

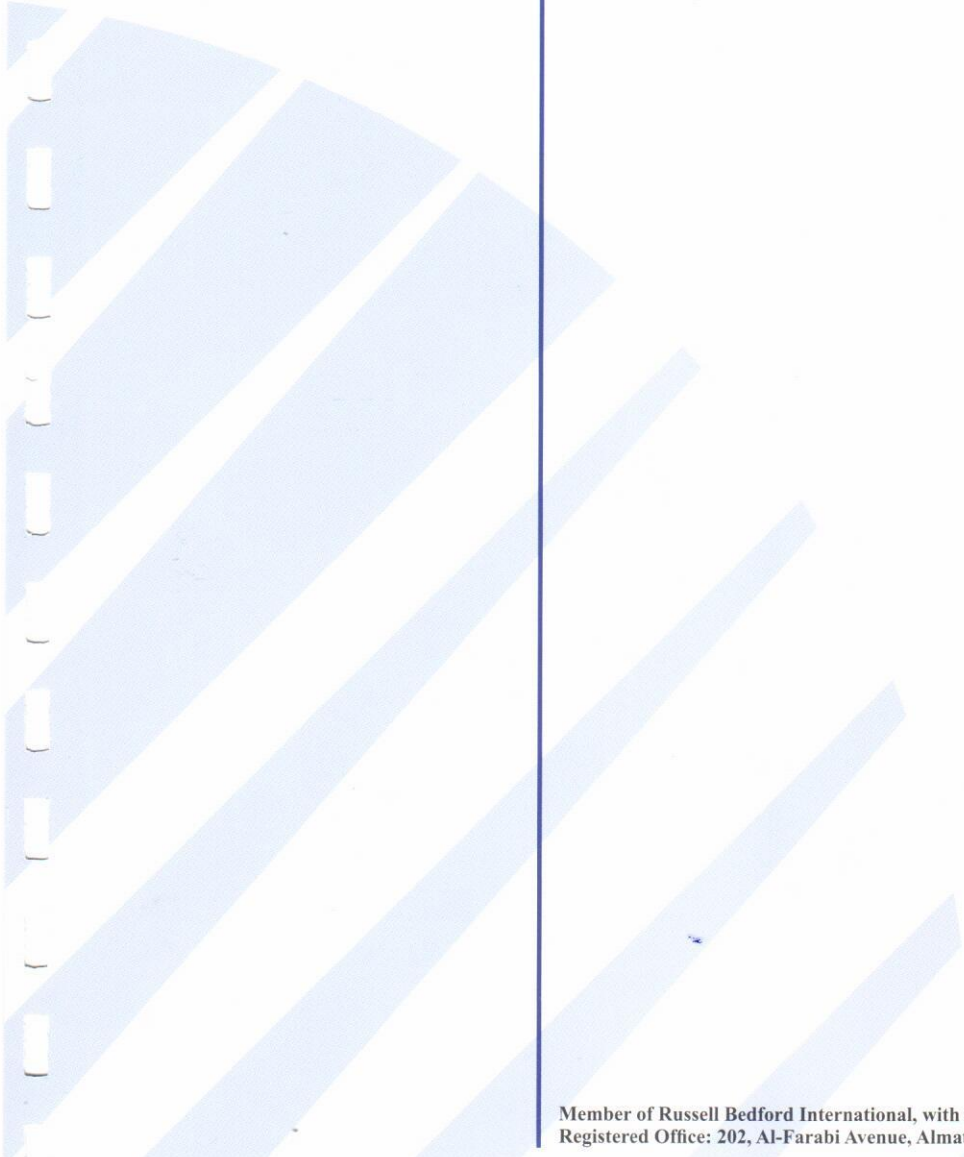


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**MOI Insurance Broker LLP**

Financial statements  
for the year ended  
December 31, 2023

**Content**

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*Management confirmation of responsibility for the preparation and approval of financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023*

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The following statement is made to distinguish the responsibilities of the auditors and management with respect to the financial statements of MOI Insurance Broker LLP (hereinafter – the Company) and should be read in conjunction with the description of the auditors' responsibilities contained in the Independent Auditor's Report presented.

The management of the Company is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that present fairly the financial position of the Company on December 31, 2023, in all material respects, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the period then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

- ensuring the right choice and application of accounting policies;
- presentation of information, incl. data on accounting policies in a form that ensures the relevance, reliability, comparability and comprehensibility of such information;
- disclosure of additional information in cases where compliance with IFRS is not sufficient for users to understand the financial statements of the impact that certain transactions, as well as other events or conditions, have on the financial position and financial performance of the Company;
- assessment of the Company's ability to continue operations in the foreseeable future.

The management is also responsible for:

- development, implementation and maintenance of an effective and reliable system of internal control of the Company;
- maintaining records in a form that allows you to disclose and explain the transactions of the Company, as well as provide at any date information of sufficient accuracy about the financial position of the Company and ensure that financial statements comply with IFRS;
- accounting in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and IFRS;
- taking all reasonably possible measures to ensure the safety of the assets of the Company; and
- identification and prevention of facts of financial and other abuses.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023 were approved for issue on **March 31, 2024**.

**On behalf of the management of MOI Insurance Broker LLP:**

  
  
**Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna**  
**Managing Director**

  
**Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna**  
**Chief Accountant**

Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the founders of MOI Insurance Broker LLP

### **Opinion**

We conducted an audit of the attached financial statements of MOI Insurance Broker LLP (hereinafter – the Company), which includes statement of financial position on December 31, 2023, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2023, as well as a review of material aspects of accounting policies and other notes to the financial statements (hereinafter – the financial statements).

In our opinion, the financial statements in all material respects provide reliable and objective information about the financial position of the Company on December 31, 2023, as well as expenses incurred cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on the date of preparation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### **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 *Responsibilities of the Auditor for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of MOI Insurance Broker LLP in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with 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 for the preparation of financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS and for the internal control system that management considers necessary to prepare financial statements that are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Company to continue to operate continuously, for disclosing, as appropriate, information related to business continuity, and for preparing statements based on the going concern assumption, unless management intends to liquidate the Company, terminate its activity or when it does not have any other real alternative, except liquidation or termination of activity.

Those responsible for corporate governance are responsible for overseeing the preparation of the financial statements of the Company.

### **Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of financial statements**

Our goal is to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report containing our opinion.

Reasonable assurance represents a high degree of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always reveal material misstatement, if any. Misstatements may be the result of fraud or error and are considered material if it can reasonably be assumed that, individually or collectively, it may affect the economic decisions of users based on these financial statements.

