Kcell JSC

Consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022
together with independent auditor's report

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«Эрнст энд Янг» ЖШС
Әл-Фараби д-лы, 77/7
«Есентай Тауэр» ғимараты
Алматы қ., 050060
Қазақстан Республикасы
Тел.: +7 727 258 5960
Факс: +7 727 258 5961
www.ey.com

ТОО «Эрнст энд Янг»
пр. Аль-Фараби, 77/7
здание «Есентай Тауэр»
г. Алматы, 050060
Республика Казахстан
Тел.: +7 727 258 5960
Факс: +7 727 258 5961

Ernst & Young LLP
Al-Farabi ave., 77/7
Esentai Tower
Almaty, 050060
Republic of Kazakhstan
Tel.: +7 727 258 5960
Fax: +7 727 258 5961

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and the Audit committee of the Board of directors of Kcell JSC

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition	
Recognition and measurement of revenue from provision of telecommunication services was one of the matters of most significance in our audit due to the risk of improper revenue recognition as the billing systems employed by the Group are complex and automated processes. In addition, effect of accounting treatment of changing tariff structures and multi-element arrangements on revenue could be significant. The selection and application of revenue recognition policies, including the application of IFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with customers*, involve a number of key judgements and estimates, and therefore revenue could be subject to misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, including untimely recognition. The Group's disclosure of information in respect of the accounting policies on revenue recognition is included in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, and detailed revenue disclosures are included in Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements.	We have considered the relevant IT systems and the design of controls, and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over capturing and recording data in billing systems related to revenue recognition; authorisation of changes and accounting treatment of tariff rates input to the billing systems; and calculation of amounts billed to the customers. We performed analytical procedures, including monthly fluctuations analysis and analysis of changes in key drivers of revenue, and compared financial and non-financial data. We also analysed the timing of revenue recognition. We analysed the key judgements and estimates, and the accounting policy for compliance with IFRS 15. We considered the disclosures related to revenue recognition in light of the requirements of IFRS 15.

Costs capitalization

The Group capitalises significant internal labour costs and external costs in respect of major capital projects, including mobile network upgrades. There is risk in respect of valuation and allocation of assets, that costs which do not meet the criteria for capitalisation in accordance with IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment* and IAS 38 *Intangible assets* are capitalised or that assets continue to be recognized as non-current assets despite no longer meeting the relevant capitalisation criteria.

Due to the relative size of the Group's mobile network related property and equipment and intangible assets in the consolidated statement of financial position and the area of judgment around the application of capitalization criteria, we considered this as one of the matters of most significance in our audit.

The Group's policy on the capitalisation of assets is included in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, and detailed property and equipment and intangible assets disclosures are included in Note 7 and Note 8, respectively, to the consolidated financial statements.

We obtained an understanding of the process around the property and equipment cycle and intangible assets cycle. We have considered the design and tested the operating effectiveness of related controls.

We analysed the appropriateness of costs capitalization policies of the Group.

As part of audit procedures in relation to each element of capitalised costs we tested supporting documents on a sample basis and obtained understanding of the nature of the costs capitalised. We assessed the timeliness of the transfer of assets from the constructions-in-progress to the property and equipment and intangibles assets. In addition, we analysed assets recognized as non-current assets for compliance with capitalisation criteria.

We considered the related disclosures provided in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Other information included in the Group's 2022 Annual report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2022 Annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Group's 2022 Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

Responsibilities of management and the Audit committee of the Board of directors for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

The Audit committee of the Board of directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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

Ernst & Young LLP

Paul Cohn
Audit Partner

Rustamzhan Sattarov
Auditor / General Director
Ernst & Young LLP

Auditor qualification certificate
No. МФ - 0000060 dated 6 January 2012

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

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

14 March 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

In millions of tenge	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	7	**97,724**	85,805
Intangible assets	8	**43,482**	42,284
Investment property	7	**2,210**	–
Advances paid for non-current assets		**4,104**	1,930
Right-of-use assets	16	**15,084**	16,943
Long-term trade receivables	9	**4,345**	4,148
Cost to obtain contracts		**558**	472
Deferred tax assets	29	**1,598**	1,720
Total non-current assets		**169,105**	153,302
Current assets			
Inventories	10	**7,980**	6,582
Trade receivables	9	**26,523**	17,751
Other current non-financial assets	11	**6,897**	10,111
Other current financial assets	12	**800**	538
Prepaid income tax		**30**	30
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	**14,833**	–
Cash and cash equivalents	14	**46,248**	51,402
Total current assets		**103,311**	86,414
Total assets		**272,416**	239,716
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	6	**33,800**	33,800
Additional paid in capital	15	**1,260**	1,260
Retained earnings		**103,561**	63,211
Total equity		**138,621**	98,271
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings: non-current portion	15	**41,646**	48,283
Long-term lease liabilities	16	**12,514**	15,185
Government grants: non-current portion	22	**8,179**	5,688
Asset retirement obligation	20	**3,808**	**4,204**
Total non-current liabilities		**66,147**	**73,360**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings: current portion	15	**5,597**	11,699
Short-term lease liabilities	16	**5,323**	4,944
Government grant: current portion	22	**3,089**	2,237
Trade payables	17	**34,749**	35,705
Financial guarantee obligation	18	**155**	330
Contracts liabilities	19	**5,645**	3,207
Provisions	21	**3,685**	3,817
Due to employees		**5,708**	4,347
Taxes payable other than income tax		**1,611**	712
Income tax payable		**2,086**	1,087
Total current liabilities		**67,648**	68,085
Total liabilities		**133,795**	141,445
Total equity and liabilities		**272,416**	239,716

Chairman of the Management Board & Chief Executive Officer — *Askhat Uzbekov*

Deputy Chief Financial Officer — *Damir Mullashev*

The accounting policies and notes on pages 6 to 51 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

In millions of tenge	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers	23	**219,002**	194,081
Income from government grants	22	**2,230**	2,108
Cost of sales	24	**(136,269)**	(125,867)
Gross profit		**84,963**	70,322
General and administrative expenses	25	**(16,260)**	(14,137)
Selling expenses	26	**(2,714)**	(3,106)
Impairment of financial assets	9,12	**(6,264)**	(2,106)
Impairment of non-financial assets	7,8	**–**	(588)
Reversal of tax and related fines and penalties provision	21,32	**–**	683
Other operating income	28	**1,186**	715
Other operating expenses	28	**(737)**	(1,298)
Operating profit		**60,174**	50,485
Finance costs	27	**(9,270)**	(10,326)
Finance income	27	**4,350**	2,561
Net foreign exchange (loss) / gain		**(33)**	403
Other non-operating income		**–**	79
Profit before tax		**55,221**	43,202
Income tax expenses	29	**(14,871)**	(10,696)
Profit for the year		**40,350**	32,506
Other comprehensive income		**–**	–
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**40,350**	32,506
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted, tenge	6	**201.75**	162.53

Chairman of the Management Board & Chief Executive Officer — *Askhat Uzbekov*

Deputy Chief Financial Officer — *Damir Mullashev*

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

In millions of tenge	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021	33,800	–	48,283	82,083
Net profit for the year	–	–	32,506	32,506
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	–	–	32,506	32,506
Initial recognition of discount (Note 6)	–	1,260	–	1,260
Dividends declared *(Note 6)*	–	–	(17,578)	(17,578)
At 31 December 2021	33,800	1,260	63,211	98,271
Balance at 1 January 2022	33,800	1,260	63,211	98,271
Net profit for the year	–	–	**40,350**	**40,350**
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	–	–	**40,350**	**40,350**
At 31 December 2022	**33,800**	**1,260**	**103,561**	**138,621**

Chairman of the Management Board & Chief Executive Officer ______ *Askhat Uzbekov*

Deputy Chief Financial Officer ______ *Damir Mullashev*

The accounting policies and notes on pages 6 to 51 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

In millions of tenge	Notes	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**55,221**	43,202
Adjustments for:			
Impairment of financial assets	9,12	**6,264**	2,106
Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets	7,8	**–**	588
Finance costs	27	**9,270**	10,326
Depreciation of property and equipment, investment property and right-of-use assets	7, 16	**18,993**	20,157
Amortization of intangible assets	8	**11,461**	10,621
Write-off of inventory to net realisable value	10	**396**	179
Write-off of non-financial assets	28	**553**	–
Income from accounts payable write-off	28	**(482)**	(211)
Gain on cancellation of lease agreements		**–**	(14)
Finance income	27	**(4,350)**	(2,561)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	28	**25**	1,134
Reversal of tax and related fines and penalties provision	31	**–**	(683)
Income from government grants	22	**(2,230)**	(2,108)
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain		**33**	(403)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**95,154**	82,333
Change in inventories		**(2,350)**	2,601
Change in trade receivables		**(14,709)**	(3,285)
Change in other current non-financial assets		**2,364**	(7,045)
Change in other current financial assets		**(262)**	(522)
Change in cost to obtain contracts		**(86)**	(287)
Change in trade payables		**(4,584)**	5,645
Change in other current financial liabilities and provisions		**(487)**	(334)
Change in contract liabilities		**2,368**	1,229
Change in taxes payable other than income tax		**6,505**	9,145
Cash flows generated from operations		**83,913**	89,480
Income tax paid		**(12,902)**	(7,609)
Interest received		**3,569**	2,406
Interest paid	31	**(8,652)**	(10,221)
Net cash inflows from operating activities		**65,928**	74,056
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		**(23,421)**	(18,059)
Purchase of intangible assets		**(14,254)**	(13,102)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		**25**	96
Proceeds from redemption of financial assets at amortised cost	13	**69,350**	158,631
Purchase of financial assets at amortised cost	13	**(84,163)**	(140,018)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(52,463)**	(12,452)

The accounting policies and notes on pages 6 to 51 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

In millions of tenge	Notes	2022	2021
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans	31	–	62,500
Repayment of bonds issued	31	–	(21,754)
Repayment of loans	31	(13,000)	(52,500)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	31	(5,370)	(4,321)
Dividends paid	6	–	(17,578)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(18,370)**	(33,653)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(4,905)**	27,951
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency		**(249)**	428
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**51,402**	23,023
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14	**46,248**	51,402

NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

In 2022 the Group received government grants in the total amount of 5,573 million tenge (2021: 10,033 million tenge) represented by 90% reduction in the annual fee for use of radio frequencies.

