

**JSCB “UZBEK INDUSTRIAL
AND CONSTRUCTION BANK”
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Financial Statements
and Independent Auditor's Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

**JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK
"UZBEK INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION BANK" AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

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**JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK
"UZBEK INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION BANK" AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION
AND APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 2023**

Management of Joint Stock Commercial Bank "Uzbek Industrial and Construction Bank" ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and the related consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements (the "consolidated financial statements") in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

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

- Properly selecting and applying 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 Accounting Standards are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's consolidated financial position and financial performance; and
- Making an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is also responsible for:

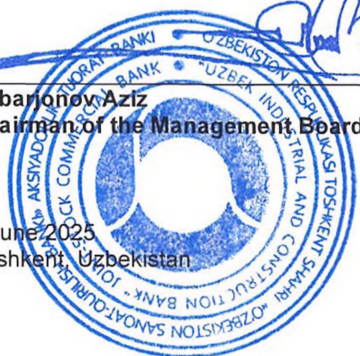
- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls, throughout the Group;
- Maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group, and which enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with IFRS Accounting Standards;
- Maintaining accounting records in compliance with legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- Preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.


The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2024 was approved by the Management on 2 June 2025.

On behalf of the Management Board:


Akbarjonov Aziz
Chairman of the Management Board

2 June 2025
Tashkent, Uzbekistan




Khujamuratov Abbos
Chief Accountant

2 June 2025
Tashkent, Uzbekistan



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and Supervisory Board of JSCB "Uzbek Industrial and Construction Bank":

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of JSCB "Uzbek Industrial and Construction Bank" (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together – the "Group") as at 31 December 2024, and Group's consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

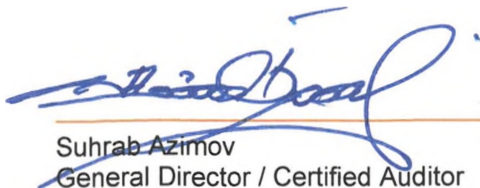
Basis for opinion

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements of the Code of Professional Ethics for Auditors of Uzbekistan and auditor's independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Uzbekistan. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the Code of Professional Ethics for Auditors of Uzbekistan.



Suhrab Azimov
General Director / Certified Auditor

Our audit approach

Overview



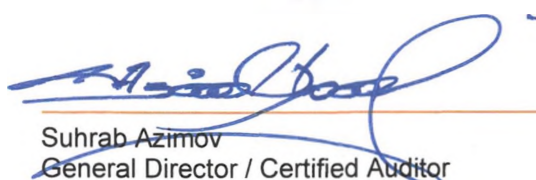
- Overall Group materiality: UZS 69,200 million, which represents 5% of profit before tax.
- We performed full scope audit procedures on the financial statements of the Bank and audit procedures on the material balances and transactions of the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.
- The expected credit losses (ECL) allowance for Loans and Advances to Customers, including Finance Lease Receivables in accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, if any, both individually and in aggregate on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

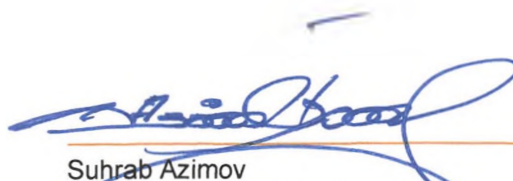


Suhrab Azimov
General Director / Certified Auditor

Overall Group materiality	UZS 69,200 million
How we determined it	We determined overall materiality as being 5% of the profit before tax
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose profit before tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users of the consolidated financial statements and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 5% threshold as in our professional experience this is a widely accepted quantitative measure for this benchmark.

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.

A blue ink signature, appearing to read 'Suhrab Azimov', is written over a horizontal line.

Suhrab Azimov
General Director / Certified Auditor

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>The expected credit losses (ECL) allowance for loans and advances to customers, including finance lease receivables in accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments.</p> <p>We considered the ECL allowance for loans and advances to customers, including finance lease receivables as a key audit matter due to the significance of this balance and the complexity of IFRS 9 ECL model which requires significant judgment to determine the ECL allowance and is characterized by high estimation uncertainty. Key areas of judgement and sources of estimation uncertainty included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of loans and advances to customers, including finance lease receivables into stages in accordance with IFRS 9; • Key estimates and modelling assumptions used to estimate key risk parameters – exposure at default, probability of default and loss given default; • Estimated future cashflows including recoverable values of collateral where applicable for loans that were assessed on an individual basis. <p>Note 3 "Material Accounting Policy Information", Note 4 "Sources of Estimation Uncertainty and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies", Note 10 "Loans and Advances to Customers, including Finance Lease Receivables" and Note 36 "Risk Management Policies" to the consolidated financial statements provide detailed information on the expected credit losses allowance.</p>	<p>In assessing the ECL allowance we have performed, among others, the following audit procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We assessed the methodology and models for calculation of ECL allowance developed by the Group in order to evaluate their compliance with IFRS 9 requirements. We focused our procedures on default definition criteria and its application, factors for determining a "significant increase in credit risk and their application, resulting in classification of the loans and advances to customers, including finance lease receivables to stages, and estimation of key risk parameters. • On a sample basis we evaluated and tested the design and operational effectiveness of the controls over the processes that identify overdue loans. • On a sample basis we analysed the significant loans and advances to corporate clients, including state and municipal organisations, which had not been identified by management as either having had a significant increase in credit risk or defaulted and formed our own judgement as to whether staging classification was appropriate. • For all other loans, on a sample basis we tested segmentation and allocation to stages of corporate loans and loans to individuals. <p>For loans assessed based on collective assessment, our testing procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a sample basis we tested the assumptions, inputs and formulas used in ECL model for collective provision assessment. This included assessing the appropriateness of the model design and formulas used and recalculating the probability of default and loss given default. • To verify data accuracy and quality, on a sample basis, we tested the data used in the ECL calculation by reconciling them to source data, for example, loan portfolios, loan agreements, and collateral agreements.



