

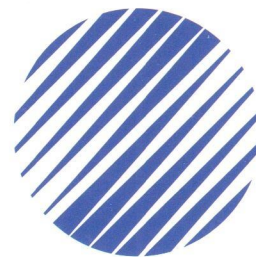


Russell Bedford
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Audit, Consulting, Tax

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GROUP OF COMPANIES

Appraisal, Training, IT-Audit



MOI Insurance Broker
LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

Consolidated financial statements for the year,
ended December 31, 2020

with Independent Auditor's Report

Prepared in accordance with
International Financial Reporting Standards

MOI Insurance Broker
LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

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MOI Insurance Broker LLP

MANAGEMENT CONFIRMATION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020.

The management is responsible for preparing consolidated financial statements that faithfully reflect, in all material aspects, the financial position of MOI Insurance Broker LLP and its subsidiary (hereinafter referred to as the Group) on December 31, 2020, as well as the results of its activities, cash flows and changes in equity for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The management in preparing the consolidated financial statements is responsible for:

- selection of appropriate accounting principles and consistent application;
- use of reasonable estimates and calculations;
- compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and International Financial Reporting Standards;
- disclosure of additional information in cases where compliance with IFRS requirements is insufficient for users of financial statements to understand the impact that certain transactions, as well as other events or conditions have on the financial position and financial performance of the Group; and
- preparation of consolidated financial statements based on the assumption that the Group will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future, unless such an assumption is inappropriate.

The management of the Group is also responsible for:

- development, implementation and maintenance of an effective and reliable system of internal control in the Group;
- maintaining the accounting system, at any time to prepare with a sufficient degree of accuracy information about the financial position of the Group and to ensure that the consolidated financial statements comply with the requirements of the IFRS;
- taking measures within its competence to protect the assets of the Group and identify and prevent the facts of fraud and other abuse.

The management reasonably anticipates that the Group will continue to operate for the foreseeable future. The consolidated financial statements of the Group are therefore prepared on a going concern basis.

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 were approved for issue on March, 25, 2021.


Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna
Managing Director

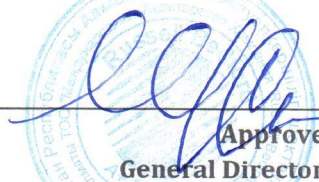
March, 25, 2021

Almaty,

Republic of Kazakhstan


Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna
Chief Accountant

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT


Approve
General Director
«IAC «Russell Bedford A+ Partners» LLP
Kudaibergenova S. E.

To the Members and Management of MOI Insurance Broker LLP

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of MOI Insurance Broker LLP and its subsidiary (hereinafter referred to as the Group), which includes the consolidated statement of financial position on December 31, 2020, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2020, as well as information on significant aspects of accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements, in all material respects, present reliable and objective information about the financial position of the Group on December 31, 2020, as well as the expenses incurred by it, cash flows and changes in equity in the period beginning on January 1, 2020 and ended on the date of these statements, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The provided financial statements of MOI Insurance Brokers Asia LLC for the year ended December 31, 2020 are unaudited.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities in accordance with these standards are described further in the *"Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements"* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *Code of Ethics of Professional Accountants* of the Council on International Ethics Standards for Accountants (CIESA Code), and we have fulfilled other ethical obligations in accordance with the CIESA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to warrant the expression of our opinion.

The responsibilities of the management for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report containing our opinion. Reasonable assurance represents a high degree of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always reveal material misstatement, if any.

Misstatements may be the result of fraud or error and are considered material if it can reasonably be assumed that, individually or collectively, it may affect the economic decisions of users based on these consolidated financial statements.

We apply professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit as part of the audit conducted in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. We also:

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


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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with all relevant ethical requirements with respect to independence and that we have communicated to those individuals all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be considered to have an impact on the independence of the auditor, and where appropriate - on the appropriate precautions.

We identify those matters that were most significant in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore key audit matters from the matters that we have brought to the attention of those charged with governance. We describe these matters in our auditor's report, unless public disclosure of these matters is prohibited by law or regulation, or where, in extremely rare cases, we conclude that a matter should not be communicated in our conclusion, since it can reasonably be assumed that the negative consequences of the communication of such information will exceed the socially significant benefits of its communication.

Other information

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been confirmed by the auditors of "Independent Auditing Company "Concord" LLP with unqualified opinion on December 31, 2019.


Sholpanay Kudalbergenova
Auditor
«IAC «Russell Bedford A+ Partners» LLP



State license for engaging in audit activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 16013894, issued by the Committee of Financial Control of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan on September 5, 2016.

The qualification certificate of the auditor No. 0000541 dated February 1, 2018.