The following significant non-cash transactions have been excluded from the consolidated statement of cash flows

In 2022, the Group paid an amount of 21,736 million tenge for property and equipment purchased in prior year (2021: 15,961 million tenge). Property and equipment in the amount of 26,700 million was purchased in 2022 but not paid as at 31 December 2022 (2021: 21,736 million tenge).

Chairman of the Management Board & Chief Executive Officer — *Askhat Uzbekov*

Deputy Chief Financial Officer — *Damir Mullashev*

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Kcell JSC (the “Company”) was established as a limited liability partnership (GSM Kazakhstan OAO Kazakhtelecom LLP) on 1 June 1998 to design, construct and operate a cellular telecommunications network in the Republic of Kazakhstan, using the GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) standard.

The Company’s registered address is Alimzhanova 51, Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan.

On 25 December 2010, the Committee of Communications, Informatization and Information under the Ministry of Investments and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan signed an addendum to the existing GSM license, which provided the Group with a right to operate a 3G network. In December 2010, the Group launched 3G services in Astana and Almaty. As at 1 January 2015, the Group provided all locations with a population of over 10,000 people with mobile services using UMTS/WCDMA based on the terms of the addendum.

On 27 August 2012, the Ministry of Justice registered the Company as a Joint Stock Company. Under Kazakhstani law, upon the conversion, retained earnings as at the date of the conversion became share capital of the Company and ceased to be available for distribution to shareholders.

In 2016 the Group paid 26,000 million tenge for LTE radio frequencies. On 1 March 2016, the Group launched LTE in its network on the previously granted frequencies.

On 13 December 2012, the Company successfully completed its offering of Global Depositary Receipts at the London Stock Exchange and common shares at the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange. On 14 June 2021, the Group officially completed delisting of Global Depositary Receipts (GDR) on LSE and Astana International Exchange (AIX).

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Company is controlled by Kazakhtelecom JSC. Kazakhtelecom JSC is controlled by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan through Sovereign Wealth Fund “Samruk-Kazyna” JSC (“Samruk-Kazyna”) which owns 51% of Kazakhtelecom’s controlling shares.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the shareholders of the Company are presented as follow:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Kazakhtelecom JSC	**51.00%**	51.00%
PIONEER TECHNOLOGIES S.A.R.L	**14.87%**	14.87%
First Heartland Jusan Bank JSC	**9.08%**	9.08%
Single accumulative pension fund JSC	**7.06%**	7.07%
Raiffeisenbank JSC	**1.54%**	1.54%
AROYGROUP LLP	**1.39%**	–
EVEREX LLP	**1.16%**	–
Other	**13.90%**	16.44%
	100.00%	100.00%

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company has the following principal subsidiary:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
KazNet Media LLP	**100%**	**100%**

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Kcell JSC and its subsidiary (further referred to as “the Group”).

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Chairman of the Management Board on 14 March 2023.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter, “IFRS”), as issued by International Accounting Standard Board (hereinafter, “IASB”).

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as described in the accounting policies and the notes to these consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kazakhstani tenge (“tenge”) and all amounts are rounded to the nearest millions, except when otherwise indicated.

Going concern

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

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary as at 31 December 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or 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.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- The Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights.

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 consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (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 Group’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 (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New and amended standards and interpretations

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

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

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

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

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

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

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

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or IFRIC 21 *Levies*, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the *Conceptual Framework*, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no modifications of the Group's financial instruments during the period.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements

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

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

Standards issued but not yet effective

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

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features.

A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach);
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. This standard is not applicable to the Group.

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

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

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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group

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

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

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

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Group's accounting policy disclosures.

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

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

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

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

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

In September 2022, the Board issued *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* (Amendments to IFRS 16).

The amendment to IFRS 16 specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

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

A seller-lessee applies the amendment to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted, and that fact must be disclosed. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in tenge, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary. Tenge is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its subsidiary operate. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the official rate established by the "KASE" and published by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the "NBRK") at the reporting date. All translation differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Foreign exchange rates are presented in the following table:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
US dollar	**462.65**	431.67
Euro	**492.86**	487.79
Russian ruble	**6.43**	5.77

Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within 12 (twelve) months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 (twelve) months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within 12 (twelve) months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 (twelve) months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement

Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in the *Note 31*.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

The respective unit of the Group (hereinafter, the "Working Group") determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted financial assets at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The composition of the Working Group is determined by the Management of the Group.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is determined annually by the Working Group after discussion with and approval by the Group's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Working Group decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Working Group analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Valuation Committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Working Group also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Please refer to asset retirement obligation *(Note 20)* for further information about decommissioning provision recognised.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Years
Buildings and constructions	10-50
Machinery	3-10
Equipment, tools and installations	2-8

Land is not depreciated.

An item of property and equipment and any significant component initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Construction-in-progress

Construction-in-progress represents property and equipment under construction and machinery and equipment awaiting installation and is recorded at cost. Construction-in-progress includes cost of construction and equipment and other direct costs. When construction of such assets is completed or when the machinery and equipment are ready for their intended use, construction-in-progress is transferred to the appropriate category of depreciable assets. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated.

Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Years
Buildings and constructions	10-50

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment property the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Intangible assets have finite useful lives.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Expenses on amortization of intangible assets with finite useful life are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the category of expenses, which corresponds to the function of the intangible asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis within the following estimated useful lives.

	Years
Software and license	3-8
Other telecom licenses	10
Other	8-10

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) recoverable amount is the higher of: the fair value of an asset (cash generating unit) less costs of disposal and its value in use (cash generating unit). 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 Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed 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 are generally covering a period of 5 (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 are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group 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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets of the Group include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other accounts receivable**,** financial assets at amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

***Subsequent measurement* (continued)**

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. excluded from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, the Group evaluates if it has retained the risks and rewards of the property, and to which extent, if any. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For trade receivables the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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.

All 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 Group's financial liabilities comprise trade and other accounts payable, loans and borrowings, lease liabilities and financial guarantees.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

This category is the most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. Further details are contained in *Note 15*.

Financial guarantees

The Group has financial guarantee issued to the Parent. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. The financial guarantee obligation issued to the Parent is initially recognized though equity. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Further details are contained in *Note 18*.

Trade and other accounts payable

Liabilities for trade and other accounts payable are recognised at fair value to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and reported at the net amount in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the Group intends to either settle on a net basis, to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term, as follows:

	Years
Buildings and constructions	5-15

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section *Impairment of non-financial assets.*

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group 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 Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities (continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because 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 lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of base station that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and the lessor has unconditional right to terminate contract. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost of acquisition and net realisable value.

Cost comprise expenses incurred in bringing inventory to its present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use. All inventories are determined based on weighted average cost method.

Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 Group 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 expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Decommissioning liability

Decommissioning liabilities are recognized in respect of the estimated future costs of closure and restoration and for environmental rehabilitation costs (which include the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas) in the reporting period when the related environmental disturbance occurs. Decommissioning costs are recorded at the discounted value of expected liability settlement costs calculated using estimated cash flows and recognized as part of the initial cost of the particular asset. Cash flows are discounted at the current rate before tax, which reflects risks inherent to the decommissioning obligations. Unwinding of discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as finance costs. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs, or in the discount rate applied, are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Employee benefit

Social tax

The Group pays social tax according to the current statutory requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Social tax expenses are charged to expenses as incurred.

Besides, the Group withholds 10% of the salary of employees paid as contributions of employees to the accumulating pension funds. Under the legislation, employees are responsible for their retirement benefits and the Group has no present or future obligation to further compensate its employees upon their retirement, except as provided below.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefit (continued)

Pension payments

The Group does not incur any expenses in relation to provision of pensions or other post-employment benefits to its employees. In accordance with the legal requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Group withholds pension contributions from employee salaries and transfers them into state or private pension funds on behalf of its employees. Pension contributions are the responsibility of employees, and the Group has no current or future obligations to make payments to employees following their retirement. Upon retirement of employees, all pension payments are administered by the pension funds directly.

Cash dividend and non-cash distribution to equity holders of the Parent

The Group recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. According to the legislation, distribution is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value remeasurement recognised directly in equity.

Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is categorised as follows: voice and other services, data services, value added services, and sale of handsets.

Voice service includes call out revenue, interconnect fees, roaming revenues charged to the Group's subscribers for roaming in other wireless operators' network, and roaming revenues charged to other wireless operators for non-Group subscribers using the Group's network.

Data services include revenues from 3G, 4G and LTE internet, WAP services and other data services.

Value added services consists of SMS, MMS, info services and providing content of third parties, fax and voice mail services.

The Group may bundle services and products into one customer offering. Offerings may involve the delivery or performance of multiple products, services, or rights to use assets (multiple deliverables). In some cases, the arrangements include initial installation, initiation, or activation services and involve consideration in the form of a fixed fee or a fixed fee coupled with a continuing payment stream. Costs associated with the equipment are recognised when revenue is recognised. The revenue is allocated to separate product and services on a relative stand-alone selling price method.

The stand-alone selling prices are determined based on the list prices at which the Group sells the mobile devices and telecommunication services. Customised equipment that can be used only in connection with services or products provided by the Group is not accounted for separately and revenue is deferred over the total service arrangement period.

In revenue arrangements where more than one performance obligation, transaction price is allocated between the goods and services using relative stand-alone selling price method. Determining the transaction price for each separate performance obligation can require complex estimates. The Group generally determines the stand-alone selling price for each separate performance obligation based on prices at which the good or services are regularly sold on a stand-alone basis after considering volume discounts where appropriate.

