

**Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company**

Report of an independent auditor  
and the financial statement  
*for the year ended on December 31, 2021*

Nur-Sultan, 2022

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Representation of responsibility for preparation and approval of the financial statement

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**REPRESENTATION OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR  
PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Management of the Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") is responsible for preparation of the financial statement that fairly presents in all material respects the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021, and the financial results of its operations, changes in capital and cash flows for the year ended on this date, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In preparation of the financial statement, management is responsible for:

- ensuring correct selection and application of accounting policies;
- presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance; and
- evaluation of the company's ability to continue operating for the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:

- development, implementation and maintenance of an effective and reliable system of internal control in the Company;
- maintaining records in a form that disclose and explain the Company's transactions and provide information of sufficient accuracy at any date as to the financial position of the Company and ensuring that the financial statements comply with IFRS;
- maintaining accounting records in accordance with legislation and IFRS;
- taking all reasonable steps to safeguard the assets of the Company; and
- identifying and preventing financial and other abuses.

Financial statement of the Company for the year ended on December 31, 2021 was approved by the Company's management on April 14, 2022.

**Chairman of the Board**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Berik Uali

**Chief accountant**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Madina Bagdadovna Aldazhanova







## Independent Auditors' Report

### Opinion

### Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company

We have conducted an audit of the financial statements of Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company (hereinafter- the Company), which comprises the balance sheet as at December 31, 2021, profit and loss statement, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date, as well as a brief description of significant elements of accounting policy and other explanatory notes in accordance with the forms approved by Order № 404 of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 28, 2017.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements represent fairly in all material respects the financial position of Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company as at 31 December 2021, results of its financial operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### Basis for an auditor's opinion

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities in accordance with these standards are described below in the section "Responsibility of the auditor for the audit of financial statements" of our report. We are independent in relation to the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA"), and ethical requirements applicable to our audit of the financial statements in Kazakhstan, and we fulfilled other ethical duties in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the auditor's evidence received by us provide a sufficient and proper basis for expressing our auditor's opinion.

### Responsibility of the Management and those responsible for the corporate governance, financial statements

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

In preparing these financial statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosure, in respective cases, of information relating to the going concern, and for the preparation of financial statements based on the going concern assumption, except in cases when the Management intends to liquidate the





Company, to cease its activities or if it does not have any other realistic alternative other than to do so.

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

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

Our goal is to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and issue an audit report containing our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high degree of confidence, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing always identifies material misstatements, if any. The misstatements can result from fraud or errors, and are considered to be material, if one can reasonably assume that, individually or in the aggregate, they could influence on the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Within the framework of an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, we apply professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the entire audit. Moreover, we take the following steps:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; develop and carry out audit procedures in response to these risks; obtain audit evidence which is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as unscrupulous actions may include collusion, forgery, deliberate omission, a distorted view of information or actions to bypass the internal control system;
- we gain an understanding of the internal control system that is relevant to the audit, with the aim of developing audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system;
- assess the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures prepared by the management;
- make a conclusion about the legality of applying the going concern assumption by the management, and on the basis of the audit evidence obtained - a conclusion whether there is significant uncertainty in relation to events or conditions that may result in considerable doubts as to the Entity's ability to continue to operate as a going concern. If we come to the conclusion that there is significant uncertainty, we must draw attention in our report to the appropriate disclosures in the financial statements, or if such disclosure is inadequate, modify our opinion. Our findings are based on audit evidence obtained prior to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may lead to the fact that the Entity will lose its ability to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation of financial statements, its structure and content, including the disclosure of information, and whether the financial statements presents the underlying transactions and events so as to ensure their fair presentation.





We ensure an informative interaction with persons responsible for corporate governance, bringing to their attention, among other things, information about the planned scope and timing of the audit, as well as about significant observations on the results of the audit, including the significant shortcomings of the internal control system, which we reveal during the audit.

We also provide those responsible for corporate governance with a statement that we have complied with all relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and informed these persons of all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be regarded as influencing the independence of the auditor, and where necessary - on appropriate precautionary measures.

Of the issues that we brought to the attention of those responsible for corporate governance, we define the issues that were most important for the audit of financial statements for the current period and, therefore, are key issues of the audit. We describe these issues in our report, except in cases where the public disclosure of information on these matters is prohibited by law or regulation or when, in very rare cases, we conclude that information on any issue should not be disclosed in our report, since one can reasonably assume that the negative consequences of disclosing such information exceed the socially significant benefit from its being disclosed.

R. M. Madiyeva  
Auditor



(Auditor Competency Certificate No MF-0000560 dated 2 February 2018)

R. M. Madiyeva  
Director  
Star Audit LLP



(General License MF RoK No 21001119 dated 20 January 2021)

Kairat microdistrict, 152/1,20, Turksib district,

Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

No 9 14.04.2022



*Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company*  
**Balance sheet as of December 31, 2021**  
*(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)*

Annex 2  
to the Order of the  
Minister of Finance of the  
Republic of Kazakhstan  
No.404 dated June 28, 2017  
Form

Balance sheet reporting period 2021

Frequency: annual  
Represent: Public interest organizations as a result of the financial year  
Where to be submitted: depository of financial statements in electronic format by means of software  
Submission deadline: annually no later than August 31 of the year following the reporting year

Name of organization:

**Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company**

*(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)*

**as of December 31, 2021**

**In thousands tenge**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Line code</b>	<b>The end of the reporting period</b>	<b>At the beginning of the reporting period</b>
<b>I. Short-term assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2 741 160	1 766 194
Short-term financial assets measured at depreciable value	11	-	-
Short-term financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	-	-
Short-term financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13	-	-
Short-term derivative financial instruments	14	-	-
Other short-term financial assets	15	-	-
Short-term trade and other receivables	16	292 488	204 798
Short-term lease receivables	17	-	-
Short-term assets on contracts with customers	18	-	-
Current income tax	19	-	-
Inventory	20	65 810	65 091
Biological assets	21	-	-
Other short-term assets	22	728 418	675 350
<b>Total short-term assets (sum of lines 010 to 022)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 827 876</b>	<b>2 711 432</b>

Notes on pages 23-44 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Balance sheet as of December 31, 2021**

(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

Assets (or disposal groups) held for sale	101	-	-
<b>II. Long-term assets</b>		-	-
Long-term financial assets measured at depreciated value	110	92 101	-
Long-term financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	111	-	-
Long-term financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	112	-	303 602
Long-term derivative financial instruments	113	-	-
Investments accounted at historical cost	114	-	-
Investments accounted by the equity method	115	-	-
Other long-term financial assets	116	-	-
Long-term trade and other receivables	117	-	-
Long-term lease receivables	118	-	-
Long-term assets under contracts with customers	119	-	-
Investment property	120	750 331	844 756
Fixed assets	121	776 720	835 073
Asset in the form of right to use	122	-	-
Biological assets	123	-	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	124	-	-
Evaluation assets	125	6 139 121	6 001 573
Deferred tax assets	126	1 060 958	668 493
Other long-term assets	127	-	-
<b>Total long-term assets (sum of lines 110 to 127)</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>8 819 231</b>	<b>8 653 497</b>
<b>Balance (line 100 + line 101 + line 200)</b>		<b>12 647 107</b>	<b>11 364 929</b>

Notes on pages 23-44 form an integral part of these financial statements.