March 25, 2021

Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan



MOI Insurance Broker LLP
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
ON DECEMBER 31, 2020**
(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	8 840	5 037
Other short-term financial assets	7	152 304	51 791
Short-term trade and other receivables	8	375 412	171 499
Inventories	9	1 632	1 625
Other current assets	10	62 923	2 941
Total current assets		601 111	232 893
Non-current assets			
Other long-term financial assets	7	192 537	260 431
Property, plant and equipment	11	113 369	104 985
Intangible assets	12	4 621	5 379
Total non-current assets		310 527	370 795
Total assets		911 638	603 688
Equity and liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Short-term trade and other payables	13	295 814	162 472
Short-term provisions	14	9 048	9 296
Current corporate withholding tax liabilities	15	42 779	13 076
Employee benefits	16	2 184	2 061
Other current liabilities	17	5 635	4 688
Total current liabilities		355 460	191 593
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	25	10 972	8 893
Total non-current liabilities		10 972	8 893
Total liabilities		366 432	200 486
Equity			
Authorized capital	18	10 000	10 000
Reserve	18	21 664	17 326
Retained earnings	18	513 190	375 663
Share of non-controlling owners		352	213
Total equity		545 206	403 202
Total equity and liabilities		911 638	603 688

Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna
Managing Director

March 25, 2021


Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna
Chief Accountant

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements presented on pages 11-33.



MOI Insurance Broker LLP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

	Note	2020	2019
Income from brokerage activity	19	446 433	359 418
Financing income	20	4 208	3 613
Net income (expenses) from foreign currency translation (net)	21	70 759	4 303
Other operational income (expenses), net	22	(4 269)	(3 012)
Total operational profit		517 131	364 322
Expenses for payment of commissions on insurance activity	23	(26 454)	(18 064)
General and administrative expenses	24	(265 795)	(280 609)
Total operational losses		(292 249)	(298 673)
Profit before tax		224 882	65 649
Withholding tax expenses	25	(45 310)	(14 761)
Profit for the year, attributable to:		179 572	50 888
Owners of the parent Group		179 527	50 948
Share of non-controlling owners		45	(60)
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	11	5 114	3 005
Provision for recalculation of reporting currency (net of tax effect)	25	(682)	(360)
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		4 432	2 645
Total comprehensive income for the year, attributable to:		184 004	53 533
Owners of the parent Group		183 624	53 593
Share of non-controlling owners		380	(60)



Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna
Managing Director

March 25, 2021



Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna
Chief Accountant


The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements presented on pages 11-33.



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

	Note	2020	2019
Profit before tax		224 882	65 649
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	11,12	4 721	6 515
Expenses for creation of provision for unused vacation	14	(248)	1 643
Other adjustments for non-cash items		(879)	(4)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		228 476	73 803
(Increase) decrease in operating assets			
Changes in other financial assets	7	(32 619)	(69 102)
Changes in trade and other receivables	8	(203 913)	148 873
(Increase) decrease in other assets	9,10	(59 989)	(1 407)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities			
Changes in trade and other payables	13	133 342	(100 441)
Changes in other current liabilities	16,17	1 070	(2 759)
Net cash flows from operating activities before corporate withholding tax		66 367	48 967
Refund / (payment) of corporate withholding tax		(13 723)	(16 049)
Net cash flows from operating activities		52 644	32 918
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible	11,12	(7 233)	(1 519)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(7 233)	(1 519)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	18	(42 000)	(36 000)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(42 000)	(36 000)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		3 411	(4 601)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		392	(1 689)
Balance of cash and cash equivalents on January 1	6	8 840	11 327
Balance of cash and cash equivalents on December 31	6	5 037	5 037



Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna
Managing Director

March 25, 2021



Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna
Chief Accountant

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements presented on pages 11-33.



MOI Insurance Broker LLP

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

	Authorized capital	Revaluation reserve of property, plant and equipment	Provision for recalculation of reporting currency	Retained earnings	Share of non-controlling owners	Total equity
On January 1, 2020	10 000	16 661	(248)	376 576	213	403 202
Adjustments			913	(913)		
On January 1, 2020 (recalculation)	10 000	16 661	665	375 663	213	403 202
Profit for the period				179 527	45	179 572
Increase from revaluation of property, plant and equipment (net of tax effect)		4 843				4 843
Exchange rate difference on investments in foreign organizations (net of tax effect)			(505)		94	(411)
Total comprehensive income		4 843	(505)	179 527	139	184 004
Dividends				(42 000)		(42 000)
On December 31, 2020	10 000	21 504	160	513 190	352	545 206
On January 1, 2019	10 000	13 656	-	361 724	289	385 669
Adjustments			96	(96)		
On January 1, 2019 (recalculation)	10 000	13 656	96	361 628	289	385 669
Profit for the period				50 948	(60)	50 888
Increase from revaluation of property, plant and equipment (net of tax effect)		3 005				3 005
Exchange rate difference on investments in foreign organizations (net of tax effect)			(344)		(16)	(360)
Total comprehensive income		3 005	(344)	50 948	(76)	53 533
Dividends				(36 000)		(36 000)
On December 31, 2019	10 000	16 661	(248)	376 576	213	403 202

Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna
Chief Accountant

Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna
Managing Director

March 25, 2021

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements presented on pages 11-33.



Note 1. General information

MOI Insurance Broker Limited Liability Partnership (hereinafter referred to as the Group) is a legal entity and operates on the basis of the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Charter.