We apply professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit as part of the audit conducted in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. In addition, we do the following:

- we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud or error; we develop and conduct audit procedures in response to these risks; we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to serve as the basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement as a result of fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting material misstatement as a result of an error, as fraud can include conspiracy, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation of information or actions that bypass the internal control system;
- we gain an understanding of the internal control system that is relevant to the audit, with the aim of developing audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system;
- we evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures by management;
- we conclude that it is legitimate for management to apply the going concern assumption, and based on the audit evidence obtained, it concludes that there is significant uncertainty in connection with events or conditions that could result in significant doubts about the Company's ability to continue its business. If we conclude that there is material uncertainty, we must draw attention in our audit report to the appropriate disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inappropriate, to modify our opinion. Our findings are based on audit evidence obtained prior to the date of our audit opinion. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to lose its ability to continue to operate continuously;
- we evaluate the presentation of the financial statements as a whole, its structure and content, including disclosure of information, as well as whether the financial statements represent the underlying operations and events in such a way that their reliable presentation is ensured.

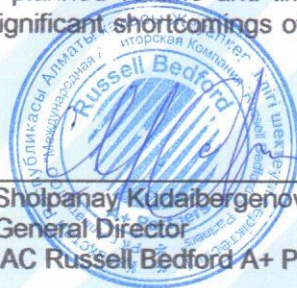
We carry out informational interaction with persons responsible for corporate governance, bringing to their attention, among other things, information about the planned volume and timing of the audit, significant observations on the results of the audit, as well as significant shortcomings of the internal control system that we identify during the audit.



Adilzhan Kenzhekulov  
Audit Partner

The qualification certificate of the auditor No.1-PN 0001018 dated January 30, 2020.

March 31, 2024  
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan



Sholpanay Kudaibergenova  
General Director  
IAC Russell Bedford A+ Partners LLP

The state license for engaging in audit activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 18013076, issued by the Committee of Internal State Audit of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan on July 3, 2018.



*MOI insurance broker LLP*  
*Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023*  
*in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge*

Name	Note	2023	2022
Income from brokerage activity	6	505 906	893 670
Financing income	7	2 457	2 289
Net income (expenses) from foreign currency translation (net)	8	206	779
Other operational income (expenses), net	9	(1 872)	(4 529)
<b>Total operational profit</b>		<b>506 697</b>	<b>892 209</b>
Expenses for payment of commissions on insurance activity	10	(21 644)	(406 356)
Expenses associated with the payment of interest on loans received	11	(4 287)	(8 985)
General and administrative expenses	12	(398 539)	(381 023)
<b>Total operational losses</b>		<b>(424 470)</b>	<b>(796 364)</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>82 227</b>	<b>95 845</b>
Withholding tax expenses	13	(13 022)	(18 665)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>69 205</b>	<b>77 180</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Withholding tax recognized directly in other comprehensive income	13	-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>69 205</b>	<b>77 180</b>

These financial statements have been approved by the management of the Company on March 31, 2024 and have been signed on its behalf:


**Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna**  
**Managing Director**

  
**Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna**  
**Chief Accountant**

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the financial statements set out on pages from 5 to 30.



MOI insurance broker LLP  
Statement of financial position on December 31, 2023  
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge

Name	Note	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	419 969	100 187
Other short-term financial assets	15	22 151	159
Short-term trade and other receivables	16	576 674	516 963
Inventories	17	2 271	2 702
Other current assets	18	10 840	5 722
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1 031 905</b>	<b>625 733</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Other long-term financial assets	15	164 648	150 323
Investment in a foreign subsidiary	19	54 080	54 080
Property, plant and equipment	20	329 105	347 550
Intangible assets	20	4 983	5 974
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>552 816</b>	<b>557 927</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1 584 721</b>	<b>1 183 660</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Short-term trade and other payables	21	871 864	528 363
Short-term provisions	22	30 941	19 949
Short-term financial liabilities	25	75 667	41 301
Accrued interest on loans received	25	181	580
Current corporate withholding tax liabilities	13	16 898	16 212
Employee benefits	23	3 276	3 015
Other current liabilities	24	5 775	6 061
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1 004 602</b>	<b>615 481</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liability	13	18 084	19 010
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>18 084</b>	<b>19 010</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1 022 686</b>	<b>634 491</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Authorized capital	26	10 000	10 000
Additional paid-in capital	26	11 980	-
Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment	26	24 629	32 948
Retained earnings	26	515 426	506 221
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>562 035</b>	<b>549 169</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1 584 721</b>	<b>1 183 660</b>

These financial statements have been approved by the management of the Company on March 31, 2024 and have been signed on its behalf:

  
Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna  
Managing Director



  
Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna  
Chief Accountant

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the financial statements set out on pages from 5 to 30.






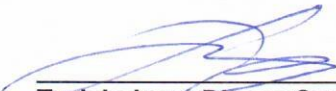
MOI insurance broker LLP  
Statement of cash flows (indirect method) for the year ended December 31, 2023  
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge

Name	2023	2022
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>82 227</b>	<b>95 845</b>
<b>Adjustments:</b>		
Depreciation and amortization	15 805	18 667
Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment	5 017	(4 989)
Expenses for creation of provision for unused vacation	10 991	6 435
Net profit/(loss) from foreign currency transactions	2 689	(6 017)
Other adjustments	7 111	-
<b>Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>123 840</b>	<b>109 941</b>
<b>(Increase) decrease in operating assets</b>		
Changes in other financial assets	(33 540)	71 153
Changes in trade and other receivables	(54 548)	338 179
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(4 687)	88 177
<b>Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities</b>		
Changes in trade and other payables	333 344	(214 006)
Changes in other current liabilities	(26)	312
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities before corporate withholding tax</b>	<b>364 383</b>	<b>393 756</b>
Refund / (payment) of corporate withholding tax	(16 563)	(21 777)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>347 820</b>	<b>371 979</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1 535)	(87 644)
Investments in the capital of other legal entities	-	-
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>(1 535)</b>	<b>(87 644)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Financial liabilities	33 968	(30 949)
Dividends paid	(60 000)	(170 000)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>(26 032)</b>	<b>(200 949)</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>320 253</b>	<b>83 386</b>
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(471)	14 755
<b>Balance of cash and cash equivalents on January 1</b>	<b>100 187</b>	<b>2 046</b>
<b>Balance of cash and cash equivalents on December 31</b>	<b>417 969</b>	<b>100 187</b>

These financial statements have been approved by the management of the Company on March 31, 2024 and have been signed on its behalf:

  
Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna  
Managing Director



  
Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna  
Chief Accountant



The statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the financial statements set out on pages from 5 to 30.