**Balance sheet as of December 31, 2021***(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)*

<b>Liability and capital</b>	<b>Line code</b>	<b>At the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>At the end of the reporting period</b>
<b>III. Short-term liabilities</b>			
Short-term financial liabilities measured at depreciated cost	210	-	-
Short-term financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	211	-	-
Short-term derivative financial instruments	212	-	-
Other short-term financial liabilities	213	-	-
Short-term trade and other payables	214	1 831 901	940 017
Short-term estimated liabilities	215	-	-
Current income tax liabilities	216	-	-
Employee benefits	217	213 421	139 591
Short-term lease payables	218	-	-
Short-term liabilities on contracts with customers	219	-	-
Government subsidies	220	-	-
Dividends payable	221	-	381 768
Other short-term liabilities	222	484 578	214 811
<b>Total current liabilities (sum of lines 210 to 222)</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2 529 900</b>	<b>1 676 187</b>
Liabilities of disposal groups held for sale	301	-	-
<b>IV. Long-term liabilities</b>			
Long-term financial liabilities measured at depreciated cost	310	-	-
Long-term financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	311	-	-
Long-term derivative financial instruments	312	-	-
Other long-term financial liabilities	313	-	-
Long-term trade and other payables	314	-	-
Long-term estimated liabilities	315	78 541	79 077
Deferred tax liabilities	316	-	-
Employee benefits	317	-	-
Long-term lease payables	318	-	-
Long-term commitments on contracts with customers	319	-	-
Government subsidies	320	-	-
Other long-term liabilities	321	-	-
<b>Total long-term liabilities (sum of lines 310 to 321)</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>78 541</b>	<b>79 077</b>

The notes on pages 23-44 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Balance sheet as of December 31, 2021**

(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

<b>V. Capital</b>			
Authorised (share) capital	410	6 262 070	6 262 070
Share premium	411	-	-
Repurchased own equity instruments	412	-	-
Components of other comprehensive income	413	-	-
Undistributed profit (uncovered loss)	414	3 776 596	3 347 595
Other capital	415	-	-
Total capital attributable to owners (sum of lines 410 to 415)	420	10 038 666	9 609 665
Share of non-controlling owners	421	-	-
<b>Total capital (line 420 + line 421)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>10 038 666</b>	<b>9 609 665</b>
<b>Balance (line 300 + line 301 + line 400 + line 500)</b>		<b>12 647 107</b>	<b>11 364 929</b>

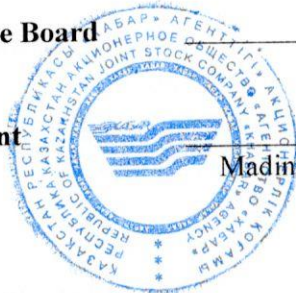
Notes on pages 23-44 form an integral part of this financial statement.

Chairman of the Board

Berik Uali

Chief accountant

Madina Bagdadovna Aldazhanova



April 14, 2022

Chief accountant





**Profit and loss statement for the year ending on December 31, 2021***(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)*

Annex 3  
to the Order of the  
Minister of Finance of the  
Republic of Kazakhstan  
No.404 dated June 28, 2017

Form

**Profit and loss statement for the reporting period 2021**

Frequency: annual

Shall be submitted by: Public interest organisations as a result of the financial year

Where to be submitted: to the depository of financial statements in electronic format by means of software

Submission deadline: annually not later than August 31 of the year following the reporting year

Name of organization:

**Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company****For the year ending on December 31, 2021**

Name of indicators	Line code	in thousands tenge	
		For the reporting period	For the previous period
Revenue from sales of goods, work and services	10	19 014 785	17 435 614
Cost of goods, work and services sold	11	(17 556 735)	(16 109 924)
<b>Gross profit (loss) (line 010 - line 011)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 458 050</b>	<b>1 325 690</b>
Sales expenses	13	(341 296)	(298 609)
Administrative expenses	14	(634 498)	(622 408)
Total operating profit (loss) (+/- lines 012 to 014)	20	482 256	404 673
Financial income	21	43 143	31 377
Financial expenses	22	(110 983)	
Organisation's share of profit (loss) in associates and joint ventures accounted in accordance with the equity method	23	-	
Other income	24	214 591	185 839
Other expenses	25	(495 241)	(127 559)
<b>Profit (loss) before taxes (+/- lines 020 to 025)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>133 766</b>	<b>494 330</b>
Income tax expense (-) (income (+))	101	17 385	(353 339)
<b>Profit (loss) after taxes from continuing activities (line 100 + line 101)</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>151 151</b>	<b>140 991</b>
Profit (loss) after taxes from discontinued activities	201	-	-
<b>Profit for the year (line 200 + line 201) attributable to:</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>151 151</b>	<b>140 991</b>

The notes on pages 20-44 form an integral part of this financial statement.



**Profit and loss statement for the year ending on December 31, 2021**  
(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

the owners of the parent organization			
the share of non-controlling owners			
Other comprehensive income,	400	-	-
total (sum of 420 and 440):			
including:			
Revaluation of debt financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	410	-	-
share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	411	-	-
effect of changes in income tax rate on deferred tax	412	-	-
cash flow hedge	413	-	-
exchange rate difference on investments in foreign organizations	414	-	-
hedging net investment in foreign operations	415	-	-
other components of other comprehensive income			
adjustment on reclassification to profit	416	-	-
(loss)	417	-	-
tax effect of components of other comprehensive income	418	-	-
Total other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of income tax) (sum of lines 410 to 418)	420	-	-
revaluation of fixed assets and intangible assets share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted on the equity method	431	-	-
actuarial gains (losses) on pension liabilities	432	-	-
tax effect of components of other comprehensive income	433	-	-
Revaluation of equity financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	434	-	-
measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	435	-	-
Total other comprehensive income not to be reclassified as income or expense in subsequent periods (net of income tax) (sum of lines 431 to 435)	440	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income (line 300 + line 400)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>151151</b>	<b>140991</b>

Total comprehensive income attributable to:  
owners of the parent organization non-controlling owners

Notes on pages 20-44 form an integral part of this financial statement.

Revaluation of debt financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Total comprehensive income attributable to:





**Profit and loss statement for the year ending on December 31, 2021**

(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

Profit per share	600	0,024	0,023
including:			
Base profit per share:			
from continuing activities			
from discontinued activities			
Diluted income per share:			
from continuing activities			
from discontinued activities			

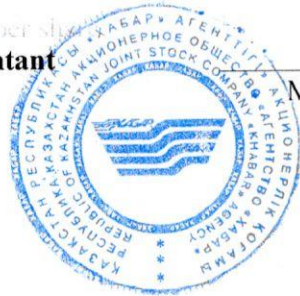
Notes on pages 20-44 form an integral part of this financial statement.