Suhrab Azimov
General Director / Certified Auditor

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

- We performed detailed analytical procedures over the ECL calculation disaggregated by stages, segments, currencies and years to maturity.
- We performed audit procedures to assess the correlation between macroeconomic data and ECL risk parameters and verified their historical values.

For loans that were individually assessed, on a sample basis, we assessed expected cash flows estimated by the Group in different scenarios and key assumptions applied, including the existence, timing of collection and realisable value of collateral. We assessed the relevance of the scenarios used and their probability, and calculation of the present value of the cash flows.

We assessed the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures in accordance with IFRS 7.

How we tailored our Group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The Group consists of the Bank and 15 subsidiaries and accounting records are maintained by a centralized accounting team for the entire Group. Our audit procedures included full scope audit of the Bank. The Bank represents more than 99% of the Group's total assets and the Group's total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024. In respect of subsidiaries, we focused our audit work on the balances and transactions of each subsidiary that were significant for the Group.

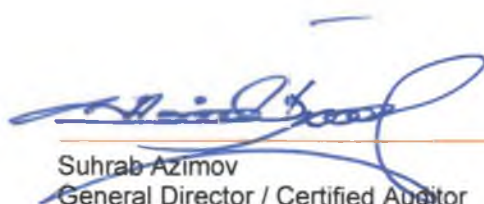
Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.



Suhrab Azimov
General Director / Certified Auditor

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards, 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.

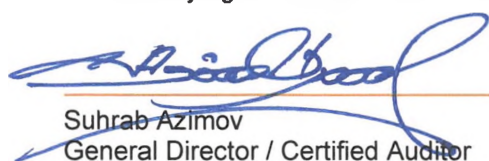
Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

A blue ink signature of Suhrab Azimov, written in a cursive style. Below the signature is a horizontal line, and underneath that line is the text 'Suhrab Azimov' and 'General Director / Certified Auditor'.

Suhrab Azimov
General Director / Certified Auditor

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purpose of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance, 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 other legal and regulatory requirements

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

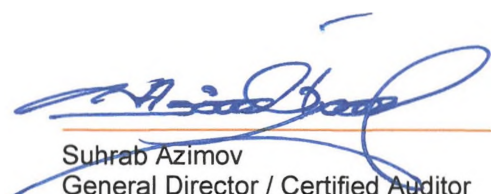
Management is responsible for the Bank's compliance with prudential ratios and for maintaining internal controls and organizing risk management systems in accordance with the requirements established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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

- the Bank's compliance with prudential ratios as at 31 December 2024 established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- whether the elements of the Bank'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 Bank'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.

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 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.



Suhrab Azimov
General Director / Certified Auditor

Our findings from the procedures performed are reported below.

Based on our procedures with respect to the Bank's compliance with the prudential ratios established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we found that the Bank's prudential ratios, as at 31 December 2024, were within the limits established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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

- as at 31 December 2024, the Bank'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 in accordance with the regulations and recommendations issued by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- the frequency of reports prepared by the Bank's internal audit function during 2024 was in compliance with the requirements of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The reports were approved by the Bank's Supervisory Board and included observations made by the Bank's internal audit function in respect of internal control systems;
- as at 31 December 2024 the Bank has an established Information security function as required by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the information security policy was approved by the Bank's Management Board. The Information security function was subordinated to, and reported directly to, the Chairman of the Management Board;
- reports by the Bank's Information security function to the Chairman of the Management Board during 2024 included assessment and analysis of information security risks, and results of actions to manage such risks;
- the Bank's internal documentation, effective on 31 December 2024, establishing the procedures and methodologies for identifying and managing the Bank's significant risks: external-internal fraud risk, process management risk, business disruptions and system failures/IT risk, and for stress-testing, was approved by the authorised management bodies of the Bank in accordance with the regulations and recommendations issued by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- as at 31 December 2024, the Bank maintained a system for reporting on the Bank's significant risks, and on the Bank's capital;
- the frequency of reports prepared by the Bank's risk management and internal audit functions during 2024, which cover the Bank's management of significant risks, was in compliance with the Bank's internal documentation. The reports included observations made by the Bank's risk management and internal audit functions as to their assessment of the Bank's significant risks, risk management system and recommendations for improvement;
- as at 31 December 2024, the Supervisory Board and Management Board of the Bank had responsibility for monitoring the Bank's compliance with the risk limits and capital adequacy ratios established in the Bank's internal documentation. In order to monitor the effectiveness of the Bank's risk management procedures and their consistent application during 2024, the Supervisory Board and Management Board of the Bank periodically discussed the reports prepared by the risk management and internal audit functions and considered the proposed corrective actions.

A blue ink signature, appearing to read 'Suhrab Azimov', is written over a horizontal line. Below the line, the name 'Suhrab Azimov' and the title 'General Director / Certified Auditor' are printed in a black, sans-serif font.

Suhrab Azimov
General Director / Certified Auditor



Procedures with respect to elements of the Bank'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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Suhrab Azimov', written over a horizontal line.