*MOI insurance broker LLP*  
*Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2023*  
*in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge*

Name	Authorized capital	Additional paid-in capital	Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment	Retained earnings	Total
<b>On January 1, 2022</b>	<b>10 000</b>	-	<b>21 504</b>	<b>479 041</b>	<b>510 545</b>
Profit for the period	-	-	-	77 180	77 180
Increase/depreciation from revaluation of property, plant and equipment (net of tax effect)	-	-	11 444	-	11 444
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	<b>11 444</b>	<b>77 180</b>	<b>88 624</b>
Dividends	-	-	-	(50 000)	(50 000)
<b>On December 31, 2022</b>	<b>10 000</b>	-	<b>32 948</b>	<b>506 221</b>	<b>549 169</b>
<b>On January 1, 2023</b>	<b>10 000</b>	-	<b>32 948</b>	<b>506 221</b>	<b>549 169</b>
Profit for the period	-	-	-	69 205	69 205
Increase/depreciation from revaluation of property, plant and equipment (net of tax effect)	-	-	(8 319)	-	(8 319)
Other additional paid-in capital	-	11 980	-	-	11 980
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	<b>11 980</b>	<b>(8 319)</b>	<b>69 205</b>	<b>72 866</b>
Dividends	-	-	-	(60 000)	(60 000)
<b>On December 31, 2023</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>11 980</b>	<b>24 629</b>	<b>515 426</b>	<b>562 035</b>

These financial statements have been approved by the management of the Company on March 31, 2024 and have been signed on its behalf:

  
**Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna**  
**Managing Director**



  
**Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna**  
**Chief Accountant**

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the financial statements set out on pages from 5 to 30.



## 1 Reporting company

### (a) Conditions for business activities in Kazakhstan

The activity of the MOI Insurance Broker Limited Liability Partnership (hereinafter – the Company) is mainly carried out in Kazakhstan. Accordingly, the business of the Company is influenced by the economy and financial markets of Kazakhstan, which have the peculiarities of the developing market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in Kazakhstan. The devaluation of the Kazakhstani tenge, volatility in oil prices on global markets and the pandemic coronavirus infection also increase the level of uncertainty in the environment in which businesses operate.

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

### (b) Organizational structure and activities

The Company was established and registered with the Department of Justice of Medeu District of the Department of Justice of Almaty on July 8, 2005. The last re-registration date was December 30, 2021. Re-registration was carried out due to the change in the composition of the members.

The Company is registered as a taxpayer in the Tax Committee of Almaty in the Medeu district. Taxpayer Certificate - Series 60 No. 0096816 confirms state registration as a taxpayer since July 11, 2005,

BIN 050740002486.

The last controlling party for the Company is an individual citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan – G.A. Kassymkanova.

Information about members on December 31, 2023 and 2022:

Member	Shares of participation, in %	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna	50	50
Smanov Yerbol Yergenovich	30	30
Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The management bodies of the Company are:

- the supreme body – the General Meeting of Members;
- the sole executive body – the Managing Director;
- supervisory body – the Auditing Committee or the Auditor.

### Main activities

The main activity of the Company is brokerage and intermediary activities in the field of insurance and reinsurance. The Company operates under license No. 2.3.33 for the right to carry out activities of an insurance broker to conclude insurance and reinsurance contracts, issued by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan on February 8, 2019.



## 1. Reporting company (continuation)

Legal and actual address: 050059, Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, Medeu district, N. Nazarbayev avenue, house 248.

The Company opened the subsidiary MOI Insurance Brokers Asia LLC in the Republic of Uzbekistan based on the decision of the meeting of members dated November 12, 2018.

Location is the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent city, Shaykhontakhur district, Olmazor MF, Ukchi street, house No. 3.

The average annual numbers of employees of the Company were 25 people on December 31, 2023 and 24 people on December 31, 2022.

## 2 Basis of accounting

### (a) Statement of compliance with IFRS

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

### (b) Functional and reporting currency

The national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Kazakhstani tenge (hereinafter – tenge), which is the Company's functional currency and the currency in which these financial statements are presented. All figures presented in tenge are rounded to the (nearest) thousand, unless otherwise stated.

## 3. Use of estimates and professional judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Assumptions and the resulting estimates are reviewed regularly to determine whether changes are required. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

## 4. Key accounting policy

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

### *Foreign currency*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the respective reporting date. Income or loss from foreign exchange on the settlement of such transactions and on the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into the functional currency of the Company at the reporting date are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year. Translation at year-end exchange rates does not apply to non-monetary items measured at historical cost.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the time the fair value was determined including equity investments.



#### 4. Key accounting policy (continuation)

The effect of exchange rate differences on non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency is recorded as part of the income or expense on revaluation at fair value.

The following official exchange rates were used to prepare the separate financial statements set by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
US dollar	454,56	462,65
Euro	502,24	492,86
Pounds sterling	577,47	556,57
100 Uzbekistani soms	3,69	4,12

#### **Cash**

Cash includes cash in banks and on hand and short-term deposits on demand or with maturities of less than three months. All non-cash monetary transactions are carried out through authorized banks.

Cash with a restriction on withdrawal of more than three months is included in other short-term or long-term assets.

The statement of cash flows is generated using the indirect method.

#### **Time deposits**

Time deposits include the deposits with maturities over three months. Such deposits are classified as current and non-current financial assets.

#### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes the party to the contractual relationship of the related financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Operational expenses 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), respectively, increase or decrease the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities on initial recognition.

Operational expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are charged directly to profit or loss.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are classified within the fair value hierarchy described below based on the lowest inputs that are material to the overall fair value measurement:

- Level 1 – Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (without any adjustments).
- Level 2 – Inputs than quoted prices in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);



#### 4. Key accounting policy (continuation)

- Level 3 –Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

##### **Subsequent classification**

###### ***Financial assets***

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments) or as financial assets at fair value for the purposes of the subsequent classification.

###### ***Financial assets measured at amortized cost (debt instruments)***

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and impairment requirements are applied. Profits or losses are recognized in profit or loss when it is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company classifies trade and other receivables and amounts due from credit institutions (bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents) to the category of financial assets measured at amortized cost.

###### ***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

The category of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss includes financial assets held for sale that are classified at the discretion of the Company at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets for which cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model used.

###### ***Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income***

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model, the purpose of which is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets; and



#### 4. Key accounting policy (continuation)

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

The Company has no financial assets of this category on the reporting date.

##### **Derecognition**

Derecognition of financial assets is performed when the Company loses control over the rights under the contract for this asset. This situation occurs when the rights are realized, transferred, or become invalid. Derecognition of financial liabilities is carried out in the event of its redemption.