**Chairman of the Board**

Berik Uali

**Chief accountant**

Madina Bagdadovna Aldazhanova



**April 14, 2022**

Chief accountant



**Cash flow statement for the year ending on December 31, 2021**

(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

Annex 4 to the Order  
of the Minister of Finance of the  
Republic of Kazakhstan  
No.404 dated  
June 28, 2017  
Form

Cash flow statement (direct method) reporting period 2021

Frequency: annual

Shall be submitted by: Public interest organizations as a result of the financial year

Where to be submitted: to the depository of financial statements in electronic format by means of software

Submission deadline: annually not later than August 31 of the year following the reporting year

Name of organization:

**Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company**

**For the year ending on December 31, 2021**

Name of indicators	Line code	In thousands tenge	
		For the reporting period	For the previous period
<b>I. Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>1. Cash inflow, total (sum of lines 011 to 016)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20 884 392</b>	<b>19 248 081</b>
including:			
sale of goods and services	11	9 420 505	7 550 787
other revenue	12	47 038	45 602
advances received from buyers, customers	13	11 301 845	11 644 958
Income from insurance contracts	14	-	-
benefits received	15	28 252	-
miscellaneous income	16	86 752	6 734
<b>2. Cash outflow, total (sum of lines 021 to 027)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(15 683 652)</b>	<b>(16 301 255)</b>
including:			
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	21	(7 139 211)	(7 360 900)
advances made to suppliers of goods and services	22	(1 747 795)	(1 924 527)
wages and salaries	23	(3 047 141)	(3 064 369)
remuneration	24	-	-
payments on insurance contracts	25	-	-
income tax and other payments to the budget	26	(2 770 280)	(2 963 009)
other benefits	27	(979 225)	(988 450)
<b>3. Net cash flows from operating activities (line 010 - line 020)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5 200 740</b>	<b>2 946 826</b>

Notes on pages 20-44 form an integral part of this financial statement.





**Cash flow statement for the year ending on December 31, 2021****(continued)***(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)*

<b>II. Cash flows from investment activities</b>			
-			
<b>1. Cash inflow, total (sum of lines 041 to 052)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21 321</b>	<b>29 002</b>
including:			
sale of fixed assets	41	-	-
sale of intangible assets	42	-	-
sale of other long-term assets	43	-	-
sales of equity instruments of other organizations (other than subsidiaries) and interests in joint ventures	44	-	-
sale of debt instruments of other organizations	45	-	-
Compensation for loss of control over subsidiaries	46	-	-
cash deposit withdrawal	47	-	-
sale of other financial assets	48	-	-
Futures and forward contracts, options and swaps	49	-	-
interest received	50	-	-
benefits received	51	21 321	29 002
miscellaneous income	52	-	-
<b>2. Cash outflow, total (sum of lines 061 to 073)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>(4 076 220)</b>	<b>(3 118 494)</b>
including:			
acquisition of fixed assets	61	(194 749)	(122 362)
acquisition of intangible assets	62	(3 881 471)	(2 996 132)
acquisition of other long-term assets	63	-	-
acquiring equity instruments in other organisations (other than subsidiaries) and interests in joint ventures	64	-	-
acquisition of debt instruments of other organisations	65	-	-
acquisition of control over subsidiaries	66	-	-
cash deposit placement	67	-	-
payment of remuneration	68	-	-
acquisition of other financial assets	69	-	-
loan issue	70	-	-
Futures and forward contracts, options and swaps	71	-	-
investments in associates and subsidiaries	72	-	-
other payments	73	-	-
<b>3. Net cash flows from investment activities (line 040 - line 060)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>(4 054 899)</b>	<b>(3 089 492)</b>

Notes on pages 20-44 form an integral part of this financial statement.



**Cash flow statement for the year ending on December 31, 2021**

**(continued)**

*(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)*

<b>III. Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
<b>1. Cash inflow, total (sum of lines 091 to 094)</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-</b>	
including:			
issue of shares and other financial instruments	91	-	
borrowing of the loan	92	-	
benefits received	93	-	
miscellaneous income	94	-	
<b>2. Cash outflow, total (sum of lines 101 to 105)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(98 693)</b>	<b>(20 093)</b>
including:			
loan repayment	101	-	-
payment of remuneration	102	-	-
payment of dividends	103	(98 693)	(20 093)
payments to owners on shares in the organisation	104	-	-
Other outflows from fin	105	-	-
<b>3. Net cash flows from financing activities (line 090 - line 100)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>(98 693)</b>	<b>(20 093)</b>
4. Impact of exchange rates against the tenge	120	(72 183)	7 205
5. Impact of changes in the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents	130	-	4 679
6. Increase +/- decrease in cash (line 030 +/- line 080 +/- line 110 +/- line 130 line 120 +/- line 130)	140	974 966	(150 875)
<b>7. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1 766 194</b>	<b>1 917 069</b>
<b>8. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2 741 160</b>	<b>1 766 194</b>

payment of remuneration  
payment of dividends

Notes on pages 20-44 form an integral part of this financial statement.

**Chairman of the Board**

Berik Uali

**Chief accountant**

Madina Bagdadovna Aldazhanova

April 14, 2022





## Statement of changes in equity for the year ending on December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

3 Annex 6  
to the Order of  
Minister of Finance  
of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
No.404 dated June 28, 2017  
Form

Statement of changes in capital reporting period 2021

Frequency: annual

Shall be submitted by: Public interest organizations as a result of the financial year

Where to be submitted: to the depository of financial statements in electronic format by means of software

Submission deadline: annually not later than August 31 of the year following the reporting year

Name of organization: Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company

## For the year ending on December 31, 2021

Name of components	Line code	Authorized (share) capital	Share premium	Capital attributable to owners			Undistributed income	Other capital	Share of non-controlling owners	Total capital
				Repurchased equity instruments	Components of other comprehensive income	Reserve				
Balance as of January 1 of the previous year	10	6 223 748	-	-	-	-	3 639 965	-	-	9 863 713
Change in accounting policy	11	-	-	-	-	-	(6 917)	-	-	(6 917)
Recalculated balance (Line 010 +/- Line 011)	100	6 223 748	-	-	-	-	3 633 048	-	-	9 856 796
Total comprehensive income, total (line 210+ line 220):	200	-	-	-	-	-	140 991	-	-	140 991
Profit (loss) for the year	210	-	-	-	-	-	140 991	-	-	140 991
Other comprehensive income, total (sum of lines 221 to 229):	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes on pages 23-44 form an integral part of this financial statement.









**Statement of changes in equity for the year ending on December 31, 2021 (continued)**  
*(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)*

Change in accounting policy	401				
<b>Recalculated balance (line 400 +/- line 401)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>6 262 070</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 347 595</b>	<b>9 609 665</b>
Total comprehensive income, total (line 610 + line 620):	600	-	-	151 151	151 151
Profit (loss) for the year	610	-	-	151 151	151 151
Other comprehensive income, total (sum of lines 621 to 629) including:	620	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of debt financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (net of tax effect)	621	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of equity financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (net of tax effect)	622	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of fixed and intangible assets (net of tax effect)	623	-	-	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted in accordance with the equity method	624	-	-	-	-
actuarial gains (losses) on pension obligations	625	-	-	-	-

Notes on pages 20-44 form an integral part of this financial statement.





## Statement of changes in equity for the year ending on December 31, 2021 (continued)

(in thousands of Kazakhistani tenge)

the effect of a change in the income tax rate on deferred tax	626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cash flow hedges (net of tax effect)	627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hedging of net investments in foreign operations	628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
exchange rate difference on investments in foreign organizations	629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in total (sum of lines 710 to 718) including:	700	-	-	-	-	283 075	-	-	283 075
Remuneration of employees by shares including:	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of employee services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
issuance of shares under the employee share-based remuneration scheme		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tax benefit in respect of the employee share-based compensation scheme		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions from owners	711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of own equity instruments (shares)	712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of equity instruments related to business combinations	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity component of convertible instruments (net of tax effect)	714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of dividends	715	-	-	-	-	(98 693)	-	-	(98 693)

Notes on pages 20-44 form an integral part of this financial statement.









