PRIVATE JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK "ORIENT FINANS" AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Contents

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and Supervisory Board of Private Joint Stock Commercial Bank "Orient Finans"

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Private Joint Stock Commercial Bank "Orient Finans" and its subsidiary (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 Uzbekistan, 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 the 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 matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected credit losses on loans to customers	
Assessment of expected credit losses ("ECL") on loans to customers based on the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") is a key area of management's judgment. The assessment of events that cause a significant increase in credit risk, the determination of probability of default, the distribution of assets into three stages of impairment, and the analysis of the criteria for transition between stages involve significant professional judgment and use of assumptions. The calculation of the ECL involves the use of estimation methods with unobservable inputs, including the determination of the probability of default, the exposure at default and loss given default on the basis of available historical data, adjusted for forecast information, including forecast macroeconomic parameters. The use of different models and assumptions can lead to significantly different estimates of the provision for ECL for loans to customers. Due to the significance of the carrying amount of loans to customers for the Group's consolidated financial position, as well as the complexities and judgments associated with the assessment of the ECL, we considered this area a key audit matter. Information on the provision for ECL and the management's approach to assessing the provision and managing credit risk is disclosed in Notes 7 and 26 to the consolidated financial statements.	Our audit procedures included evaluating the methodology developed by the Group for calculating ECL on loans to customers, testing controls over the customer lending process, including testing controls on accounting for overdue debts, procedures for assessing events that cause a significant increase in credit risk for borrowers based on internal classification, and procedures for calculating the provision for ECL. We have analysed the consistency of judgments applied by the Group's management in calculating the provision for ECL. For allowance calculated on a portfolio basis, we evaluated the underlying models, key inputs and assumptions used by the Group to calculate the ECL, as well as the allocation of loans to the stages. We assessed the management's judgement in relation to the determination of whether significant increase in credit risk has occurred on an individual basis. For the selected credit impaired loans, we have analysed the expected cash flows from the sale of collateral and cash repayment. We recalculated the provision for ECL. We evaluated the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements on the provision for ECL on loans to customers.

Responsibilities of management and the Supervisory Board 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 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 Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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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 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 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 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 Supervisory Board 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 Supervisory Board 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 Supervisory Board, 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.

Report on findings from procedures performed in accordance with the requirements of Law No. ZRU-580 dated 5 November 2019 On Banks and Banking Activity

Management is responsible for the Group's compliance with prudential ratios and for maintaining internal controls and organizing risk management systems in accordance with the requirements established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with Article 74 of Law No. ZRU-580 dated 5 November 2019 *On Banks and Banking Activity* (the "Law"), we have performed procedures to determine:

- whether as at 31 December 2022 the Group complied with prudential ratios established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- whether the elements of the Group's internal control and organization of its risk management systems comply with the requirements established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

These procedures were selected based on our judgment, and were limited to the analysis, inspection of documents, comparison of the Group's internal policies, procedures and methodologies with the applicable requirements established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and recalculations, comparisons and reconciliations of numerical data and other information.

Our findings from the procedures performed are reported below.

Based on our procedures with respect to the Group's compliance with the prudential ratios established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we found that the Group's prudential ratios, as at 31 December 2022, were within the limits established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

We have not performed any procedures on the accounting records maintained by the Group, other than those which we considered necessary to enable us to express an opinion as to whether the Group's 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 IFRS.

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Based on our procedures with respect to the compliance of the elements of the Group's internal control and organization of its risk management systems with the requirements established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we found that:

- as at 31 December 2022, the Group's internal audit function was subordinated to, and reported to, the Supervisory Board, and the risk management function was not subordinated to, and did not report to, divisions taking relevant risks;
- the frequency of reports prepared by the Group's internal audit function during 2022 was in compliance with the requirements of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The reports were approved by the Supervisory Board and included observations made by the Group's internal audit function in respect of internal control systems;
- as at 31 December 2022, the Group established Information security function, and the information security policy was approved by the Group's management board. Information security function was subordinated to and reported directly to the Chairman of the management board;
- reports by the Group's Information security function to the Chairman of the management board during 2022 included assessment and analysis of information security risks, and results of actions to manage such risks;
- the Group's internal documentation, effective on 31 December 2022, establishing the procedures and methodologies for identifying and managing credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, country risk, legal risk, reputational risk, fraud risk (hereinafter "significant risks"), and for stress-testing, was approved by the authorised management bodies of the Group;
- as at 31 December 2022, the Group maintained a system for reporting on the Group's significant risks, and on the Group's capital;
- the frequency of reports prepared by the Group's risk management and internal audit functions during 2022, which cover the Group's significant risks management, was in compliance with the Group's internal documentation. The reports included observations made by the Group's risk management and internal audit functions as to their assessment of the Group's significant risks and risk management system, and recommendations for improvement;
- as at 31 December 2022, the Supervisory Board and Executive Management of the Group had responsibility for monitoring the Group's compliance with the risk limits and capital adequacy ratios established in the Group's internal documentation. In order to monitor the effectiveness of the Group's risk management procedures and their consistent application during 2022, the Supervisory Board and executive management bodies of the Group periodically discussed the reports prepared by the risk management and internal audit functions, and considered the proposed corrective actions.

Procedures with respect to elements of the Group's internal control and organization of its risk management systems were performed solely for the purpose of examining whether these elements, as prescribed in the Law and as described above, comply with the requirements established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

14 April 2023

FE Audit Organization "Ernst & Young" LLC

FE Audit Organization «Ernst & Young» LLC
Certificate authorizing audit of banks registered by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Under #11 dated 22 July 2019

A. Azamov

Anvarkhon Azamov
Qualified auditor
Auditor qualification certificate authorizing audit of banks #25 dated 29 March 2023 issued by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Head of Uzbekistan practice
FE Audit Organization «Ernst & Young» LLC

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

	Notes	*31 December 2022*	*31 December 2021*
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5,547,537	1,711,602
Due from other banks	6	174,416	111,095
Loans and advances to customers	7	5,119,525	3,711,462
Premises, equipment and intangible assets	8	298,364	245,628
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	19,624	17,192
Current income tax prepayment		–	1,758
Deferred income tax asset	20	9,089	10,797
Other assets	10	71,846	22,652
Total assets		**11,240,401**	**5,832,186**
Liabilities			
Due to other banks	11	2,286,305	763,145
Customer accounts	12	6,912,483	3,477,567
Other borrowed funds	13	317,840	287,496
Current income tax liabilities		4,871	–
Other liabilities	14	22,859	17,654
Total liabilities		**9,544,358**	**4,545,862**
Equity			
Share capital	16	1,105,789	903,426
Share premium	16	2,105	2,105
Retained earnings		576,793	371,383
Revaluation reserve of financial assets measured at FVTOCI		11,356	9,410
Total equity		**1,696,043**	**1,286,324**
Total liabilities and equity		**11,240,401**	**5,832,186**

On behalf of the Management Board

Djunaydullaev Tokhir Fakhriddinovich
Chairman of the Management Board

Rakhimov Dilshod Tulkinovich
Chief Accountant

14 April 2023
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

The notes on pages 6-55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

	Notes	*2022*	*2021*
Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate	17	747,275	558,505
Other interest revenue	17	5,331	11,026
Interest expense	17	(181,818)	(158,645)
Net interest income before provision for expected credit loss on loans and advances to customers		**570,788**	**410,886**
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	26	(20,698)	(36,812)
Net interest income after provision for expected credit loss		**550,090**	**374,074**
Fee and commission income	18	240,146	186,178
Fee and commission expense	18	(77,791)	(55,692)
Net loss from foreign exchange translation	I	(5,528)	(1,514)
Net gain from trading in foreign currencies		111,557	50,811
Other operating income		5,883	4,457
Administrative and other operating expenses	19	(240,756)	(197,210)
Impairment losses on other financial instruments	26, 23	(2,864)	(13,333)
Profit before tax		**580,737**	**347,771**
Income tax expense	20	(120,988)	(73,690)
Profit for the year		**459,749**	**274,081**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value gain on financial assets at FVTOCI		2,432	1,920
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(486)	(384)
Total other comprehensive income		**1,946**	**1,536**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**461,695**	**275,617**
Basis and diluted earnings per ordinary share (expressed in UZS per share)	21	**520**	**310**

On behalf of the Management Board

Djunaydullaev Tokhir Fakhriddinovich — Rakhimov Dilshod Tulkinovich

Chairman of the Management Board — Chief Accountant

14 April 2023
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

The notes on pages 6-55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

	Note	*Share capital*	*Share premium*	*Retained earnings*	*Revaluation reserve of financial assets measured at FVTOCI*	*Total*
Balance at 31 December 2020		**768,500**	**2,105**	**312,907**	**7,874**	**1,091,386**
Profit for the year		–	–	274,081	–	**274,081**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		–	–	–	1,536	**1,536**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**–**	**–**	**274,081**	**1,536**	**275,617**
Dividends directed for share capital increase		134,426	–	(134,426)	–	**–**
Dividends to shareholders of the Bank		–	–	(81,179)	–	**(81,179)**
Issue of share capital		500	–	–	–	**500**
Balance at 31 December 2021		**903,426**	**2,105**	**371,383**	**9,410**	**1,286,324**
Profit for the year		–	–	459,749	–	**459,749**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		–	–	–	1,946	**1,946**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**–**	**–**	**459,749**	**1,946**	**461,695**
Dividends directed for share capital increase	16	202,363	–	(202,363)	–	**–**
Dividends to shareholders of the Bank	16	–	–	(51,976)	–	**(51,976)**
Balance at 31 December 2022		**1,105,789**	**2,105**	**576,793**	**11,356**	**1,696,043**

On behalf of the Management Board:

Djunaydullaev Tokhir Fakhriddinovich — Chairman of the Management Board

Rakhimov Dilshod Tulkinovich — Chief Accountant

14 April 2023
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

The notes on pages 6-55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

	Notes	*2022*	*2021*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		736,507	571,668
Interest paid		(173,255)	(155,004)
Fee and commission received		241,888	186,828
Fee and commission paid		(77,791)	(55,692)
Income received from trading in foreign currencies		111,557	50,811
Other operating income received		4,052	2,477
Staff costs paid		(101,400)	(82,766)
Administrative and other operating expenses paid		(104,479)	(85,893)
Income tax paid		(114,359)	(73,503)
Cash flows from operating activity before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**522,720**	**358,926**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net (increase)/decrease in:			
- due from other banks		(62,549)	(16,017)
- loans and advances to customers		(1,390,573)	(166,909)
- other assets		(12,235)	(1,545)
Net increase/(decrease) in:			
- due to other banks		1,528,221	(412,372)
- customer accounts		3,353,520	772,856
- other liabilities		3,660	1,462
Net cash from operating activities		**3,942,764**	**536,401**

On behalf of the Management Board

Djunaydullaev Tokhir Fakhriddinovich
Chairman of the Management Board

Rakhimov Dilshod Tulkinovich
Chief Accountant

14 April 2023
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

The notes on pages 6-55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

	Notes	2022	2021
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of premises, equipment and intangible assets		(128,536)	(63,666)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment		4,004	4,140
Dividend income received		1,831	1,980
Net cash used in investing activities		**(122,701)**	**(57,546)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	15	237,905	308,879
Repayment of other borrowed funds	15	(205,563)	(198,896)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Bank	16	(51,976)	(81,179)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		**(19,634)**	**28,804**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		35,737	17,030
Effect of expected credit loss	5	(231)	(55)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**3,835,935**	**524,634**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5	1,711,602	1,186,968
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	**5,547,537**	**1,711,602**

On behalf of the Management Board

Djunaydullaev Tokhir Fakhriddinovich

Chairman of the Management Board

Rakhimov Dilshod Tulkinovich

Chief Accountant

14 April 2023
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

The notes on pages 6-55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

1. Organization

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for the year ended 31 December 2022 for Private Joint Stock Commercial Bank "Orient Finans" (the "Bank") and its subsidiary "OFB Lizing" LLC (collectively – "the Group").