##### **Financial liabilities**

The Company classifies financial liabilities into other financial liabilities. Other financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Trade payables and other short-term cash liabilities are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the amount due in the future for the goods or services received, regardless of whether the Company has been invoiced or not.

The subsequent assessment depends on their classification. Debt securities, loans received, trade and other payables after initial recognition are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss when they are derecognized and amortized using the effective interest rate.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability at the moment when its obligations under the relevant contract cease or expire or expire.

If an existing financial liability is replaced by another liability to the same lender, on materially different terms, or if the terms of the existing liability are significantly changed, the replacement or changes are accounted for as derecognition of the original liability and the initiation of a new liability, and the difference in their carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss.

##### **Property, plant and equipment**

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment, except for buildings and office premises, which are carried at revalued amounts and are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the office space. Any increase in the value of property, plant and equipment is charged directly to equity included in the revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment; any decrease in the value of a property, plant and equipment is offset against the previous measurement for the related asset and then included in profit or loss. The asset revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings when the asset is derecognized.



#### 4. Key accounting policy (continuation)

The management assesses whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment is impaired at the end of each reporting period. If any indication of impairment exists, management estimates its recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the year. An impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior periods is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell.

Profits and losses on disposal, determined by comparing the amount of revenue with the carrying amount, are recognized in profit or loss for the year (as part of other operational income or expenses).

##### *Depreciation*

Depreciation is charged and recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets.

The carrying amount of an asset is the estimated amount that the Company would currently receive if the asset were sold, less the estimated costs of disposal, if the condition and age of the asset were consistent with the age and condition that the asset would have at the end of its useful life. The estimated useful lives and the depreciation method are assessed at the end of each reporting period and any changes in valuation are accounted for prospectively. The carrying amount of an asset is nil if the Company intends to use the assets until the end of their physical life.

Depreciation is charged over the following average useful lives of the assets:

	<b>Useful life (years)</b>
Lands	Unlimited time
Buildings	50
Machinery and equipment	10
Computers	4
Copy-duplicating equipment	5
Furniture	15
Other property, plant and equipment	10

##### *Intangible assets*

Intangible assets are carried at cost. Acquisition costs of intangible assets are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

The Company assesses whether there is any indication that an intangible asset may be impaired at each date of the separate financial statements. If any such indication is identified, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the assets.

Amortization of other intangible assets is calculated based on the period of their use. The term of use is 3-10 years.





#### 4. Key accounting policy (continuation)

##### ***Inventories***

Inventories at the time of receipt are reflected at cost, which includes all actually incurred necessary costs for their acquisition (creation).

Inventories are written off on a weighted average basis and carried at the lower of cost and possible net realizable value.

Potential net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less potential costs to complete or bring to completion and potential selling expenses.

##### ***Investment in the subsidiary***

The Company's investment in a subsidiary is carried at historical cost in these separate financial statements.

The carrying amount of the investment in a subsidiary carried at cost is not subject to subsequent adjustment for changes in fair value in the separate financial statements, but is tested for impairment in subsequent periods.

##### ***Taxation***

Withholding tax is the amount of current and deferred tax.

##### ***Current tax***

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit. Taxable profit differs from profit recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible for tax purposes in other reporting periods. And it does not include items that are not taxable or deductible for tax purposes. The Company's current tax liability is calculated using tax rates that were enacted by law prior to the end of the reporting period.

##### ***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the separate financial statements and the related tax bases used in calculating taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recorded on the basis of all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are carried on net of all deductible temporary differences provided it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to utilize the temporary differences. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is revised at the end of each reporting period and is reduced if it is no longer probable that future taxable profit sufficient for full or partial use of these assets is probable.



#### 4. Key accounting policy (continuation)

Deferred withholding tax assets and liabilities are calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been or are effectively enacted by law at the reporting date and are expected to be in effect during the period when the tax asset is realized or the liability is settled, respectively. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax implications of the Company's expectations at the reporting date on how to recover or settle the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

##### *Other taxes and contributions*

There are a number of taxes and payments in the Republic of Kazakhstan related to the Company's operating activities in addition to withholding tax. These taxes are included in administrative expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Company for the reporting year.

##### **Authorized capital**

The authorized capital consists of participation interests minus the founders' debts for contributions to the authorized capital. The authorized capital is recognized at the historical cost of the funds received or paid.

##### **Recognition of income and expenses**

Income and expenses are recognized by the Company on an accrual basis.

The Company's income consists of commission fees for the provision of insurance broker services for the conclusion of insurance (reinsurance) contracts during the entire period of the contracts, transactions in non-core activities and other income from both administrative and economic and investment activities.

Income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income if there is an increase in future economic benefit associated with an increase in the asset or a decrease in liabilities that can be measured reliably. This means that the recognition of income occurs simultaneously with the recognition of an increase in an asset or a decrease in a liability.

Expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income if there is a decrease in future economic benefit associated with a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability that can be measured reliably. This means that the recognition of expenses occurs simultaneously with the recognition of an increase in liabilities or a decrease in assets (for example, payroll accruals).

Expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income if the costs do not generate large future economic benefits, or when the future economic benefits do not meet or cease to meet the requirements for recognition as an asset in the separate statement of financial position.

##### **Commission income**

The Company earns commission income from various types of services it provides to its customers. The commission income can be divided into the following two categories:

##### *Commission income earned for the provision of services over a period of time*

Commissions earned for the provision of services over a period of time are calculated over that period.



#### 4. Key accounting policy (continuation)

##### *Commission income from transactions*

Commissions earned for conducting or negotiating a transaction on behalf of a third party, such as insurance and reinsurance brokerage, are recognized upon completion of the transaction. Commissions, or a portion of commissions linked to specific performance indicators, are recognized when the relevant criteria are met.

##### *Insurance premiums payable to reinsurers*

The reinsurance premium is paid by the reinsurer through an insurance broker under the terms of reinsurance contracts. The insurance broker is obliged to transfer to the reinsurer within three working days after the receipt of the reinsurance premium on the account. The reinsurance premium is received at the same time as the brokerage commission. Reinsurance premiums are reflected in separate accounts of the Company in the accounting, as well as in separate bank accounts of the Company.

##### *Personnel expenses and related contributions*

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- employee wages and social security contributions;
- annual paid leave, paid sick leave;
- remuneration in non-cash form (medical insurance, rent of parking lots).