## 2. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

This financial statement has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS counsel). The financial report has been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The cost of an acquisition is normally determined on the basis of the fair value of the consideration transferred in exchange for the assets.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the individual financial statements of the Company are disclosed in Note 4. These estimates are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Evaluation at fair value

Fair value is defined as the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that amount is directly observable or estimated using another evaluation technique. In evaluating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account.

For measurements and disclosures in the financial statements, fair value is determined as described above, except for instruments that are within the scope of IFRS (IAS) 2, leases governed by IFRS 16 and measurements that are comparable but not equal to fair value (for example, net realizable value in measuring inventories under IFRS (IAS) 2 or value in use in measuring impairment under IFRS (IAS) 36).

In addition, fair value measurements are categorized into levels based on the observability of inputs and their materiality to the measurement:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can observe at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - inputs that are not consistent with level 1 but are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - unobservable inputs on the asset or liability.

### The principle of continuity

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes realization of assets and settlement of liabilities and contractual obligations in the normal course of business. For the year 2021 the Company generated a profit of 151,110 thousand tenge (in 2020: 140,991 thousand tenge). Equity is 10,038,666 thousand tenge (2020: 9,609,665 thousand tenge).





## 2. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (continued)

Consequently, management of the Company does not identify any conditions or events that may have a material effect on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

### Foreign currency conversion

(a) *Functional currency*

This financial statement of the Company is presented in Kazakhstan tenge ("tenge"), which is the Company's functional currency and the currency in which this financial statement is presented. All values in this financial statement are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

(b) *Transactions and balances*

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the converting at the reporting date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are converted using the exchange rates at the date of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are converted using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

(c) *Exchange rates*

Weighted average exchange rates established by the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (hereinafter referred to as "KASE") are used as the official exchange rates in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

(d) *Amendments and clarifications to standards effective from January 1, 2021.*

Amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS (IAS) 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16

- Reform of Base Interest Rates (Phase 2). The adopted amendments provide financial statement compilers with a number of temporary exemptions from the transition to the risk-free interest rate.

Amendment to IFRS 16 Extension of the exemption from measuring lease concessions relating to COVID-19 for modifications effective from April 1, 2021. It provides a one-year extension of the practical expedient for lessees not to treat concessions (assignments) of leases directly relating to COVID-19 as a modification of a lease. The practical expedient introduced by the amendment to IFRS 16, effective from 1 June 2020, was applied to reduce lease payments and only charged the payments initially due up to and including June 30, 2021. The amendment extends this period until June 30, 2022.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statement of the Companies.

### *Amendments to IFRS 3 Identification of Business*

The Company first applied the amendments to IFRS 3 in 2020. The amendments clarify that although a business generally involves output, the existence of output is not required to qualify an integrated set of activities and assets as a business. To be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must, at a minimum, include inputs and a significant process that, together, may significantly contribute to the creation of outputs.

The amendments eliminate the evaluation of whether market participants are able to replace any missing resources or processes and continue with the original activity. The amendments also introduce additional guidance to help determine whether a material process has been acquired.





## 2. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### (continued)

The amendments introduce an optional test (the concentration test) that allows a simplified analysis that the acquired bundle of activities and assets is not a business. Under the optional concentration test, the acquired combination of activities and assets is not a business if almost all of the fair value of the acquired gross assets is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar assets.

The amendments apply prospectively to all business combinations and acquisitions with an acquisition date on or after January 1, 2021.

*Amendments to IFRS (IAS) 1, Classification of Liabilities as Short-Term or Long-Term (as part of the Annual Improvements to IFRSs Project 2010-2012).* The amendments are intended to make it easier to understand that a liability is classified as long-term when the entity expects, and has the authority to refinance the liability or to reschedule it for at least 12 months after the reporting period under an existing credit facility with the previous lender, on the same or similar terms.

The amendments change only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position, i.e., not the amount, date of recognition or disclosure.

The amendments clarify that classification should be based on the existence, as of the end of the reporting period, of rights to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months. Thus, the amendments explicitly state that only rights that exist "at the end of the reporting period" should have an effect on the classification of the liability. This classification is not affected by the expectation that the entity will exercise an option to defer settlement of the liability, which involves a transfer of cash, equity instruments or other assets or services to the counterparty.

The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and apply retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

The management of the Company does not anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's financial statements in future periods.

### *Amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS (IAS) 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4, IFRS 16 "Base Rate Reform - Phase 2*

The Basic Interest Rate Reform Amendments - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS (IAS) 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 address the effects of the basic interest rate reform on the accounting for modifications to financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, hedge accounting and disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.

**Modification of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities.** The IFRS introduces a practical exception to accounting for changes in contractual cash flows as a direct consequence of base interest rate reform, provided the new basis for determining cash flows is economically equivalent to the original basis. The practical exception requires that such changes in cash flows be accounted for on a prospective basis by restating the effective interest rate. All other modifications are accounted for using current IFRS requirements. The same practical exception applies to lessees in accounting for leases under IFRS 16.

**Disclosures.** The amendments require a company to make additional disclosures to enable users to understand the nature and extent of risks arising from IBOR reform and how the entity is managing those risks, as well as the entity's current status in the transition from IBOR to alternative reference rates and how the entity is managing that transition.

The Basic Interest Rate Reform Amendments - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS (IAS) 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 address the effects of the basic interest rate reform on the accounting for modifications to financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, hedge accounting and disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.

current IFRS requirements. The same practical exception applies to lessees in accounting for leases under IFRS 16.





## 2. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (continued)

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, to be applied retrospectively with early adoption permitted.

The management of the Company does not anticipate that the application of these amendments may have any impact on the Company's financial statements in future periods.

**Amendment to IFRS 10 and IFRS (IAS) 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.** The amendments to IFRS 10 and IFRS (IAS) 28 apply to a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments clarify that gains or losses on the loss of control of a subsidiary that is not a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method are recognized in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains or losses on remeasurement to fair value of a retained interest in a former subsidiary (which is classified as an investment in an associate or a joint venture and accounted for using the equity method) are recognized by the former parent only to the extent of unrelated investors in the new associate or joint venture.

Effective date of entry into force not yet determined, but early application permitted. The management of the Company does not anticipate that the application of these amendments may have any impact on the Company's financial statements in future periods if such transactions occur.

**Annual Improvements to IFRS, 2018-2020 cycle.** The list of amendments includes amendments to the three standards as well as the Board's annual improvements, which are changes that clarify wording or remove minor inconsistencies, omissions or contradictions between requirements in the standards.

**Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations** update the reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

**The amendments to IFRS (IAS) 16 Fixed Assets** prohibit deducting from the cost of fixed assets amounts received from the sale of goods produced during preparation of the asset for its intended use. Instead, these sales and related costs are recognized in profit or loss.

**Amendments to IFRS (IAS) 37 Reserves, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets** specify the costs to be included in evaluating whether a contract is unprofitable.

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

All amendments come into force on January 1, 2022, early application permitted.

The management of the Company does not anticipate that the application of these amendments may have any impact on the Company's financial statements in future periods if such transactions occur.