The Group was established and registered with the Justice Department of the Medeu district of the Department of Justice of the city of Almaty on July 8, 2005. The date of the last re-registration is April 25, 2017. Re-registration was carried out due to the change in the composition of the members.

The Group is registered as a taxpayer in the Tax Committee of Almaty in the Medeu district. Taxpayer Certificate - Series 60 No. 0096816 confirms state registration as a taxpayer from July 11, 2005, BIN 050740002486, re-registration on April 25, 2017.

The authorized capital of the Group is formed in the amount of 10 000 000 (ten million) tenge. The Charter of the Group was approved by the decision of the General Meeting of Members dated May 11, 2017.

The Group owns a 95% interest in MOI Insurance Brokers Asia LLC, which was established based on the decision of the meeting of members dated November 12, 2018 in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group on December 31, 2019.

It was decided to increase the authorized capital of MOI Insurance Brokers Asia LLC from the amount of 160 000 thousand Uzbekistani soms to 1 350 000 thousand Uzbekistani soms according to the Protocol of Extraordinary General Meeting of Members dated January 26, 2020. Due to increase of the share capital the Group's share in MOI Insurance Brokers Asia as of December 31, 2020 is 99.41% (1,342,000 thousand Uzbek sum or 54,080 thousand tenge).

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

Information about members on December 31, 2019 and 2020:

Member	Shares of participation, in %	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Kassymkanova Gaukhar Amantayevna	40	40
GEORGE YARD INVESTMENT LIMITED	25	25
Smanov Yerbol Yergenovich	25	25
Turlybekova Dinara Orymbayevna	10	10
Total	100	100

GEORGE YARD INVESTMENT LIMITED is registered in Great Britain, registration certificate No. 4929116 was issued at the registry of companies in Cardiff on October 10, 2003.

The management bodies of the Group are:

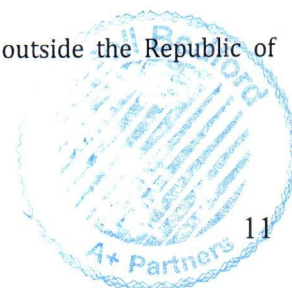
- the supreme body - the General Meeting of Members;
- the sole executive body - the Managing Director;
- supervisory body - the Auditing Committee or the Auditor.

Main activities

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

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

The Group does not have branches and representative offices in the regions and outside the Republic of Kazakhstan.



The average annual numbers of employees of the Group were 21 people on December 31, 2019 and 22 people on December 31, 2020.

Note 2. Basis of accounting

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as amended by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle, with the exception of certain financial instruments that are carried at fair value at each reporting date, as explained below.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise indicated.

Two fundamental assumptions were used - the use of the accrual method and the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Accrual principle

Accounting for financial and business transactions is carried out on an accrual basis, i.e. the results of transactions and other events are recognized when they occur, accounted for in that reporting period and are recognized in the financial statements of those reporting periods in which they occurred.

The consolidated financial statements, compiled on an accrual basis, inform users not only of past transactions related to the payment and receipt of funds, but also of obligations to pay money in the future, and resources representing cash that will be received in the future.

Going concern principle

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Group is operational and will conduct operations for the foreseeable future. Thus, it is assumed that the Group does not intend or need to liquidate or materially reduce the scope of its activities.

These financial statements do not contain adjustments necessary if the Group could not continue its financial and economic activities on a going concern basis.

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Group is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. The functional currency of the Group and the presentation currency of the Group is the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, i.e. Kazakhstani tenge (hereinafter - tenge). All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand tenge, unless otherwise indicated.

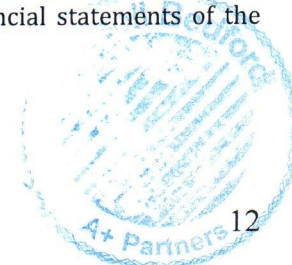
Note 3. Changes in accounting policies and principles of information disclosure

New standards, interpretations and amendments to current standards and interpretations first applied by the Group.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, except for newly adopted standards effective on January 1, 2020.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendments to IFRS 3 clarify that, to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include at least input and a fundamentally significant process that together can significantly contribute to the creation of outputs. It also clarifies that a business does not have to include all the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Group.



Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of exemptions that apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate reform. The interest rate reform has an impact on hedging relationships if it results in uncertainties about the timing or amount of cash flows based on the benchmark interest rate for the hedged item or hedging instrument. These amendments did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Group as it does not have a hedging relationship that could be affected by the base interest rate reform.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material

The amendments propose a new definition of materiality, according to which “information is material if omission, misstatement, or masking could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of the principal users of general purpose financial statements made on the basis of those financial statements that provide financial information about a specific reporting entity”. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or quantity of the information (taken separately or in combination with other information) in the context of the financial statements as a whole. Misstatement is material if it can be reasonably expected to influence the decisions of the principal users of the financial statements. These amendments did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Group and it is expected that there will be no future impact either.