The Bank was incorporated on 19 June 2010 and is domiciled in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Bank is a private joint stock commercial bank limited by shares and was set up in accordance with Uzbek regulations.

Principal activity

The Bank's principal activity is commercial and retail banking operations within the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Bank is operating under general banking license № 81 re-issued by the Central Bank of Uzbekistan (the "CBU") on 25 December 2021.

The Bank participates in the state deposit insurance program. The State Deposit Insurance Fund guarantees repayment of 100% of individual deposits in case of revocation of the banking license.

The Bank conducts its operations from its Head Office located in Tashkent, Uzbekistan and has seven branches (31 December 2021: seven).

Registered address and place of business

The Bank's registered address is: 5, Osiyo str, Mirzo-Ulugbek district, Tashkent 100052, Uzbekistan.

Shareholders

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the interest of the shareholders in the Bank's capital was as follows (in %):

in percentage	*31 December 2022*	*31 December 2021*
Individuals		
Polatov S. Dj.	22.520%	22.480%
Mirzaev P. R.	22.520%	22.480%
Pulatov D. I.	15.010%	14.980%
Umarov O. M.	15.010%	14.980%
Ahmedjanova S. B.	10.050%	10.030%
Others	0.045%	0.055%
Subtotal	**85.160%**	**85.000%**
Legal entities		
"Techexpertmash" LLC	11.130%	11.240%
"Metrafor" LLC	3.710%	3.750%
Subtotal	**14.840%**	**15.000%**
Total	**100.000%**	**100.000%**

Subsidiary

These consolidated financial statements include the following subsidiary as at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

		Proportion of ownership interest/voting rights (%)		
Name	*Country of operation*	*31 December 2022*	*31 December 2021*	*Type of operation*
"OFB Lizing" LLC	Uzbekistan	100	100	Leasing

Subsidiary company "OFB Lizing" LLC was formed on 15 March 2012 as Limited Liability Company under the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is domiciled in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Its principal business activity is providing finance leases to legal entities in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated (refer to Note 4).

The Group is required to maintain its records and prepare its financial statements for regulatory purposes in Uzbekistan Soums in accordance with Uzbekistan Accounting Legislation and related instructions. These consolidated financial statements are based on the Bank's Uzbekistan Accounting Legislation books and records, adjusted and reclassified in order to comply with IFRS.

Going concern

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

Consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries are those investees, including structured entities, that the Group controls because the Group (i) has power to direct relevant activities of the investees that significantly affect their returns, (ii) has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investees, and (iii) has the ability to use its power over the investees to affect the amount of investor's returns. The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the Group has power over another entity. For a right to be substantive, the holder must have practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities of the investee need to be made. The Group may have power over an investee even when it holds less than majority of voting power in an investee. In such a case, the Group assesses the size of its voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders to determine if it has de-facto power over the investee. Protective rights of other investors, such as those that relate to fundamental changes of investee's activities or apply only in exceptional circumstances, do not prevent the Group from controlling an investee. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries other than those acquired from parties under common control. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest. The Group measures non-controlling interest that represents present ownership interest and entitles the holder to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation on a transaction-by-transaction basis, either at: (a) fair value, or (b) the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of net assets of the acquire. Non-controlling interests that are not present ownership interests are measured at fair value.

Goodwill is measured by deducting the net assets of the acquiree from the aggregate of the consideration transferred for the acquiree, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree and fair value of an interest in the acquiree held immediately before the acquisition date. Any negative amount ("negative goodwill") is recognised in profit or loss, after management reassesses whether it identified all the assets acquired and all liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed, and reviews appropriateness of their measurement.

The consideration transferred for the acquiree is measured at the fair value of the assets given up, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, including fair value of assets or liabilities from contingent consideration arrangements, but excludes acquisition related costs such as advisory, legal, valuation and similar professional services. Transaction costs incurred for issuing equity instruments are deducted from equity; transaction costs incurred for issuing debt are deducted from its carrying amount and all other transaction costs associated with the acquisition are expensed.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered. The Bank and its subsidiary use uniform accounting policies consistent with the Group's policies.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Recognition and measurement of financial instruments

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

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

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

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

Specifically:

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

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Recognition and measurement of financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

- Assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- Assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- Assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading, may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- The financial liability forms part of a group of financial liabilities, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Debt instruments at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement – definitions

ECL is a probability-weighted measurement of the present value of future cash shortfalls (i.e., the weighted average of credit losses, with the respective risks of default occurring in a given time period used as weights). An ECL measurement is unbiased and should be determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

An ECL measurement is based on four components used by the Group:

- *Exposure at Default (EAD)* – an estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities;
- *Probability of Default (PD)* – an estimate of the likelihood of default to occur over a given time period;
- *Loss Given Default (LGD)* – an estimate of a loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral. It usually expressed as a percentage of EAD;
- *Discount Rate* – a tool to discount an expected loss from the present value at the reporting date. The discount rate represents the effective interest rate (EIR) for the financial instrument or an approximation thereof.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Default and credit-impaired assets

The financial asset is considered to be in default, or credit impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

For individually significant loans (except interbank exposures):

- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments (regulatory definition of default for individually significant loans);
- Significant deterioration of the borrower's operating results;
- The loan had experienced a restructuring due to deterioration in the borrower's creditworthiness one or more times within last 12 months;
- The misuse of borrowed funds;
- The borrower is deceased (retail loans);
- The Group has information about force majeure, as well as other circumstances that caused the borrower (co-borrower) significant material damage or do not allow him to continue its operations, including information about the deprivation/suspension of a license for operations or information on unemployment of borrower;
- A high probability of bankruptcy or another kind of financial reorganization, as well as involvement of the borrower (co-borrower) in litigation processes, which may worsen its financial condition;
- Significant changes in the quality of loan collateral or the quality of guarantees/warranties provided by third parties that are expected to reduce the economic incentive for the borrower to make scheduled payments or otherwise affect the likelihood of default;
- Absence of communication with borrower.

For collectively assessed loans:

- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments (regulatory definition of default for individually significant loans);
- The loan had experienced a restructuring due to deterioration in the borrower's creditworthiness one or more times within last 12 months;
- The loan has been classified as unsatisfactory, doubtful or hopeless in accordance with CBU classification.

For other financial assets, debt securities and other treasury assets:

- The counterparty or issuer rated at Caa1 (Moody's) or lower;
- The counterparty or issuer is more than 90 days past due;
- The counterparty or issuer has significant deterioration of operating results.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The SICR assessment is performed on an individual basis and on a portfolio basis. SICR for individually significant loans is assessed on an individual basis by monitoring the triggers stated below. The criteria used to identify a SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the Group 's risk department.

The Group considers a financial instrument to have experienced a SICR when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or subsidiary criteria have been met:

For individually significant and for collectively assessed loans:

- Significant changes in the quality of loan collateral or the quality of guarantees/warranties provided by third parties that are expected to reduce the economic incentive for the borrower to make scheduled payments or otherwise affect the likelihood of default;
- The number of days past due is more than 30 days but less than 90;
- The loan has been classified as substandard in accordance with CBU classification (Note 26);
- Restructuring due to the financial difficulties.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR) (continued)

For other financial assets, debt securities and other treasury assets:

- Deterioration of the counterparty's or issuer's rating by 3 notch.

ECL measurement – description of estimation techniques

General principle

For financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit impaired ("POCI") assets. ECLs are generally measured based on the risk of default over one of two different time periods, depending on whether the borrower's credit risk has increased significantly in a three-stage model for ECL measurement:

- Stage 1: a group of financial instruments for which no significant increase in the credit risk level has been recorded since initial recognition and provisions for this group are created as 12-month ECL, and interest income is calculated based on the gross book value;
- Stage 2: a group of financial instruments for which a significant increase in the credit risk level has been recorded since the initial recognition and for which provisions equal the ECL amount for the instrument's lifetime, and interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset;
- Stage 3: a group of credit-impaired financial instruments, for which provisions equal the ECL amount for the instrument's lifetime, and interest income is accrued based on the carrying amount of the asset, net of the loss allowance.

The Group defines individually significant loans as loans with total outstanding balances exceeding the threshold of 1% of the Group's total equity. ECL for individually significant loans in Stage 3 are assessed on an individual basis, whereas, ECL for individually significant loans in Stage 1 and 2 are assessed on a collective basis.

ECL for POCI financial assets is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3), and at the reporting date, the Group only recognizes the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition.

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

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

Modification and derecognition of financial assets

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

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

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Modification and derecognition of financial assets (continued)

When a financial asset is modified the Group assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Group's policy a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms the Group considers the following:

- Qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or change of counterparty.

If these do not clearly indicate a substantial modification, then:

- A quantitative assessment is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, both amounts discounted at the original effective interest.

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

The Group monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

Modification and derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are items which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include deposits with the Central Bank of Uzbekistan (the "CBU") and all interbank placements with original maturities of less than three months. Funds restricted for a period of more than three months on origination are excluded from cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost.

The payments or receipts presented in the statement of cash flows represent transfers of cash and cash equivalents by the Group, including amounts charged or credited to current accounts of the Group's counterparties held with the Group, such as loan interest income or principal collected by charging the customer's current account or interest payments or disbursement of loans credited to the customer's current account, which represents cash or cash equivalent from the customer's perspective.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Mandatory cash balances with the CBU

Mandatory cash balances with the CBU are carried at amortised cost and represent non-interest bearing mandatory reserve deposits which are not available to finance the Group's day to day operations, and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Due from other banks

Amounts due from other banks are recorded when the Group advances money to counterparty banks with no intention of trading the resulting unquoted non-derivative receivable due on fixed or determinable dates. Due from the CBU include non-interest bearing mandatory reserve deposit held with the CBU which is not available to finance the Group's day to day operations, and hence is not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of these consolidated financial statements.

Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated any impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. However, restructuring, though being considered as not overdue, is an indicator of significant increase in credit risk and, hence is automatically classified to Stage 2.

Further loans can be recovered from Stage 2 to Stage 1 given all of the following criteria are met:

- No indicators of significant increase in credit risk exist as at reporting date;
- Borrower has executed not less than three consecutive payments according to new restructured schedule.

Restructured loans can be recovered from Stage 3 to Stage 2 given all of the following criteria are met:

- No impairment indicators relevant to credit impairment stage exist as at reporting date;
- Borrower has executed not less than three consecutive payments according to new restructured schedule.

Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective interest rate.

