Total
<b>Initial cost</b>			
As at 1 January 2021	441,090	519,496	960,586
Additions	1,000	33,193	34,193
Disposal from discontinued operations	(442,090)	(548,508)	(990,598)
As at 31 December 2021		4,181	4,181
Additions		201	201
As at 31 December 2022		4,382	4,382
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
As at 1 January 2021	(218,521)	(389,589)	(608,110)
Depreciation for the year	(27,714)	(18,353)	(46,067)
Disposal from discontinued operations	246,235	407,908	654,143
As at 31 December 2021		(34)	(34)
Depreciation for the year		(409)	(409)
As at 31 December 2022		(443)	(443)
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
As at 31 December 2021		4,147	4,147
As at 31 December 2022		3,939	3,939

#### 12. Intangible assets

	Other intangible assets	Total
<b>Initial cost:</b>		
As at 1 January 2021	1,963	1,963
Additions	5,370	5,370
Disposal	(1,973)	(1,973)
As at 31 December 2021	5,360	5,360
Additions	6,022	6,022
As at 31 December 2022	11,382	11,382
<b>Depreciation:</b>		
As at 1 January 2021	(1,528)	(1,528)
Depreciation for the period	(240)	(240)
Depreciation write-off due to disposal	1,724	1,724
As at 31 December 2021	(44)	(44)
Depreciation for the period	(575)	(575)
As at 31 December 2022	(619)	(619)
<b>Carrying amount:</b>		
As at 31 December 2021	5,316	5,316
As at 31 December 2022	10,763	10,763

Intangible assets are represented by a license and software, and are not subject to collateral.

#### 13. Equity

##### Share capital

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, share capital consisted of ordinary shares with a par value of 132,000 thousand Tenge per share.

As at 1 January 2021, 8,000 ordinary shares were outstanding and fully paid in the amount of 1,056,000 thousand Tenge.

In 2021, 1,010,000 ordinary shares were additionally declared, of which 8,840 ordinary shares were outstanding in the amount of 1,166,880 thousand Tenge.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 16,840 ordinary shares were outstanding and fully paid in the amount of 2,222,880 thousand Tenge.





#### Dividends

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the amount of the Company's provisions available for distribution is limited to the amount of retained earnings recognised in the Company's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

In 2022 and 2021, the Company did not declare or pay dividends.

#### 14. Trade payables

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
Trade payables to third parties	646	
Trade payables to related parties (Note 20)	1,817	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>69</b>

#### 15. Employee benefits

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
Provisions for vacations	5,580	226
Salaries payable		1,185
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,580</b>	<b>1,411</b>

#### 16. Other current liabilities

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
Taxes other than income tax	273	680
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>680</b>

#### 17. General and administrative expenses

	2022	2021 (reclassified)*
Payroll and payroll taxes	117,111	83,789
Depreciation of non-financial assets	984	689
Repair and maintenance	451	192
Bank commission	738	4,186
Raw and consumables	142	494
Business trips	587	114
Provision for vacations	124	9,257
Audit and consulting services	2,000	3,348
Membership fee	5,207	379
Other	16,080	7,793
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,424</b>	<b>110,241</b>

#### 18. Corporate income tax expense

	2022	2021
Current corporate income tax	11,751	72,215
Fines, penalties		10,816
Deferred income tax	1,391	(33,502)
<b>Income tax expense for the year</b>	<b>13,142</b>	<b>49,529</b>

The reconciliation between the contingent and actual income tax expense is provided below:

	2022	2021
Profit before tax from continuing operations	61,473	(76,120)
Profit before tax from discontinued operations		250,366
<b>Profit before tax, total</b>	<b>61,473</b>	<b>174,246</b>
Statutory income tax rate	20%	20%
<b>Contingent income tax expense</b>	<b>12,295</b>	<b>34,849</b>
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income and the impact of discontinued operations	847	3,864
Fines, penalties		10,816
<b>Corporate income tax expense for the year</b>	<b>13,142</b>	<b>49,529</b>



The tax effect of temporary differences changes for the reporting period is as follows:

	As at 1 January 2022	Recognised in gain and loss	As at 31 December 2022
Fixed assets	10,128	(2,507)	7,621
Provisions for vacations		1,116	1,116
<b>Net tax assets (liabilities)</b>	<b>10,128</b>	<b>(1,391)</b>	<b>8,737</b>