The Company pays wages to its employees in accordance with the established labor remuneration system and makes compulsory contributions to the Unified Accumulation Pension Fund on behalf of its employees in accordance with the pension legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Compulsory contributions to the Unified Accumulative Pension Fund and individual withholding tax expense are withheld from employee wages and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as wages.

The Company does not have any pension agreements other than the state pension program of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which requires the employer to deduct 10% of the total wages.

The Company makes social tax and social security contributions, compulsory social health insurance for its employees to the relevant authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

##### *Balances and transactions with related parties*

Parties are considered to be related if one of them has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of the other party as defined in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures in these separate financial statements. The content of the relationship between the parties is taken into account, and not just their legal form when deciding whether the parties are related.



#### 4. Key accounting policy (continuation)

##### **Events after the reporting date**

Events, both favorable and unfavorable, which occur between the reporting date and the date of approval of the separate financial statements and which have or may have an impact on the financial position, cash flows or results of operations of the Company.

##### **Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are recognized when:

- the Company has a present obligation (legal or imputed) as a result of a past event;
- it is likely that there will be a need for some kind of outflow of resources to fulfill this obligation;
- the amount of the liability can be measured reliably.

The contingent liability is a present liability that arises from past events, but is not recognized because it is not probable that the need for an outflow of resources to meet the liability will arise, or the amount of the liability cannot be estimated with sufficient reliability.

The contingent liabilities are not recognized, but disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

The contingent assets are not recognized in the separate financial statements, but disclosed when it is probable that economic benefits will flow.

##### **The scope of significant management estimates and sources of uncertainty**

The preparation of the Company's separate financial statements requires management to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date, as well as income and expenses during the period ended. Management regularly evaluates its estimates and judgments based on estimates and judgments based on historical experience and various factors that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances.

The following estimates and judgments are considered important to the portrayal of the Company's financial position.

##### *Provision*

The Company creates a provision for unused employee vacations as an additional cash amount that the Company is expected to pay to the employee for unused paid absences from work accumulated at the end of the reporting period. This provision should be reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

##### *Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets*

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, carrying amount and depreciation methods are reviewed annually to reflect the effects of changes in estimates on a prospective basis.



#### 4. Key accounting policy (continuation)

##### *Fair value measurement and its procedures*

The Company measures buildings at revalued amounts and financial liabilities at fair values.

The Company uses, to the extent possible, observable market data in measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability. Fair value measurements are categorized into different levels of the fair value hierarchy depending on the inputs used in the respective valuation techniques:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices used for Level 1 estimates that are observable either directly (i.e. such as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company engages third party qualified appraisers in the absence of Level 1 inputs.

##### *Taxes*

There is a risk of additional future tax liabilities as a result of the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. In the normal course of business, there are many transactions and calculations for which the tax amounts cannot be conclusively determined. As a result, the Company recognizes its tax liabilities based on estimates of whether additional taxes, penalties and interest will be due. These tax liabilities are recognized if the Company believes that certain tax return items may be challenged or will not be fully confirmed by examination by the tax authorities, even though the Company believes that the tax return items are properly substantiated. The Company believes that its accrued tax liabilities are correct for all years open to examination and are based on an evaluation of many factors, including past experience and interpretations of tax law. This estimate is based on estimates and assumptions and may include a number of complex judgments about future events. To the extent that the ultimate tax consequences of these matters differ from the amounts presented, such differences will impact the tax expense in the period in which such tax liabilities are assessed.

##### *Impairment of assets*

The Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there is evidence that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash generating unit and selects an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows when value in use calculations are made.



#### 4. Key accounting policy (continuation)

##### *Assessment of the impact of deferred withholding tax*

The management of the Company determines the future impact of deferred withholding tax by reconciling the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities presented in the separate financial statements with the relevant tax base at each reporting date. Deferred assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates applicable to the period in which the assets are expected to be realized and the liabilities settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized on the basis that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will exist in the future from which temporary differences can be deducted for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets are measured at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is not probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

#### 5 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted for use

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. However, the Company has not early adopted the new and amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

##### *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts*

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, a new comprehensive financial reporting standard for insurance contracts that addresses recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. When IFRS 17 enters into force, it will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts, which was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all insurance contracts (i.e., life and non-life insurance, direct insurance and reinsurance) regardless of the type of entity that issues them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation conditions. There are several exceptions to the scope. The main objective of IFRS 17 is to provide a model for accounting for insurance contracts that is more efficient and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements of IFRS 4, which are largely based on previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive insurance contract accounting model covering all relevant aspects of accounting. IFRS 17 is based on a general model supplemented by the following:

- Certain modifications for insurance contracts with direct participation conditions (variable remuneration method);
- Simplified approach (premium allocation approach) mainly for short-term contracts.

This standard is not applicable to the Company.

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

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the difference between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and error correction. It also clarifies how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

These amendments did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.



## 5 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted for use (continuation)

### *Amendments to IAS 1 and Practice Statement No. 2 on the Application of IFRS – Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

The amendments to IAS 1 and Practice Statement No. 2 on Application of IAS 1, Making Materiality Judgments, provide guidance and examples to assist entities in applying materiality judgments to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments should help entities disclose more useful accounting policies by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose 'significant accounting policies' with a requirement to disclose 'material accounting policies' and by adding guidance on how entities should apply the concept of materiality when making accounting policy disclosure decisions.

The amendments did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

## 6. Income from brokerage activity

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Income from reinsurance brokerage activity	203 469	646 116
Income from consulting services on insurance and reinsurance	104 599	108 808
Income for pool administration	62 024	93 074
Income from insurance brokerage activity	63 054	36 621
Other income from brokerage activities	72 760	9 051
<b>Total</b>	<b>505 906</b>	<b>893 670</b>

## 7. Financing income

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Interest income on time deposits	2 457	2 289
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 457</b>	<b>2 289</b>

## 8. Net income (expenses) from foreign currency translation

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Income from exchange rate differences	30 532	68 758
Expenses from exchange rate differences	(30 326)	(67 979)
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>779</b>

## 9. Other operational income (expenses), net

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Other income</b>		
Income from purchase and sale of foreign currency	14 240	39 600
Income from (accrual)/recovery of discount	1 407	2 549
<b>Other expenses</b>		
Expenses from purchase and sale of foreign currency	(11 756)	(46 397)
Other expenses	(1 556)	(281)
Expenses from (accrual)/recovery of discount	(3 754)	-
Expenses from valuation provision for expected credit losses	(453)	-
<b>Other income (expenses), net</b>	<b>(1 872)</b>	<b>(4 529)</b>