Repossessed collateral

Repossessed collateral represents non-financial assets acquired by the Group in settlement of overdue loans. The assets are initially recognised at fair value when acquired and included in premises and equipment, other financial assets, investment properties or inventories within other assets depending on their nature and the Group's intention in respect of recovery of these assets and are subsequently re-measured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets.

Credit related commitments

The Group issues financial guarantees and commitments to provide loans. Financial guarantees represent irrevocable assurances to make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties and carry the same credit risk as loans. Financial guarantees and commitments to provide a loan are initially recognized at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the commitment, except for commitments to originate loans if it is probable that the Group will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination; such loan commitment fees are deferred and included in the carrying value of the loan on initial recognition.

Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required.

Costs of minor repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of premises and equipment items are capitalised and the replaced part is retired.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Premises and equipment (continued)

At the end of each reporting period management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of premises and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the year. An impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior years 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. Gains and losses on disposals determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount are recognised in the statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income.

Depreciation

Construction in progress is not depreciated. Depreciation of premises and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

	Useful lives in years
Building and premises	20-30
Office and computer equipment	5-10

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The residual value of an asset is nil if the Group expects to use the asset until the end of its physical life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each end of the reporting period.

Intangible assets

The Group's intangible assets have definite useful lives and primarily comprise capitalized computer software. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred to acquire and bring them to use. All other costs associated with computer software, e.g., its maintenance, are expensed when incurred. Capitalized computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over expected useful lives of five years.

Construction in progress

The Group's construction in progress is carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Such construction in progress is classified to the appropriate categories of property and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Due to other banks

Amounts due to other banks are recorded when money or other assets are advanced to the Group by counterparty banks. The non-derivative liability is carried at amortized cost.

Customer accounts

Customer accounts are non-derivative liabilities to individuals, state or corporate customers and are carried at amortised cost.

Other borrowed funds

Other borrowed funds include some specific borrowings, which differ from the above items of liabilities and include funds received from the Government of Uzbekistan, foreign financial institutions and local commercial banks, credit lines and other specific items. Other borrowed funds are carried at amortized cost.

Income taxes

Income taxes are provided for in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes (continued)

The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the year except if it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognised, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. Taxable profits or losses are based on estimates if financial statements are authorised prior to filing relevant tax returns. Taxes other than income tax are recorded within administrative and other operating expenses.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with the initial recognition exemption, deferred taxes are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination if the transaction, when initially recorded, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilised.

Trade payable and other liabilities

Trade payables and other liabilities are accrued when the counterparty has performed its obligations under the contract and are carried at amortised cost.

Share capital

Ordinary and preference shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium in equity.

Dividends

Dividends are recorded in equity in the period in which they are declared. Any dividends declared after the end of thereporting period and before the financial statements are authorised for issue are disclosed in the subsequent events note.

Revaluation reserve

The reserves recorded in equity (other comprehensive income) on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position include revaluation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Income and expense recognition

Interest income and expense are recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for all debt instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

This method defers, as part of interest income or expense, all fees paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Fees integral to the effective interest rate include origination fees received or paid by the entity relating to the creation or acquisition of a financial asset or issuance of a financial liability, for example fees for evaluating creditworthiness, evaluating and recording guarantees or collateral, negotiating the terms of the instrument and for processing transaction documents.

Commitment fees received by the Group to originate loans at market interest rates are integral to the effective interest rate if it is probable that the Group will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination. The Group does not designate loan commitments as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

When loans and other debt instruments become doubtful of collection, they are written down to the present value of expected cash inflows and interest income is thereafter recorded for the unwinding of the present value discount based on the asset's effective interest rate which was used to measure the impairment loss.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Income and expense recognition (continued)

All other fees, commissions and other income and expense items are generally recorded on an accrual basis by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Commissions and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the acquisition of loans, shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, and fees for settlement transactions which represent the fee received by the Bank for processing of each transaction over the customer's accounts are earned on execution of the underlying transaction, and are recorded on its completion.

Uncertain tax positions

The Group's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at every reporting date. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than on income are recognised based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Such a right of set off (a) must not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) the event of default and (iii) the event of insolvency or bankruptcy.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Bank by the weighted average number of participating shares outstanding during the reporting year.

Staff costs and related contributions

Wages, salaries, contributions to Uzbekistan state pension and social insurance funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. The Group has nolegal or constructive obligation to make pension or similar benefit payments beyond the payments to the statutory defined contribution scheme.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Group, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates and the Group's presentation currency is the national currency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan Soum ("UZS").

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Group's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the CBU at the end of respective reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of the transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into Group's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the CBU are recognised in profit or loss for the year. Translation at the year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, including equity investments, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation (continued)

Effects of exchange rate changes on non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss.

The results and financial position of each group entity are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the respective reporting period;

(ii) Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions);

(iii) Components of equity are translated at the historic rate; and

(iv) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

At 31 December 2022 the principle rate of exchange used for translating foreign currency balances was USD 1=UZS 11,225.46 (2021: 10,837.66) and EUR 1 = UZS 11,961.85 (2021: 12,224.88).

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Bank's chief operating decision maker. Segments whose revenue, result or assets are ten percent or more of all the segments are reported separately.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Critical accounting judgements

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated.

The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Models and assumptions used

The Group uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk. See Note 26 for more details on allowance for ECL.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Fair value measurement and valuation process

In estimating the fair value of a financial asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group uses valuation models to determine the fair value of its financial instruments. Refer to Note 25 for more details on fair value measurement.

Significant increase of credit risk

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

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

For bank loans, the calculation of ECL takes into account the possible estimated effects migration of collective loans and collateral coverage.

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:

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

Exposure at default

EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The Group's modelling approach for EAD reflects expected changes in the balance outstanding over the lifetime of the loan exposure that are permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortization profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilization of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default. The Group uses EAD models that reflect the characteristics of the portfolios.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Probability of default

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

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

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

Loss Given Default

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral.

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

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

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

4. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

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

The Group applied for the first-time certain amendments to the standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

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.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group applies the amendments retrospectively only to items of PP&E made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application).

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.

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

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. 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.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as the Group had not identified any contracts as being onerous.

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

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*. The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS. 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.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

4. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (continued)

New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (continued)

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

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process the IASB issued amendment to IFRS 9. 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. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application). 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.

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.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group applies the amendments prospectively, i.e., to business combinations occurring after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application).

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

New and revised IFRS Standards in issue 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. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

4. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (continued)

New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective (continued)

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.

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.

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's financial statements.

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 revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

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.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Cash balances with the CBU	5,210,325	1,133,559
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks	121,361	329,662
Cash on hand	216,082	248,436
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(231)	(55)
Total cash and cash equivalents	**5,547,537**	**1,711,602**

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, cash and cash equivalents in the amount of UZS 5,328,755 million (96%) and UZS 1,399,658 million (82%) were placed within five commercial banks and the Central Bank of Uzbekistan, respectively.

The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents balances at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	Cash balances with the CBU	*Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks*	*Total*
Moody's "Aa3" rated	–	691	**691**
Moody's "A2" rated	–	19,135	**19,135**
Moody's "Aa2" rated	–	1,014	**1,014**
Moody's "Ba3" rated	–	2,660	**2,660**
Moody's "Ba1" rated	–	552	**552**
Moody's "B1" rated	5,210,325	92,652	**5,302,977**
Moody's "B2" rated	–	1,731	**1,731**
Not rated	–	2,926	**2,926**
Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand and provisions for expected credit loss	**5,210,325**	**121,361**	**5,331,686**

The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents balances at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Cash balances with the CBU	*Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks*	*Total*
Moody's "Aa3" rated	–	6,993	**6,993**
Moody's "A1" rated	–	1,121	**1,121**
Moody's "A2" rated	–	110,679	**110,679**
Moody's "Aa2" rated	–	101,359	**101,359**
Moody's "Baa3" rated	–	20,699	**20,699**
Moody's "Ba3" rated	–	18,896	**18,896**
Moody's "B1" rated	1,133,559	65,060	**1,198,619**
Moody's "B2" rated	–	4,855	**4,855**
Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand and provisions for expected credit loss	**1,133,559**	**329,662**	**1,463,221**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

6. Due from other banks

Mandatory cash balance with the CBU include non-interest-bearing reserves against client deposits. The Group does not have the right to use these deposits for the purposes of funding its own activities.

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Mandatory reserve with CBU	96,757	52,602
Placements with other banks with original maturities of more than three months	32,063	43,633
Restricted cash	45,742	25,702
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(146)	(10,842)
Total due from banks	**174,416**	**111,095**

Restricted cash represents balances on correspondent accounts with foreign banks placed by the Group on behalf of its customers. The Group does not have the right to use these funds for the purpose of funding its own activities.

Analysis by credit quality of amounts due from other banks outstanding at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	Mandatory cash balance with the CBU	*Placements with other banks with original maturities of more than three months*	*Restricted cash*	*Total*
- Moody's "A1" rated	–	–	17,087	**17,087**
- Moody's "Aa3"" rated	–	–	28,536	**28,536**
- Moody's "B1" rated	96,757	32,000	50	**128,807**
- Moody's "Ba1" rated	–	–	–	–
- Moody's "Baa2" rated	–	–	–	–
- Moody's "Ba3" rated	–	63	60	**123**
- Not rated	–	–	9	**9**
Total due from other banks, excluding provision for expected credit loss	**96,757**	**32,063**	**45,742**	**174,562**

Analysis by credit quality of amounts due from other banks outstanding at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Mandatory cash balance with the CBU	*Placements with other banks with original maturities of more than three months*	*Restricted cash*	*Total*
- Moody's "A1" rated	–	–	10,225	**10,225**
- Moody's "Aa3"" rated	–	–	10,923	**10,923**
- Moody's "B1" rated	52,602	32,053	–	**84,655**
- Moody's "Ba1" rated	–	–	3,248	**3,248**
- Moody's "Baa2" rated	–	–	1,301	**1,301**
- Moody's "Ba3" rated	–	11,580	5	**11,585**
Total due from other banks, excluding provision for expected credit loss	**52,602**	**43,633**	**25,702**	**121,937**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

7. Loans and advances to customers

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Corporate loans	3,165,761	2,831,229
Consumer loans	2,029,699	944,927
Gross loans and advances to customers	**5,195,460**	**3,776,156**
Less: provision for expected credit loss	(75,935)	(64,694)
Total loans and advances to customers	**5,119,525**	**3,711,462**

As at 31 December 2022, corporate loans include finance lease receivables of UZS 9,337 million (31 December 2021: UZS 33,851 million).