## 3. REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing it into operation and the initial estimate of decommissioning obligation. The purchase price or construction cost is the sum of the consideration paid and the fair value of the other consideration provided for the acquisition of the asset.

All amendments come into force on January 1, 2022, early application permitted.

The management of the Company





Depreciation on assets under construction and assets not yet put into operation commences from the date the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as shown in the following table:

Name of fixed asset group	Service life (years)
Land	Not depreciated
Buildings and facilities	25-50 years
Machinery and equipment:	
Permanently installed process equipment	6-16 years
Mobile TV-journalist kits	4-14 years
Computer hardware	4-8 years
Active network equipment	4-8 years
Transport	6-16 years
Other assets:	
Permanently installed office furniture	6-10 years
Household utensils	3-4 years
Decorations	2-5 years

The asset's residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each financial year.

Previously recognized fixed assets are derecognized off on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the use or disposal of an asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the reporting year the asset is derecognized.

### Inventory

Inventories are assets:

- 1) raw materials or supplies intended to be used directly in the production process of the Company or in the rendering of services;
- 2) inventories held for use in connection with the Company's production process or the provision of services;
- 3) inventories intended to support the activities of the Company's administrative department.

The Company uses the weighted average cost method for evaluating inventories.

The Company writes off inventories using the average cost method when they are placed in service.

The prime cost of inventories is calculated by determining the average cost of similar items available at the beginning of the period and purchased during the period. In fact, it is the weighted average cost per unit of inventory.

The Company may sell raw materials and finished goods not only to third parties but also to its employees. Sales to its employees are carried out either at actual cost or with a mark-up depending on the Company's pricing policy.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original contractual maturities of three months or less, that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

2) inventories held for use in connection with the Company's production process or the provision of services





## **2. REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

### **Employee benefits**

#### *Remuneration system*

The Company independently determines the forms and system of remuneration, stipulates wage rates and salaries in employment contracts and staff schedules, while considering state tariffs as the minimum guarantee of remuneration for employees and specialists with relevant qualifications. The form, system and amount of remuneration, as well as other types of income, are set in the Labor Contract.

#### *Pension contributions*

Employees of the Company are responsible for their retirement benefits in accordance with the pension legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan as of 2021. The Company, as an agent under the same legislation, is only obliged to withhold pension contributions from its employees and transfer them to the pension fund.

#### *Social security*

Under current social security legislation in Kazakhstan, companies are required to pay compulsory social security contributions on behalf of their employees, which are deposited into special personal accounts opened at the State Social Insurance Fund. These contributions can only be used within the limits set by the government to pay for permanent disability and unemployment benefits and, from 2008, for maternity leave.

#### *Income*

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the Company will receive economic benefits and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue does not include any indirect taxes.

#### *Income tax*

Income tax for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly to capital, in which case it is recognized in capital. In these cases it is recognized in capital.

The current tax expense represents the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the reporting year and an adjustment to tax payable for previous years.

#### *Accounting for general and administrative expenses*

At the end of the year, the costs of the period (general and administrative expenses, costs of sale of goods and services, remuneration) are added to the result and are not carried over to the following periods in the balance of unsold goods and work in progress.

leave

statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly to capital, in which case it is recognized in capital. In these cases it is recognized in capital.



**Note 4. (Line 10, Annex 2) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are presented as follows:

<b>In thousand tenge</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
Cash in current bank accounts	2 404 600	1 437 217
Cash on deposit accounts in tenge	350 000	350 000
Estimated allowance for cash impairment losses	(13 440)	(21 023)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 741 160</b>	<b>1 766 194</b>

Cash in current bank accounts, deposited in current accounts with treasury and second-tier banks:

<b>In thousand tenge</b>	<b>Current account</b>	<b>account currency</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
NURBANK JSC	KZ0684905EU000696199	EUR	35	-
Alfa-Bank JSC	KZ499470978073028386	EUR	-	-
ForteBank JSC	KZ1296502F0012223765	KZT	58	78
Alfa-Bank JSC	KZ559470392000156679	JPY	70	-
Halyk Bank JSC	KZ366010111000063416	KZT	766	6
State Institution "Treasury Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan"	KZ58070KK1KS00025001	KZT	-	110 313
ForteBank JSC	KZ5996502F0012281410	KZT	3 133	1 311
NURBANK JSC	KZ6984905KZ000551111	KZT	129 251	99 389
ForteBank JSC	KZ7396503F0009626800	KZT	540	29 665
State Institution "Treasury Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan"	KZ74070KK1KS00025004	KZT	2 213 556	742 349
Alfa-Bank JSC	KZ959470398926661634	KZT	53 171	438 870
NURBANK JSC	KZ7384901KZ000363501	KZT	398	14 275
NURBANK JSC	No.KZ2384901KZ000551999	KZT	340	657
NURBANK JSC	KZ3284905RU000697800	RUB	826	-
Alfa-Bank JSC	KZ939470643003687767	RUB	-	-
NURBANK JSC	KZ1584905US000696898	USD	2 066	304
Alfa-Bank JSC	KZ559470840913624785	USD	390	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>2 404 600</b>	<b>1 437 217</b>

Cash in deposit accounts, placed in the following second-tier banks:

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>Deposit account</b>	<b>current account</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
ForteBank JSC	KZ3796503F0010528772	KZT	-	-
ForteBank JSC	KZ7296503F0010718456	KZT	100 000	-
First Heartland Jysan Bank JSC	KZ12998BDB0000775991	KZT	-	100 000
First Heartland Jysan Bank JSC	KZ80998BDB0000806971	KZT	100 000	-
ForteBank JSC	KZ1996503F0009778219	KZT	-	100 000
Sberbank SB JSC	KZ26914012215KZ001A2	KZT	-	100 000
Sberbank SB JSC	KZ96914012217KZ001A2	KZT	100 000	-
Halyk Bank JSC	KZ706010111000201611	KZT	-	50 000
Halyk Bank JSC	KZ80601A871000921851	KZT	50 000	-
Halyk Bank JSC	KZ786018871000538201	KZT	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>350 000</b>	<b>350 000</b>

Cash placed in deposit accounts with second-tier banks for a period not exceeding 1 year has no restrictions on use until the end of the deposit period.





**Note 5. (Line 16, Annex 2) Short-term trade and other receivables**

Receivables from customers are current and denominated in the national currency tenge.