As a practical expedient, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the Group expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Group transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

(i) Call out revenue

Call out revenue is recognised based on the actual airtime used by the subscribers. Prepayments received for call out revenue are not recognised as revenue until the related service has been provided to the subscriber. Revenue is recognised based on the actual traffic time elapsed, at the customer selected calling plan rates.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(ii) Interconnect revenues and costs

The Group charges interconnect per minute fees and fixed monthly payments to other local wireless and fixed line operators for calls originated outside and terminated within the Group’s network. The Group recognises such revenues when the services are provided. The Group is charged interconnect fees per minute and fixed monthly payments by other local wireless and fixed line operators for calls originated within the Group’s network and terminated outside of the network. The Group recognises such costs when the services are provided.

(iii) Data revenue

The data service is recognised when a service is used by a subscriber based on actual data volume traffic or passage of time (monthly subscription fee).

(iv) Roaming revenues charged to the Group’s subscribers

Roaming revenue from the Group’s subscribers for roaming in other operators’ network is charged based on information provided by other operators to the Group.

(v) Roaming fees charged to other wireless operators

The Group charges roaming per minute fees to other wireless operators for non-Group subscribers utilising the Group’s network. The Group recognises such revenues when the services are provided.

(vi) Value added services

Value added services mainly consists of content provided by third parties, different info services, fax and voice mail. When invoicing the end-customer for third party content service, amounts collected on behalf of the principal are excluded from revenue.

Roaming discounts

The Group enters into roaming discount agreements with a number of wireless operators. According to the terms of the agreements the Group is obliged to provide and entitled to receive a discount that is generally dependent on the volume of inter operator roaming traffic. The Group uses various estimates and assumptions, based on historical data and adjusted for known changes, to determine the amount of discount to be received or granted. Such estimates are adjusted monthly to reflect newly-available information.

The Group accounts for discounts received as a reduction of roaming expenses and discounts granted as reduction of roaming revenue. The Group considers terms of the various roaming discount agreements to determine the appropriate presentation of amount of receivable from and payable to its roaming partners in its consolidated statements of financial position.

Costs to obtain a contract

The Group sells part of payment scratch cards, sim cards, and handsets using dealers. The Group pays a certain commission to dealers depending on the number of payment scratch cards, sim cards or handset sold. Sales commissions and equipment subsidies granted to dealers for obtaining a specific contract are capitalised and deferred over the period over which the Group expects to provide services to the customer. Other commissions to dealers are recognised when the item is sold to the subscriber.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section *"Financial instruments − initial recognition and subsequent measurement"*.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Expense recognition

Expenses are recognized as incurred and reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period to which they relate on the accrual basis.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in transaction that is not a business combination and, at the same time of transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, they are disclosed.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements unless an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Related parties

In accordance with IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

Transactions with related parties are used to reflect the status of settlements for property, works and services received from companies or sold to companies that are related parties to the Group. Items of a similar nature are disclosed in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the consolidated financial statements.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Financial instruments and financial risk management objectives and principles *Note 31.*

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options − Group as lessee

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

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Leases − estimating the incremental borrowing rate

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

Useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets

The Group assesses the remaining useful lives of items of property and equipment and intangible assets at least at each financial year-end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.*

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets (continued)

In 2021 the Group along with Kazakhtelecom JSC and Mobile Telecom-Service LLP ("MTS LLP") developed network integration plan in order to achieve strategic goals to strengthen and form leading positions in the telecommunication markets of the Republic of Kazakhstan. According to integration framework, the Group in conjunction with MTS LLP plans to dismantle certain base stations on locations where there are base stations of both entities. Such business operation shall provide further savings on capital expenditures and provide a better competitive position in the market. Therefore, in 2021, the Group reassessed the remaining useful lives of certain telecommunication equipment that is subject for dismantling earlier than initially planned or otherwise would not be used once integration process is finalized. The Group performed reassessment from 1 December 2021, which resulted in decrease in remaining useful life of those assets by 3 years on average. The change in the remaining useful lives resulted in a total increase in depreciation expenses for the year ended 31 December 2021 in the amount of 15 million tenge. The effect of change in estimate for 2022-2025 approximated to 750 million tenge.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model.

The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Decommissioning liability

Decommissioning liabilities are recognized in respect of the estimated future costs of closure and restoration and for environmental rehabilitation costs in the reporting period when the related environmental disturbance occurs. Decommissioning costs are recorded at the discounted value of expected liability settlement costs calculated using estimated cash flows and recognized as part of the initial cost of the particular asset. Cash flows are discounted at the current rate before tax, which reflects risks inherent to the decommissioning obligations. Unwinding of discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as finance costs. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs, or in the discount rate applied, are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

In 2021, Kazakhtelecom JSC together with its subsidiaries, Kcell JSC and MTS LLP developed network integration plan as mentioned above. In accordance with integration plan, the Group reassessed maturity of decommissioning of certain telecommunication base stations across Kazakhstan and reflected effect on asset retirement obligation estimation. Impacts are disclosed in *Note 20*.

Provision for expected credit losses

The Group recognizes provision for expected credit losses for trade and other accounts receivable and funds in credit institutions (cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits).

For trade and other receivable, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated expected credit losses based on lifetime of these financial instruments. The Group used a provision model that is prepared taking into account Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Provision for expected credit losses (continued)

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in *Note 9.*

For funds in credit institutions (cash and cash equivalent, bank deposits), the Group calculated expected credit losses based on the 12-month period. The 12-month expected credit losses is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime expected credit losses.

The Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. Also it is considered a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

Thus, as at 31 December 2022 provision for expected credit losses was created in the amount of 12,915 million tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 6,651 million tenge) *(Notes 9)*. Changes in the economy, industry or specific customer conditions would have impact to these allowances recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

Costs to obtain a contract

The Group considers commission to sales agents to be an additional cost to obtain a contract and capitalizes such costs as an asset on expenses under contracts with customers. The Group depreciates the costs to obtain a contract with customers on a systematic basis, which corresponds to the timing of the provision of services to customers. The Group reviews depreciation periods if the expected service dates have changed.

Contract liabilities

Deferred revenues are recognized as contract liabilities and recognized over the expected period of the customer relationship. In making its judgments, management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenues from contract with customers set out in IFRS 15, industry practice and the Group's historical churn rate.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

As at 31 December 2022, net deferred tax assets of the Group were equal to 1,598 million tenge (at 31 December 2021: 1,720 million tenge). Further details are contained in *Note 29.*

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial instruments and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be measured based on data in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value reported in the consolidated financial statements. For more details on the fair values refer to *Note 31.*

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's main operations are concentrated in the Republic of Kazakhstan and are mainly represented by provision of mobile communication services. The Group identifies the segment in accordance with the criteria set in IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* and based on the way the operations of the Group are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to analyse performance and allocate resources among business units of the Group.

The Group's Chairman of the Management Board has been determined as the chief operating decision-maker ("CODM"). The CODM reviews the Group's internal reporting in order to assess performance and allocate resources. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. Management has determined a single operating segment being mobile communication services based on these internal reports.

6. SHARE CAPITAL AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

Share capital of the Group is as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Share	**Number of shares**	Share	Number of shares
Kazakhtelecom JSC	**51.00%**	**102,000,000**	51.00%	102,000,000
PIONEER TECHNOLOGIES S.A.R.L	**14.87%**	**29,745,215**	14.87%	29,745,215
First Heartland Jusan Bank JSC	**9.08%**	**18,167,753**	9.08%	18,167,753
Single accumulative pension fund JSC	**7.06%**	**14,116,287**	7.07%	14,144,273
Raiffeisenbank JSC	**1.54%**	**3,070,664**	1.54%	3,070,664
AROYGROUP LLP	**1.39%**	**2,788,927**	0%	–
EVEREX LLP	**1.16%**	**2,315,226**	0%	–
Other	**13.90%**	**27,795,928**	16.44%	32,872,095
	100.00%	**200,000,000**	100.00%	200,000,000

The total authorized number of ordinary shares is 200,000,000 shares with a par value of 169 tenge per share, all of which are issued and fully paid.

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the following data:

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	**40,350**	32,506
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**200,000,000**	200,000,000
Earnings per share (Kazakhstani tenge), basic and	**201.75**	162.53

The Group has no dilutive or potentially dilutive securities outstanding.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group did not declare and did not pay any dividends (during year ended 31 December 2021, the Group declared and paid dividends in the amount of 17,578 million tenge). Dividends per share for the year ended 31 December 2021 was equal 87.89 tenge.

Additional information disclosed in accordance with "KASE" requirements

The cost of ordinary shares, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the "KASE"

According to the requirements of the "KASE", the Group has calculated its cost per ordinary share, which was calculated based on the number of ordinary shares outstanding at the reporting date. The cost per ordinary share as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is presented below.

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Net assets, excluding intangible assets	**95,139**	55,987
Number of ordinary shares in issue	**200,000,000**	200,000,000
Cost of ordinary share, calculated in accordance with listing requirements of KASE (Kazakhstani tenge)	**475.70**	279.94

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property and equipment for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

In millions of tenge	Land	Buildings and construction	Machinery	Equipment, tools and installations	Assets under construction	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2021	2,122	20,363	235,897	39,069	17,258	314,709
Additions	–	130	117	1,676	22,525	24,448
Provision for dismantling *(Note 20)*	–	–	135	–	–	135
Transfer between the groups	–	–	9,529	–	(9,529)	–
Disposals	(13)	(143)	(4,729)	(10)	(1,013)	(5,908)
At 31 December 2021	2,109	20,350	240,949	40,735	29,241	333,384
Additions	**–**	**42**	**–**	**1,576**	**27,274**	**28,892**
Transfer to investment property	**–**	**(3,769)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3,769)**
Provision for dismantling *(Note 20)*	**–**	**–**	**(702)**	**–**	**–**	**(702)**
Transfer between the groups	**–**	**–**	**13,216**	**–**	**(13,216)**	**–**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(759)**	**(3,111)**	**–**	**(3,870)**
At 31 December 2022	**2,109**	**16,623**	**252,704**	**39,200**	**43,299**	**353,935**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2021	–	(7,432)	(193,635)	(31,022)	(4,511)	(236,600)
Depreciation charge	–	(361)	(11,933)	(3,204)	–	(15,498)
Disposals	–	114	4,554	10	–	4,678
Impairment	–	–	(73)	(85)	(1)	(159)
At 31 December 2021	–	(7,679)	(201,087)	(34,301)	(4,512)	(247,579)
Depreciation charge	**–**	**(361)**	**(11,115)**	**(2,580)**	**–**	**(14,056)**
Transfer to investment property	**–**	**1,554**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,554**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**759**	**3,111**	**–**	**3,870**
At 31 December 2022	**–**	**(6,486)**	**(211,443)**	**(33,770)**	**(4,512)**	**(256,211)**
Net book value						
At 31 December 2021	2,109	12,671	39,862	6,434	24,729	85,805
At 31 December 2022	**2,109**	**10,137**	**41,261**	**5,430**	**38,787**	**97,724**

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

During the year ended 31 December 2022, a building with carrying amount of 2,215 million tenge was transferred to investment property, because it was no longer used by the Group as it was leased to third and related parties. As of 31 December 2022, fair value of investment property equaled to 2,700 million tenge.