Suhrab Azimov
General Director/Certified Auditor
Certificate of auditor No. 05338
dated 7 November 2015 issued by the
Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan

Certificate of auditor No. 28
dated 25 August 2023 issued by the
Central Bank of Uzbekistan

Audit Organization "PricewaterhouseCoopers" LLC

Audit Organization "PricewaterhouseCoopers" LLC

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

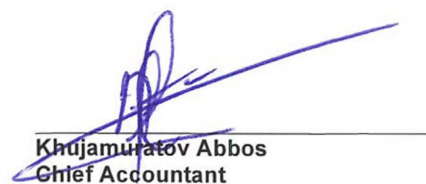
2 June 2025

JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK
"UZBEK INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION BANK" AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
(in millions of Uzbek Soums)

	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	6,525,860	6,965,894
Due from other banks	9	1,707,029	1,778,707
Investment in debt securities	11	4,364,719	2,093,415
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	146,012	119,217
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	10	66,475,832	58,008,238
Investment in associates	13	122,008	77,814
Derivative financial assets	33	33,149	51,499
Reinsurance contract assets	27	75,715	20,334
Current income tax prepayment		-	238,871
Other assets	15	407,461	147,845
Deferred tax asset	29	305,078	203,571
Premises and equipment	14	3,874,808	3,340,418
Intangible assets	14	96,172	67,945
Non-current assets held for sale	16	666,325	179,555
TOTAL ASSETS		84,800,168	73,293,323
LIABILITIES			
Due to other banks	17	2,819,710	5,818,951
Customer accounts	18	21,103,701	14,328,682
Debt securities in issue	19	9,055,263	4,970,366
Other borrowed funds	20	39,833,147	37,633,735
Derivative financial liabilities	33	122,982	-
Insurance contract liabilities	27	269,909	157,745
Other liabilities	21	258,488	247,059
Subordinated debt	22	1,984,144	1,696,854
TOTAL LIABILITIES		75,447,344	64,853,392
EQUITY			
Share capital	23	4,634,438	4,634,438
Retained earnings		4,682,683	3,781,693
Revaluation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		34,232	23,688
Net assets attributable to the Bank's owners		9,351,353	8,439,819
Non-controlling interest		1,471	112
TOTAL EQUITY		9,352,824	8,439,931
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		84,800,168	73,293,323

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 2 June 2025.


Akbarjonov Aziz
Chairman of the Management Board


Khujamuratov Abbos
Chief Accountant

**JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK
"UZBEK INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION BANK" AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**


(in millions of Uzbek Soums, except for earnings per share which are in Uzbek Soums)

	Notes	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	25	8,993,763	7,185,285
Other similar income	25	47,655	36,176
Interest expense	25	(5,498,913)	(4,080,099)
Net margin on interest and similar income		3,542,505	3,141,362
Provision for credit losses on loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	10	(1,481,544)	(1,133,383)
Net margin on interest and similar income after credit loss allowance on loans and advances including finance lease receivables to customers		2,060,961	2,007,979
Fee and commission income	26	567,788	515,905
Fee and commission expense	26	(157,198)	(132,060)
Loss on initial recognition on loans and advances to customers		(4,855)	(8,063)
Net gain (loss) on foreign exchange translation		(19,958)	98,311
Net gain from trading in foreign currencies		1,054,505	462,964
Gains less losses from financial derivatives		(62,275)	(233,476)
Insurance revenue (excluding reinsurance business)	27	129,464	90,867
Insurance service expenses (excluding reinsurance business)	27	(82,963)	(79,049)
Reinsurance business	27	(17,427)	(12,959)
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts (net)	27	(20,136)	(16,044)
Dividend income		3,160	11,251
Other operating income		28,275	27,371
Recovery of / (provision for) credit losses on other assets		(68,287)	14,879
Impairment of assets held for sale		(79,200)	(6,402)
Administrative and other operating expenses	28	(1,948,386)	(1,670,778)
Share of result from associates		(115)	381
Profit before tax		1,383,353	1,071,077
Income tax expense	29	(268,328)	(214,923)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		1,115,025	856,154
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Fair value gain on equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		13,180	11,497
Tax effect	29	(2,636)	(2,299)
Other comprehensive income		10,544	9,198
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		1,125,569	865,352
Profit/(loss) is attributable to:			
- Owners of the Bank		1,115,120	856,171
- Non-controlling interest		(95)	(17)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		1,115,025	856,154
Total comprehensive income /(loss) is attributable to:			
- Owners of the Bank		1,125,664	865,369
- Non-controlling interest		(95)	(17)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		1,125,569	865,352
Total basic and diluted EPS per ordinary share attributable to the owners of the Bank (expressed in UZS per share)	31	4.58	3.52

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 2 June 2025.



Akbarjonov Aziz
Chairman of the Management Board


Khujamuratov Abbos
Chief Accountant


JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK "UZBEK INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION BANK" AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(in millions of Uzbek Soums)

	Attributable to owners of the Bank			Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share capital	Revaluation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings			
1 January 2023	4,640,011	14,490	2,925,522	7,580,023	1,133	7,581,156
Profit for the period	-	-	856,171	856,171	(17)	856,154
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	9,198	-	9,198	-	9,198
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	9,198	856,171	865,369	(17)	865,352
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(1,004)	(1,004)
Acquisition of own shares	(5,573)	-	-	(5,573)	-	(5,573)
1 January 2024	4,634,438	23,688	3,781,693	8,439,819	112	8,439,931
Profit for the period	-	-	1,115,120	1,115,120	(95)	1,115,025
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	10,544	-	10,544	-	10,544
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	10,544	1,115,120	1,125,664	(95)	1,125,569
Non-controlling interest arising on acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	1,454	1,454
Impact of below market loan issued under government instructions (Note 10)	-	-	(267,663)	(267,663)	-	(267,663)
Deferred tax impact of below market loan issued under government instruction	-	-	53,533	53,533	-	53,533
31 December 2024	4,634,438	34,232	4,682,683	9,351,353	1,471	9,352,824

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 2 June 2025.