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
Short-term receivables from customers	229 927	183 960
Short-term receivables from accountable persons	8 941	3 384
Short-term interest receivable from banks	3 333	589
Other short-term receivables	125 385	40 597
Allowance on doubtful claims	(75 098)	(23 733)
<b>Total</b>	<b>292 488</b>	<b>204 797</b>

As of December 31, 2021, the ageing analysis of receivables is as follows:

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Unexpired and unimpaired</b>	<b>Overdue but not impaired</b>				
			<b>&lt;30 days</b>	<b>30-60 days</b>	<b>61-90 days</b>	<b>91-365 days</b>	<b>&gt; 365 days</b>
<b>2021</b>	<b>292 488</b>	-	103 761	155 833	32 894		

**Note 6. (Line 20, Annex 2) Inventory**

a) Inventory balances at the balance sheet date were distributed as follows:

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
<b>Inventory total, including:</b>	<b>107 218</b>	<b>107 028</b>
Raw materials and supplies	17 258	16 315
Fuel	868	2 684
Spare parts	46 834	36 886
Building materials	154	160
Other materials	42 105	50 983
Allowance for write-off of materials and supplies	(41 408)	(41 937)
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 810</b>	<b>65 091</b>

b) Inventory movements:

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
Balance at the beginning of the period	107 028	103 410
Receipt from suppliers	54 406	54 529
Other income	311	-
Written off to prime cost	(48 352)	(47 103)
Charged to distribution costs	-	(231)
Written off for own needs	(5 283)	(3 577)
Other write-offs	(892)	-
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>107 218</b>	<b>107 028</b>

**Note 7. (Line 22, Annex 2) Other short-term assets**

*Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company*

**Notes to the financial statement for the year ended on December 31, 2021**

*(in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)*

As of December 31, 2021, other short-term assets were as follows:

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
CIT	52 241	-
VAT	170 242	39 175
Other taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget	102 181	281 392
Short-term advances issued	23 601	22 631
Future expenses	377 495	329 956
Other short-term assets	2 658	2 196
<b>Total</b>	<b>728 418</b>	<b>675 350</b>

**Note 8. (line 110, Annex 2) Long-term financial assets**

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
Long-term lease receivables with option to buy	92 101	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>92 101</b>	<b>-</b>

Long-term lease receivables with option to buy are recognized under leases of flats with option to buy provided to employees of the Company in 2021.

**Note 9. (line 120, Annex 2) Investment property**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Original cost as of January 1	909 664	912 911
Received from		24 074
Disposed	(76 935)	(26 729)
Depreciation on disposals	(6 565)	(592)
Initial cost as of December 31	826 164	909 664
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1	64 908	46 831
Depreciation	17 490	18 669
Write-off on disposals	(6 565)	(592)
Accumulated depreciation as of December 31	75 833	64 908
<b>Carrying amount as of January 1</b>	<b>844 756</b>	<b>866 080</b>
<b>Carrying amount as of December 31</b>	<b>750 331</b>	<b>844 756</b>

Investment property includes residential flats owned by the Company. Assets are presented at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 there are no indications of possible impairment of assets.





**Notes to the financial statement for the year ended on December 31, 2021**  
(in thousands of Kazakhistani tenge)

**Note 10. (Line 121, Annex 2) Fixed assets**

a) Movements in fixed assets for the year ended on December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	Land	Buildings and facilities	Machinery and equipment	Transport	Other fixed assets	Modernisation	TOTAL
<b>Initial cost</b>							
<b>Balance as of 01/01/2021</b>	43 257	253 174	1 856 233	215 123	142 201	831	2 510 819
Acquisition	-	73 224	106 954	-	22 895	28 617	231 690
Disposal	-	-	(985 892)	-	(46 533)	-	(1 032 425)
Modernisation	-	-	-	-	28 617	(29 448)	(831)
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2021</b>	43 257	326 398	977 295	215 123	147 180	-	1 709 253
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
<b>Balance as of 01/01/2021</b>	-	35 291	1 415 826	120 383	104 247	-	1 675 746
Accrual for the period	-	11 792	212 018	28 297	30 515	-	282 622
Adjustment	-	-	1 618	-	-	-	1 618
Disposal	-	-	(980 439)	(551)	(46 464)	-	(1 027 453)
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2021</b>	-	47 083	649 023	148 129	88 298	-	932 533
<b>Carrying amount as of 31/12/2021</b>	43 257	279 315	328 272	66 994	58 882	-	776 720



Abbar Agency LLC Stock Company  
 Notes to the financial statement for the year ended on December 31, 2021  
 (in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge)

b) Movements in fixed assets for the year ended on December 31, 2020, are as follows:

	Land	Buildings and facilities	Machinery and equipment	Transport	Other fixed assets	Modernisation	TOTAL
<b>Historical cost</b>							
Balance as of 01/01/2020	43 257	270 368	1 817 878	221 297	137 832	254	2 490 886
Acquisition			76 720		32 532		109 252
Cost adjustment			(1 218)				(1 218)
Disposal		(13 334)	(4 324)	(2 164)	(691)	577	(20 512)
Modernisation						577	577
Depreciation on disposals		(3 860)	(32 823)	(4 010)	(27 472)		(68 165)
Balance as of 31/12/2020	43 257	253 174	1 856 233	215 123	142 201	831	2 510 819
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
Balance as of 01/01/2020	-	27 160	998 475	88 847	99 057	-	1 213 539
Accrual for the period		11 991	448 553	35 775	32 665		528 983
Adjustment			1 624				1 624
Disposal		(3 860)	(32 826)	(4 239)	(27 475)		(68 400)
Balance as of 31/12/2020	-	35 291	1 415 826	120 383	104 247	-	1 675 746
<b>Carrying amount as of 31/12/2020</b>	43 257	217 884	440 408	94 740	37 954	831	835 073





## Note 11. (Line 125, Annex 2) Intangible assets

a) Movement on intangible assets for the year 2021 is as follows:

	Licence agreements	Software	Patents	Broadcasting rights	Other	Modernization	Work in progress	Total
<b>Cost 01.01.2021</b>	<b>144 605</b>	<b>145 030</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>10 057 286</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10 347 191</b>
Received	-	160 225	-	3 318 314	-	-	25 000	3 343 314
Other changes	-	413	-	-	-	413	-	413
Disposed	(1 613)	(20 502)	(27)	(3 219 305)	-	(413)	-	(3 219 745)
<b>Cost 31.12.2021</b>	<b>142 992</b>	<b>285 166</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>10 156 295</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25 000</b>	<b>10 609 696</b>
<b>Depreciation 01.01.2021</b>	<b>77 945</b>	<b>96 464</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>4 171 032</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 345 618</b>
Accumulated depreciation for the year	12 700	16 433	15	2 616 746	16	-	-	2 645 910
Disposed of in the reporting period	(1 614)	(20 503)	(27)	(2 498 809)	-	-	-	(2 520 953)
<b>Depreciation 31.12.2021</b>	<b>89 031</b>	<b>92 394</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>4 288 969</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 470 575</b>
<b>Carrying amount 01.01.2021</b>	<b>66 660</b>	<b>48 566</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>5 886 254</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 001 573</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31.12.2021</b>	<b>53 961</b>	<b>192 772</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5 867 326</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25 000</b>	<b>6 139 121</b>



Notes to the financial statement for the year ended on December 31, 2021  
(in thousands of Kazakhstanian tenge)

b) Movement in intangible assets for the year 2020 is as follows:

	License agreements	Software	Patents	Broadcasting rights	Other	Total
<b>Cost 01.01.2020</b>	<b>142 214</b>	<b>144 744</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>10 345 325</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>10 632 553</b>
Received	3 697	8 006	-	2 962 316	-	2 974 019
Other changes				3 830		3 830
Written off to production expenses	(1 306)	(7 720)	-	(3 234 314)	-	(3 243 340)
Disposed				(19 871)		(19 871)
<b>Cost 31.12.2020</b>	<b>144 605</b>	<b>145 030</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>10 057 286</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>10 347 191</b>
<b>Depreciation 01.01.2020</b>	<b>66 407</b>	<b>86 442</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>5 065 008</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5 218 000</b>
Accumulated depreciation for the year	12 844	17 742	16	2 340 337	18	2 370 957
Other changes						-
Disposed in the reporting period	(1 306)	(7 720)	-	(3 234 313)	-	(3 243 339)
<b>Depreciation 31.12.2020</b>	<b>77 945</b>	<b>96 464</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>4 171 032</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>4 345 618</b>
<b>Carrying amount 01.01.2020</b>	<b>75 807</b>	<b>58 302</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5 280 317</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5 414 553</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31.12.2020</b>	<b>66 660</b>	<b>48 566</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>5 886 254</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6 001 573</b>





**Note 12. (Line 126, Annex 2) Deferred tax assets.**

In accordance with IFRS (IAS) 12 Income Taxes, the balance sheet method is used to calculate deferred tax. Its essence is that the carrying amount of a company's assets or liabilities is compared with its tax bases. In the course of this comparison, temporary differences are identified, on which the deferred tax is formed.