As of 31 December 2022, the Group made prepayments for certain property and equipment mainly represented by equipment for base stations in the amount of 1.179 million tenge (31 December 2021: 329 million tenge).

As at 31 December 2022, the gross carrying value of property and equipment which has been fully depreciated and still in use, was 182,092 million tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 173,272 million tenge).

During 2022, the Group has written off the fully amortized property and equipment with gross book value in the amount of 1,070 million tenge (2021: nil tenge).

Impairment test

The war in Ukraine and related sanctions in Russia and Belarus has affected many countries and resulted in significant volatility in financial and commodity markets around the world. The Group's management analyzed external and internal sources of information, including the current and future impact of the war on the Group and on macroeconomic environment, and did not observe any significant negative impacts on the Group's business, financial conditions and results of operations. During 2022, the Group did not identify impairment factors for all CGUs related with the war in Ukraine and related sanctions in Russia and Belarus.

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Movements of intangible assets for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

In millions of tenge	**Software and licenses**	**Intangible assets in development stage**	**Total**
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	108,022	472	108,494
Additions	13,389	215	13,604
Transfers	215	(215)	–
Disposals	(2,640)	–	(2,640)
At 31 December 2021	118,986	472	119,458
Additions	**12,659**	**–**	**12,659**
Disposals	**(2,983)**	**–**	**(2,983)**
At 31 December 2022	**128,662**	**472**	**129,134**
Accumulated amortization and impairment			
At 1 January 2021	(68,292)	(472)	(68,764)
Amortisation charge	(10,621)	–	(10,621)
Disposals	2,640	–	2,640
Impairment	(429)	–	(429)
At 31 December 2021	(76,702)	(472)	(77,174)
Amortisation charge	**(11,461)**	**–**	**(11,461)**
Disposals	**2,983**	**–**	**2,983**
At 31 December 2022	**(85,180)**	**(472)**	**(85,652)**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	42,284	–	42,284
At 31 December 2022	**43,482**	**–**	**43,482**

As at 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of 3G license was 1,000 million tenge (31 December 2021: 1,333 million tenge) and its remaining amortization period was 3 years. As at 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of the 4G license was 14,011 million tenge (31 December 2021: 15,744 million tenge) and its remaining amortization period was 8 years.

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

During 2021, the Group recognized an impairment loss of 429 million tenge, which represents part of billing system that was in non-operating condition. Loss was recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as an operating expense.

As at 31 December 2022, the gross carrying value of intangible assets, which have been fully amortized and still in use, was 39,792 million tenge (31 December 2021: 42,175 million tenge).

During 2022, the Group has written off the fully amortized intangible assets with gross book value in the amount of 2,983 million tenge (during 2021: nil tenge).

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, trade receivables comprised of the following:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Trade receivable from subscribers	**35,363**	23,262
Trade receivable from interconnect services	**1,838**	1,129
Trade receivables from roaming operators	**358**	173
Trade receivables from dealers and distributors	**574**	748
Trade receivables from related parties *(Note 29)*	**5,650**	3,238
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(12,915)**	(6,651)
	30,868	21,899
Less: long-term portion of trade receivable from subscribers	**(4,345)**	(4,148)
	26,523	17,751

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, movements in the allowance for expected credit losses were as follows:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Allowance for expected credit losses at the beginning of the year	**(6,651)**	(9,964)
Charge for the year	**(6,264)**	(1,914)
Write-off for the year	**–**	1,117
Sales of trade receivables	**–**	4,110
Allowance for expected credit losses at the end of the year	**(12,915)**	(6,651)

On 18 and 19 February 2021 the Group sold overdue receivables with gross value in the amount of 4,548 million tenge and net book value of 438 million tenge for 438 million tenge.

Below is information as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

			Days past due				
In millions of tenge	**Total**	**Current**	**1 to 30 days**	**31 to 60 days**	**61 to 90 days**	**91 to 180 days**	**Over 180 days**
31 December 2022							
Estimated total gross book value for default	**43,783**	**24,543**	**1,964**	**1,393**	**1,148**	**2,782**	**11,953**
Expected credit loss rate		**0.11%**	**2%**	**18%**	**32%**	**45%**	**92%**
Expected credit losses	**12,915**	**26**	**45**	**257**	**368**	**1,249**	**10,970**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

In millions of tenge	**Total**	**Current**	**Days past due** 1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	Over 180 days
31 December 2021							
Estimated total gross book value for default	28,550	18,422	1,825	903	580	922	5,898
Expected credit loss rate		0.1%	2%	13%	23%	49%	99.6%
Expected credit losses	6,651	23	41	118	136	454	5,879

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Group's trade receivables were denominated in the following currencies:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Tenge	**30,781**	21,726
US dollars	**87**	173
	30,868	21,899

10. INVENTORY

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, inventories comprised:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Handsets and accessories (at lower of cost and net realizable value)	**7,407**	5,898
Start packages (at cost)	**235**	207
Marketing materials (at cost)	**42**	70
SIM-cards (at cost)	**108**	85
Other materials (at cost)	**188**	322
	7,980	6,582

During 2022, the Group recognised as an expense 396 million tenge (2021: 179 million tenge) for inventories carried at net realisable value, which is recognised within general and administrative expenses. In addition, during 2022 the Group wrote-off inventory in the amount of 553 million tenge due to consequences of protests held in Kazakhstan in January 2022 *(Note 23)*.

11. OTHER CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, other current non-financial assets comprised of the following:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
VAT recoverable	**3,738**	3,578
Advances paid	**1,858**	3,120
Prepaid expenses	**1,090**	878
Prepaid taxes other than income taxes	**211**	2,535
	6,897	10,111

12. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, other current financial assets comprised of the following:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Other receivables	**706**	394
Due from employees	**160**	336
Less: allowance for expected credit losses due from employees	**(66)**	(192)
	800	538

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, other current non-financial assets were fully denominated in tenge.

During 2022 the Group has accrued allowance for amounts due from employees in the amount of 66 million tenge (31 December 2021: 192 million tenge).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

As at 31 December 2022 financial assets at amortized cost in the amount of 14,833 million tenge, represented by short-term discount notes of National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan ("NBRK") denominated in tenge. In 2022 and 2021, the Group acquired short term discount notes at purchase price 84,163 million tenge and 140,018 million tenge, respectively. In 2022 short term discount notes with nominal value in the amount of 69,350 million tenge and interest income in the amount of 650 million tenge was redeemed (2021: 158,631 million tenge and 1,369 million tenge, respectively).

The Group recognized the financial assets at amortized cost as the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest and the financial assets are held within a business model for collecting contractual cash flows.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 financial assets at amortized cost comprised of the following:

In millions of tenge	**Maturity date**	**Yield to maturity**	**Nominal value**	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
NB RK Note	25 January 2023	16.46%	15,000	**14,833**	–
				14,833	–

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, cash and cash equivalents comprised of the following:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 90 days	**36,134**	45,018
Cash on current bank accounts	**10,111**	6,380
Cash on hand	**3**	4
	46,248	51,402

As of 31 December 2022, short-term bank deposits represent overnight deposits in tenge in Altyn Bank JSC at interest rate 15.6% in the amount of 7,026 million tenge, Halyk Bank JSC at interest rate 15.6 % in the amount of 17,200 million tenge, Citi Bank JSC at interest rate 6.5% in the amount of 38 million tenge, deposits in tenge at First Heartland Jusan Bank JSC at interest rate 14.85 % in the amount of 10 million tenge. Deposits in USD at Halyk Bank JSC at interest rate 1.5% in the amount of 11,852 million tenge and First Heartland Jusan Bank JSC at interest rate 2 % in the amount of 9 million tenge.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, cash and cash equivalents were denominated in various currencies as follows:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Tenge	**26,876**	34,133
US dollars	**19,206**	16,651
Euro	**117**	526
Russian roubles	**48**	91
Other currency	**1**	1
	46,248	51,402

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. BORROWINGS

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, borrowings comprised of the following:

In millions of tenge	**Currency**	**Effective interest rate**	**Maturity date**	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
First Heartland Jusan Bank JSC	Tenge	12.90%	10 November 2024	**40,208**	39,871
VTB Bank JSC	Tenge	11.90%	15 October 2023	**5,002**	7,006
Bank of China Kazakhstan JSC	Tenge	10.70%	1 June	**2,033**	13,105
				47,243	59,982
Less: non-current portion				**(41,646)**	(48,283)
				5,597	11,699

Borrowings are repayable as follows:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Current portion of borrowings	**5,597**	11,699
Maturity between 1 and 2 years	**41,646**	7,000
Maturity between 2 and 5 years	**–**	41,283
Maturity over 5 years	**–**	–
Total non-current portion of borrowings	**41,646**	48,283

The Group's borrowings are denominated in Kazakhstani tenge and represented by unsecured loans. The borrowings have financial and non-financial covenants. Breaches in meeting the covenants would permit the banks to immediately call loans and borrowings. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, there have been no breaches of the covenants.

The Group has not entered into any hedging arrangements in respect of its interest rate exposures.