Analysis by credit quality of loans and advances to customers as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	Gross loans	*Provision for expected credit loss*	*Net loans*
Collectively assessed on corporate loans			
Not past due	3,111,491	(45,657)	3,065,834
Overdue:			
- Up to 30 days	16,623	(1,400)	15,223
- From 30 to 90 days	2,260	(445)	1,815
- Over 90 days	35,387	(17,316)	18,071
Total collectively assessed corporate loans	**3,165,761**	**(64,818)**	**3,100,943**
Collectively assessed on consumer loans			
Not past due	2,024,333	(10,143)	2,014,190
Overdue:			
- Up to 30 days	3,807	(132)	3,675
- From 30 to 90 days	560	(140)	420
- Over 90 days	999	(702)	297
Total collectively assessed consumer loans	**2,029,699**	**(11,117)**	**2,018,582**
Total loans and advances to customers	**5,195,460**	**(75,935)**	**5,119,525**

Analysis by credit quality of loans and advances to customers as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Gross loans	*Provision for expected credit loss*	*Net loans*
Collectively assessed on corporate loans			
Not past due	2,790,501	(41,224)	2,749,277
Overdue:			
- Up to 30 days	10,971	(167)	10,804
- From 30 to 90 days	936	(48)	888
- Over 90 days	28,821	(10,888)	17,933
Total collectively assessed corporate loans	**2,831,229**	**(52,327)**	**2,778,902**
Collectively assessed on consumer loans			
Not past due	930,135	(9,674)	920,461
Overdue:			
- Up to 30 days	4,356	(48)	4,308
- From 30 to 90 days	5,590	(853)	4,737
- Over 90 days	4,846	(1,792)	3,054
Total collectively assessed consumer loans	**944,927**	**(12,367)**	**932,560**
Total loans and advances to customers	**3,776,156**	**(64,694)**	**3,711,462**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

7. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer loan portfolio are as follows:

	31-December-2022 amount	*%*	*31-December-2021 amount*	*%*
Individuals	2,029,699	39%	944,927	25%
Services	1,352,402	26%	945,685	25%
Production	1,159,787	22%	1,208,527	32%
Trade	365,197	7%	603,513	16%
Agriculture	221,387	4%	68,692	2%
Oil & Gas	66,988	1%	4,812	0%
Gross loans and advances to customers	**5,195,460**	**100%**	**3,776,156**	**100%**

In absence of collateral or other credit enhancements, ECL in respect of Stage 3 loans to customers as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 would have been higher by:

	2022	*2021*
Corporate loans	18,015	17,897
Consumer loans	702	3,054
	18,717	**20,951**

The analysis of the finance lease receivables and their present value as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	Not later than 1 year	*Between 1 and 2 years*	*Between 2 and 3 years*	*Between 3 and 4 years*
Finance lease receivables at 31 December 2022	9,988	1,474	491	76
Unearned finance income	(1,988)	(516)	(208)	(37)
Impairment provision	(147)	(12)	(4)	(1)
Present value of finance lease receivables at 31 December 2022	**7,853**	**946**	**279**	**38**

The analysis of the finance lease receivables and their present value as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Not later than 1 year	*Between 1 and 2 years*	*Between 2 and 3 years*	*Between 3 and 4 years*
Finance lease receivables at 31 December 2021	28,265	17,053	3,981	–
Unearned finance income	(7,107)	(6,732)	(1,609)	–
Impairment provision	(802)	(206)	(52)	–
Present value of finance lease receivables at 31 December 2021	**20,356**	**10,115**	**2,320**	**–**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

8. Premises, equipment and intangible assets

	Buildings and premises	*Office and computer equipment*	*Construc-tion in progress*	*Total premises and equipment*	*Intangible assets*	*Intangible assets under develop-ment*	*Total*
Cost							
1 January 2021	**127,146**	**109,142**	**30,843**	**267,131**	**17,897**	**8,350**	**293,378**
Additions	55	34,304	20,274	**54,633**	1,565	1,521	**57,719**
Disposals	(4)	(4,255)	–	**(4,259)**	–	–	**(4,259)**
Transfer	24,370	–	(24,370)	**–**	6,834	(6,834)	**–**
31 December 2021	**151,567**	**139,191**	**26,747**	**317,505**	**26,296**	**3,037**	**346,838**
Accumulated depreciation							
31 December 2021	**22,346**	**42,423**	**–**	**64,769**	**9,684**	**–**	**74,453**
Depreciation/amortisation charge (Note 19)	4,700	18,569	–	**23,269**	3,607	–	**26,876**
Disposals	(1)	(118)	–	**(119)**	–	–	**(119)**
31 December 2021	**27,045**	**60,874**	**–**	**87,919**	**13,291**	**–**	**101,210**
Cost							
1 January 2022	**151,567**	**139,191**	**26,747**	**317,505**	**26,296**	**3,037**	**346,838**
Additions	293	24,451	58,901	**83,645**	4,523	1,341	**89,509**
Disposals	–	(9,205)		**(9,205)**	(1,465)		**(10,670)**
Transfer	19,993		(19,993)	**–**	407	(407)	**–**
31 December 2022	**171,853**	**154,437**	**65,655**	**391,945**	**29,761**	**3,971**	**425,677**
Accumulated depreciation							
31 December 2022	**27,045**	**60,874**	**–**	**87,919**	**13,291**	**–**	**101,210**
Depreciation/amortisation charge (Note 19)	6,049	22,302	–	**28,351**	4,418	–	**32,769**
Disposals		(5,201)		**(5,201)**	(1,465)		**(6,666)**
31 December 2022	**33,094**	**77,975**	**–**	**111,069**	**16,244**	**–**	**127,313**
Net book value							
31 December 2021	**124,522**	**78,317**	**26,747**	**229,586**	**13,005**	**3,037**	**245,628**
31 December 2022	**138,759**	**76,462**	**65,655**	**280,876**	**13,517**	**3,971**	**298,364**

Construction in progress consists mainly of construction and refurbishment of branch premises. Upon completion, assets are transferred to premises and equipment.

As at 31 December 2022, fully depreciated assets amounted to UZS 23,399 million (31 December 2021: UZS 21,435 million).

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group did not pledge premises, equipment and intangible assets as collateral.

9. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Share %	*Country of registration*	*31 December 2022*	*31 December 2021*
Foreign Currency Exchange of the Republic of Uzbekistan	5.76%	Uzbekistan	14,573	13,595
Uzbekistan Mortgage Refinancing Company	3.33%	Uzbekistan	3,051	3,000
Credit Information Analytics Centre	3.22%	Uzbekistan	2,000	597
Total equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income			**19,624**	**17,192**

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, none of the securities in the table above were pledged under the Group's liabilities.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

10. Other assets

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Other financial assets		
Receivable from money transfer systems	18,675	6,652
Total other financial assets	**18,675**	**6,652**
Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments to suppliers	47,222	12,179
Properties held for sale in ordinary course of business	2,954	1,238
Other	2,995	2,583
Total other non-financial assets	**53,171**	**16,000**
Total other assets	**71,846**	**22,652**

11. Due to other banks

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Time deposits	2,254,529	749,003
Correspondent accounts with other banks	31,776	14,142
Total due from banks	**2,286,305**	**763,145**

As of 31 December 2022, time deposits include short-term funds received from JSC Gazprombank in the amount of USD 150 million (an equivalent of UZS 1,684,649 million).

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, time deposits in the amount of UZS 2,021,413 million (90%) and UZS 528,878 million (71%), respectively, were provided by three banks.

12. Customer accounts

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Private and legal entities		
- Current/settlement accounts	3,397,949	2,201,444
- Term deposits	1,342,649	721,850
Individuals		
- Current/settlement accounts	2,035,589	489,250
- Term deposits	136,296	65,023
Total customer accounts	**6,912,483**	**3,477,567**

Economic sector concentrations within customer accounts are as follows:

	31 December 2022		*31 December 2021*	
	Amount	*%*	*Amount*	*%*
Individuals	2,171,885	31.4%	554,273	15.9%
Service	1,829,975	26.5%	594,237	17.1%
Government organizations	1,219,359	17.6%	887,634	25.5%
Trade	547,603	7.9%	665,946	19.1%
Manufacturing	410,531	5.9%	427,613	12.3%
Construction	256,400	3.7%	184,223	5.3%
Transportation	175,235	2.5%	54,705	1.6%
Communication	94,843	1.4%	64,142	1.8%
Oil and Gas	32,835	0.5%	30,167	0.9%
Agriculture	28,595	0.4%	7,401	0.2%
Other	145,222	2.1%	7,226	0.2%
Total customer accounts	**6,912,483**	**100.0%**	**3,477,567**	**100.0%**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

12. Customer accounts (continued)

Included in term deposits are deposits placed by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the amount of UZS 979,452 million (2021: UZS 366,832 million) directed to financing of mortgage loans to individuals under the Presidential Decree № 5886 dated 28 November 2019. Funds were provided at interest rate of 13% with a maturity of 20 years.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, customer accounts amounting to UZS 20,902 million and UZS 116,352 million respectively, were pledged as collateral for letters of credit and other similar products issued by the Group.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had 10 customers (2021: 10 customers) with the aggregate balance of UZS 3,159,608 million (2021: UZS 1,578,643 million) or 46% (2021: 45%) of total customer accounts.

13. Other borrowed funds

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Landesbank Baden-Wurttemberg	119,113	115,715
Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan	79,662	15,222
Export Promotion Agency under Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan	31,092	17,010
AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft MBH	20,571	17,759
JSC Halyk Savings Bank of Kazakhstan	18,746	–
Fund for Financing State Development Programs of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan	16,620	3,162
Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen Girozentrale	12,811	–
Raiffeisen Bank International	11,742	10,707
JSC Asia-Invest Bank	7,483	43,301
JSC Gazprombank	–	41,829
PJSB Trustbank	–	22,791
Total other borrowed funds	**317,840**	**287,496**

In March 2022 the Bank received funds from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the amount of UZS 79,662 million. Maturity period of the loan is 24 months with a grace period of 18 months.

During 2022, the Bank received loans from JSC Halyk Savings Bank of Kazakstan for the total amount of USD 1,654,292 (the equivalent of UZS 18,164 million) with maturity period of 5 years.

In May 2022 the Bank received short-term loan from Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen Girozentrale in the amount of EUR 1,050,000 (the equivalent of UZS 12,559 million).

In 2022 the Bank received new amounts under the agreement with Export Promotion Agency under Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan concluded in February 2021.

On 7 January 2021 a loan agreement with Landesbank Baden-Wurttemberg for the amount of EUR 10,875,793 (the equivalent of UZS 139,168 million) has been signed.

In 2021 the Group received two short-term loans from JSC "Asia-Invest Bank" in the total amount of USD 4,995,420 (the equivalent of UZS 53,072 million).

During 2021, the Group received nine short-term loans from JSC Gazprombank for the total amount of USD 5,369,986 (the equivalent of UZS 52,141 million).

On 15 March 2021 the Group has entered into a loan agreement with AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft MBH and received EUR 1,445,000 (the equivalent UZS 17,956 million).

In 2021 the Group received three short-term loans from Raiffeisen Bank International in the total amount of USD 2,243,696 (the equivalent of UZS 23,603 million).