The Company recognises in the financial statement amounts of deferred tax assets, for amounts within the limits of the recoverable amount.

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
Fixed assets	1 169 720	908 205
Reserves	(8 263)	(8 387)
Tax loss	-	-
Doubtful pledges	(62 733)	(189 489)
Estimated liabilities	(37 765)	(41 836)
<b>Total deferred tax (liability)/asset</b>	<b>1 060 958</b>	<b>668 493</b>

A reconciliation between the income tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by the statutory income tax rate in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the reporting years ended on December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 is as follows.

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Profit before tax	133 725	494 330
official tax rate	20%	20%
Income tax calculated on accounting profit	26 745	98 866
Tax effect:		
From changes in deferred taxes	(392 465)	118 866
CIT on the declaration	375 080	234 472
<b>Income tax presented in the income statement</b>	<b>17 385</b>	<b>(353 339)</b>

**Note 13. (Line 214, Annex 2) Short-term trade and other payables.**

Short-term receivables from suppliers and contractors at the balance sheet dates were as follows:

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
Short-term payables to suppliers and contractors in tenge	685 734	777 937
Short-term receivables from suppliers and contractors in foreign currencies	1 146 167	162 080
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 831 901</b>	<b>940 017</b>

**Note 14. (Line 217, Annex 2) Employee benefits**

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
Current wage obligations	38 592	19 489
Short-term estimated employee benefit obligations	174 829	120 102
<b>Total short-term liabilities</b>	<b>213 421</b>	<b>139 591</b>
Long-term employee benefit obligation estimates	78 541	79 077
<b>Total</b>	<b>291 962</b>	<b>218 668</b>

In thousands tenge

Short-term payable to suppliers and contractors



Changes in short-term employee benefit obligations were as follows:

In thousands tenge	2021	2020
Short-term reserve as of January 1	120 102	39 339
Expenditure on establishing a reserve	346 781	385 354
Utilised reserve in the reporting period	(293 554)	(304 953)
Reclassification of long-term reserves	1 500	362
<b>Short-term provision as of December 31</b>	<b>174 829</b>	<b>120 102</b>

Changes in the long-term employee benefit obligation estimates were as follows:

In thousands tenge	2021	2020
Long-term reserve as of January 1	79 077	76 467
Reclassification to short-term reserve	(1 500)	(362)
Expenditure on establishing a reserve	964	2 972
<b>Long-term reserve as of December 31</b>	<b>78 541</b>	<b>79 077</b>

#### Note 15. (Line 221, Annex 2) Dividends payable

In thousands tenge	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Short-term dividends and income receivable from participants	-	381 768
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>381 768</b>

During the reporting period, the Company made adjustments to the dividend accrual for 2019.

#### Note 16. (Line 222, Annex 2) Other short-term liabilities

In thousands tenge	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Advances received from customers	13 216	58 528
VAT	243 644	45 750
Social tax	-	6 838
Other taxes	120 183	3 395
Obligations for mandatory payments to the budget	74 267	67 482
Other liabilities	33 268	32 818
<b>Total</b>	<b>484 578</b>	<b>214 811</b>

Other liabilities include debts for trade union dues, writs of execution, as well as debts under civil law contracts.

#### Note 17. (Line 500, Annex 2) Capital

As of December 31, 2021, the Company's share capital and undistributed profit are as follows:

In thousands tenge	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Share capital	6 262 070	6 262 070
Number of ordinary shares outstanding (units)	<b>6 262 070</b>	<b>6 262 070</b>
Nominal value 1pc/tenge	1 000	1 000
Total accumulated profit, including:	3 776 596	3 347 595
<i>Accumulated profits from previous years</i>	3 625 445	3 206 604
<i>Profit for the current year</i>	151 151	140 991
<i>Profit per share</i>	2,41%	2,25%

Total

6 262 070

6 262 070

6 262 070





**Note 18. (Line 10, Annex 3) Income**

Income represents the amounts receivable for the sale of services for the fulfillment of the state assignment of commercial income as the main sources of income of the Company in the course of its business activities, as well as other income from its core business activities.

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Production and distribution of government-ordered products	16 611 270	15 194 738
Production and distribution to commercial enterprises	1 304 516	938 344
Production of TV lessons	354 501	856 903
Advertising services	587 900	358 072
Sponsorship income	11 132	10 035
Income from transfer of rights	55 776	25 576
Rental of special equipment	10 880	7 867
Income from rebroadcasting	5 875	1 875
Income from advertising on a website	81 787	31 939
Other income	30 162	10 290
Returns	-39 014	-25
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 014 785</b>	<b>17 435 614</b>

**Note 19. (Line 24, Annex 3) Other income**

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Income from disposal of assets	16 007	47 297
Income from exchange rate differences	15 250	15 250
Income from operating leases	32 348	36 851
Income from donated assets	18 303	19 401
Other income	147 933	67 040
<b>Total</b>	<b>214 591</b>	<b>185 839</b>

**Note 20. (Line 11, Annex 3) Prime cost of services sold**

<b>In thousands tenge</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Depreciation of fixed and intangible assets	2 923 373	2 890 662
Signal propagation	3 665 558	3 545 237
Remuneration	3 677 014	3 740 317
Kazmedia Center Services	1 337 366	1 186 977
Payment under fee-for-service contracts	6 708	6 720
Taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget	364 187	368 986
Lease	141 125	160 542
Travel expenses	151 931	60 063
Licenses	1 713 705	518 892
Purchase of software	2 369 820	2 297 228
Materials	49 358	50 252
Production of own programs	550 452	726 247
Information services	185 268	213 867
Rebroadcasting	1 047	1 089
Dubbing services	56 851	45 635
Utilities	593	880
Electricity	11 644	9 902
Heat	2 863	4 365
Communication services	104 923	119 826
Membership fees	7 110	6 722
Services for the use of copyright objects	136 300	64 421



Maintenance and current repairs	32 702	43 006
Other	55 327	34 614
Banking services	6 775	10 162
Insurance	4 735	3 312
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 556 735</b>	<b>16 109 924</b>

**Note 21. (Line 14, Annex 3) Administrative expenses**

In thousands tenge	2021	2020
Depreciation of fixed and intangible assets	5 420	9 587
Remuneration	425 637	441 132
Kazmedia Center Services	45 954	47 168
Taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget	74 708	53 082
Lease	2 273	2 660
Travel expenses	13 444	2 706
Materials	5 291	3 584
Contents of the SR	2 062	3 600
Audit services	3 300	2 490
Communication services	488	120
Membership fees	8 839	6 694
Maintenance and current repairs	3 724	893
Other	40 751	47 855
Banking services	2 307	478
Insurance	300	359
<b>Total</b>	<b>634 498</b>	<b>622 408</b>