Akbarjonov Aziz
Chairman of the Management Board



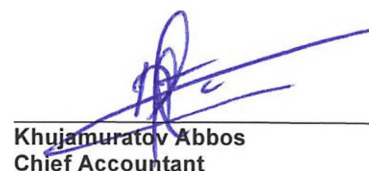

Khujamuratov Abbas
Chief Accountant

**JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK
"UZBEK INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION BANK" AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(in millions of Uzbek Soums)**

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		7,796,677	6,210,125
Interest paid		(5,208,442)	(4,476,779)
Fee and commission received		547,343	515,205
Fee and commission paid		(157,198)	(132,060)
Financial derivatives		(40,672)	(93,568)
Proceeds from customers from insurance activities		122,183	88,204
Payments made on insurance activities		(40,568)	(44,478)
Net gain from trading in foreign currencies		1,054,505	462,964
Other operating income received		10,055	17,021
Staff costs paid		(1,084,000)	(1,047,222)
Administrative and other operating expenses paid		(693,035)	(499,117)
Income tax paid		(54,555)	(213,055)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		2,252,293	787,240
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in:</i>			
- due from other banks		84,238	(176,850)
- loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables		(8,886,569)	(5,574,362)
- investment securities		(2,174,601)	633,368
- other assets		(42,475)	68,404
- non-current assets held for sale		97,201	37,388
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in:</i>			
- due to other banks		(2,857,862)	1,504,240
- customer accounts		6,543,536	(1,507,992)
- other liabilities		(9,071)	(36,897)
Net cash used in operating activities		(4,993,310)	(4,265,461)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(22,073)	(67,067)
Acquisition of premises, equipment and intangible assets		(952,748)	(1,169,084)
Proceeds from disposal of premises, equipment and intangible assets		19,329	43,644
Acquisition of investment in associates		(44,309)	(41,599)
Dividend income received		3,160	9,269
Net cash used in investing activities		(996,641)	(1,224,837)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	24	18,185,338	16,506,252
Repayment of other borrowed funds	24	(16,436,171)	(12,937,288)
Proceeds from debt securities in issue	24	7,224,314	1,286,100
Repayment of debt securities in issue	24	(3,798,265)	-
Proceeds from other subordinated debt	24	251,100	240,848
Dividends paid		(155)	(1,525)
Net cash from financing activities		5,426,161	5,094,387
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		123,756	242,316
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(440,034)	(153,595)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	8	6,965,894	7,119,489
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	8	6,525,860	6,965,894

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 2 June 2025.


Akbarjonov Aziz
Chairman of the Management Board


Khujamuratov Abbas
Chief Accountant

**JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK
“UZBEK INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION BANK” AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(in millions of Uzbek Soums, unless otherwise indicated)

1. INTRODUCTION

JSCB “Uzbek Industrial and Construction Bank” (“the Bank”) was incorporated in 1991 and is domiciled in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is registered in Uzbekistan to carry out banking and foreign exchange activities and has operated under the banking license #17 issued by the Central bank of Uzbekistan (“the CBU”) on 21 December 2021 (succeeded the licenses #17 issued on 25 January 2003 and #25 issued on 29 January 2005 by the CBU for banking operations and general license for foreign currency operations, respectively).

Principal activity. The Bank’s principal activity is commercial banking, retail banking, operations with securities, foreign currencies and origination of loans and guarantees. The Bank accepts deposits from legal entities and individuals, extended loans, and transfer payments. The Bank conducts its banking operations from its head office in Tashkent and 87 banking service centers within Uzbekistan as of 31 December 2024 (2023: 90 banking service centers).

The Bank participates in the state deposit insurance scheme, which was introduced by the Uzbek Law #360-II “Insurance of Individual Bank Deposit” on 5 April 2002. On 28 November 2008, the President of Uzbekistan issued the Decree #PD-4057 stating that in case of the withdrawal of a license of a bank, the State Deposit Insurance Fund guarantees repayment of 100% of individual deposits regardless of the deposit amount.

As at 31 December 2024, the number of Bank’s employees was 4,054 (2023: 4,057 employees).

Registered address and place of business. 3, Shakhrisabz street, Tashkent, 100000, Uzbekistan

At 31 December, the Bank consolidated the following companies in these consolidated financial statements (“The Group”):

Name Bank's direct interest in subsidiaries:	Country of incorporation	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Type of operation
		%	%	
SQB Capital, LLC	Uzbekistan	100	100	Asset management
SQB Insurance, LLC	Uzbekistan	100	100	Insurance
SQB Tower LLC	Uzbekistan	100	-	Asset management
Bank's indirect interest in subsidiaries via SQB Capital, LLC				
SQB Factoring, LLC	Uzbekistan	100	100	Factoring services
SQB Construction, LLC	Uzbekistan	100	100	Construction
SQB Futzal Club, LLC	Uzbekistan	100	100	Sport club
“New Zomin Plaza” LLC	Uzbekistan	100	100	Hoteling
Miraki Town Plaza, LLC	Uzbekistan	99.9	-	Hoteling
Miraki Hostel, LLC	Uzbekistan	99.9	-	Hoteling
Artion Vodiy Invest LLC	Uzbekistan	97.98	-	Construction materials
Khiva Plaza	Uzbekistan	100	-	Hoteling
Khiva Trade Center	Uzbekistan	100	-	Trade Center
Chimgan Residence, LLC	Uzbekistan	99.9	-	Hoteling
SQB Mikromoliya Tashkiloti, LLC	Uzbekistan	99.9	-	Microfinance services
SQB Testing and RnD center, LLC	Uzbekistan	99.9	-	Quality Inspection
Bank's indirect interest in subsidiaries via SQB Construction				
“Radius Serebro and Capital LLC	Uzbekistan	-	99.76	Construction materials
“Big Peak 777 and Capital, LLC	Uzbekistan	-	100	Construction materials
Malik Muxammad Ali Fayz and Capital, LLC	Uzbekistan	-	100	Construction materials
Parizod Mexr and Capital, LLC	Uzbekistan	-	100	Construction materials
Penoplast Surkhon and Capital LLC	Uzbekistan	-	100	Construction materials