Note 4. Standards that have been issued but have not yet entered into force

The Group had not applied the following new and revised IFRS, issued but not yet effective at the time of approval of these consolidated financial statements:

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 introduces a general model that is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features and is defined as the variable interest method. If certain criteria are met, the general model is simplified by estimating the remaining coverage obligation using the premium allocation method. The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and separately estimates the cost of such uncertainty. The model takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholder options and guarantees. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. It is applied retrospectively if practicable, otherwise the modified retrospective approach or fair value accounting must be applied. Draft Amendments to IFRS 17 issues and implementation challenges that have been identified since the issuance of IFRS 17. As a result, the effective date has been deferred to January 1, 2023 (initially from January 1, 2021).

The management of the Group does not expect that the application of this standard will have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the future.

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

The amendments are intended to make it easier to understand that a liability is classified as non-current if the entity expects and has the authority to refinance the liability or postpone its maturity by at least 12 months after the reporting period under an existing line of credit with the previous lender, on equal or similar terms. The amendments only change the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position, i.e. not in terms of the amount, the moment of recognition or disclosure of information. The amendments clarify that the classification should be based on the existence at the end of the reporting period of the right to defer settlement of the liability by at least 12 months. Thus, the amendments explicitly state that only those rights that exist “at the end of the reporting period” should have an impact on the classification of the liability. However, the classification does not depend on expectations about whether an entity will exercise the right to

defer settlement of a liability, which means a transfer to a counterparty of cash, equity instruments, or other assets or services. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and are applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted. The Group's management does not expect that the application of these amendments could have an impact on the Group's financial statements in future periods.

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4, IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase II

Changes in the base interest rate reform - Phase II (amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16) address the impact of the base interest rate reform on accounting modifications to financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, hedge accounting and disclosure requirements under IFRS 7.

The IASB introduces a practical exception to account for changes in contractual cash flows as a direct consequence of the reform of the base interest rates, provided that the new cash flow basis is economically equivalent to the original basis. As a practical exception, such changes in cash flows must be accounted for prospectively by restating the effective interest rate. All other modifications are accounted for using current IFRS requirements. A similar practical exception applies to lessees when accounting for leases under IFRS 16. The amendments require an entity to disclose additional information so that users can understand the nature and extent of the risks arising from the IBOR reform and how the organization is managing these risks, as well as the organization's current status in the transition from IBOR to alternative base rates, and how the organization is managing this transition. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and must be applied retrospectively, with early application permitted. The Group's management does not expect that the application of these amendments could have an impact on the Group's financial statements in future periods.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 apply to the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. In particular, the amendments clarify that gains or losses arising from the loss of control over a subsidiary that is not a business in a transaction with an associate or joint venture that are accounted for using the equity method are recognized in the parent's profit or loss only in the share of other unrelated investors in this associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains or losses on the fair value revaluation of the remaining interest in the former subsidiary (which is classified as an investment in an associate or joint venture and accounted for using the equity method) are recognized by the former parent only to the share of unrelated investors in the new associate or joint venture. An effective date has not yet been determined, but early adoption is permitted. The Group's management does not expect that the application of these amendments could have an impact on the Group's financial statements in future periods if such transactions take place.

Annual improvements to IFRS, cycle 2018-2020.

The list of amendments includes amendments to three standards, as well as annual Council improvements, which are changes that clarify the wording or remove minor inconsistencies, omissions or inconsistencies between the requirements in the standards.

- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations update the reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment prohibits the deduction from the value of property, plant and equipment for amounts received from the sale of goods produced during the preparation of an asset for its intended use. Instead, these sales revenue and related costs are recognized in profit or loss.
- Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract determine the costs involved in assessing whether a contract is unprofitable.

- The Annual Improvements introduce minor amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IAS 41 Agriculture and the illustrative examples accompanying IFRS 16 Leases.

All amendments are effective January 1, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Group's management does not expect that the application of these amendments could have an impact on the Group's financial statements in future periods if such transactions occur.

Note 5. Key accounting policies

Foreign currency

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

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the time the fair value was determined including equity investments. The effect of exchange rate differences on non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency is recorded as part of the income or expense on revaluation at fair value.

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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
US dollar	420,91	382,59
Euro	516,79	429,00
100 Uzbekistani soms	4,02	4,03

The assets and liabilities of the MOI Insurance Brokers Asia LLC (foreign subsidiary) are translated into tenge at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and the items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transactions on consolidation. The exchange differences arising on these translations are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Cash

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

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

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

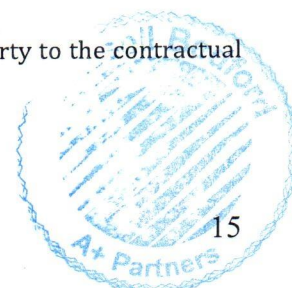
Time deposits

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

Financial instruments

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

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



Operational expenses directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss), respectively, increase or decrease the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities on initial recognition.