The Group made redemption of borrowings in the total amount of UZS 205,563 million under the loan agreements with Export Promotion Agency under Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan, JSC Gazprombank, Raiffeisen Bank International, JSC Asia Invest Bank, Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, PJSB Trustbank and other, including accrued interest.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

14. Other liabilities

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Other financial liabilities		
Payable to employees	3,211	2,572
Deferred income on financial guarantees	3,021	1,279
Payable to suppliers	2,799	2,864
Professional service fee payable	1,591	4,041
Provision for credit related commitments	3,853	2,942
Other	5,470	1,340
Total other financial liabilities	**19,945**	**15,038**
Other non-financial liabilities		
Taxes other than income tax payable	243	1,184
Other	2,671	1,432
Total other non-financial liabilities	**2,914**	**2,616**
Total other liabilities	**22,859**	**17,654**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

15. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

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

				Non-cash changes		
	1 January 2022	*Financing cash inflows/ (outflow)*	*Interest paid*	*Effect of exchange rate changes*	*Interest accrued*	*31 December 2022*
Other borrowed funds	**287,496**	32,342	(10,242)	(2,609)	10,853	**317,840**

				Non-cash changes		
	1 January 2021	*Financing cash inflows/ (outflow)*	*Interest paid*	*Effect of exchange rate changes*	*Interest accrued*	*31 December 2021*
Other borrowed funds	**177,301**	109,983	(11,714)	(1,317)	13,243	**287,496**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

16. Equity

Movements in shares issued and fully paid were as follows:

	Number of authorised shares (units)	*Number of issued shares (units)*	*Shares amount (UZS million)*	*Share premium (UZS million)*	*Total amount*
As at 1 January 2021	**627,693,734**	**614,815,046**	**768,500**	**2,105**	**770,605**
Capitalization of retained earnings	107,540,802	107,540,802	134,426	–	134,426
Issue of preference shares	400,000	400,000	500	–	500
As at 31 December 2021	**735,634,536**	**722,755,848**	**903,426**	**2,105**	**905,531**
Capitalization of retained earnings	161,890,383	161,890,383	202,363	–	202,363
As at 31 December 2022	**897,524,919**	**884,646,231**	**1,105,789**	**2,105**	**1,107,894**

The share capital of the Bank was contributed by the shareholders in UZS, and they are entitled to dividends and any capital distribution in UZS. Preference shares are non-voting with dividends payable subject to the decision of the Shareholders' Meeting.

At the Shareholders' Meeting on 24 June 2022, the Group declared dividends in respect of the year ended 31 December 2021. 2021 in the amount of UZS 254,339 million on ordinary shares (UZS 352 per share). The part of the declared dividends in the amount UZS 202,363 million was capitalized to share capital in proportion to the size of share of ownership of existing shareholders. The remaining UZS 51,976 million has been paid to existing shareholders in cash.

At the Shareholders' Meeting on 10 September 2021, the Group declared dividends in respect of the year ended 31 December 2020 in the amount of UZS 215,605 million on ordinary shares (UZS 351 per share). The part of the declared dividends in the amount UZS 134,426 million was capitalized to share capital in proportion to the size of share of shareholders. The remaining UZS 81,179 million has been paid to Shareholders in cash. The Group reflected tax on dividends declared in total amount of UZS 11,109 million on behalf of Shareholders.

In accordance with Uzbekistan legislation, dividends may only be declared to the shareholders of the Group from accumulated undistributed and unreserved earnings as shown in the Group's financial statements prepared in accordance with local accounting legislation.

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

17. Interest income and expense

	2022	*2021*
Interest revenue		
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Loans and advances to customers	714,332	551,825
Due from other banks	5,920	5,001
Cash and cash equivalents	27,023	1,679
Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate	**747,275**	**558,505**
Finance leases	5,331	11,026
Other interest revenue	**5,331**	**11,026**
Total interest revenue	**752,606**	**569,531**
Interest expense		
Customer accounts	(125,384)	(81,357)
Due to other banks	(44,548)	(64,045)
Other borrowed funds	(11,886)	(13,243)
Total interest expense	**(181,818)**	**(158,645)**
Net interest income	**570,788**	**410,886**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

18. Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income and expense comprise:

	2022	*2021*
Fee and commission income		
Settlement transactions	100,392	89,221
Commission on plastic cards	77,913	48,355
Cash transactions	25,050	24,329
Commission on foreign currency operations	16,338	14,039
Commission on guarantees	9,663	2,697
International money transfers	7,351	4,521
Commission on letters of credit transactions	749	1,608
Other	2,690	1,408
Total fee and commission income	**240,146**	**186,178**

	2022	*2021*
Fee and commission expenses		
Commission on plastic cards	(65,447)	(40,570)
Commission on foreign currency operations	(7,427)	(8,913)
Cash collection transactions	(2,992)	(3,319)
Other	(1,925)	(2,890)
Total fee and commission expenses	**77,791**	**(55,692)**

19. Administrative and other operating expenses

	2022	*2021*
Staff costs	101,865	83,413
Depreciation/amortization (Note 8)	32,769	26,876
Taxes other than income taxes	15,373	13,156
Security expenses	13,172	10,292
Membership fee	12,079	3,729
Stationery and office supplies	10,535	8,221
Charity	7,749	13,962
Data processing	6,839	7,824
Representation & entertainment	6,428	6,888
Repair and maintenance	5,668	6,228
Consultancy and legal services	4,999	2,994
Communications	4,413	2,635
Other	18,867	10,992
Administrative and other operating expenses	**240,756**	**197,210**

20. Income taxes

(a) Components of income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises the following:

	2022	*2021*
Current tax charge	119,766	80,686
Deferred tax benefit	1,222	(6,996)
Total income tax expense for the year	**120,988**	**73,690**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

20. Income taxes (continued)

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and profit or loss multiplied by applicable tax rate

The Group is subject to certain permanent tax differences due to the non-tax deductibility of certain expenses and certain income being treated as non-taxable for tax purposes. Deferred taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. Temporary differences as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 relate mostly to different methods/timing of income and expense recognition as well as to temporary differences generated by tax – book bases' differences for certain assets.

Reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation charge is provided below.

	2022	*2021*
Profit before tax	**580,737**	**347,771**
Theoretical tax charge at the applicable statutory rate – 20% (2021: 20%)	**116,147**	**69,554**
- Non-deductible expenses	5,101	5,169
- Tax exempt income	(366)	(396)
- Effect of tax rate, different from the rate of 20%	(79)	(163)
- Other	185	(474)
Income tax expense for the year	**120,988**	**73,690**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

20. Income taxes (continued)

(c) Deferred taxes analysed by type of temporary difference

Differences between IFRS and statutory taxation regulations in Uzbekistan give rise to certain temporary differences between the carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The tax effect of the movements on these temporary differences is detailed below and is recorded at the rate of 20% (2021: 20%).

	2022	*(Charged)/ credited to OCI*	*(Charged)/ credited to profit or loss*	*2021*	*(Charged)/ credited to OCI*	*(Charged)/ credited to profit or loss*	*2020*
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences							
Loans and advances to customers	10,743	–	1,122	9,621	–	6,144	3,477
Premises, equipment and intangible assets	1,284	–	(219)	1,503	–	–	1,503
Other assets	(616)	–	(1,025)	409	–	73	336
Cash and cash equivalents	46	–	(201)	247	–	305	(58)
Due from other banks	(51)	–	33	(84)	–	(218)	134
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,839)	(486)	–	(2,353)	(384)	–	(1,969)
Other liabilities	521	–	(933)	1,454	–	692	762
Net deferred tax asset	**9,089**	**(486)**	**1,223**	**10,797**	**(384)**	**6,996**	**4,185**
Recognised deferred tax asset	12,595	–	(639)	13,234	–	7,214	6,212
Recognised deferred tax liability	(3,506)	(486)	(583)	(2,437)	(384)	(218)	(2,027)
Net deferred tax asset	**9,089**	**(486)**	**1,222**	**10,797**	**(384)**	**6,996**	**4,185**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

21. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Earnings per share from continuing operations are calculated as follows:

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	**459,749**	**274,081**
Amounts paid on preference shares	(70)	(70)
Total net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	**459,679**	**274,011**
Number of ordinary shares in issue (million)	885	885
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (in UZS per share)	520	310

Information for the year ended 31 December 2021 was adjusted for the effect of dividend capitalization (Note 16).

22. Segment analysis

The Group's operations are single reportable segment.

The Group provides mainly banking services in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Group identifies the segment in accordance with the criteria set in IFRS 8 *Operating Segment* 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 chief operating decision-maker ("CODM") has been determined as the Group's Chairman of the Management Board. The CODM reviews the Group's internal reporting in order to assess performance and allocate resources.

The Management has determined a single operating segment being banking services based on these internal reports.

The performance of the segment is evaluated based on operating profits or losses and is measured consistently with operating profits or losses in the consolidated financial statements.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Group's total revenue in 2022 or 2021.

All of the Group's operations and assets are located in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

23. Commitments and contingencies

Operating environment

Uzbekistan economy displays characteristics of an emerging market, including but not limited to, a currency that is not freely convertible outside of the country and a low level of liquidity in debt and equity markets. Also, the banking sector in Uzbekistan is particularly impacted by local political, legislative, fiscal and regulatory developments.

Economic stability in Uzbekistan is largely dependent upon the effectiveness of economic measures undertaken by the Government, together with other legal, regulatory and political developments, all of which are beyond the Group's control.

The Group's financial position and operating results will continue to be affected by future political and economic developments in Uzbekistan including the application and interpretation of existing and future legislation and tax regulations which greatly impact Uzbek financial markets and the economy overall.

Management of the Group is monitoring developments in the current environment and taking measures it considered necessary in order to support the sustainability and development of the Group's business in the foreseeable future. However, the impact of further economic developments on future operations and financial position of the Group at this stage is difficult to determine. As at 31 December 2022, the Group performed stress-testing by modifying key economic variables. The results of the stress-testing demonstrate a deterioration in the Group's financial indicators (decrease in assets, equity, interest income, growth of the allowances for expected credit losses). At the same time, given that the Group has a sufficient amount of own equity and liquid assets, a significant deterioration of the Group's financial position and violation of regulatory requirements and norms is not predicted.

23. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Covid-19

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Covid-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. In recent months, the Covid-19 pandemic has shown considerable signs of easing as, on the whole, travel bans have been lifted, lockdowns ended and quarantine measures eased. Many governments have also ended or announced curtailment of measures to provide financial and non-financial assistance to affected entities. Nevertheless, Covid-19 may continue to affect companies and economies, and entities may still be dealing with lost revenue, disrupted supply chains and loss of jobs.

Influence of domestic political and geopolitical events in the world

Many countries have imposed, and continue to impose, new sanctions on specified Russian entities and individuals. Sanctions have also been imposed on Belarus.

The situation, together with potential fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, restrictions to imports and exports, availability of local materials and services and access to local resources, will directly impact entities that have significant operations or exposures in, or to, Russia, Belarus or Ukraine. However, the war and its direct and indirect consequences may impact entities other than those with direct interests in the involved countries.

For the purpose of managing the country risk, the Group controls transactions with counterparties within the limits set, which are reviewed regularly.

Inflation and the current economic environment

The impact of the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment has exacerbated inflationary pressures in almost all economies around the world. High and rising energy prices are having a negative impact on the cost of other goods and services, resulting in significant consumer-price increases in many countries.

Prices of many commodities, including food, remain high. In 2022 the inflation rate reached 12.23% in Uzbekistan.

Due to the growing geopolitical tensions, since February 2022, there has been a significant increase in volatility in the stock and currency markets, as well as a significant volatility of UZS against US dollar and Euro.

On 18 March 2022, the Central Bank of Uzbekistan made a decision to raise the refinancing rate from 14% to 17% per annum. 10 June 2022 the refinancing rate was decreased to 16% per annum. On 21 July 2022 the refinancing rate was set at 15% per annum.

The Group continues to assess the effect of these events and changes in economic conditions on its operations, financial position and financial performance.

Current inflationary pressures, macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty, including the impacts of the War in Ukraine, and the residual impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic affect the assumptions and estimation uncertainty associated with the measurement of assets and liabilities.

Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Group may be received. On the basis of its own estimates and both internal and external professional advice, management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims, and accordingly no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements

Tax contingencies

Uzbekistan tax legislation which was enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, is subject to varying interpretations when being applied to the transactions and activities of the Group. Consequently, tax positions taken by management and the formal documentation supporting the tax positions may be challenged tax authorities. Uzbekistan tax administration is gradually strengthening, including the fact that there is a higher risk of review of tax transactions without a clear business purpose or with tax incompliant counterparties. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for five calendar years preceding the year when decision about review was made. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

As Uzbekistan tax legislation does not provide definitive guidance in certain areas, the Group adopts, from time to time, interpretations of such uncertain areas that reduce the overall tax rate of the Group.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

23. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Tax contingencies (continued)

While management currently estimates that the tax positions and interpretations that it has taken can probably be sustained, there is a possible risk that outflow of resources will be required should such tax positions and interpretations be challenged by the tax authorities. The impact of any such challenge cannot be reliably estimated; however, it may be significant to the financial position and/or the overall operations of the Group.

Credit related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate or cash deposits and, therefore, carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments, if the unused amounts were to be drawn down. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Group monitors the term to maturity of credit related commitments, because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

The total outstanding contractual amount of undrawn credit lines, letters of credit, and guarantees does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as these financial instruments may expire or terminate without being funded.

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Guarantees issued	424,032	310,847
Undrawn credit lines	192,510	202,517
Import letters of credit	88,335	130,552
Gross credit related commitments	**704,877**	**643,916**
Less: provision for ECL for credit related commitments	(3,853)	(2,879)
Less: commitment collaterised by cash deposits (Note 12)	(20,811)	(116,352)
Total credit related commitments	**680,213**	**524,685**

Credit related commitments are denominated in currencies as follows:

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
USD	473,737	356,401
UZS	76,666	204,903
EUR	154,474	82,612
RUB	–	–
Gross credit related commitments	**704,877**	**643,916**

Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had capital expenditures commitments in the amount of UZS 37,665 million in respect of construction in progress (31 December 2021: UZS 81,603 million).

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

23. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Credit related commitments (continued)

The balance of financial guarantees are allocated to Stage 1. An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during the years ended 31 December is as follows:

Financial guarantees	*2022*	*2021*
Gross amount as at 1 January	**310,847**	**60,953**
New exposures	585,652	471,271
Exposures matured	(482,502)	(221,377)
Forex effect	10,035	–
As at 31 December	**424,032**	**310,847**

	2022	*2021*
ECL allowance as at 1 January	**2,897**	**64**
New exposures	2,784	2,578
Exposures matured	(2,863)	(500)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	–	737
As at 31 December	**2,800**	**2,879**

24. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are (i) to comply with the capital requirements set by the CBU and (ii) to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Compliance with capital adequacy ratios set by the CBU is monitored monthly, with reports outlining their calculation reviewed and signed by the Bank's Chairman and Chief Accountant.

Under the current capital requirements set by the CBU, banks have to maintain ratios of:

- Ratio of regulatory capital to risk weighted assets ("Regulatory capital ratio") above a prescribed minimum level of 13% (31 December 2021: 13%);
- Ratio of Group's tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets ("Capital adequacy ratio") above a prescribed minimum level of 10% (31 December 2021: 10%);

	31 December 2022	*31 December 2021*
Tier 1 capital	1,684,687	1,276,914
Tier 2 capital	11,356	9,410
Total regulatory capital	**1,696,043**	**1,286,324**
Risk – weighted assets	**7,309,485**	**5,746,178**

25. Fair value of financial instruments

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

Fair value measurements are analyzed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level 1 are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level 2 measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level 3 measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). The Management applies judgement in categorizing financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used). Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. The Management's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of the assets and liabilities being measured and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

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

Except as detailed in the following table, the management considers that the carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

25. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets/liabilities as at 31 December 2022	*Carrying value*	*Fair value*	*Fair value hierarchy*	*Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)*	*Significant unobservable input(s)*	*Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value*
Loans and advances to customers	5,119,525	5,281,533	Level 3	Future cash flows are estimated based on average interest rates (from observable Statistical bulletin of the CBU)	Discount rate	The greater discount- the smaller fair value
Due from other banks	174,416	173,517	Level 3	Valuation model based on discounted cash flows	Discount rate	The greater discount- the smaller fair value
Due to other banks	2,286,305	2,257,940	Level 3	Valuation model based on discounted cash flows	Discount rate	The greater discount- the smaller fair value
Customer accounts	6,912,483	6,751,355	Level 3	Future cash flows are estimated based on average interest rates (from observable Statistical bulletin of the CBU)	Discount rate	The greater discount- the smaller fair value
Other borrowed funds	317,840	276,186	Level 3	Valuation model based on discounted cash flows	Discount rate	The greater discount- the smaller fair value

As at 31 December 2022, the Group determined fair value for some of its financial assets and liabilities using the discounted cash flow model by applying CBU statistical bulletin which became open to public starting 2019. Such financial instruments were categorised as Level 3.

For those financial instruments where interest rates were not directly available in the CBU statistical bulletin, the Management used discounted cash flow model by applying market interest rates based on the rates of the deals concluded towards the end of the reporting period, thereby, categorizing such instruments as Level 3.

Financial assets/liabilities as at 31 December 2021	*Carrying value*	*Fair value*	*Fair value hierarchy*	*Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)*	*Significant unobservable input(s)*	*Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value*
Loans and advances to customers	3,711,462	3,877,109	Level 3	Future cash flows are estimated based on average interest rates (from observable Statistical bulletin of the CBU)	Discount rate	The greater discount- the smaller fair value
Due from other banks	111,095	108,673	Level 3	Valuation model based on discounted cash flows	Discount rate	The greater discount- the smaller fair value
Due to other banks	763,145	800,499	Level 3	Valuation model based on discounted cash flows	Discount rate	The greater discount- the smaller fair value
Customer accounts	3,477,567	3,569,105	Level 3	Future cash flows are estimated based on average interest rates (from observable Statistical bulletin of the CBU)	Discount rate	The greater discount- the smaller fair value
Other borrowed funds	287,496	262,904	Level 3	Valuation model based on discounted cash flows	Discount rate	The greater discount- the smaller fair value

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

25. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Due to the absence of an active market or observable inputs for instruments with characteristics similar to the Bank's financial instruments, the Management considered the latest rates as the most appropriate input from all available data for calculation of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. Therefore, these long-term financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis but where fair value disclosures are required, are categorized within Level 3.

The fair value of the equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income disclosed in Note 9 were determined as the present value of future dividends by assuming dividend growth rate of zero per annum. The Management built its expectation based on previous experience of dividends received on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income over multiple years, and accordingly calculated the value of using the average rate of return on investments. The Management believes that this approach accurately reflects the fair value of these securities, given they are not traded. Such financial instruments were categorized as Level 3.

Significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity of level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value to changes to key assumptions

The following table shows the quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

31 December 2022	*Carrying amount*	*Valuation techniques*	*Unobservable input*	*Range (weighted average)*	*Sensitivity of the input to fair value*
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Equity securities	19,624	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	12%-18% (16%)	2% increase/(decrease) in the discount rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value of the equity securities at FVOCI by UZS 392/(UZS 392)

31 December 2021	*Carrying amount*	*Valuation techniques*	*Unobservable input*	*Range (weighted average)*	*Sensitivity of the input to fair value*
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Equity securities	17,192	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	12%-18% (16%)	2% increase/(decrease) in the discount rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value of the equity securities at FVOCI by UZS 344/(UZS 344)

26. Risk management policy

The risk management function within the Group is carried out in respect of financial risks, operational risks and legal risks. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits. The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure proper functioning of internal policies and procedures, in order to minimize operational and legal risks.

Credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Group's lending and other transactions with counterparties giving rise to financial assets.

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Limits on the level of credit risk by product and industry sector are approved regularly by management. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to an annual, or more frequent, review.

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Group has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions.

Counterparty limits are established by the use of the Group's internal credit rating system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. The credit quality review process aims to allow the Group to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

Clients of the Group are segmented into five rating classes. The Group's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, exposure migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes.

Group's internal ratings grades are as follows:

Internal rating grade	International external rating agency (Fitch) rating	Internal rating description
1	AA+ to AAA	High grade
	AA	
	A+ to AA-	
2	A-	Standard grade
	BBB+	
	BBB	
	BBB-	
	BB+	
	BB- to BB	
	B+	
3	B to B-	Sub-standard grade
	CCC	
	CCC-	
4-5	D	Impaired

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

31 December 2022	*Note*		*High grade*	*Standard grade*	*Sub-standard grade*	*Impaired*	*Total*
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	5	Stage 1	20,839	5,306,224	4,392	–	**5,331,455**
Due from other banks	6	Stage 1	45,623	128,784	9	–	**174,416**
		Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–
		Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	7						
- Corporate lending		Stage 1	–	3,114,695	–	–	**3,114,695**
		Stage 2	–	12,681	1,731	–	**14,412**
		Stage 3	–	–	–	36,654	**36,654**
- Consumer lending		Stage 1	–	2,028,140	–	–	**2,028,140**
		Stage 2	–	–	560	–	**560**
		Stage 3	–	–	–	999	**999**
Other financial assets	10	Stage 1	–	18,675	–	–	**18,675**
		Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–
		Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–
Undrawn loan commitments	23	Stage 1	–	192,510	–	–	**192,510**
		Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–
		Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–
Letters of credit	23	Stage 1	–	88,335	–	–	**88,335**
		Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–
		Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–
Financial guarantees	23	Stage 1	–	424,032	–	–	**424,032**
		Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–
		Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–
Total			**66,462**	**11,314,076**	**6,692**	**37,653**	**11,424,883**

31 December 2021	*Note*		*High grade*	*Standard grade*	*Sub-standard grade*	*Impaired*	*Total*
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	5	Stage 1	220,152	1,219,263	23,751	–	**1,463,166**
Due from other banks	6	Stage 1	21,148	89,947	–	–	**111,095**
		Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–
		Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	7						
- Corporate lending		Stage 1	–	2,801,472	–	–	**2,801,472**
		Stage 2	–	–	936	–	**936**
		Stage 3	–	–	–	28,821	**28,821**
- Consumer lending		Stage 1	–	938,491	–	–	**938,491**
		Stage 2	–	–	5,590	–	**5,590**
		Stage 3	–	–	–	846	**846**
Other financial assets	10	Stage 1	–	6,652	–	–	**6,652**
		Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–
		Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–
Undrawn loan commitments	23	Stage 1	–	202,517	–	–	**202,517**
		Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–
		Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–
Letters of credit	23	Stage 1	–	130,552	–	–	**130,552**
		Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–
		Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–
Financial guarantees	23	Stage 1	–	310,847	–	–	**310,847**
		Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–
		Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–
Total			**241,300**	**5,699,741**	**30,277**	**29,667**	**6,000,986**

Loans and advances to customers classified as Stage 1 in accordance with IFRS 9 are shown as Standard grade.

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Risk limits control and mitigation policies

The Group manages, limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular, to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries. The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments.

Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by product, industry sector and by geographic regions are approved annually by the Bank's Council.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below.