**10. Expenses for payment of commissions on insurance activity**

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Reinsurance brokerage services	(21 644)	(406 356)
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>(21 644)</u></b>	<b><u>(406 356)</u></b>

**11. Expenses associated with the payment of interest on loans received**

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Expenses associated with the payment of interest on loans received	(4 287)	(8 985)
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>(4 287)</u></b>	<b><u>(8 985)</u></b>

**12. General and administrative expenses**

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Wages expenses	(271 965)	(239 898)
Current taxes and obligatory payments to the budget	(33 213)	(29 010)
Expenses for creation of provision for unused vacation	(23 081)	(18 072)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets	(15 805)	(13 847)
Travel expenses	(13 938)	(11 038)
Expenses for auditing, consulting and information services	(7 207)	(15 265)
Expenses for inventory materials, including fuels and lubricants	(4 529)	(4 721)
Access to the earthquake license model	(4 238)	(21 724)
Expenses for maintenance of computer equipment	(3 447)	(2 729)
Bank services	(3 324)	(3 554)
Postage and courier expenses	(2 358)	(1 570)
Lease and utility expenses	(2 217)	(1 940)
Repair expenses, operational expenses	(1 614)	(1 614)
Membership fees	(1 604)	(1 103)
Insurance expenses	(1 465)	(798)
Services for developing management concepts	-	(8 050)
Other	(8 534)	(6 090)
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>(398 539)</u></b>	<b><u>(381 023)</u></b>

**13. Withholding tax expenses**

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Current corporate withholding tax liabilities	16 898	16 212
	<b><u>16 898</u></b>	<b><u>16 212</u></b>





**(a) Amounts recognized in profit or loss**

The tax rate applicable to the Company is 20% and represents the withholding tax rate for Kazakhstani companies (in 2022: 20%).

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2023	2022
<b>Current withholding tax</b>		
Reporting year	(17 249)	(16 611)
<b>Deferred withholding tax</b>		
Change in the amount of recognized deductible temporary differences	4 227	(2 054)
<b>Total withholding tax expenses</b>	<b>(13 022)</b>	<b>(18 665)</b>

**(b) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate:**

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2023	2022
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>82 227</b>	<b>95 845</b>
Withholding tax calculated at the applicable rate	(16 445)	(19 169)
Other non-taxable income/(non-deductible expenses)	3 423	504
<b>Withholding tax expenses</b>	<b>(13 022)</b>	<b>(18 665)</b>

Temporary differences that arise between the values of assets and liabilities reported in the financial statements and the amounts used for tax base purposes result in deferred tax assets on December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Deferred withholding tax for 2023 relates to the following items:

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	On profit or loss	On revaluation reserve
<b>Tax effect of taxable temporary differences:</b>				
Provision for unused vacations	6 188	3 990	2 198	
Property, plant and equipment	(18 320)	(20 068)	1 748	
Loans/discounts	(46)	(327)	281	
Revaluation of office building	(5 906)	(2 605)	-	(3 301)
<b>Net deferred tax asset (liability)</b>	<b>(18 084)</b>	<b>(19 010)</b>	<b>4 227</b>	<b>(3 301)</b>

Deferred withholding tax for 2022 relates to the following items:

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	On profit or loss	On revaluation reserve
<b>Tax effect of taxable temporary differences:</b>				
Provision for unused vacations	3 990	2 703	1 287	-
Property, plant and equipment	(20 068)	(16 217)	(3 851)	-
Loans/discounts	(327)	(837)	510	
Revaluation of office building	(2 605)	(1 022)	-	(1 583)
<b>Net deferred tax asset (liability)</b>	<b>(19 010)</b>	<b>(15 373)</b>	<b>(2 054)</b>	<b>(1 583)</b>



#### 14. Cash and cash equivalents

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<b>Current bank accounts</b>		
-with a credit rating from BBB- to BB+	419 969	100 187
	<b>419 969</b>	<b>100 187</b>

These ratings are presented by reference to the Standard and Poor's rating scale or an equivalent credit rating. No items of cash and cash equivalents are past due.

The following table shows the foreign currency cash balances by currency on December 31, 2023:

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	In currency	Tenge equivalent	In currency	Tenge equivalent
US dollar	857	389 338	202	93 458
Pound sterling	38	22 011	-	-
Tenge		8 620		6 729
<b>Total</b>		<b>419 969</b>		<b>100 187</b>

#### 15. Deposits in banks

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Short-term deposits placed in second-tier banks	22 224	159
Valuation provision for expected credit losses	(73)	-
<b>Total short-term financial assets</b>	<b>22 151</b>	<b>159</b>
Long-term savings accounts	165 028	150 323
Valuation provision for expected credit losses	(380)	-
<b>Total long-term financial assets</b>	<b>164 648</b>	<b>150 323</b>

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Rating agency	Credit rating	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<b>Short-term financial assets</b>				
Bank Center Credit JSC	Standard&Poor's	BB- stable	22 151	159
<b>Long-term financial assets</b>				
Bank Center Credit JSC	Standard&Poor's	BB- stable	164 648	150 323

#### 16. Trade and other receivables

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Insurance premiums receivable from reinsured	303 482	239 476
Insurance premiums receivable from insured	154 580	178 964
Accrued commission income of insurance brokers on reinsurance contracts	75 668	37 089
Other receivables from brokerage activities	33 234	57 206
Accrued commission income of insurance brokers on insurance contracts	9 482	2 760



Short-term interest receivable on term deposits	219	99
Claims to reinsurers	9	1
Loans issued to employees	-	1 368
<b>Total</b>	<b>576 674</b>	<b>516 963</b>

Short-term trade and other receivables are presented in the following currencies:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge		
Tenge	457 849	469 224
US dollar	118 825	47 739
<b>Total</b>	<b>576 674</b>	<b>516 963</b>

The Company provided brokerage of reinsurance contracts on behalf of cedents and collected reinsurance premiums from cedents and retrocedents for their subsequent transfer to reinsurers and retrocessionaires in 2023 and 2022.

The amount of reinsurance premiums payable by MOI Insurance Broker LLP to the accounts of reinsurers and retrocessionaries amounted to 303 482 thousand tenge on December 31, 2023 (on December 31, 2022: 239 476 thousand tenge).

#### 17. Inventories

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge		
Inventories	2 271	2 702
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>2 702</b>

The inventories of the Company are represented in the form of office supplies and household goods.