On 27 February 2024, the Group established new subsidiaries Miraki Town Plaza LLC and Miraki Hostel LLC with 99.99% ownership each. The new subsidiaries were established to develop construction of hoteling in the territory of the tourist center, in accordance with Presidential Decree No 376, dated 28 November 2023 on “Additional measures to be taken to further develop construction of modern services and tourism facilities in the mountainous-recreational areas of Kashkadarya region”. On July 16, 2024, the Group established three new subsidiaries: Artion Vodiy Invest with a 97.98% ownership stake, and both Khiva Plaza and Khiva Trade Center with 100% ownership each. These subsidiaries aim to enhance investment attraction, foster industrial development, and regulate trade, in alignment with the directives outlined in Government Commission Statement No. 35. On July 4, 2024, the Group

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(in millions of Uzbek Soums, unless otherwise indicated)

established new subsidiary SQB Tower LLC with 100% ownership stake. SQB Tower is involved in renting and management of non-residential commercial properties. In accordance with the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-364 dated November 10, 2023, "On Additional Measures to Enhance the Role and Share of Microfinance Services in the Development of Entrepreneurial Activities," the company SQB Mikromoliya Tashkiloti was established in 2024. According to the aforementioned decree, The Group reorganized SQB Securities LLC into SQB Factoring LLC to provide factoring services. Furthermore, pursuant to the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. PKM-206-33 dated April 17, 2024, "On Additional Measures for the Development of Social and Industrial Infrastructure Programs and the Improvement of the State Investment Management System," the company Chimgan Residence LLC was founded to construct modern hotels in the Chimgan Mountains and the Parkent district of the Tashkent region. Moreover, According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-421 dated December 4, 2024, "On Measures for the Development of Team Sports and Improvement of the Talent Selection System," The Group transformed the enterprise SQB Consulting LLC into SQB Futzal Club LLC.

Additionally, in 2024, SQB Testing and R&D Center was established to monitor and inspect the quality of imported raw materials and more than 30 types of products for compliance with state standards.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<i>Shareholders</i>		
The Fund of Reconstruction and Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan	82.19%	82.19%
Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan	13.48%	13.48%
Other legal entities and individuals (individually hold less than 5%)	4.33%	4.33%
Total	100%	100%

Ultimate controlling party at the reporting date is the Government of Uzbekistan, represented by the Fund of Reconstruction and Development and the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan (the Fund of Reconstruction and Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan in previous year).

2. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT OF THE GROUP

Operating Environment. The Uzbekistan economy displays characteristics of an emerging market, including but not limited to, 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. The largest Uzbek banks are state-controlled and act as an arm of the Government to develop the country's economy. The Government distributes funds from the country's budget, which flow through the banks to various government agencies, and other state- and privately-owned entities.

Uzbekistan experienced the following key economic indicators in 2024:

- Inflation: 9.8% (2023 - 8.8%)
- GDP growth 6.5% (2023 - 6.0%).
- Official exchange rates: 31 December 2024: USD 1 = UZS 12,920.48 (31 December 2023: USD 1 = UZS 12,338.77)
- Central Bank refinancing rate at 31 December 2024: 13.5% (31 December 2023 - 14%)

In December 2024 Standard & Poor's international rating agency affirmed the Republic of Uzbekistan's long-term and short-term sovereign credit rating for foreign and local currency liabilities at the BB- level. The outlook was Stable.

The regulator pursues the inflation targeting policy aimed to reaching 5% by the end of 2027 and averaging around that level for an extended period. This is expected to be achieved in large part by imposing tighter requirements on liquidity, which should narrow down monetary base and loan portfolios of banks.

Influence of geopolitical events in the world. In February 2022, due to the conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, numerous sanctions were announced against the Russian Federation by most Western countries. These sanctions are intended to have a negative economic impact on the Russian Federation. Due to the growing geopolitical tensions, since February 2022, there has been a significant increase in volatility in the currency markets, as well as a volatility of UZS against the US dollar and euro, however, this volatility stabilized by the end of 2022 and remained consistent throughout 2024.

On 25 July 2024, the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan decreased the CBU refinancing rate from 14% to 13.5%.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(in millions of Uzbek Soums, unless otherwise indicated)

For the purpose of managing country risk, the Bank controls transactions with counterparties within the limits set by the Bank's collegial body, which are reviewed regularly. The Group continues to assess the effect of these events and changes in economic conditions on its operations, financial position and financial performance. The future effects of the current economic situation taking into consideration the sanctions to the Russian government and the above measures are difficult to predict, and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Basis of preparation. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB ("IFRS Accounting Standards") under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

The Group is required to maintain its records and prepare its financial statements for regulatory purposes in accordance with Uzbekistan Accounting Legislation and related instructions ("UAL") which are in the process of harmonisation to reflect IFRS Accounting Standards. These consolidated financial statements are based on the Group's UAL books and records, adjusted and reclassified in order to fully comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of Uzbek Soums ("UZS"), unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation. Subsidiary is the investee, that the Group controls because the Group (i) has power to direct relevant activities of the investee that significantly affect its 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. 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. Subsidiary is consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and is deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests (NCI). Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Bank and to the NCI even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance.