(a) Limits

The Group established a number of credit committees which are responsible for approving credit limits for individual borrowers:

- The Credit Committee of Head office reviews and approves limits up to amount equivalent of 10 percent of Group's Tier 1 capital;
- The Council of the Bank reviews and approves limits above the amount equivalent of 10 percent of Group's Tier 1 capital.

Loan applications, along with financial analysis of loan applicant which includes liquidity, profitability, interest coverage and debt service coverage ratios, originated by the relevant client relationship managers are passed on to the relevant credit committee or Bank Council for approval of credit limit.

(b) Collateral

The Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advances, which is common practice. The Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The collateral types for loans and advances and finance leases are:

- Letter of surety;
- Real estate;
- Equipment and motor vehicles used in borrower's business;
- Insurance policy;
- Goods in inventory;
- Cash deposit.

(c) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. The Group's management focuses on concentration risk.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risks, the Group's Credit policy and procedures include specific CBU guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. The Group's management focuses on concentration risk as follows:

- The maximum risk to single borrower or group of affiliated borrowers shall not exceed 25% of the Group's tier 1 capital;
- The maximum risk for unsecured credits shall not exceed 5% of Group's tier 1 capital;
- The maximum risk for factoring operations should not exceed 5% of the amount of the Group's Tier 1 capital;
- Total amount of all large credits cannot exceed bank's tier 1 capital by more than 5 times; and
- Total loan amount to related party shall not exceed 25% of Group's tier 1 capital;
- The total amount of all loans granted by the Bank to related parties cannot exceed 50% of the capital of a Tier 1 Group's.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Risk limits control and mitigation policies (continued)

In order to monitor credit risk exposures, weekly reports are produced by the credit department's officers based on a structured analysis focusing on the customer's business and financial performance, which includes overdue balances, disbursements and repayments, outstanding balances and maturity of loan and as well as grade of loan and collateral. Any significant exposures against customers with deteriorating creditworthiness are reported to and reviewed by the management daily. Management monitors and follows up past due balances.

Forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios

In its ECL models, the Group relies on forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- Foreign exchange rates.

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

Credit quality of financial assets

The tables below present information about the significant changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL of loans and advances to customers and other financial assets during the period that contributed to changes in the loss allowance during the year ended 31 December 2022:

Corporate loans	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2022	**2,800,561**	**1,847**	**28,821**	**2,831,229**
New assets originated or purchased	2,357,367	–	–	**2,357,367**
Assets repaid	(2,004,380)	(1,520)	(19,193)	**(2,025,093)**
Transfers to Stage 1	60	–	(60)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(14,412)	14,412	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(36,327)	(327)	36,654	–
Amounts written off	–	–	(9,645)	**(9,645)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	11,528	–	77	**11,605**
As at 31 December 2022	**3,114,397**	**14,412**	**36,654**	**3,165,463**

Corporate loans	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL as at 1 January 2022	**41,410**	**48**	**10,888**	**52,346**
New assets originated or purchased	33,827	–	–	**33,827**
Assets repaid	(28,762)	(20)	(6,681)	**(35,463)**
Transfers to Stage 1	20	–	(20)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(934)	934	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,135)	(28)	1,163	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(17)	36	16,852	**16,871**
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1,251	–	5,436	**6,687**
Amounts written off	–	–	(9,645)	**(9,645)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	168	–	22	**190**
As at 31 December 2022	**45,828**	**970**	**18,015**	**64,813**

Consumer loans	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2022	**934,491**	**5,590**	**4,846**	**944,927**
New assets originated or purchased	1,385,713	–	–	**1,385,713**
Assets repaid	(294,314)	(3,592)	(2,737)	**(300,643)**
Transfers to Stage 1	3,528	(1,965)	(1,563)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(560)	560	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(420)	(33)	453	–
As at 31 December 2022	**2,028,438**	**560**	**999**	**2,029,997**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Consumer loans	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL as at 1 January 2022	**9,701**	**853**	**1,792**	**12,346**
New assets originated or purchased	7,386	–	–	**7,386**
Assets repaid	(4,617)	(348)	(707)	**(5,672)**
Transfers to Stage 1	1,278	(497)	(781)	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	(24)	24	–	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	(177)	(8)	185	**–**
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(1,254)	116	58	**(1,080)**
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(2,013)	–	155	**(1,858)**
As at 31 December 2022	**10,280**	**140**	**702**	**11,122**

Due from other banks	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2022	**110,306**	**–**	**11,631**	**121,937**
New assets originated or purchased	65,674	–	–	**65,674**
Assets repaid	(3,601)	–	(841)	**(4,442)**
Amounts written-off	–	–	(9,799)	**(9,799)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	1,794	–	(981)	**813**
As at 31 December 2022	**174,173**	**–**	**9**	**174,183**

Due from other banks	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL as at 1 January 2022	**1,035**	**–**	**9,808**	**10,843**
New assets originated or purchased	55	–	–	**55**
Assets repaid	(979)	–	(3)	**(982)**
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	–	–	–	**–**
Amounts written off	–	–	(9,799)	**(9,799)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	29	–	–	**29**
As at 31 December 2022	**137**	**–**	**6**	**146**

The tables below present information about the significant changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL of loans and advances to customers and other financial assets during the period that contributed to changes in the loss allowance during the year ended 31 December 2021:

Corporate loans	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	**2,438,168**	**481,375**	**5,090**	**2,924,633**
New assets originated or purchased	1,926,522	–	–	**1,926,522**
Assets repaid	(1,749,847)	(293,242)	(1,838)	**(2,044,927)**
Transfers to Stage 1	170,075	(170,075)	–	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	(119)	119	–	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	(10,799)	(16,447)	27,246	**–**
Amounts written off	–	–	(2,494)	**(2,494)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	26,561	117	817	**27,495**
As at 31 December 2021	**2,800,561**	**1,847**	**28,821**	**2,831,229**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Corporate loans	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL as at 1 January 2021	**7,115**	**18,071**	**1,032**	**26,217**
New assets originated or purchased	28,977	–	–	**28,977**
Assets repaid	(1,865)	(5,111)	(603)	**(7,579)**
Transfers to Stage 1	11,734	(11,734)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(1)	1	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(9)	(1,207)	1,216	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(9,437)	16	10,066	**645**
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	4,729	3	1,532	**6,264**
Amounts written off	–	–	(2,494)	**(2,494)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	169	8	139	**316**
As at 31 December 2021	**41,410**	**48**	**10,888**	**52,346**

Consumer loans	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	**672,223**	**3,758**	**5,087**	**681,068**
New assets originated or purchased	518,758	–	–	**518,758**
Assets repaid	(250,715)	(1,192)	(2,992)	**(254,899)**
Transfers to Stage 1	1,701	(994)	(707)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(4,470)	4,530	(60)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(3,006)	(512)	3,518	–
As at 31 December 2021	**934,491**	**5,590**	**4,846**	**944,927**

Consumer loans	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL as at 1 January 2021	**1,249**	**204**	**2,388**	**3,841**
New assets originated or purchased	6,908	–	–	**6,908**
Assets repaid	(110)	(60)	(1,480)	**(1,650)**
Transfers to Stage 1	692	(82)	(610)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(232)	281	(49)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(376)	(51)	427	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(679)	555	703	**579**
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	2,249	6	413	**2,668**
As at 31 December 2021	**9,701**	**853**	**1,792**	**12,346**

Due from other banks	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	**103,424**	**–**	**–**	**103,424**
New assets originated or purchased	33,999	–	–	**33,999**
Assets repaid	(16,808)	–	–	**(16,808)**
Transfers to Stage 3	(11,575)	–	11,575	–
Foreign exchange adjustments	1,266	–	56	**1,322**
As at 31 December 2021	**110,306**	**–**	**11,631**	**121,937**

Due from other banks	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL as at 1 January 2021	**670**	**–**	**–**	**670**
New assets originated or purchased	1,769	–	–	**1,769**
Assets repaid	(1,689)	–	–	**(1,689)**
Transfers to Stage 3	231	–	(231)	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	–	–	10,016	**10,016**
Foreign exchange adjustments	53	–	23	**76**
As at 31 December 2021	**1,035**	**–**	**9,808**	**10,842**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in (a) currency, (b) interest rates and (c) equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. Management sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis. However, the use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

Currency risk

The table below summarizes the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the balance sheet date:

	Monetary financial assets	*Monetary financial liabilities*	*Net balance sheet position*
2022			
USD	5,403,940	(5,444,267)	(40,327)
EUR	666,757	(666,452)	305
Other	110,557	(104,482)	6,075
Total	**6,181,254**	**(6,215,201)**	**(33,947)**
2021			
USD	1,622,855	(1,624,181)	(1,326)
EUR	591,185	(584,225)	6,960
Other	21,947	(15,812)	6,135
Total	**2,235,987**	**(2,224,218)**	**11,769**

The Group takes on exposure to the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. In respect of currency risk, the Council sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The Bank's Treasury Department measures its currency risk by matching financial assets and liabilities denominated in same currency and analyses effect of actual annual appreciation/depreciation of that currency against Uzbekistan Soums to the profit and loss of the Group.

The following table presents sensitivities of profit and loss to reasonably possible changes in exchange rates applied at the balance sheet date, with all other variables held constant. The exposure was calculated only for monetary balances denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Group.

	At 31 December 2022 impact on profit or loss	*At 31 December 2021 impact on profit or loss*
US dollars strengthening by 10% (2021:10%)	(4,033)	(133)
US dollars weakening by 10% (2021:10%)	4,033	133
EUR strengthening by 10% (2021: 10%)	30	696
EUR weakening by 10% (2021: 10%)	(30)	(696)

Interest rate risk

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. Management monitors on a daily basis and sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risks. The table represents the aggregated amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual interest repricing or maturity dates:

	Demand less than 1 month	*From 1 to 6 months*	*From 6 to 12 months*	*Over 12 months*	*Total*
31 December 2022					
Total interest bearing financial assets	273,780	1,007,269	725,623	3,144,852	**5,151,525**
Total interest bearing financial liabilities	(1,688,445)	(171,403)	(455,525)	(1,701,628)	**(4,017,001)**
Net Interest sensitivity gap	**(1,414,665)**	**835,866**	**270,098**	**1,443,224**	**1,134,524**
31 December 2021					
Total interest bearing financial assets	7,144	344,694	922,476	2,469,148	**3,743,462**
Total interest bearing financial liabilities	(15,760)	(239,827)	(278,169)	(1,282,790)	**(1,816,545)**
Net Interest sensitivity gap	**(8,616)**	**104,867**	**644,307**	**1,186,358**	**1,926,817**

The Group monitors interest rates for its financial instruments. The table below summarises interest rates at the respective reporting date based on reports reviewed by key management personnel:

		2022			*2021*	
In %p.a	*UZS*	*USD*	*EUR*	*UZS*	*USD*	*EUR*
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Due from other banks	12%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%
Loans and advances to customers	1%-32%	4%-12%	5%-10%	1%-32%	4%-14%	5%-12%
Liabilities						
Due to other banks	0%	3%-5%	5.5%-7%	0%	4%-6%	5.5%-7%
Customer accounts	0%-20%	2%-7%	0%	0%-20%	3.5%-9%	0%
Other borrowed funds	0.08%-8%	2%-5.5%	1.3%-5.8%	0%-15%	2%-5.5%	1%-4.5%

The sign [illegible] in the table above means that the Group does not have the respective assets or liabilities in corresponding currency.