#### 18. Other current assets

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge		
Advances paid for services performed	7 335	1 910
Advances paid for delivery of inventories	1 703	1 712
Debt for return of inventories	137	-
<b>Future expenses</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 696</b>
including:		
<i>Other future expenses</i>	675	1 379
<i>Insurance premiums paid to insurance organizations</i>	631	317
<b>Current tax assets</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>404</b>
including:		
<i>Property tax</i>	196	189
<i>Withholding tax from non-residents</i>	162	211
<i>Land tax</i>	1	1
<i>Social tax</i>	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>5 722</b>



Other current assets are represented by the following currencies:

	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge		
US dollar	1 154	759
Euro	1 235	-
Tenge	8 451	4 963
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>5 722</b>

#### 19. Investment in a foreign subsidiary

The Company opened the subsidiary MOI Insurance Brokers Asia LLC in the Republic of Uzbekistan based on the decision of the meeting of members dated November 12, 2018.

Location is the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent city, Shaykhontakhur district, Olmazor MF, Ukchi street, house No. 3.

Total authorized capital is 160,000 thousand Uzbekistani soms. The share of the Company in the authorized capital of subsidiary is 95% (152,000 thousand Uzbekistani soms), which amounted to 7,321 thousand tenge at the moment of contribution of funds to the authorized capital. The Company carried out impairment test of investment in foreign subsidiary, no signs of impairment were detected.

Decision was made to increase the authorized capital of MOI Insurance Brokers Asia LLC from the amount of 160 000 thousand Uzbekistani soms to 1 350 000 thousand Uzbekistani soms according to the minutes of the extraordinary General Meeting of Members dated January 26, 2020. The Company's share in MOI Insurance Brokers Asia LLC is 99.41% on December 31, 2020 (1 342 000 thousand Uzbekistani soms or 54 080 thousand tenge) due to the increase in the authorized capital.

The Company's interest in MOI Insurance Brokers Asia LLC is 99.41% on December 31, 2023.

#### 20. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

##### a) Property, plant and equipment

The Company applies the revaluation model for buildings and office premises, and the actual cost model for other property, plant and equipment in accordance with the accounting policy.

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<b>Buildings and constructions</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Other property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Initial cost</b>				
Balance on January 1, 2023	403 818	120	69 608	473 546
Receipts		-	1 535	1 535
Modernization of PPE		-	-	-
Revaluation	(7 144)	-	-	(7 144)
Write-off on revaluation	(149)	-	-	(149)
<b>Balance on December 31, 2023</b>	<b>396 525</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>71 143</b>	<b>467 788</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>				
Balance on January 1, 2023	(111 826)	-	(14 170)	(125 996)



Depreciation for the year	(5 939)	-	(8 875)	(14 814)
Revaluation	2 127	-		2 127
Write-off of accumulated depreciation		-		
<b>Balance on December 31, 2023</b>	<b>(115 638)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(23 045)</b>	<b>(138 683)</b>
<b>Initial cost</b>				
Balance on January 1, 2022	330 653	120	39 891	370 664
Receipts	-	-	30 008	30 008
Modernization of PPE	55 149	-	-	55 149
Revaluation	18 016	-	-	18 016
Write-off	-	-	(291)	(291)
<b>Balance on December 31, 2022</b>	<b>403 818</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>69 608</b>	<b>473 546</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>				
Balance on January 1, 2022	(101 421)	-	(6 621)	(108 042)
Depreciation for the year	(5 416)	-	(7 718)	(13 134)
Revaluation	(4 989)	-		(4 989)
Write-off of accumulated depreciation	-	-	169	169
<b>Balance on December 31, 2022</b>	<b>(111 826)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14 170)</b>	<b>(125 996)</b>
<b>Carrying amount on</b>				
<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>280 887</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>48 098</b>	<b>329 105</b>
<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>291 992</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>55 438</b>	<b>347 550</b>

The Company attracted an accredited independent appraiser Independent Expert Appraisal LLP, the Certificate of state registration of a legal entity 3273-1910-01-TOO dated November 27, 2012, the State license to engage in property appraisal activities No. 12019892 dated December 26, 2012 to measure the fair value of property, plant and equipment.

The Company has revalued the building for its own purposes on December 26, 2023. The fair value of the office building was determined using the comparative method based on market data on prices of recent transactions with similar property. The revaluation amounted to 5,017 thousand tenge for 2023, the result of the revaluation was recognized in equity as a provision for tax effect (revaluation surplus for 2022 amounted to 13,027 thousand tenge).

The revaluation amount increased proportionately to the cost and accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation. The inputs for determining the fair value of property, plant and equipment are level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (unobservable inputs).

The Company did not identify any indications of possible impairment of other property, plant and equipment during the reporting period.



b) Intangible assets

The availability and movement of intangible assets are shown in the table below:

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<b>Software</b>
<b>Initial cost</b>	
Balance on January 1, 2022	7 607
Receipts	2 778
Write-off	-
<b>On December 31, 2022</b>	<b>10 385</b>
Receipts	-
Write-off	-
<b>On December 31, 2023</b>	<b>10 385</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>	
Balance on January 1, 2022	(3 698)
Accrual	(713)
Write-off of accumulated amortization	-
<b>On December 31, 2022</b>	<b>(4 411)</b>
Accrual	(991)
Write-off of accumulated amortization	-
<b>On December 31, 2023</b>	<b>(5 402)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>On December 31, 2023</b>	<b>4 983</b>
<b>On December 31, 2022</b>	<b>5 974</b>

**21. Short-term trade and other payables**

Accounts payable on December 31 include:

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>
Settlements with insurers	542 739	178 964
Payables to reinsurers	310 311	336 171
Settlements with insurance (reinsurance) intermediaries	18 654	8 248
Trade payables to third parties	116	4 979
Payables on returns of sold finished goods, products, works, services	35	-
Settlements with reinsurers	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>871 864</b>	<b>528 363</b>

Short-term trade and other payables are presented in the following currencies:

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>
Euro	12 902	2 594
US dollar	472 985	49 173
Russian ruble	5 753	5 654
Tenge	380 224	470 942
<b>Total</b>	<b>871 864</b>	<b>528 363</b>



## 22. Short-term provisions

	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge		
Liabilities for unused vacations of employees	30 941	19 949
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 941</b>	<b>19 949</b>

The movements in estimated liabilities are presented as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge		
<b>Balance at the beginning of period</b>	<b>19 949</b>	<b>13 515</b>
Accrued for the reporting period	23 081	18 072
Used	(12 089)	(11 638)
<b>Balance at the end of period</b>	<b>30 941</b>	<b>19 949</b>

## 23. Employee benefits

	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge		
Employee benefits	3 276	3 015
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 276</b>	<b>3 015</b>

The employee benefits debt is current.