Financial instruments – key measurement terms. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the quantity held by the entity. This is the case even if a market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held and placing orders to sell the position in a single transaction might affect the quoted price. The price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances was used to measure fair value, which management considers is the last trading price on the reporting date. The quoted market price used to value financial assets is the current bid price; the quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current asking price.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees, are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two 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 three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. Refer to Note 34.

Financial instruments – initial recognition. Financial instruments at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at AC and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date on which the Group commits to deliver a financial asset. All other purchases are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(in millions of Uzbek Soums, unless otherwise indicated)

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories. The Group classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories: FVTPL, FVOCI and AC. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Group's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – business model. The business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the Group's objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows"), or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell") or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVTPL. Please refer to Note 4.

Business model is determined for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) based on all relevant evidence about the activities that the Group undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics. Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed. Refer to Note 4 for critical judgements applied by the Group in performing the SPPI test for its financial assets.

Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL. The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC and FVOCI and for the exposures arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Group measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantees, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability part of other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Group identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to Note 4 for a description of how the Group determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Group determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Group's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained further.

As an exception, for certain financial instruments, such as credit cards, that may include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Group measures expected credit losses over the period that the Group is exposed to credit risk, that is, until the expected credit losses would be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period. This is because contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the exposure to credit losses to such contractual notice period.

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 is 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.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(in millions of Uzbek Soums, unless otherwise indicated)

Calculation of financial assets impairment was made taking into account the following factors:

- In order to calculate the expected credit losses, the Group performs loan assessment on an individual basis and on a collective basis depending on general credit risk features.
- Expected credit losses represent estimates of expected credit losses weighted at probability of a default and calculated as present value of all expected losses in amounts due. Calculations are based on justified and verified information, which may be received without any significant costs or efforts. Calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of the secured financial asset reflects the cash flow that may result from foreclosure, less the cost of obtaining and selling collateral, regardless of whether the recovery is probable or not. The allowance is based on the Group's own experience in assessing losses and the Management assumptions about the level of losses likely to be recognised on assets in each category of a credit risk, based on debt servicing capabilities and borrower's credit track record.
- Impairment for treasury operations (investments in debt securities, reverse repurchase transactions, interbank loans and deposits, correspondent account transactions, accounts receivable under treasury transactions) is calculated taking into account the counterparty's rating, probability of default, duration of a transaction and the extent of loss in case of a default.
- Assets classified at fair value through profit or loss are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The estimated credit losses for treasury operations are estimated on an individual basis (except for individual claims in the form of receivables).

ECL for collective assessment of credit losses

For collective assessment of credit losses, loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables are segmented by dividing the portfolio of assets into segments based on their credit risk characteristics and are classified by criteria for determining the transition between Stages 1, 2 and 3. As of each reporting date, the Group assesses the significance of changes in credit risk for financial instruments from the moment of initial recognition and classifies them into the appropriate Stages depending on the level of credit risk.

- a) Stage 1 classifies financial instruments that, in accordance with with IFRS 9 (clause 5.5.10) upon initial recognition had no signs of impairment and the risk of which has not increased significantly since the date of acquisition.
- b) For financial instruments classified in Stage 1, expected losses are defined as the 12-month expected credit losses following the recognition date, or reporting date, in the absence of a significant increase in credit risk financial instrument from the moment of its initial recognition.
- c) Stage 2 classifies financial instruments for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The increase in credit risk is determined for each financial instrument individually according to the transition criteria but not limited to them.
- d) Stage 3 classifies financial instruments for which one or more impairment events, that had a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of such financial instrument, took place. In addition, acquired or originated credit-impaired loans are classified in stage 3 without the possibility of their reclassification into other Stages.

To achieve a greater level of detail in assessing credit risk, the Group uses a larger number of categories – 5 Buckets. In this case, 1 and 2 Buckets correspond Stages 1, 3 and 4 Buckets correspond to Stage 2, and 5 Bucket corresponds to Stage 3. Below is a list of criteria for determining classification and transition between Buckets. The presence of at least one criterion is sufficient to change the classification to reflect an increase in credit risk.

- a) Bucket 1: loans for which there is no SICR
 - All loans are classified into Bucket 1 upon initial recognition and remain in Bucket 1 unless a significant increase in the level of credit risk has been identified or until factors indicating a significant increase are identified, except for acquired or originated credit-impaired loans.
- b) Bucket 2: loans for which there is no SICR
 - Loans for which no significant increase in the level of credit risk has been identified, for which the number of days overdue on the principal debt or by interest is from 16 days to 30 days, inclusive.
- c) Bucket 3: loans for which SICR occurred
 - Loans for which the number of days of delay on the principal or interest is from 31 days to 60 days, inclusive;
 - Loans in the “substandard” category according to the Regulations on the CBU classification procedure;
 - Loans for which there were signs of loan loss as of the end the previous quarter due to the presence of one or more criteria moving to Bucket 3 or Bucket 4, and which as of the end of the current quarters (the “recovery” period is one quarter before the reporting quarter) do not have signs of credit quality deterioration.
- d) Bucket 4: loans for which SICR occurred
 - Loans for which the number of days overdue on the principal debt or by interest is from 61 days to 90 days, inclusive.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(in millions of Uzbek Soums, unless otherwise indicated)

e) Bucket 5: Credit impaired loans

- Loans for which the maximum number of days overdue on the principal debt or interest is more than 90 days;
- Loans in the categories of “unsatisfactory”, “doubtful” and “hopeless” according to the Regulations on the classification procedure of the Central Bank of Uzbekistan;
- If the Bucket 5 sign appears for other financial assets of a borrower;

ECL for individually significant borrowers

An asset is assessed for impairment on an individual basis if the total debt of the borrower at the reporting date exceeds the materiality level. The level of materiality is determined as 1% of arithmetic average of the Group's total regulatory capital per National accounting standards for the last two years. The materiality level is analyzed at least once a year to assess its adequacy, as well as applicability, and based on the results of such analysis, the materiality level may be revised. At each reporting date, Risk Management Department determines a list of individually significant borrowers. For the purposes of determining this list, all debt owed by the borrower is considered in aggregate, that is, if the borrower has obligations under several loan agreements that were issued for different purposes, then the debt is defined as the sum of obligations under all of its agreements.