First Heartland Jusan Bank JSC

On 10 November 2021, the Group and First Heartland Jusan Bank JSC, one of the shareholders of the Company, signed a credit line agreement in the amount of 60,500 million tenge. On 11 November 2021 two tranches were received from First Heartland Jusan Bank JSC in the amount of 22,000 million tenge and 12,000 million tenge with a nominal interest rate of 11% per annum and 10.7% per annum, respectively. Additionally, on 25 November 2021, third tranche was received from First Heartland Jusan Bank JSC in the amount of 6,500 million tenge with a nominal interest rate of 11% per annum, with a maturity until 10 November 2024.

At the date of initial recognition, the loan was recognized at fair value based on expected cash outflows at a market rate observable for similar instruments of 12.9% at the time the loan was issued. On initial recognition of all three tranches total discount in the amount of 1,260 million tenge was recognised within equity as the additional paid-in capital.

VTB Bank JSC

On 28 October 2020 the Group obtained loan in the amount of 6,000 million tenge within the credit line agreement with VTB Bank JSC with maturity till October 2023 at interest rate 10.7% per annum. On 31 March 2021 the Group signed an additional agreement with VTB Bank JSC to increase the amount of the credit line from 6,000 million tenge to 7,000 million tenge, and obtained 1,000 million tenge with a maturity until 15 October 2023 and an interest rate of 10.7% per annum. On 1 March 2022, the Group partially repaid principal in the amount of 2,000 million tenge.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. BORROWINGS (continued)

Bank of China Kazakhstan JSC

During 2019 and 2020, the Group obtained loan in the amount of 5,000 million and 6,000 million tenge, respectively, within credit line agreement with Bank of China Kazakhstan JSC with a repayment period of 36 months and a fixed interest rate of 10.5% per annum. On 14 October 2020 the Group has signed addendum to loan agreement with Bank of China JSC to decrease interest rate from 10.5% to 10.3% per annum under credit line agreement. The change in the interest rate does not represent a substantial modification in accordance with IFRS 9 and thus, it did not lead to the derecognition of the original liability. Consequently, in 2020 the Group recognized finance income in the amount of 33 million tenge as a result of change in the interest rate. The loan is secured by the financial guarantee provided by Kazakhtelecom JSC, the Parent. The Group considers the financial guarantee provided by the parent to be an integral part of the loan, and therefore does not recognize the guarantee received separately in its consolidated financial statements.

On 2 June 2021 the Group obtained additional tranche in the amount of 2,000 million tenge from Bank of China JSC within the same credit line agreement.

During 2022, the Group partially repaid principal in the amount of 11,000 million tenge.

Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC

On 23 April 2020, the Group obtained loan in the amount of 15,000 million tenge within credit line agreement with Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC with a maturity of 36 months and a fixed interest rate of 11.5% per annum. On 14 July 2020 interest rates of loan was decreased from 11.5% to 11.2% per annum under credit line agreement. The change in the interest rate from 11.5% to 11.2% does not represent a substantial modification as in accordance with IFRS 9 and thus, it did not lead to the derecognition of the original liability. The Group recognized finance income in the amount of 115 million tenge as a result of change in the interest rate. On 24 February 2021 the Group obtained two loans in the amount of 2,100 million tenge and 4,900 million tenge from Halyk Bank JSC within the same credit line agreement. On 11 November 2021, the Group fully repaid principal and interest in the amount of 22,000 million tenge and 2,358 million tenge, respectively, ahead of the schedule.

Alfa Bank JSC

On 6 January 2021 the Group obtained a loan in the amount of 12,000 million tenge from Alfa Bank JSC with maturity till 5 January 2024 at interest rate 10.7% per annum. On 19 May 2021 the Group entered into an additional agreement to increase the credit limit from 14 billion tenge to 21 billion tenge, for a period until 19 May 2026, with an availability period until 19 May 2025 at interest rate of 10.7% per annum. On 11 November 2021 the Group fully repaid principal and interest in the amount of 12,000 million tenge and 1,102 million tenge, respectively, ahead of the schedule.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

16. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The Group's right of use assets are represented by buildings and constructions. Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

In millions of tenge	**Total**
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	29,485
Modification	814
Additions	77
Cancellation	(138)
At 31 December 2021	30,238
Additions	**281**
Modification	**2,797**
At 31 December 2022	**33,316**
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2021	(8,681)
Depreciation charge	(4,659)
Cancellation	45
At 31 December 2021	(13,295)
Depreciation charge	**(4,937)**
At 31 December 2022	**(18,232)**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	16,943
At 31 December 2022	**15,084**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
At the beginning of the year	**20,129**	23,666
Interest expenses	**2,543**	2,772
Payments	**(7,913)**	(7,093)
Modifications	**2,797**	814
Additions	**281**	77
Cancellation	**–**	(107)
At the end of the year	**17,837**	20,129
Long-term lease liabilities	**12,514**	15,185
Short-term lease liabilities	**5,323**	4,944

The following amounts are recognised in profit or loss:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	**4,937**	4,659
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**2,543**	2,772
Expenses related to short-term leases	**37**	45
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**7,517**	7,476

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of 7,950 million tenge in 2022 (2021: 7,138 million tenge).

17. TRADE PAYABLES

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, trade payables comprised of the following:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Trade payables to third parties	**31,529**	32,603
Trade payables to related parties (*Note 29*)	**3,220**	3,102
	34,749	35,705

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group's trade payables were denominated in the following currencies:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Tenge	**33,127**	33,119
US dollars	**87**	1,460
Other currency	**1,535**	1,126
	34,749	35,705

18. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE OBLIGATION

On 27 November 2020 the Group issued the financial guarantee on loan agreement of Kazakhtelecom JSC obtained from Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC in the amount of 18,266 million tenge. The financial guarantee has maturity till 19 December 2024. The Group initially recognised the financial guarantee at fair value in the amount of 592 million tenge through retained earnings in equity. As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group measured financial guarantee obligation at the higher of the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. As of 31 December 2022, financial guarantee obligation equaled to 155 million tenge, which represents the initial amount less the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 (31 December 2021: 330 million tenge).

19. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, trade contract liabilities comprised of the following:

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Contract liabilities as at 1 January	**3,207**	1,978
Deferred during the year	**201,634**	159,344
Recognised as revenue during the year	**(199,196)**	(158,115)
Contract liabilities as at 31 December	**5,645**	3,207

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

20. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

Decommissioning liabilities

Provision for decommissioning liabilities is recorded at the discounted value of expected costs to bring the sites and facilities to their original condition using estimated cash flows and is recognised as part of the cost of the specific asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability.

Movements in provision for decommissioning liabilities for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 were as follows:

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Provision for decommissioning liabilities as at 1 January	**4,336**	4,007
Change in estimate (*Note 7*)	**(702)**	135
Unwinding of discount (*Note 27*)	**174**	194
Provision for decommissioning liabilities as at 31 December	**3,808**	4,336
Current portion (*Note 21*)	**–**	132
Non-current portion	**3,808**	4,204

The provision was determined at the end of the reporting period using the projected inflation rate for the expected period of the fulfilment of obligation, and the discount rate at the end of the year which is presented below:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Discount rate	**9.61%**	7.03%
Inflation rate	**15.10%**	5.50%
Period of fulfillment of obligation	**9 years**	10 years

In 2021, the Group approved network integration project with Parents and MTS LLP, according to which the Group plans to decommission certain assets in 2022-2025.

21. PROVISIONS

In 2020 the Group accrued provision related to legal claims on contractual obligation and fines and penalties that Management considers as probable in the amount of 3,685 million tenge and 701 million tenge, respectively. Portion of provision of fines and penalties in the amount of 683 million tenge was derecognised in 2021 due to finalization of custom audit and receipt of notice with actual amount of fine and penalties.

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Legal claims on contractual obligation	**3,685**	3,685
Asset retirement obligation: current portion (*Note 20*)	**–**	132
	3,685	3,817

Movements in provision for decommissioning liabilities for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Provision as at 1 January	**3,817**	4,502
Reclassification of short-term portion of decommissioning liabilities	**–**	132
Reversal of fines and penalties provision	**–**	(683)
Reclassification to long-term portion of decommissioning liabilities	**(132)**	(18)
Reversal of other provision (*Note 28*)	**–**	(116)
Provision as at 31 December	**3,685**	3,817

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

22. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021
Government grants as at 1 January	**7,925**	–
Received during the year	**5,573**	10,033
Released to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**(2,230)**	(2,108)
Government grants as at 31 December	**11,268**	7,925
Government grants current portion	**3,089**	2,237
Government grants non-current portion	**8,179**	5,688

In 2021 the Government approved the changes to the Rules for the assignment of frequency bands, radio frequencies, operation of radio-electronic means and high-frequency devices ("the Rules"), based on which the Group is eligible for government grants in form of 90% reduction in the annual fee for use of radio frequencies from 1 January 2020 till 1 January 2025. The government grants are subject to conditions, namely financing of the projects related to broadband internet in rural and urban areas. If the financing of the projects related to broadband internet is lower than the amount of the tax incentive received, the Group should pay the annual fee equal for use of radio frequencies to the amount of unfulfilled obligations to the authorities.

The funds released as a result of reduction in the annual fee for use of radio frequencies for 2020 and 2021 in the amount of 4,725 million tenge and 5,308 million tenge, respectively, were used by the Group for the purchase and construction of broadband internet. Government grants related to assets are recognized as deferred income that is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. As of 31 December 2022 the balance of deferred income recognized was equal to 11,268 million tenge (As of 31 December 2021: 7,925 million tenge), and part of the government grants released to the profit and loss over the period necessary to match the related depreciation charges equal to 2,230 million tenge.