**Note 22. (Line 25, Annex 3) Other expenses**

Kazmedia Center Services

Other expenses include:

In thousands tenge	2021	2020
Expenses on disposal of assets		47 241
Exchange rate expenses	9 891	0
Expenses on impairment of receivables	289 935	238
Expenses on actuarial liabilities	965	2 972
Expenses on cash impairment	6 628	14 086
Other expenses	137 486	14 004
Expenses on flats and lessees	50 336	49 018
<b>Total</b>	<b>495 241</b>	<b>127 559</b>

**Note 23. Related parties**

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

Related parties of the Company are the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by RSI Ministry of Information and Public Development (Note 1), related parties of the Company's shareholders, key management of the Company - the Management Board



The table shows the total amount of transactions entered into with related parties during the relevant financial period:  
in thousands tenge

Name	Balance as of 01.01.2021	Sold	Payment received	Balance as of 31.12.2021
RSI Ministry of Information and Public Development	-	18 560 927	18 560 927	-

Key management personnel of the Company are represented by members of the Management Board, as of December 31, 2021, comprised of four members (2020: four members). Remuneration to key management personnel is included in administrative staff salary (Note 20) and amounts to 67,045 thousand tenge (2020: 56,683 thousand tenge).

#### Contingent and potential liabilities and operational risks.

##### a) Pending legal proceedings

In the normal course of business the Company evaluates the likelihood of material liabilities arising from individual circumstances and makes appropriate provision in the financial statements only where it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations and a reliable estimate can be made. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such proceedings or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of operations of the Company.

##### b) Taxation

Existing tax legislation is subject to varying interpretations and changes occurring frequently. Interpretation of tax legislation by tax authorities as applied to the Company's transactions and activities may not coincide with management's interpretation of such legislation. As a result, tax authorities may challenge the application of tax legislation and the Company may be evaluated additional taxes, penalties and interest. The periods remain open to review by the tax and customs authorities for three years.

The Company's management believes that tax accruals are adequate for all periods open for audit, based on an evaluation of many factors, including past experience and interpretation of tax legislation.

If the resulting final tax liability differs from the amount recognized in the accounts, this difference may affect the tax expense for the period in which the evaluation is made.

#### Note 25. Financial risk management objectives and policies.

The Company is exposed to risks resulting from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and procedures on managing such risks and the methods used to measure these risks.

The risk management policy is an integral part of business and strategic planning and is a set of measures implemented at all levels of law. These measures are based on legal and regulatory requirements, as well as on the Company's own procedures.

The Company takes all necessary actions to identify, prevent, eliminate or minimize the impact of various types of risk on its activities.

If the resulting final tax liability differs from the amount recognized in the accounts, this difference



The Company is exposed to market, credit and liquidity risks.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices include four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risks, such as the risk of changes in the price of equity instruments.

### Currency risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates relates to the Company's operating activities. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company does not have significant balances on its current accounts denominated in US Dollars. Management does not hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk due to inactive market of financial instruments in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

### Credit risk

Financial assets, which potentially subject the Company to credit risk, consist principally of cash, receivables, trade payables and investments in the capital of subsidiaries. The Company's financial assets are unsecured and are not offset against financial liabilities. Therefore, the maximum exposure to credit risk from financial assets is equal to the carrying amount of financial assets.

Credit risk arising from balances of financial institutions is managed by the Company's management in accordance with the Company's fund management policy. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk arising from default of financial institutions is equal to the carrying amounts of these financial assets. The Company has current and deposit accounts in the BVIs shown below. The following table shows the balances of financial assets as of the reporting date using Standard and Poor's credit ratings:

In thousands tenge	ratings (S&P)		amount	
	2021	2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
ForteBank JSC	B+ / "Stable"	B+ / "Stable"	103 731	131 054
Halyk Bank JSC	BB+ / "Stable"	B / "Stable"	50 766	50 006
State Institution "Treasury Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan"	Unrated	Unrated	2 213 556	852 662
Alfa-Bank JSC	BB / "Stable"	BB- / "Positive"	53 631	438 870
NURBANK JSC	B- / "Stable"	B- / "Stable"	132 916	114 625
First Heartland Jýsan Bank JSC	B+ / "Stable"	B- / "Stable"	100 000	100 000
Sberbank SB JSC	BB+ / "Stable"	BBB- / "Stable"	100 000	100 000
<b>Total</b>			<b>2 754 600</b>	<b>1 787 217</b>

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management includes ensuring sufficient cash, the ability to obtain funding from the required number of allocated credit sources. The Company adheres to a balance sheet model of financing working capital - from both short- and long-term sources.

The table below shows the financial liabilities of the Company by their remaining contractual maturity based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.





The amounts shown in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

2021 in thousands tenge	On call	up to 1 year	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Monetary funds	2 404 600	350 000	2 754 600
Accounts receivable short-term	229 927	-	229 927
<b>Total</b>			<b>2 984 527</b>
<b>Financial obligations</b>			
Accounts payable short-term	1 831 901		1 831 901
<b>Total</b>			<b>1 831 901</b>
<b>2020</b>			
in thousands tenge	On call	up to 1 year	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Monetary funds	1 437 217	350 000	1 787 217
Accounts receivable short-term	183 960	-	183 960
<b>Total</b>			<b>1 971 176</b>
<b>Financial obligations</b>			
Accounts payable short-term	940 017	-	940 017
<b>Total</b>			<b>940 017</b>

#### Note 26. Events after the reporting date.

On January 2, 2022, rallies began in the Mangistau region of Kazakhstan, triggered by rising fuel prices, which spread further to other regions of Kazakhstan. The protesters made a number of social economic demands, although the Government responded to the demands, including a reduction in fuel prices, the rallies subsequently escalated into riots in the Almaty city and southern regions of the country. As a result of these events, the Company's property in Almaty and Taraz cities suffered damages amounting to 210,264 thousand tenge. Based on the commission decision, the assets fully destroyed during the January events and written off the balance sheet in 2022.

On February 24, 2022, there were events in neighboring republics which resulted in a weakening of the Ruble. And for a number of macroeconomic reasons, including Kazakhstan's dependence on imports from the Russian Federation, these events are causing the tenge to weaken.

The Company is currently unable to quantify the effect, if any, that any new measures that the Government may take on the Company's financial position or the effect that the above protests and the imposition of a state of emergency will have on the Kazakhstan economy.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company, in coordination with the Industry Minister, submitted proposals to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to adjust the accrued dividends for 2019. This request was considered satisfactorily, therefore, the Company made appropriate adjustments to the dividend payable (Note 15)

rallies subsequently escalated into riots in the Almaty city and southern regions of the country. As a result of these events,



On March 29, 2022, Berik Uali was appointed as the Chairman of the Management Board of the Company.

The financial statement as of December 31, 2021, was approved for issue by the management of Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company on April 14, 2022.

**Chairman of the Board**



\_\_\_\_\_  
Berik Uali

**Chief accountant**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Madina Bagdadovna Aldazhanova

**April 14, 2022**

The financial statement as of December 31, 2021, was approved for issue by the management of Khabar Agency Joint Stock Company on April 14, 2022.

April 14, 2022