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (without any adjustments).
- Level 2 - Inputs than quoted prices in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);
- Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Subsequent classification

Financial assets

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

Financial assets measured at amortized cost (debt instruments)

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

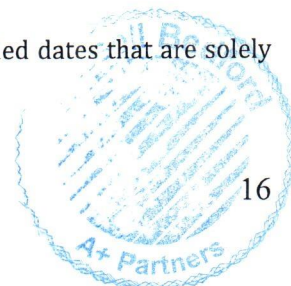
Financial assets for which cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model used.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

- the financial asset is held within a business model, the purpose of which is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

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



Impairment

IFRS 9 requires the Group to record an allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Expected credit losses are calculated as the difference between the cash flows due to the Group under the contract and all cash flows the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at a rate approximately equal to the original effective interest rate of the asset.

The Group applies the simplified approach under the standard and calculates the expected credit losses over the entire term for trade and other receivables. The Group used a valuation allowance matrix based on its past experience of credit losses, adjusted for projected factors specific to the borrowers and general economic conditions.

Expected credit losses are calculated for a 12-month period for cash and bank deposits. 12-month expected credit losses are a portion of lifetime expected credit losses, representing expected losses that arise from defaults on the financial instrument that may occur within 12 months after the reporting date. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the expected lifetime credit loss.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default if payments under the contract are overdue by more than 60 days. However, the Group may also conclude that a financial asset is in default if internal or external information indicates that it is unlikely that the Group will receive all of the remaining contractual payments, without regard to the credit enhancement mechanisms retained by the Group.

The Group establishes an allowance for losses on financial instruments at each reporting date in the amount equal to the expected credit losses for the full term if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date there is no significant increase in credit risk on the financial asset since initial recognition, the Group recognizes an allowance for losses on that financial asset in the amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Derecognition

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

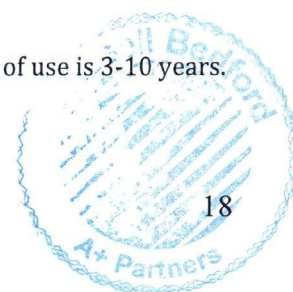
	Useful life (years)
Lands	Unlimited time
Buildings	50
Machinery and equipment	10
Computers	4
Copy-duplicating equipment	5
Furniture	15
Other property, plant and equipment	10

Intangible assets

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

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

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



Inventories

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

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

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

Investment in the subsidiary

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

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

Taxation

Withholding tax is the amount of current and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

Other taxes and contributions

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

Authorized capital

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

Recognition of income and expenses

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



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

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

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

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

Fee and commission income

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

Fee and commission income earned for the provision of services over a period of time

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

Fee and commission income from transactions

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

Insurance premiums payable to reinsurers

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

Personnel expenses and related contributions

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

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

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

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

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

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



Balances and transactions with related parties

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

Events after the reporting date

Favorable and unfavorable events, which occur between the reporting date and the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements and which have or may have an impact on the financial position, cash flows or results of operations of the Group.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

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

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

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

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

The scope of significant management estimates and sources of uncertainty

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

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

Provision

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

Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

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

Fair value measurement and its procedures

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



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

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

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

The methods of measurement and inputs used to determine the fair value of buildings are disclosed in Note 11.

Taxes

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

Impairment of assets

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

Assessment of the impact of deferred withholding tax

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

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Own cash in current accounts	8 840	4 800
Cash of customers in current accounts	-	237
Total	8 840	5 037

The cash presented above do not contain restrictions on their use and do not act as security for any long-term guarantees. The Group is confident that the fair value of its cash and cash equivalents is equal to their

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carrying amount. All cash and cash equivalent were attributed to Stage 1 for the assessment of expected credit losses.

Cash is presented in the following currencies on December 31, 2019 and 2020:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Tenge	1 036	1 315
US dollar	5 622	3 492
Uzbekistani som	2 182	230
Total	8 840	5 037

Note 7. Other short-term and long-term financial assets

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Short-term deposits placed in second-tier banks	152 304	51 791
Total short-term financial assets	152 304	51 791
Long-term savings accounts	192 537	260 431
Total long-term financial assets	192 537	260 431

Other short-term and long-term financial assets are presented in the following currencies:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Tenge	152 304	51 791
Total short-term financial assets	152 304	51 791
US dollar	192 537	260 431
Total long-term financial assets	192 537	260 431

The Group placed funds in bank deposits with BankCenterCredit JSC. These deposits were opened in order to comply with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on ensuring the availability of own cash on deposits and current accounts in the amount of at least 40% of the equity.

Short-term deposits are placed in tenge and in accordance with the bank deposit agreement. The amount of the minimum balance is 100 thousand tenge. Long-term deposits are placed in US dollars and, in accordance with the bank deposit agreement, the amount of the minimum balance is 5 thousand US dollars, they have no restrictions for use until the expiration date of the agreement.

The Group received financial income of 4 208 thousand tenge in 2020 (in 2019 – 3 613 thousand tenge). The weighted average interest rate on time deposits with banks was 1% in US dollars and 7% in tenge on December 31, 2020 (in 2019: 1% in US dollars and 7% in tenge).