As of 31 December 2022 there are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

23. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Voice and data services	**166,865**	146,030
Sale of handsets and equipment	**45,310**	39,027
Value added services	**6,646**	9,024
Other	**181**	–
	219,002	194,081
Over time	**173,511**	155,054
At a point of time	**45,491**	39,027
	219,002	194,081

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the contract liabilities in the amount of 5,645 million tenge and 3,207 million tenge, respectively, were represented by deferred revenue.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

24. COST OF SALES

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Cost of handsets, SIM-card and scratch card sales	**38,081**	32,963
Depreciation and amortization	**25,361**	26,078
Interconnect fees and expenses	**18,559**	18,231
Personnel costs	**13,346**	11,274
Transmission services	**10,704**	10,245
Repair and maintenance	**8,753**	8,163
Fees for use of frequency range	**7,493**	6,931
Electricity	**4,875**	3,777
Network sharing agreement	**3,846**	2,829
Mobile service tax	**2,442**	2,169
Security and safety	**321**	350
Materials	**162**	219
Short-term rent expenses	**37**	45
Other	**2,289**	2,593
	136,269	125,867

25. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Personnel costs	**5,331**	4,542
Depreciation and amortization	**5,093**	4,700
Taxes other than income tax	**2,810**	1,175
Consulting services	**779**	2,473
Repair and maintenance	**415**	335
Write-down of inventories to net realizable value	**396**	179
Representative expenses	**236**	97
Business trips	**133**	99
Insurance	**74**	28
Trainings	**47**	55
Inventories	**42**	25
Security and safety	**7**	32
Other	**897**	397
	16,260	14,137

26. SELLING EXPENSES

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Marketing and advertising	**1,562**	2,426
Amortization of cost to obtain a contract	**466**	285
Commissions for dealers and cash collection	**410**	192
Other	**276**	203
	2,714	3,106

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

27. FINANCE COSTS / FINANCE INCOME

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Finance costs		
Interest expense on loans and bonds	**6,370**	7,158
Interest on lease liabilities (*Note 16*)	**2,543**	2,772
Unwinding of discount (provision for decommissioning liability) (*Note 20*)	**174**	194
Other	**183**	202
	9,270	10,326
Finance income		
Interest income on cash balances and deposit	**2,939**	979
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	**670**	1,058
Penalty income from late payments for contract phones	**461**	244
Unwinding of issued financial guarantee	**175**	233
Other	**105**	47
	4,350	2,561

28. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Other operating income		
Rental income	**572**	–
Income from accounts payable write-off	**482**	211
Income from 4G sharing fines	**19**	–
Income from frequency fee sharing	**–**	170
Income from reversal of provisions (*Note 21*)	**–**	116
Other	**113**	218
	1,186	715
Other operating expenses		
Write-off of inventories (*Note 32*)	**553**	–
4G sharing fines expenses	**67**	–
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	**25**	1,134
Frequency fee sharing expenses	**–**	135
Other	**92**	29
	737	1,298

29. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Current income tax expense	**(15,458)**	(11,532)
Adjustments in respect of income tax of previous year	**709**	1,053
Deferred income tax benefit	**(122)**	(217)
	(14,871)	(10,696)

The Group are subject to taxation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Tax rate for the Group and its subsidiary was 20% in 2022 and 2021.

29. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (continued)

A reconciliation of income tax expenses applicable to profit before taxation at the statutory rate, with the current corporate income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is set out below:

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Profit before taxation	**55,221**	43,202
Income tax at statutory income tax rate of 20%	**11,044**	8,640
Non-taxable income	**(165)**	(436)
Non-deductible expenses	**3,767**	1,131
Change in unrecognised tax loss carry forward	**(1,530)**	1,530
Recognition of tax loss carry forward	**1,804**	(192)
Adjustments in respect of income tax of previous year	**(709)**	(1,053)
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of previous year	**660**	1,076
Total income tax expenses	**14,871**	10,696

Non-taxable income is mainly represented by income from reversal of tax and related fines and penalties provision in the amount of 553 million tenge and interest income on NBRK notes in the amount of 134 million tenge. Non-deductible expenses mainly represented by representative expenses, taxes at own expenses, and other expenses which are in accordance with Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan are non-deductible.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	Consolidated statement of financial position		**Consolidated statement of comprehensive income**	
In millions of tenge	**31 December 2022**	31 December 2021	**2022**	2021
Deferred tax assets				
Expected credit losses	**780**	322	**458**	(69)
Accrued bonuses to employees	**708**	498	**210**	96
Tax loss carry forward	**–**	1,804	**(1,804)**	192
Lease liabilities	**551**	637	**(86)**	65
Provision for unused vacation	**276**	199	**77**	33
Asset retirement obligation	**762**	821	**(59)**	20
Deferred services	**82**	641	**(559)**	(152)
Other	**322**	142	**180**	(6)
Government grants	**2,254**	1,585	**669**	1,585
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	**–**	(1,530)	**1,530**	(1,530)
Deferred tax assets	**5,735**	5,119	**616**	234
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property and equipment and intangible asset	**(4,025)**	(3,351)	**(674)**	(497)
Other	**(112)**	(48)	**(64)**	46
Deferred tax liabilities	**(4,137)**	(3,399)	**(738)**	(451)
Deferred tax assets, net	**1,598**	1,720		
Change in deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net			**(122)**	(217)

The Group performs offsetting of tax assets and liabilities only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relating to income tax collected by the same taxation authority.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. In accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, tax losses may be deferred for 10 (ten) years from the date of their origination. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be utilised. During 2022 the Group derecognised deferred tax assets related to tax loss carried forward in the amount of 274 million tenge.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

30. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Parties are generally considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party, is under common control, or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

The Group's primary transactions with related parties are consulting services, technical assistance and operational support, transmission rent, roaming and interconnect.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group recognized an allowance for expected credit losses in the amount of 237 million tenge in respect of receivables from related parties (31 December 2021: 143 million tenge).

Parent ("Kazakhtelecom JSC") is controlled by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan through Sovereign Wealth Fund "Samruk-Kazyna" JSC ("Samruk-Kazyna") which owns 51% of Kazakhtelecom's controlling shares *(Note 1)*. Governmental entities include entities under common control and associates of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Related party transactions were made on terms agreed between parties that may not necessarily be at market rate. Sales and purchases with related parties for three and nine months ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, and the balances with related parties as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Sales of goods and services		
Entities of Samruk Kazyna group	**220**	197
Entities of Kazakhtelecom group	**13,672**	13,942
Government entities	**230**	251
	14,122	14,390
Purchases of goods and services		
Entities of Samruk Kazyna group	**514**	447
Entities of Kazakhtelecom group	**24,997**	24,708
Government entities	**109**	92
	25,620	25,247
Finance expense		
Other shareholders	**4,480**	588
	4,480	588

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

30. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021
Trade receivables (*Note 9*)		
Entities of Samruk Kazyna group	**100**	36
Entities of Kazakhtelecom group	**5,472**	3,155
Government entities	**78**	47
	5,650	3,238
Trade payable (*Note 17*)		
Entities of Samruk Kazyna group	**34**	14
Entities of Kazakhtelecom group	**3,186**	3,050
Government entities	**–**	38
	3,220	3,102
Borrowings (*Note 15*)		
Other Shareholders	**40,208**	39,871
Cash and deposit accounts		
Other Shareholders	**10,244**	11,010

Compensation to key management personnel

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the total compensation to key management personnel included in the accompanying consolidated statement of comprehensive income under general and administrative expenses was 1,445 million tenge and 1,218 million tenge, respectively. Compensation to key management personnel consists of wages fixed in the employment agreement, as well as remuneration based on the performance for the year.

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

The Group's principal financial instruments include loans, bonds, lease liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and accounts receivable and accounts payable. The main risks associated with the Group's financial instruments include currency and credit risk. In addition, the Group monitors market risk and liquidity risk associated with all financial instruments.

Impairment losses on financial assets

Impairment losses on financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, comprise accruing reserve on expected credit losses for trade and other receivables in amount of 6,264 million tenge and 2,106 million tenge, respectively *(Note 9, 12)*.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group had no loans or borrowings with floating interest rates and was not subjected to the risk of changes in market interest rates.

Foreign currency risk

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

The majority of the Group's purchases of property, plant and equipment and inventories, as well as certain services such as roaming are denominated in US dollars, the Group's consolidated statement of financial position can be affected significantly by movement in the US dollar / tenge exchange rates.

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the exchange rates of US dollar to tenge, with all the variables held constant, of the Group's profit before income tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). There is no impact on the Group's equity.

	2022		2021	
In millions of tenge	**Increase/ (decrease) in exchange rate**	**Effect on profit before tax**	Increase/ (decrease) in exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax
US dollars	**21%**	**4,002**	13%	1,997
	-21%	**(4,002)**	-10%	(1,536)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur finance costs because its customers, clients or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. The Group is exposed to credit risk associated with its operating activities (primarily with respect to trade receivables) and financial activities, including bank deposits and financial organizations, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Financial instruments in which the Group's credit risk is concentrated are primarily trade receivables. The credit risk associated with these assets is limited due to the large number of the Group's customers and the continuous monitoring procedures for customers and other debtors.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than three years and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in *Note 9* and *12*. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

In accordance with the financial policy, the Group places free cash in several of the largest Kazakhstani banks (with the highest credit ratings). To manage the credit risk associated with the placement of free cash in banks, the Group's management periodically conducts procedures for assessing the solvency of banks. To facilitate such an assessment, deposits are primarily placed in banks, where the Group already has comparable credit obligations, a current checking account and can easily monitor the activities of such banks.

	Rating	Rating	**Cash balance**		**Balance on deposit accounts**	
In millions of tenge	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Citibank Kazakhstan JSC	**AA-**	BB-	**7,499**	174	**38**	1
Jusan Bank JSC	**B+**	B-	**–**	10	**19**	11,000
Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG	**A-**	A+	**12**	1,839	**–**	–
Halyk Bank Kazakhstan JSC	**BB+**	BB	**1,090**	2,824	**29,051**	14,017
Altyn Bank JSC	**BBB-**	BBB-	**–**	488	**7,026**	20,000
Kaspi Bank JSC	**BB-**	BB-	**199**	54	**–**	–
Bereke Bank JSC	**no rating**	no rating	**4**	–	**–**	–
SB Sberbank JSC	**no rating**	BBB-	**–**	38	**–**	–
Bank CenterCredit JSC	**B+**	B+	**312**	30	**–**	–
Electronic money	**no rating**	no rating	**995**	923	**–**	–
Total			**10,111**	6,380	**36,134**	45,018

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances.