Other price risk

There is no active market for equity instruments in Uzbekistan and therefore it is difficult to assess the Group's exposure to equity price risk. The equity investments held by the Group are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and mainly comprise of investment in Foreign Currency Exchange of the Republic of Uzbekistan; accordingly, the Group's exposure to equity risk is considered to be not significant.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Geographical risk

The geographical concentration of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2022 is set out below:

	Uzbekistan	*OECD*	*Other*	*Total*
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,522,455	21,966	3,116	**5,547,537**
Due from other banks	129,164	44,681	571	**174,416**
Loans and advances to customers	5,119,525	–	–	**5,119,525**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,624	–	–	**19,624**
Other financial assets	17,766	692	217	**18,675**
Total financial assets	**10,808,534**	**67,339**	**3,904**	**10,879,777**
Liabilities				
Due to other banks	598,446	449	1,687,410	**2,286,305**
Customer accounts	6,912,483	–	–	**6,912,483**
Other borrowed funds	127,374	164,236	26,230	**317,840**
Other financial liabilities	19,945	–	–	**19,945**
Total financial liabilities	**7,568,248**	**164,685**	**1,713,640**	**9,536,573**
Net balance sheet position as 31 December 2022	**3,150,286**	**(97,346)**	**(1,709,736)**	**1,343,204**

The geographical concentration of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2021 is set out below:

	Uzbekistan	*OECD*	*Other*	*Total*
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,473,247	217,656	20,699	**1,711,602**
Due from other banks	85,397	20,605	5,093	**111,095**
Loans and advances to customers	3,711,462	–	–	**3,711,462**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	17,192	–	–	**17,192**
Other financial assets	4,702	1,898	52	**6,652**
Total financial assets	**5,292,000**	**240,159**	**25,844**	**5,558,003**
Liabilities				
Due to other banks	707,006	271	55,868	**763,145**
Customer accounts	3,477,567	–	–	**3,477,567**
Other borrowed funds	58,184	144,180	85,132	**287,496**
Other financial liabilities	12,686	–	1,012	**13,698**
Total financial liabilities	**4,255,443**	**144,451**	**142,012**	**4,541,906**
Net balance sheet position as 31 December 2021	**1,036,557**	**95,708**	**(116,168)**	**1,016,097**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loan draw-downs, guarantees and from margin and other calls on cash-settled derivative instruments. The Group does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. Liquidity risk is managed by the Asset/Liability Committee of the Group.

The Group seeks to maintain a stable funding base primarily consisting of amounts due to other banks, corporate and retail customer deposits and debt securities. The Group invests the funds in diversified portfolios of liquid assets, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The liquidity management of the Group requires consideration of the level of liquid assets necessary to settle obligations as they fall due; maintaining access to a range of funding sources; maintaining funding contingency plans; and monitoring liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements. The Group calculates liquidity ratios on a daily basis in accordance with the requirement of the Central Bank of Uzbekistan.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Treasury Department receives information about the liquidity profile of the financial assets and liabilities. The Treasury Department then provides for an adequate portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid trading securities, deposits with banks and other inter-bank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Group as a whole.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing, under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions, is performed by the Treasury Department.

The table below shows liabilities at 31 December 2021 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts of liabilities disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, gross loan commitments and financial guarantees. Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the amount in the statement of financial position is based on discounted cash flows. Financial derivatives are included at the contractual amounts to be paid or received, unless the Group expects to close the derivative position before its maturity date in which case the derivatives are included based on the expected cash flows.

When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

The undiscounted maturity analysis of financial instruments at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	Demand less than 1 month	*From 1 to 6 months*	*From 6 to 12 months*	*Over 12 months*	*Total*
Liabilities					
Due to other banks	601,307	922,517	703,479	432,665	**2,659,968**
Other borrowed funds	2,635	68,073	84,695	215,640	**371,043**
Customer accounts	5,467,657	83,171	288,586	3,531,100	**9,370,514**
Other financial liabilities	19,945	–	–	–	**19,945**
Guarantees issued	424,032	–	–	–	**424,032**
Import letter of credit	–	16,485	71,850	–	**88,335**
Undrawn credit lines	192,510	–	–	–	**192,510**
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	**6,708,086**	**1,090,246**	**1,148,610**	**4,179,405**	**13,126,347**

The undiscounted maturity analysis of financial instruments at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Demand less than 1 month	*From 1 to 6 months*	*From 6 to 12 months*	*Over 12 months*	*Total*
Liabilities					
Due to other banks	22,061	77,131	150,334	570,409	**819,935**
Other borrowed funds	1,440	47,216	68,182	195,504	**312,342**
Customer accounts	2,714,524	89,882	194,313	1,427,930	**4,426,649**
Other financial liabilities	13,698	–	–	–	**13,698**
Guarantees issued	310,847	–	–	–	**310,847**
Import letter of credit	59,177	69,749	1,626	–	**130,552**
Undrawn credit lines	202,517	–	–	–	**202,517**
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	**3,324,264**	**283,978**	**414,455**	**2,193,843**	**6,216,540**

The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Group. It is unusual for banks ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability but can also increase the risk of losses. The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group and its exposure to changes in interest and exchange rates.

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Management believes that in spite of the fact that a substantial portion of customer accounts is on demand, diversification of these deposits by number and type of depositors, and the past experience of the Group would indicate that these customer accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Group. Thus, the management believes that significant maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities with maturity up to 12 months and more does not represent significant risk to the Group's liquidity, as very low proportion of due to other banks, demand deposits and short-term deposits is expected to be withdrawn based on the Group's past years and current year experience, which is consistent with the general banking practices in the banking sector of Uzbekistan.

In order to manage liquidity risk, the Group performs daily monitoring of future expected cash flows on clients' and banking operations, which is part of assets/liabilities management process. The Management Board sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet deposit withdrawals and on the minimum level on interbank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

The Group does not use the above undiscounted maturity analysis to manage liquidity. Instead, the Group monitors expected maturities which may be summarized as follows at 31 December 2022:

	Demand less than 1 month	*From 1 to 6 months*	*From 6 to 12 months*	*Over 12 months*	*Total*
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5,547,537	–	–	–	**5,547,537**
Due from other banks	113,635	–	–	60,781	**174,416**
Loans and advances to customers	273,780	1,007,269	725,623	3,112,852	**5,119,525**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	19,624	**19,624**
Other financial assets	18,675	–	–	–	**18,675**
Total financial assets	**5,953,627**	**1,007,269**	**725,623**	**3,193,257**	**10,879,777**
Liabilities					
Due to other banks	1,717,390	95,695	168,382	304,839	**2,286,305**
Other borrowed funds	1,417	62,663	79,662	174,098	**317,840**
Customer accounts	5,452,908	12,234	206,687	1,240,654	**6,912,483**
Other financial liabilities	19,945	–	–	–	**19,945**
Guarantees issued	14,165	22,327	158,617	228,923	**424,032**
Import letter of credit	–	16,485	71,850	–	**88,335**
Undrawn credit lines	192,510	–	–	–	**192,510**
Total financial liabilities	**7,398,335**	**209,404**	**685,198**	**1,948,514**	**10,241,450**
Net liquidity gap	**(1,444,708)**	**797,866**	**40,425**	**1,244,743**	**638,326**
Cumulative liquidity gap at 31 December 2022	**(1,444,708)**	**(646,842)**	**(606,417)**	**638,326**	**–**

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

26. Risk management policy (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Group does not use the above undiscounted maturity analysis to manage liquidity. Instead, the Group monitors expected maturities which may be summarised as follows at 31 December 2021:

	Demand less than 1 month	*From 1 to 6 months*	*From 6 to 12 months*	*Over 12 months*	*Total*
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,710,627	975	–	–	**1,711,602**
Due from other banks	79,095	–	–	32,000	**111,095**
Loans and advances to customers	7,144	344,694	922,476	2,437,148	**3,711,462**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	17,192	**17,192**
Other financial assets	6,652	–	–	–	**6,652**
Total financial assets	**1,803,518**	**345,669**	**922,476**	**2,486,340**	**5,558,003**
Liabilities					
Due to other banks	18,663	61,124	135,688	547,670	**763,145**
Other borrowed funds	1,440	42,891	64,619	178,546	**287,496**
Customer accounts	2,706,269	54,022	158,588	558,688	**3,477,567**
Other financial liabilities	13,698	–	–	–	**13,698**
Guarantees issued	5,961	90,381	207,253	7,252	**310,847**
Import letter of credit	59,177	69,749	1,626	–	**130,552**
Undrawn credit lines	202,517	–	–	–	**202,517**
Total financial liabilities	**3,007,725**	**318,167**	**567,774**	**1,292,156**	**5,185,822**
Net liquidity gap	**(1,204,207)**	**27,502**	**354,702**	**1,194,184**	**372,181**
Cumulative liquidity gap at 31 December 2021	**(1,204,207)**	**(1,176,705)**	**(822,003)**	**372,181**	**–**

27. Related party transactions

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, parties are 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 decision, operational decisions or have significant contractual relationships. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Related parties – include shareholders with significant influence over the Group, management (members of the Management Board and key management personnel of the Group) and companies in which shareholders with significant influence over the Group or management of the Group have control over any of these companies.

All transactions with related parties and other related parties were at arm's length.

At 31 December of 2022 and 2021, the outstanding balances of related parties are as follows:

	2022			*2021*		
	Sharehol-ders	*Key management personnel*	*Other related parties*	*Sharehol-ders*	*Key management personnel*	*Other related parties*
Gross amount of loans and advances to customers (contractual interest rate: 6.5%-16%)	–	3,498	4,197	–	1,134	358,020
Impairment provision for loans and advances to customers	–	(15)	(61)	–	(23)	(4,781)
Customer accounts	15,390	314	64,993	8,060	1	262,375
Other assets	–	–	39,026	–	–	5,925
Commitments	–	149	2,677	–	48	2,527

(in millions of Uzbekistan Soums)

27. Related party transactions (continued)

The income and expense arising from related party transactions are as follows:

	2022			*2021*		
	Shareholders	*Key management personnel*	*Other related parties*	*Shareholders*	*Key management personnel*	*Other related parties*
Interest income on loans and advances to customers	–	528	18,758	–	22	33,532
Fee and commission income	91	–	3,399	8	173	1,035

Compensation of key management personnel is comprised of following:

	2022	*2021*
Salaries and other benefits	4,178	3,853
Total key management personnel compensation	**4,178**	**3,853**

28. Subsequent events

In February 2023 the Bank's shareholders Mirzaev P.R., Pulatov D.I., Umarov O.M sold 100% of their shares to Polatov S. Dj. and Ahmedjanova S.B. The current structure of shareholders as of the date of issuance of the financial statements is as follow:

in percentage	*20 February 2023*	*31 December 2022*
Individuals		
Polatov S. Dj.	57.13%	22.48%
Mirzaev P. R.	–	22.48%
Pulatov D. I.	–	14.98%
Umarov O. M.	–	14.98%
Ahmedjanova S. B.	27.99%	10.03%
Others	0.045%	0.055%
Subtotal	**85.160%**	**85.000%**
Legal entities		
"Techexpertmash" LLC	11.13%	11.24%
"Metrafor" LLC	3.71%	3.75%
Subtotal	**14.84%**	**15%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**