Note 8. Short-term trade and other receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Insurance premiums receivable from reinsured (Note 13)	288 221	149 140
Accrued commission income of insurance brokers on reinsurance contracts	86 155	19 336
Accrued commission income of insurance brokers on insurance contracts	-	1 013
Short-term interest receivable on term deposits	661	360
Loans issued to employees	375	1 650
Total	375 412	171 499



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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
US dollar	28 398	53 749
Tenge	334 246	114 208
Uzbekistani som	12 768	3 542
Total	375 412	171 499

The Group provided brokerage of reinsurance contracts on behalf of cedents and collected reinsurance premiums from cedents and retrocedents for their subsequent transfer to reinsurers and retrocessionaires in 2020 and 2019.

The amount of reinsurance premiums payable by MOI Insurance Broker LLP to the accounts of reinsurers and retrocessionaries (Note 13) amounted to 295 814 thousand tenge on December 31, 2020 (on December 31, 2019: 162 472 thousand tenge).

Note 9. Inventories.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Inventories	1 632	1 625
Total	1 632	1 625

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

Note 10. Other current assets

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Advances paid for services performed	61 647	1 981
Advances paid for delivery of inventories	339	287
Future expenses	387	593
including:		
<i>Insurance premiums paid to insurance organizations</i>	273	356
<i>Other future expenses</i>	114	237
Current tax assets	550	80
including:		
<i>Single tax payment</i>	69	47
<i>Value added tax</i>	2	-
<i>Property tax</i>	-	11
<i>Payments to state trust funds and insurance</i>	323	-
<i>Other taxes</i>	156	22
Total	62 923	2 941

Other current assets are represented by the following currencies:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
US dollar	11 478	-
Tenge	2 956	2 295
Uzbekistani som	48 489	646
Total	62 923	2 941

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment

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



	Buildings and constructions	Land	Other property, plant and equipment	Total
<i>Cost</i>				
Balance on January 1, 2019	185 437	120	17 874	203 431
Receipts	-	-	1 519	1 519
Revaluation	7 131	-	-	7 131
Balance on December 31, 2019	192 568	120	19 393	212 081
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>				
Balance on January 1, 2019	83 600	-	14 379	97 979
Depreciation for the year	4 157	-	1 585	5 742
Revaluation	3 375	-	-	3 375
Balance on December 31, 2019	91 132	-	15 964	107 096
<i>Cost</i>				
Balance on January 1, 2020	192 568	120	19 393	212 081
Receipts	-	-	7 233	7 233
Revaluation	9 917	-	-	9 917
Disposals	-	-	(5 831)	(5 831)
Balance on December 31, 2020	202 485	120	20 795	223 400
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>				
Balance on January 1, 2020	91 132	-	15 964	107 096
Depreciation for the year	2 128	-	1 835	3 963
Revaluation	4 803	-	-	4 803
Write-off of accumulated depreciation	-	-	(5 831)	(5 831)
Balance on December 31, 2020	98 063	-	11 968	110 031
<i>Carrying amount on</i>				
December 31, 2019	101 436	120	3 429	104 985
December 31, 2020	104 422	120	8 827	113 369

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

The Group performed a revaluation of property, plant and equipment for its own purposes on December 15, 2020. The fair value of an office building was determined using the comparative method based on market data for recent transactions with similar properties. The Group revalued its property, plant and equipment for 2019 on December 11, 2019. The fair value of an office building was determined using the comparative method based on market data for recent transactions with similar properties.

The revaluation surplus for 2020 amounted to 5 114 thousand tenge, the result from the revaluation was charged to equity in the reserve net of tax effect (for 2019 - 3 756 thousand tenge) (Note 18).

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

There are no property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities on December 31, 2019 and 2020. The historical cost of fully depreciated, but in use property, plant and equipment is 8 300 thousand tenge on December 31, 2020 (on December 31, 2020 - 11 774 thousand tenge).

The Group did not identify any signs of possible asset impairment during the reporting period.



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Note 12. Intangible assets

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

	Software
Cost	
Balance on January 1, 2019	8 045
Receipts	-
Balance on December 31, 2019	8 045
Receipts	-
Write-off	(438)
Balance on December 31, 2020	7 607
Accumulated amortization	
Balance on January 1, 2019	1 893
Accrual	773
Balance on December 31, 2019	2 666
Accrual	758
Write-off of accumulated amortization	(438)
Balance on December 31, 2020	2 986
Carrying amount	
On December 31, 2019	5 379
On December 31, 2020	4 621

The total cost of amortized but still in use intangible assets is 482 thousand tenge on December 31, 2020 (on December 31, 2019 - 519 thousand tenge).