The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial investments and financial assets (e.g., accounts receivables, other financial assets) and projected cash flows from operations.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

In millions of tenge	On demand	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
At 31 December 2022						
Borrowings	**–**	**1,306**	**8,807**	**47,037**	**–**	**57,150**
Financial guarantee obligation*	**–**	**743**	**3,910**	**4,971**	**–**	**9,624**
Trade payables	**–**	**34,749**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**34,749**
Lease liabilities	**–**	**1,870**	**5,622**	**12,397**	**1,144**	**21,033**
Due to employees	**–**	**5,708**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,708**
	–	**44,376**	**18,339**	**64,405**	**1,144**	**128,264**
At 31 December 2021						
Borrowings	–	1,669	15,609	59,320	–	76,598
Financial guarantee obligation*	–	798	4,164	9,624	–	14,586
Trade payables	–	35,705	–	–	–	35,705
Lease liabilities	–	1,815	5,444	17,460	1,515	26,234
Due to employees	–	4,347	–	–	–	4,347
	–	**44,334**	**25,217**	**86,404**	**1,515**	**157,470**

* *Based on the maximum amount that can be called for under the financial guarantee's contract (Note 17).*

Cash flow risk

Cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate in amount.

Cash flows requirements are monitored on a regular basis and management provides for availability of sufficient funds required to fulfil any liabilities when they arise. The management of the Group believes that any possible fluctuations of future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will not have material impact on the Group's operations

Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to the holders of common shares, return equity to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made by the Group in the capital management objectives, policies or processes in 2022 and 2021.

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES (continued)

Fair values

The fair value of non-current financial assets is estimated using discounted cash flow based on deposit rates currently available to the Group with similar terms and average maturities. The fair value of non-current financial liabilities is estimated using discounted cash flow based on credit rates currently available to the Group with similar terms and average maturities.

The tables below present fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities of the Group. Disclosure of quantitative information of fair value hierarchy of financial instruments as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 was as follow:

In millions of tenge	Date of valuation	Price quotation on active market (Level 1)	Significant observable in-puts (Level 2)	Significant unobservable in-puts (Level 3)	Total
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Financial assets at amortized cost	**31 December 2022**	**14,897**	**–**	**–**	**14,897**
Short-term trade receivables	**31 December 2022**	**–**	**–**	**26,523**	**26,523**
Long-term trade receivables	**31 December 2022**	**–**	**–**	**4,345**	**4,345**
Other current financial assets	**31 December 2022**	**–**	**–**	**800**	**800**
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Borrowings	**31 December 2022**	**–**	**–**	**43,142**	**43,142**
Trade payables	**31 December 2022**	**–**	**–**	**34,749**	**34,749**
Financial guarantee obligation	**31 December 2022**	**–**	**–**	**155**	**155**
Due to employees	**31 December 2022**	**–**	**–**	**5,708**	**5,708**

In millions of tenge	Date of valuation	Price quotation on active market (Level 1)	Significant observable in-puts (Level 2)	Significant unobservable in-puts (Level 3)	Total
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Short-term trade receivables	31 December 2021	–	–	17,751	17,751
Long-term trade receivables	31 December 2021	–	–	3,115	3,115
Other current financial assets	31 December 2021	–	–	538	538
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Borrowings	31 December 2021	–	–	56,289	56,289
Trade payables	31 December 2021	–	–	35,705	35,705
Financial guarantee obligation	31 December 2021	–	–	564	564
Due to employees	31 December 2021	–	–	4,347	4,347

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES (continued)

Fair values (continued)

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities presented as follow:

In millions of tenge	**Carrying amount 31 December 2022**	**Fair value 31 December 2022**	**Unrecognised gain/(loss)**	Carrying amount 31 December 2021	Fair value 31 December 2021	Unrecognised gain/(loss)
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**46,248**	**46,248**	**–**	51,402	51,402	–
Financial assets at amortized cost	**14,833**	**14,897**	**64**	–	–	–
Short-term trade receivables	**26,523**	**26,523**	**–**	17,751	17,751	–
Long-term trade receivables	**4,345**	**4,345**	**–**	4,148	3,758	(390)
Other current financial assets	**800**	**800**	**–**	538	538	–
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	**47,243**	**43,142**	**4,101**	59,982	56,289	3,693
Trade payables	**34,749**	**34,749**	**–**	35,705	35,705	–
Due to employees	**5,708**	**5,708**	**–**	4,347	4,347	–
Financial guarantee obligation	**155**	**155**	**–**	564	564	–
Total unrecognised change in unrealised fair value			**4,165**			3,303

Valuation techniques and assumptions

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

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

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

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

The fair value of loans obtained is measured by discounting future cash flows using rates currently existing for outstanding amounts with similar terms, credit risk and maturity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES (continued)

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities

Changes in liabilities due to financial activities for 2022 were as follows:

In millions of tenge	1 January 2022	New leases	Principal repaid	Interest accrued	Interest paid	Reclassification	Modifications	31 December 2022
Borrowings: non-current portion	48,283	–	(2,000)	363	–	(5,000)	–	41,646
Borrowings: current portion	11,699	–	(11,000)	6,007	(6,109)	5,000	–	5,597
Long-term lease liabilities	15,185	281	–	–	–	(5,749)	2,797	12,514
Short-term lease liabilities	4,944	–	(5,370)	2,543	(2,543)	5,749	–	5,323
Total	**80,111**	**281**	**(18,370)**	**8,913**	**(8,652)**	**–**	**2,797**	**65,080**

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities for 2021 were as follows:

In millions of tenge	1 January 2021	Loan obtained	New leases	Principal repaid	Interest accrued	Interest paid	Reclassification	Modifications	Cancellation of leases	Discount recognized	31 December 2021
Borrowings: non-current portion	49,933	62,500	–	(52,500)	610	–	(11,000)	–	–	(1,260)	48,283
Borrowings: current portion	23,354	–	–	(21,754)	6,548	(7,449)	11,000	–	–	–	11,699
Long-term lease liabilities	19,447	–	77	–	–	–	(5,153)	814	–	–	15,185
Short-term lease liabilities	4,219	–	–	(4,321)	2,772	(2,772)	5,153		(107)	–	4,944
Total	**96,953**	**62,500**	**77**	**(78,575)**	**9,930**	**(10,221)**	**–**	**814**	**(107)**	**(1,260)**	**80,111**

32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Operating environment

Kazakhstan continues economic reforms and development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks as required by a market economy. The future stability of the Kazakhstan economy will largely depend on these reforms, as well as on the effectiveness of the Government's actions in the area of economy, financial and monetary policy.

Protests in Kazakhstan

On 2 January 2022 protests started in Mangystau region of Kazakhstan related to significant increase in the liquified natural gas retail price. These protests spread to other cities and resulted in riots, damage to property and loss of life. On 5 January 2022 the government declared a state of emergency.

During the protests, six Kcell Stores located in Almaty and Almaty region, were looted and two large offices of the Group were attacked.

The Management of the Group formed operational headquarters due to state emergency announcement for timely decision making on operational issues for uninterrupted communication of subscribers and facilitate the Government with urgent actions.

Providing subscribers with continuous cellular communications was a priority of the Group and the Management decided to support its subscribers including small and medium sized businesses during the state of emergency. During the state of emergency declared throughout Kazakhstan, and until the end of January 2022, corporate clients of Kcell with a lack of balance on their account were not limited to communication and access to the Internet.

As a result of the above protests and state of emergency the President of Kazakhstan has made certain public announcements regarding possible measures including amendments to the tax legislation, introducing measures for financial stability, controlling and stabilizing the inflation rate and the tenge exchange rate.

On 10 January 2022 the National Security Committee of Kazakhstan reported that the situation in the country has stabilized and was under control. On 19 January 2022 the state emergency was lifted.

The Group incurred losses from those events in amount of 553 million tenge (*Note 28*) that represents robbery of inventories (goods for resale) and damage of stores, which was recognized within other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Events in Ukraine and Coronavirus pandemic

The events in Ukraine has had a significant negative impact on the global economic outlook. In response to the offensive, extensive sanctions have been imposed on Russia that largely exclude the country from the international financial markets and significantly curtail trade in goods. These sanctions are intended to have a negative economic impact on the Russian Federation. Sanctions were imposed on certain Russian banks, including JSC "Alfa Bank" and PJSC "Sberbank", in whose subsidiary located in Kazakhstan the Group held cash as at 31 December 2021 in the total amount of 39 million tenge. The Group timely transferred funds to other banks. The Group's business activities and hence its results of operations and financial position are not significantly impacted by the consequences of the war in Ukraine, as the Group does not operate any networks in Russia or Ukraine.

Due to geopolitical events around Ukraine and Russia, on 24 February 2022, oil prices exceeded $100 per barrel. However, after some stabilization in global economy level, on 25 September 2022, oil prices decreased to $90 per barrel. On 28 March 2022, the exchange rate of tenge against the US dollar began to strengthen gradually and stabilized to approximately 470 KZT per 1 USD. On 26 October 2022, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan decided to raise the base rate by 2.50 percentage points to 16.0% while maintaining the +/-1% band.

Possible future effects on the measurement of individual assets and liabilities due to war in Ukraine and coronavirus pandemic are being analyzed on an ongoing basis. It is not yet possible to assess with certainty how the Group will be indirectly affected, in particular by the impact on the global economy. The overall economic outlook has deteriorated significantly as a result of the extensive sanctions and limitations on trade in goods. Based on experience so far, the Group expects the events in Ukraine and coronavirus pandemic to only impact business to a limited extent going forward.

32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

Capital commitments

The Group generally enters into contracts for the completion of construction projects and purchase of equipment. As at 31 December 2022, the Group had contractual commitments totaling 17,811 million tenge, excluding VAT (as at 31 December 2021: 21,016 million tenge, excluding VAT), which includes capital expenditures in respect to new technical regulation in the amount of 8,025 million tenge (as of 31 December 2021: 7,586 million tenge) described below.