The tax effect of temporary differences changes for the previous period is as follows:

	As at 1 January 2021	Recognised in gain and loss	As at 31 December 2021
Fixed assets	(36,395)	46,523	10,128
Provisions for vacations	13,021	(13,021)	
<b>Net tax assets (liabilities)</b>	<b>(23,374)</b>	<b>33,502</b>	<b>10,128</b>

## 19. Discontinued operations

### *Disposal of subsidiaries*

On September 2021 the Company's Sole Shareholder (Eurasian Production Company JSC) purchased the 100% shares of the subsidiary - Euro-Asia Air International JSC (EAAI) for the 709,676 thousand Tenge, settled in cash until 31 December 2021. The subsidiary was engaged in the investment property lease.

On October 2021 the Company's Sole Shareholder (Eurasian Production Company JSC) purchased the 100% shares of the subsidiary - EuroCentre Nur-Sultan LLP (ECN) for the 944,240 thousand Tenge, settled in cash within 5 working days from the date of signing the sale agreement. The subsidiary was engaged in the lease of the investment property, vehicles and services for the maintenance of buildings and vehicles.

Results from discontinued operations are presented below:

### *Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries as at the date of control loss*

	EAAI	ECN	Total
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	104,205	232,508	336,713
Investment property	919,927	702,701	1,622,628
Other current assets	101,680	32,095	133,775
Cash	670,175	73,636	743,811
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,795,987</b>	<b>1,040,940</b>	<b>2,836,927</b>
Current liabilities	(77,375)	(46,574)	(123,949)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(77,375)</b>	<b>(46,574)</b>	<b>(123,949)</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>1,718,612</b>	<b>994,366</b>	<b>2,712,978</b>

### *Income and expenses of subsidiaries for the period are as follows:*

	2021
Revenue from sale of work, services	520,244
Operating expenses	(413,371)
Other income /(expenses)	7,600
<b>Total income (net)</b>	<b>114,473</b>

### *Cash flows of subsidiaries for the period are as follows:*

	2021
Operating activities	174,833
Investing activities	(746,128)
<b>Total cash inflows /(outflows)</b>	<b>(571,295)</b>

The result from the sale of interests in subsidiaries (loss) in the amount of 1,059,062 thousand Tenge represents the difference between the income from the transaction in the amount of 1,653,916 thousand Tenge and the value of net assets of subsidiaries at the date of sale in the amount of 2,712,978 thousand Tenge.

Loss on sale of interests in subsidiaries' charter capital is included in Retained earnings in the Statement of changes in equity.

### *Termination of activities other than brokerage and dealer*

As described in Note 1, the Company's principal activities until 29 September 2021 were the rental of buildings and vehicles and the provision of maintenance services.





By the resolution of the Shareholder, the Company ceased its activities related to the lease and provision of maintenance services, replacing it with brokerage and dealer activities in the securities market.  
The result of the termination of operations is presented below:

*Income and expenses of the Company from discontinued operations for the period:*

	2021
Revenue from sale of work, services	1,043,216
Cost of services sold	(831,201)
Administrative expenses	(175,854)
Other income	99,732
<b>Total income (net) before income tax</b>	<b>135,893</b>
Corporate income tax expense	(49,529)
<b>Result from discontinued operations, total</b>	<b>86,364</b>

#### *Reclassification of comparative information*

Comparative information in the statement of comprehensive income has been reclassified due to the Company's decision to completely cease activities other than directly brokerage and dealer.

*Impact of the reclassification on the composition of certain items in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021:*

	2021		
	Recorded earlier	Reclassification	After reclassification
Revenue from sale of goods, services	1,043,216	(1,043,216)	
Cost of services sold	(831,201)	831,201	
General and administrative expenses	(286,095)	175,854	(110,241)
Finance income	34,071		34,071
Other income	99,857	(99,732)	125
Other expenses	(75)		(75)
<b>Profit (loss) before tax</b>	<b>59,773</b>	<b>(135,893)</b>	<b>(76,120)</b>
Income tax expenses	(49,529)	49,529	
<b>Total profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations</b>	<b>10,244</b>	<b>(86,364)</b>	<b>(76,120)</b>
<b>Discontinued operations</b>			
Result from discontinued operations	114,473	135,893	250,366
Income tax expenses		(49,529)	(49,529)
<b>Total profit for the year from discontinued operations</b>	<b>114,473</b>	<b>86,364</b>	<b>200,837</b>
<b>Total profit for the year</b>	<b>124,717</b>		<b>124,717</b>
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
<b>Comprehensive income for the year less corporate income tax</b>	<b>124,717</b>		<b>124,717</b>