Note 13. Short-term trade and other payables

Accounts payable on December 31 include:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Payables to reinsurers (Note 8)	282 568	149 140
Settlements with insurance (reinsurance) intermediaries	12 236	10 816
Trade payables to third parties	1 010	2 516
Total	295 814	162 472

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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Euro	12 236	10 816
US dollar	26 316	53 434
Uzbekistani som	7 410	3 007
Tenge	249 852	95 215
Total	295 814	162 472

Note 14. Short-term provisions

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Liabilities for unused vacations of employees	9 048	9 296
Total	9 048	9 296

The movements in estimated liabilities are presented as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of period	9 296	7 653
Adjustment of the provision	(248)	1 643
Balance at the end of period	9 048	9 296

Note 15. Current corporate withholding tax liabilities

December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
-------------------	-------------------



Current corporate withholding tax	42 779	13 076
Total	42 779	13 076

Note 16. Employee benefits

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Employee benefits	2 184	2 061
Total	2 184	2 061

The employee benefits debt is current.

Note 17. Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Taxes payable other than withholding tax	3 350	2 492
Social insurance liabilities	182	198
Social medical insurance payments liabilities	5	-
Social medical insurance contributions liabilities	2	-
Pension payment liabilities	2 096	1 998
Total	5 635	4 688

Note 18. Equity

The authorized capital was 10 000 thousand tenge on December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. There were no changes in the size of the authorized capital in 2020.

Reserve capital

The reserve capital consists of a revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment and a foreign currency translation reserve of a foreign subsidiary.

The movements in reserve capital are presented as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	16 413	13 656
Adjustment	913	96
Balance at the beginning of the year with adjustment	17 326	13 752
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	5 114	3 756
Accrual of deferred tax liabilities	(271)	(751)
Provision for recalculation of reporting currency	(505)	(344)
Balance at the end of the year	21 664	16 413

Retained earnings

The movements in retained earnings are presented as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	376 576	361 724
Adjustment	(913)	(96)
Balance at the beginning of the year with adjustment	375 663	361 628
Retained earnings of the current year	179 527	50 948
Dividends	(42 000)	(36 000)
Balance at the end of the year	513 190	376 576

Dividends

The Group declared and paid dividends in the amount of 42 000 thousand tenge for the year ended December 31, 2019 according to the protocol of the General Meeting on payment of dividends dated April 15, 2020 (in 2019: 36 000 thousand tenge for the year ended December 31, 2018).



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The movement on payment and accrual of dividends:

	2020	2019
Accrued	42 000	36 000
Withholding tax at source	(1 575)	(1 800)
Paid	(40 425)	(34 200)
Balance at the end	-	-

Note 19. Income from brokerage activity

Income from brokerage activity includes:

	2020	2019
Income from reinsurance brokerage activity	354 764	203 656
Income from insurance brokerage activity	7 304	7 150
Income from consulting services on insurance and reinsurance	84 365	148 612
Total	446 433	359 418

Note 20. Financing income

Financing income is presented as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest income on time deposits	4 208	3 613
Total	4 208	3 613

Note 21. Net income (expenses) from foreign currency translation

	2020	2019
Income from exchange rate differences	132 103	33 901
Expenses from exchange rate differences	(61 344)	(29 598)
Total	70 759	4 303

Note 22. Other operational income (expenses), net

	2020	2019
Other income		
Income from purchase and sale of foreign currency	23 520	7 995
Income from reimbursement of survey expenses	-	2 407
Other income	1 079	4
Other expenses		
Expenses from purchase and sale of foreign currency	(28 825)	(10 893)
Expenses for surveys	-	(2 507)
Other expenses	(43)	(18)
Other income (expenses), net	(4 269)	(3 012)

Note 23. Expenses for payment of commissions on insurance activity

	2020	2019
Reinsurance brokerage services	26 454	18 064
Total	26 454	18 064



Note 24. General and administrative expenses

	2020	2019
Wages expenses	213 036	191 032
Current taxes and obligatory payments to the budget	20 712	21 285
Expenses for auditing, consulting and information services	4 613	7 221
Bank services	4 970	5 711
Depreciation of PPE	3 963	5 742
Expenses for inventory materials, including fuels and lubricants	2 876	1 905
Expenses for maintenance of computer equipment	2 141	6 655
Cleaning of the facilities	1 285	1 391
Membership fees	1 201	1 111
Professional development expenses	1 156	534
Postage and courier expenses	1 149	1 008
Subscription expenses	1 067	1 355
Utility expenses	860	821
Insurance expenses	824	771
Amortization of intangible assets	758	773
Lease expenses	554	1 147
Travel expenses	533	8 177
Repair expenses, operational expenses	502	483
Translation services	356	67
Communication services	73	138
Notary services	50	261
Multimedia production services	8	433
Expenses for creation of provision for unused vacations	(248)	1 643
Participation in the conference	-	1 488
Client portfolio	-	10 000
Other	3 356	9 457
Total	265 795	280 609

Note 25. Withholding tax expenses

The Group prepares withholding tax calculations for the current period based on tax accounting data carried out in accordance with the requirements of the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and which may differ from International Financial Reporting Standards.

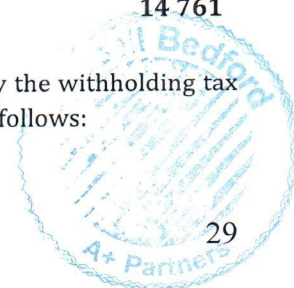
Deferred tax reflects the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amount determined for tax purposes.