## 24. Other current liabilities

	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge		
Short-term advances received	1 251	77
Taxes payable other than withholding tax	2 142	3 196
Pension and social insurance liabilities	2 382	2 788
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 775</b>	<b>6 061</b>

## 25. Financial liabilities

	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>
in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge		
<b>Short-term financial liabilities</b>		
Short-term financial liabilities	75 440	39 667
Discount on loans received	227	1 634
Accrued interest on loans received	181	580

## 26. Equity

### (a) Authorized capital

The authorized capital was 10 000 thousand tenge on December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.



**(b) Retained earnings**

The movements in retained earnings are presented as follows:

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2023	2022
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>506 221</b>	<b>479 041</b>
Retained earnings of the current year	69 205	77 180
Dividends	(60 000)	(50 000)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>515 426</b>	<b>506 221</b>

**Dividends**

The Company has declared the dividends in the amount of 60,000 thousand tenge for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2022: 50,000 thousand tenge for the year ended December 31, 2021) in accordance with the Minutes of the General Meeting of Members dated March 31, 2023.

The movement on payment and accrual of dividends:

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2023	2022
<b>Balance at the beginning</b>	-	<b>120 000</b>
Accrued	60 000	50 000
Withholding tax at source	-	(2 125)
Paid	(60 000)	(167 875)
<b>Balance at the end</b>	-	-

**(c) Additional paid-in capital**

The Company received from the member - G. Kassymkanova in 2023 on the basis of interest free repayable loan agreement No. 658 dated August 28, 2023 in the amount of 72,000.00 thousand tenge for the period of 1 year. Additional paid-in capital when accounting for this interest-free repayable loan using the effective interest rate method amounted to 11,980 thousand tenge.

**27. Fair value and risk management**

**Reporting classification and fair value**

The main financial liabilities of the Company include trade and other payables. The Company has trade and other receivables, cash and other financial assets that arise directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market, credit and liquidity risks.

**Market risk** is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in future market prices. The market prices include the following risks: interest rate risk, currency risk.

**Currency risk** is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to currency risk in respect of receivables, settlements with reinsurers and cash in banks denominated in currencies other than tenge.

The carrying amounts of the Company's monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:





in thousands of  
Kazakhstani tenge

	Assets		Liabilities	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Euro	1 235	-	12 902	2 594
US dollar	674 345	292 279	472 985	49 250
Pounds sterling	22 011	-	-	-
Russian ruble	-	-	5 753	5 654
<b>Total</b>	<b>697 591</b>	<b>292 279</b>	<b>491 640</b>	<b>57 498</b>

### The analysis of sensitivity to foreign exchange risk

The following table presents the analysis of the sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax to possible changes in the exchange rate between the euro and the US dollar, assuming other parameters remain unchanged.

in thousands of  
Kazakhstani  
tenge

Currency	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Change in the exchange rate in %	Impact on profit before tax	Change in the exchange rate in %	Impact on profit before tax
Euro	10%	(1 290)	10%	(259)
	-10%	1 290	-10%	259
US dollar	10%	20 021	10%	24 235
	-10%	(20 021)	-10%	(24 235)
Pounds sterling	10%	2 201	10%	-
	-10%	(2 201)	-10%	-
Russian ruble	10%	(575)	10%	(565)
	-10%	575	-10%	565

### Financial risk management

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

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- market risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for assessing and managing those risks. Additional quantitative information is disclosed throughout these financial statements.

#### (i) Basic principles of risk management

The Supervisory Board has overall responsibility for organizing the risk management system of the Company and supervising the functioning of this system. The Company does not have the Risk Management Committee, so the management is responsible for developing the risk management policy of the Company and supervising its implementation. The management regularly reports on its work to the General Meeting of Members.





- There have been changes in the legislation along with the adoption of Resolution No. 270 dated October 29, 2018 on the establishment of requirements for the minimum amount of the authorized and equity of insurance broker regarding the Company's activities. The equity of the Company is sufficient to continue its statutory activities.

*Taxation*

Tax laws in the Republic of Kazakhstan are often changed and interpreted in different ways. The management's interpretation of such laws as applied to the Company's business may be challenged by the relevant tax authorities, which, by law, may impose fines and interest. The financial periods remain open to tax inspection for five calendar years.

The management of the Company believes that all the necessary tax accruals have been made, and, accordingly, the accrual of the corresponding provisions in the separate financial statements is not required.

*Legal claims*

The Company is not subject to legal proceedings and claims in the course of its current activity.

*Insurance policies*

The Company insures its risks in the following areas:

- insurance of employees against accidents;
- voluntary insurance of civil liability to third parties.

**29. Related parties**

Parties are considered 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 as defined in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures. Attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form in considering the possible existence of the related party relationship.

The related parties of the Company are the members, jointly controlled entities and key management personnel.

The Company accrued and paid dividends to members in 2023 and 2022:

- 2023

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<b>Balance on 01.01.2023</b>	<b>Dividends accrued</b>	<b>Taxes withheld</b>	<b>Dividends paid</b>	<b>Balance on 31.12.2023</b>
G.A.Kassymkanova	-	30 000	-	30 000	-
D.O. Turlybekova	-	12 000	-	12 000	-
Y.Y. Smanov	-	18 000	-	18 000	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>60 000</b>	-	<b>60 000</b>	-

- 2022

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	<b>Balance on 01.01.2022</b>	<b>Dividends accrued</b>	<b>Taxes withheld</b>	<b>Dividends paid</b>	<b>Balance on 31.12.2022</b>
G.A.Kassymkanova	78 000	25 000	(1 750)	(101 250)	-
D.O. Turlybekova	12 000	10 000	(250)	(21 750)	-
Y.Y. Smanov	30 000	15 000	(125)	(44 875)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>120 000</b>	<b>50 0000</b>	<b>(2 125)</b>	<b>(167 875)</b>	-



The Company received non-recourse loan from the member of the Company in 2023:

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Balance on 01.01.2023	Loan received	Loan repaid	Balance on 31.12.2023
G.A.Kassymkanova	-	72 000	-	72 000
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>72 000</b>	-	<b>72 000</b>

### Remuneration to key management personnel

Remuneration to key management personnel of 2 people includes:

in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2023	2022
Wages and other payments	91 668	97 985
Social security contributions	8 466	9 071
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 134</b>	<b>107 056</b>

### 30. Events after the reporting date

Events have occurred in neighboring countries on February 24, 2022 through the reporting date that have resulted in the imposition of significant sanctions on the Russian Federation. The Company is currently unable to quantify the impact on the Company's financial position of any new measures that may be taken by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the international position in relation to the above events and the impact on the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.



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