## 20. Related party transactions

### *Control relations*

The party that directly controlling the Company until 26 December 2021 (Sole Shareholder) was:

- until 26 December 2021 – “Eurasian Production Company” JSC;
- from 26 December 2021 – “Eurasian Digital Ventures I Limited Partnership”.

### *Key management personnel compensation*

	2022	2021
Salary, leave allowances, compensation	77,376	37,405
Bonuses	2,096	28,445
Accrued liabilities on unused vacations	2,512	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,984</b>	<b>65,903</b>



*Transactions with other related parties*

Transactions were made with Eurasian Production Company JSC and companies under common control.

	As at 31 December 2022		As at 31 December 2021	
	Companies under common control	Total	Eurasian Production Company JSC	Companies under common control
<b>Statement of financial position</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
Accounts receivable	95,769	95,769	95,179	95,179
Cash and cash equivalents	106	106		944,246
Other financial assets	2,637,486	2,637,486		1,709,028
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,733,361</b>	<b>2,733,361</b>	<b>95,179</b>	<b>2,653,274</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Borrowings				32,012
Trade and other payables	1,817	1,817		69
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>1,817</b>		<b>69</b>
<b>Net balance sheet item</b>	<b>2,731,544</b>	<b>2,731,544</b>	<b>95,179</b>	<b>2,653,205</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income (discontinued and continued operations)</b>				
Revenue from sales			93,500	1,071,879
Cost of sales				(7,729)
Administrative expenses	(8,443)	(8,443)		34,071
Finance income	204,234	204,234	95,179	
Other income			188,679	1,098,221
<b>Total income/(expenses)</b>	<b>195,791</b>	<b>195,791</b>	<b>188,679</b>	<b>1,286,900</b>

The Company sold shares in subsidiaries to "Eurasian Production Company" JSC, information about the transaction is disclosed in Note 19.

*Pricing policy*

In transactions between related parties, the prices are determined by negotiations between the parties involved in the transactions. The actual terms of the transactions may differ from the market ones.

**21. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities**

*Taxation contingencies*

The taxation system in Kazakhstan is relatively new and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are often unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by various levels of authorities, which have the authority to impose severe fines and interest charges. A tax year generally remains open for review by the tax authorities for five subsequent calendar years; however, under certain circumstances a tax year may remain open longer.

Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

*Legal proceedings and claims*

Currently, the Company is not involved in any litigation that could have a significant impact on its financial and business activities.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims. Management believes that, as a result of possible proceedings, the Company's financial position and results of the future financial and economic activities cannot be significantly affected by the arisen liabilities, and therefore, no provisions have been made in these financial statements.

**22. Financial risk management policies**

*Overview of the main approaches to financial risk management*

The use of financial instruments exposes the Company to the following types of risk:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk.





Management is responsible for organizing the Company's risk management system and overseeing the functioning of this system.

The Company's risk management policy has been developed to identify and analyze the risks to which the Company is exposed, to establish acceptable risk limits and appropriate control mechanisms, as well as to monitor risks and comply with established restrictions. The risk management policy and systems are regularly reviewed for the need to make changes in connection with changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company establishes standards and procedures for training and management in order to create an orderly and effective control system in which all employees understand their roles and responsibilities.

The Company's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and aims to minimize the potential negative impact on the Company's financial performance.

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risks.

The principles of the financial risk management policy were applied to the following groups of the Company's financial instruments:

	Carrying amount	
	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash	106	944,246
Other current and non-current financial assets	2,637,486	1,709,028
Accounts receivable	95,769	95,248
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2,733,361</b>	<b>2,748,522</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Trade payables	2,463	69
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>69</b>

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a financial loss caused by a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument failing to meet its contractual obligations.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is related to the carrying amount of accounts receivable, cash and funds on savings accounts held with second-tier banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan (other current financial assets).