The corporate withholding tax rate for legal entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan is set at 20% for 2019 and 2020. The Group experiences certain tax differences due to the fact that certain types of expenses are not accounted for tax purposes.

Withholding tax expense includes:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current corporate withholding tax	43 604	14 689
Effect of time differences	1 706	72
Withholding tax expense	45 310	14 761

The reconciliation between withholding tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by the withholding tax rate in effect for the reporting years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020 is presented as follows:



	2020	2019
Profit before tax	224 882	66 252
At the withholding tax rate established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan - 20%	44 976	13 251
Share of Group in subsidiary not deductible for tax purposes	(1 964)	(136)
Withholding tax for the subsidiary	1 350	1 263
Non-deductible expenses	948	383
Withholding tax expenses	45 310	14 761

Deferred withholding tax for 2020 relates to the following items:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	On profit or loss	On revaluation reserve
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences:				
Provision for unused vacations	(1 809)	(1 859)	50	
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	11 719	10 063	1 656	
Revaluation of office building	1 022	751		271
Provision for recalculation of reporting currency	40	(62)		102
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	10 972	8 893	1 706	373

Deferred withholding tax for 2019 relates to the following items:

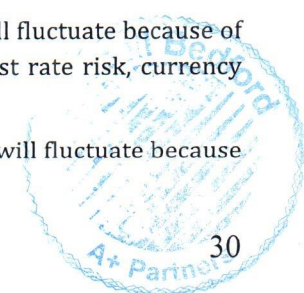
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	On profit or loss	On revaluation reserve
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences:				
Taxes payable	-	(5)	5	-
Provision for unused vacations	(1 859)	(1 531)	(328)	-
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10 063	9 668	395	-
Revaluation of office building	751	-	-	751
Provision for recalculation of reporting currency	(62)			(62)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	8 893	8 132	72	689

Note 26. Financial risk management

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

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

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



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

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

	Note	Assets		Liabilities	
		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Euro	13	-	-	12 236	10 816
US dollar	6,7,8,10,13	238 035	317 672	26 316	53 434
Uzbekistani som	6,8,10	63 439	4 418	7 410	3 007
		301 474	322 090	45 963	67 257

The analysis of sensitivity to foreign exchange risk

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

Currency	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Change in the exchange rate in %	Impact on profit before tax	Change in the exchange rate in %	Impact on profit before tax
Euro	10%	1 224	10%	(1 082)
	-10%	(1 224)	-10%	1 082
US dollar	10%	21 172	10%	26 424
	-10%	(21 172)	-10%	(26 424)
Uzbekistani som	10%	5 603	10%	141
	-10%	(5 603)	-10%	(141)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur financial loss as a result of default by a buyer or counterparty to the financial instrument of its contractual obligations. The carrying amount of financial assets reflects the maximum exposure to the credit risk of the Group. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk.

The Group deposits money with Kazakh banks (Note 6, 7). The management of the Group periodically reviews the credit ratings of these banks in order to avoid extreme credit risks.

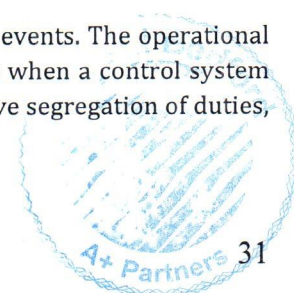
The following table shows the amounts for cash and deposits in banks at the reporting date using agency credit ratings:

Bank	Moody's Investors Service	S&P Global Ratings	2020	2019
BankCenterCredit JSC	B2/Stable	B/Stable	345 877	313 537
KDB Bank Uzbekistan JSC	uzA/Stable	uzA/Stable	7 804	3 492
Joint Stock Commercial National Bank	uzA/Stable	uzA/Stable		230
Total			353 681	317 259

The Group had no overdue accounts receivable on December 31, 2019 and 2020.

Operational risk

Operational risk is risk arising from a system failure, human error, fraud, or external events. The operational risks can harm reputation. These have legal consequences or lead to financial losses when a control system ceases to function. The Group operates the control system that provides for an effective segregation of duties, access rights, approval and reconciliation procedures, and assessments.



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

Legal claims

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

Insurance policies

The Group insures its risks in the following areas:

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

Note 29. Related parties

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions as defined in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures. Attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form in considering the possible existence of the related party relationship.

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

The Group did not have any related party transactions in 2019 and 2020.

Remuneration to key management personnel

Remuneration to key management personnel of 2 people includes:

	2020	2019
Wages and other payments	88 206	84 392
Social security contributions	7 438	9 089
Total	95 644	93 481

Note 30. Events after the reporting date

At the time of the audit, the Group was in the process of negotiating the acquisition of the office space, as well as the acquisition of the client portfolio of the insurance broker.

The coronavirus epidemic continues to spread to countries around the world. The Group will closely monitor the coronavirus situation, but it is not possible to assess its financial impact at this stage.