Taxation

Tax legislation and regulatory framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan are subject to constant changes and allow for different interpretations. Instances of inconsistent opinions between local, regional and national tax authorities are not unusual. The current regime of penalties and interest related to reported and discovered violations of Kazakhstan's tax laws are severe. Penalties are generally 80% of the taxes additionally assessed and interest is assessed at the refinancing rate established by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan multiplied by 1.25. As a result, penalties and interest can amount to multiples of any assessed taxes. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for five calendar years preceding the year of review.

Management believes that as at 31 December 2022 its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that it is probable that the Group's tax positions will be sustained, except as provided for or otherwise disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

Government grant related to frequency fee

The Group has submitted consolidated report on expenditures used to finance broadband projects access to the Internet in urban and rural areas included capital and operational costs that are necessary for the provision of broadband Internet access services in urban and rural settlements throughout the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Management believes that there are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

In case if, based on the results of the audited information, the fact of non-fulfilment by the telecom operator of obligations to allocate at least released funds from the reduction of the corresponding fee rate to finance broadband Internet access projects in urban and rural areas is confirmed, the authorized body in the field of communications not earlier than one year after of the year following the reporting year, recalculates the amount of the annual fee for the use of frequency fee for the reporting year, which should be proportional to the unfulfilled volume of financial obligations for this reporting year.

New technical regulations

Order No. 91 of the Committee of the National Security dated 20 December 2016 on approval of the *Technical Regulations General Requirements to the Telecommunication Equipment in Ensuring Conducting of Operative Search Measures, Collection and Storage of Subscribers' Information* was published on 7 February 2017 and came into force on 8 February 2018 (new Technical Regulation of 27 July 2021 No. 85). According to the new regulations, there are additional requirements to the telecommunication equipment that include expansion of technical capabilities of equipment to conduct operative search activities, collection and storage of subscribers' information (hereinafter – "ORA").

As of 31 December 2022 the Group partially implemented modernization and expansion of license and port capacity for the total amount of 4,612 million tenge since 2018. The Group plans to complete expansion in full till 2025 and expect that total amount of capital expenditures in respect to modernization and expansion will be equaled to 8,025 million tenge.

Customs inspection

On 13 September 2019, the Customs Control Department ("CCD") of Almaty issued an order on initiation of custom audit in relation to the Group's operation for the period 2014-2019. CCD examines the Group's tax reporting documents for the purpose of the revealing of violations on incorrect determination of the customs value of goods and its incorrect classification. On 9 October 2019, CCD suspended the custom audit to allow the Group to prepare required documents. On 9 September 2020, the Group provided the entire package of documents requested by the CCD, which are currently being examined by the auditors of CCD. The ongoing custom audit is related to the revealing of violations of customs regulations, incorrect determination of the customs value of goods, and if violations are identified, the Group may be brought to administrative penalty and be liable to pay appropriate customs charges, including import VAT and late payment fees. On 15 October 2020 the Customs Control Department issued the notice to postpone the customs inspection of the Group for an indefinite period. The Group estimated probability of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits as probable and accrued provision on fines and penalties in the amount of 701 million tenge *(Note 21)*.

32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

Customs inspection (continued)

On 22 April 2021 the custom audit was resumed, and a preliminary report was issued. According to the report, the Group was charged additional VAT charge in the amount of 39 million tenge and late payment penalty in the amount of 18 million tenge. The preliminary report was reviewed by the Group.

On 29 April 2021 CCD sent a formal letter regarding the on-site customs audit performed and a notice of audit findings, instructing the Group to pay 57 million tenge and to amend the customs declarations. In pursuance of the notice, the Group paid additional tax charge and late payment penalty and amended the customs declarations.

On 28 May 2021, the Group sent a letter to the customs authority informing about fulfillment of the requirements stated in the notice. During the year ended 31 December 2021 the Group reversed unutilized part of provision in the amount of 683 million tenge, respectively *(Note 21)*.

Arbitration against Amdocs companies

Amdocs-Kazakhstan LLP and Amdocs Software Solutions LLC (jointly referred to as "Amdocs") was to develop, implement and deliver the Convergent Billing System to Kcell under Master Agreement dated April 2014 between TeliaSonera AB and Amdocs Software System Ltd ("Master Agreement"), and Supply Agreement, including Addendums (further as "Supply Agreement").

In November 2018, the Group notified the Supplier of termination of the Supply Agreement, except for the technical support services due to the quality of the Converged Billing System and Amdoc's performance of contractual obligations were not consistent with the terms of the Supply Agreement and the Group's requirements. Moreover, there was delay in delivery and implementation of the OLC (On-line charging) system. In May 2020, the Group notified the Supplier of its withdrawal from the technical support agreement as well. Amdocs did not agree with the Group's reasoning for termination of the Supply Agreement and withdrawal from the technical support agreement.

The contractual relationships between the Group and Amdocs are governed by and construed in accordance with Swedish law, and any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of that relationship should ultimately be settled in arbitration in Stockholm in accordance with the Rules of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce ("International Arbitration").

On 18 December 2020, the Group applied to International Arbitration with a request to initiate arbitration proceedings against Amdocs. The total amount of the Group's asserted claims equaled to approximately 25.8 million EUR (equivalent to 12,823 million tenge).

The Group's request for arbitration was registered with the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (hereinafter - "SCC") in December 2020. On 29 December 2020, SCC sent a notice to the Amdocs companies of commencement of arbitration and set a deadline for responding to the request for arbitration.

On 26 January 2021 the response from Amdocs JSC was received and Amdocs agreed to consider the dispute in SCC. In addition, Amdocs had submitted the counterclaim, at this point in the preliminary amount of 13.9 million USD (equivalent to 6.046 million tenge) and unpaid fees for extra work L2 and other out of scope service the amount of which was not calculated and payment related to allegedly the Group's delays in OLC and Phase 1 – the amount was not calculated.

On 16 and 23 April 2021 organizational sessions of arbitration tribunal were held, as a result of which the parties managed to agree on the procedural rules and schedule. It is planned that consideration of the case on the merits will take place during 5-16 September 2022, and the tribunal's decision will be granted in December 2022**.**

In accordance with the procedural timetable, the next stage of the proceedings, the Group claimed below extended relief (90% increase of the initial amount):

- To declare that the Group's partial termination of the Delivery Contract by notice dated 22 November 2018 was valid and effective;
- To order the Respondents to pay – jointly and severally –59.773 million USD (equivalent to 26,001 million tenge) and to order payment of the pre-award and post-award interest on the above amounts and reimburse the Claimant its legal and other costs in relation to these proceedings.

32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

Arbitration against Amdocs companies (continued)

On 5 November 2021, Amdocs filed extended counterclaims in the amount of 17.7 million USD (equivalent to 7,699 million tenge), plus interest applicable under Swedish law (8% per annum; from the date of incurrence of the obligation the dates may differ, depending on stated claims), including reimbursement of costs incurred by Amdocs in connection with the arbitration proceedings (fees to arbitrators, legal consultants and other costs incurred):

- To invalidate the partial termination of the Delivery Contract (Contract) initiated by the Group to recognize such termination as a breach of the Contract terms; to recognize that the Group is liable for damage associated with such a breach;
- Reimbursement of the arbitration fees paid by Amdocs from the date of the judgement until the date when the amount claimed is received in full, pursuant to Section 6 of the Swedish Interest Act and reimbursement of fees paid by Amdocs to their legal consultants and other costs associated with the arbitration from the date of the judgement until the date when the amount claimed is received in full, pursuant to Section 6 of the Swedish Interest Act.

On 1 March 2022 Kcell filed the response to Amdocs extended counterclaims and declined all claims submitted by the defendant. Kcell has also filed the additional claim, according to which shall the Tribunal decide that the Company is not entitled for contract price reduction, then Kcell claims the right for compensation of funds in the amount of 16 million USD (equivalent to 7,920 million tenge), overpaid for the supplied solution (BSS). The correspondent expert report with the estimate of supplied solution was prepared by the independent financial expert and submitted by Kcell to the Tribunal.

Amdocs response to Kcell claims was received on 24 May 2022. Amdocs made no new claims, confirmed the previously filed claims and agreed with Kcell that the Supply Agreement can be considered as a contract in US dollars and that any claims under it can only be expressed in US dollars.

On 21 June 2022, Kcell sent the final document with additional arguments and evidence (including testimony and responses to the arguments listed in Amdocs document dated 24 May 2022).

Kcell received a document from Amdocs on 15 July 2022 containing the final counterclaim amounts. In addition to the previously announced figures, Amdocs is claiming the payment of a 400 000 USD invoice dated 4 May 2018 under Additional Agreement 3 for the “Final delivery to UAT 20%” stage. So, before the hearing in September, Amdocs’s claims amount to 18 million USD (equivalent to 8,657 million tenge) plus % (calculated at the rate of 8% according to the Swedish Interest Act. Depending on the date of obligation, it will be calculated and confirmed based on the hearing outcomes and stated in the arbitration award).

In-person hearings to consider mutual claims between Kcell JSC and Amdocs-Kazakhstan LLP and Amdocs Software Solutions LLC connected to the Supply Agreement were held from 5 to 16 September 2022 in Stockholm (Sweden). During the hearing, Kcell has made the following proposals, which were supported by Amdocs and the tribunal:

- If the tribunal satisfies, fully or partially, the claims of both parties, the offset principle will be applied;
- If the tribunal satisfies the claims filed in tenge, apply the exchange rate as of the date of the arbitration award and state those amounts in US dollars in the tribunal’s decision.

At the request of the parties and with the Tribunal’s approval, the date of filing of final claims by the parties was postponed to 31 October 2022, and the date of filing documents for the recovery of costs related to the arbitration proceedings was postponed to 11 November 2022.

In December 2022, the Tribunal requested additional time to prepare a decision, citing the technical complexity of the case. The SCC granted the requested postponement, setting 14 March 2023 as the deadline for the Award.

At year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group has accrued provision for arbitration against Amdocs in the amount of 3,685 million tenge (31 December 2021: 3,685 million tenge) (*Note 21*). As at year ended 31 December 2022 the Management cannot reliably estimate the probability and amount of additional provision.

33. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant subsequent events.