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial assets is presented in the table below:

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021
Cash	106	944,246
Other current and non-current financial assets*	2,637,486	1,709,028
Accounts receivable	95,769	95,248
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2,733,361</b>	<b>2,748,522</b>

#### \* Funds held with banks, other current and financial assets

Credit risks relating to cash and cash on savings accounts (deposits) arise from the possibility of the potential default by banks.

The Company monitors the credit rating of banks in which it places funds on current and savings accounts.

The credit rating of Eurasian Bank JSC, in which all cash and savings accounts of the Company are placed: Moody's: B2/stable.

#### \*\* Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable represent amounts due to the related party under common control in respect to accrued and unpaid penalty for 2021. The Company considers the probability that the debtor will not pay accounts receivable to be insignificant.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company controls and manages liquidity risk through short-term planning and monitoring of forecast and actual cash flows, matching the maturities of financial assets and liabilities, and mid- and long-term business planning.

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities are presented below, excluding the impact of offsetting agreements. The amounts represent contractual undiscounted cash flows.





	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	On demand or <30 days
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>			
Trade payables	2,463	2,463	2,463
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2,463</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>			
Trade payables	69	69	69
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will negatively affect the Company's profit or the value of its financial instruments. Market risk includes three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

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

#### Currency risk

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

Before the disposal of its subsidiaries the Company was exposed to currency risk because the subsidiaries had the rental income and cash denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the Company was not exposed to currency risk due to the absence of transactions and financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows related to a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Fluctuations in market interest rates do not have a significant impact on the financial position and cash flows of the Company, as the Company does not have any financial assets and liabilities with the floating interest rate.

#### Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument or its future cash flows will fluctuate due to changes in market prices (other than those related to interest rate risk or currency risk), whether or not caused by changes by factors that are specific only to a certain financial instrument or its issuer, or by factors that affect all similar financial instruments circulating on the market. The Company does not have financial instruments that are subject to other price risk.

#### Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value is the amount for which a financial instrument could be sold or paid when a liability is transferred between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is price quotations in an active market. An active market is a market, in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The fair value measurements are analysed and allocated according to fair value measurement hierarchy:

- level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- level 2: valuation techniques that include inputs that are significant for the fair value measurement categorised within a lower level of the fair value hierarchy that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly in the market;
- level 3: valuation techniques that include inputs that are significant for the fair value measurement categorised within a lower level of the fair value hierarchy that are not observable in the market.

The following techniques and assumptions were used by the Company for fair value measurement of the financial instruments at the reporting date:

#### Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, but whose fair value is disclosed:

The carrying amount of cash approximates the fair value due to their high liquidity.

The carrying amount of funds on savings accounts approximates the fair value, as the interest rate stipulated by Deposit Agreements approximates the market interest rate at the reporting date.

For accounts receivable, accounts payable, and borrowings with maturities of less than twelve months, the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the relatively short maturity of these financial instruments.





## 23. Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital and observe the requirements of the financial regulator. The capital structure of the Company consists of share capital and retained earnings.

### *Capital requirements of the financial regulator*

In accordance with the requirements of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of Financial Market, broker-dealer with right to maintain customer accounts as a nominee holder must maintain the ratio of liquid assets less liabilities to the regulatory minimum amount of equity (75,000 monthly calculation indices) above a certain minimum level. In 2022, the minimum level was 1 (2021:1). As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the Company's capital adequacy ratio corresponded to the regulatory level.

In accordance with the requirements of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of Financial Market, broker-dealer with right to maintain customer accounts as a nominee holder must maintain the liquidity ratio above a certain minimum level. In 2022, the minimum level was 1.4 (2021: 1.4). As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the Company's capital adequacy ratio corresponded to the regulatory level.

## 24. Events after the reporting period

On 30 March 2023, the Agreement on Sale and Purchase of 100 % shares of EuroCentreAstana JSC was concluded between Eurasian Digital Ventures I Limited Partnership and the investment company - Avientano Investments LTD, registered in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cyprus. As of the date of approval of the financial statements, the transaction has not been completed.

### *Requirements of the financial regulator regarding liquidity*

Resolution No. 106 of the Board of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market dated November 23, 2022 (effective April 1, 2023) amended prudential standards for organizations engaged in brokerage and (or) dealer activities in the securities market. In particular, the basic liquidity ratio was reduced from 1.4 to 1. Additional liquidity ratios were also introduced.