Risk Management Department (RMD), together with the relevant credit departments and the Loan Portfolio Monitoring Department, assesses whether there are signs of a significant increase in credit risk and impairment for each individually significant asset. Based on the results of the assessment at each reporting date, the RMD fills out a questionnaire for each individually significant borrower with the necessary explanations and comments to identify signs of a significant increase in credit risk. The questionnaire is being filled out based on the loan portfolio and information contained in monitoring reports and other information in the loan folder.

After determining whether there are signs of a significant increase in credit risk, as well as impairment, depending on the results of such analysis, the Group classifies the asset in question into one of the following stages:

Stage 1: “Loans with low credit risk”

- All loans are classified as Stage 1 upon initial recognition and remain in Stage 1, if no significant increase in the level of credit risk has been identified.

Stage 2: “Loans for which there has been an increase in credit risk”:

- if the borrower has an external credit rating, actual or expected (based on reasonable and verifiable information) reduction in external the borrower's credit rating by 2 or more notches;
- violations of the terms of the contract, such as late payment from 31 to 90 calendar days days as of the reporting date;
- loans in the “substandard” category according to the Regulations on the classification procedure CBU;
- according to the latest monitoring report, for a significant loan there is a significant (by more than 50% of the amount of collateral at the date of initial recognition) decrease in the value of collateral for the loan, not related to commercial reasons;
- prolongation or restructuring of the loan more than once (except for cases when restructuring occurs within the repayment schedule) since the origination of the loan and last restructuring was observed during last six months;
- availability of information from the Bank about overdue debts in other credit organizations (if the Bank has information) on the principal debt and/or accrued interest of borrower from 31 to 90 calendar days;
- if auditor's report on the borrower's financial statements includes paragraph on material uncertainty related to going concern;
- involvement in legal proceedings of the borrower (co-borrower), which may worsen his financial condition.

Stage 3: “Credit-Impaired Loans”:

- violation of the terms of the contract, such as default or late payment by 90 calendar days or more;
- availability of information from the Bank about overdue debts in other credit organizations (if the Bank has information) on the principal debt and/or accrued interest for 90 calendar days or more;
- event of default (i.e., cross default) on another financial asset of this borrower;
- loans in the categories of “unsatisfactory”, “doubtful” and “hopeless” according to the Regulations on the classification procedure of the Central Bank of Uzbekistan;
- if there is an external credit rating, the borrower's rating is reduced to the rating “CC” and below, assigned by rating agencies;
- write-off of part and/or the entire amount of debt of the borrower's principal debt during previous 2 years;
- presence of significant financial difficulties of the borrower. Examples include actual significant decrease in revenue (more than 60%) or margin (more than 40%);
- loans that have been restructured since initial recognition (more than 1 time), while the net present value of future cash flows according to the new terms, discounted using the original effective interest rate (EIR), differs by more than 10% compared to present value of future cash flows before restructuring (except the

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- cases, where the financial condition of the borrower is stable and allows the borrower to repay the debt to the Bank, or when restructuring occurs by decision of higher authorities) until recovery lasting 6 months;
- lack of communication with the borrower, as well as lack of information allowing to determine the financial condition of the borrower over the past 12 months;
 - availability of information about the death of an individual borrower;
 - the borrower applies to the court to declare him bankrupt or files a claim
 - when a borrower is declared bankrupt according to Uzbekistan's laws or when there are loans with court decisions or ongoing legal proceedings (loans with court decision dates in the loan portfolio) by a third party;
 - revocation of a license or other title document for the conducting activities;
 - signs of impairment were present within the last six months (previous and reporting quarter).

The amount of expected credit losses for loans that are classified in Stage 1 and in Stage 2 is determined on a collective basis.

For each individually significant borrower in Stage 3, one of the following repayment strategies is determined:

- "Restructuring" strategy: restructuring the loan, revising credit conditions and developing an action plan that can allow the borrower to repay the loan;
- Strategy "Realization of collateral": liquidation of a loan by selling collateral.

The choice of the most appropriate strategy is determined based on the individual situation of the borrower, its availability and consent to cooperation, the availability of opportunities to restore activity, production or the possibility of eliminating the causes that caused losses and the inability to service the debt, the availability of funds from other business lines of the borrower, value, condition of pledges regarding debt and other factors.

In the event that the borrower incurs losses and the Group has no evidence of other sources of income and funds to service the debt, the strategy for selling collateral for the borrower is chosen.

Financial assets – write-off. Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Group exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Group seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Collateral. The Group obtains collateral in respect of customer liabilities where this is considered appropriate. The collateral normally takes the form of a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Group a claim on these assets for both existing and future customer liabilities.

Financial assets – derecognition. The Group derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expired or (b) the Group has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement while (i) also transferring substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose restrictions on the sale.

Financial liabilities – measurement categories. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

Financial liabilities – derecognition. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

An exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. 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 interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in loan covenants are also considered. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability. Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for using a cumulative catch-up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

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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 100% of mandatory reserve deposits (the Group can use this amount for liquidity in any time but should save average amount for a day during the month) with the CBU and all interbank placements and reverse sale and repurchase agreements with other banks 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.

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. Amounts due from other banks are carried at amortised cost.

Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables. Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables are recorded when the Group advances money to purchase or originate an unquoted non-derivative receivable from a customer due on fixed or determinable dates and has no intention of trading the receivable. Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables are carried at amortised cost.

Investments in debt securities. Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the Group classifies investments in debt securities as carried at AC. Debt securities are carried at AC if they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and where those cash flows represent SPPI, and if they are not voluntarily designated at FVTPL in order to significantly reduce an accounting mismatch.

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

Construction in progress is carried at cost, less any recognised 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.

Depreciation. 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:

	<u>Useful lives in years</u>
Building and leasehold improvements	Lower of primary lease period and 33
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. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

The Group's intangible assets primarily comprise capitalised computer software. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of 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. Capitalised computer software is amortised on a straight line basis over expected useful lives of five years.

Finance lease receivables. Where the Group is a lessor in a lease which transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee, the assets leased out are presented as a finance lease receivable and carried at the present value of the future lease payments

The difference between the gross receivable and the present value represents unearned finance income.

Credit loss allowance is recognised in accordance with the general ECL model, the same way as for loans and advances including finance lease receivables measured at AC.

Non-current assets held for sale. Non – current assets held for sale assets are mainly represented by repossessed collateral which represent financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Group in settlement of overdue loans, in the ordinary operating course of the Group business

Non-current assets are assets that include amounts expected to be recovered or collected more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period. If reclassification is required, both the current and non-current portions of an asset are reclassified.

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Due to other banks. Due to banks are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, amounts due are stated at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method as interest expense.

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

Debt securities in issue. Debt securities in issue include bonds and certificates of deposit issued by the Group. Debt securities are stated at amortised cost.

Other borrowed funds. Other borrowed funds include borrowings from government and non-government funds and financial institutions. Other borrowed funds are carried at amortised cost.

Subordinated debt. Subordinated debt can only be paid in the event of a liquidation after the claims of other higher priority creditors have been met. Subordinated debt is carried at amortised cost.

Income taxes. Income taxes have been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. 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.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Financial guarantees. Financial guarantees require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the guarantee for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee. At the end of each reporting period, the guarantees are measured at the higher of (i) the amount of the loss allowance for the guaranteed exposure determined based on the expected loss model and (ii) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition. In addition, an ECL loss allowance is recognised for fees receivable that are recognised in the statement of financial position as an asset. Note 4 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL, including an explanation of how the Group incorporates forward-looking information in the ECL models.

Share capital. Ordinary shares and non-redeemable preference shares with discretionary dividends are both 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.

Preference shares which carry a mandatory coupon or are redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholder are classified as financial liabilities and are presented in other borrowed funds. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised as interest expense on an amortised cost basis, using the effective interest method.

Interest income and expense recognition. Interest income and expense are recorded 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. Interest income on lease receivables calculated at nominal interest rate is presented within 'other similar income' line in profit or loss.

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.

Fee and commission income. Fee and commission income is recognised over time on a straight-line basis as the services are rendered, when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance. Such income includes recurring fees for account maintenance, account servicing fees, account subscription fees, etc. Variable fees are recognised only to the extent that management determines that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

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Other fee and commission income is recognised at a point in time when the Group satisfies its performance obligation, usually upon execution of the underlying transaction. The amount of fee or commission received or receivable represents the transaction price for the services identified as distinct performance obligations. Such income includes fees for arranging a sale or purchase of foreign currencies on behalf of a customer, fees for processing payment transactions, fees for cash settlements, collection or cash disbursements, as well as, 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. Loan syndication fees are recognised as income when the syndication has been completed and the Group retains no part of the loan package for itself or retains a part at the same effective interest rate as for the other participants.

Insurance activity. Insurance business is not material for the Group. Major insurance products are related to property insurance, transport insurance and credit insurance.

Non-life insurance operations. The Group divides contracts into portfolios. Each portfolio contains contracts from a single product. Additionally, contracts longer than one year and contracts with a coverage period up to one year are grouped in separate portfolios. Reinsurance held contracts are in separate portfolios. Portfolios are further divided into cohorts. A single cohort contains contracts from a given portfolio that shares the same calendar year for the first day of coverage. Because the profitability of contracts is not differentiated within each cohort, the cohort described above constitutes a Unit of Account.

Insurance revenue. Total insurance revenue over the group of insurance contracts lifetime represents compensation for services rendered under the contract. It's the amount of premiums paid to the organization, adjusted for the effect of financing, and excluding all investment components. The amount of insurance revenue is recognized in a period to depict the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

Insurance service expenses are the costs incurred in fulfilling service obligations as per the contract in current and previous periods. These expenses may also include expected claims and their subsequent recoveries. Insurance service expenses encompass incurred insurance claims, other expenses related to insurance services (included in the liability for incurred insurance claims or paid upon occurrence) as a separate item in the income statement, reflecting the outcome of providing insurance services. Additionally, insurance service expenses include all other changes in the liability for incurred insurance claims, unless related to investment components or financial risk, including discounting, amounts recognized on initial recognition and subsequent changes to the loss component of the remaining coverage obligation, and expenses reflecting the amortization of acquisition cash flows.

The Group conducts the following types of analysis to fulfill the required expense allocation:

- Direct expense analysis within the insurance subsidiary's database to identify expense items partially or entirely related to the execution of insurance contracts.
- Regular analysis of departmental functions within the insurance subsidiary to allocate expenses according to following types:
 - acquisition cash flows;
 - expenses for policy administration and servicing;
 - expenses for settling insurance claims.

The liability for insurance contracts (or a positive value: asset for insurance contracts) consists of the following components: the liability for the remaining coverage (including the loss component recognized using General Measurement Model-GMM), and the liability for incurred insurance claims. If the sum of these components results in a negative value at the level of the group of insurance contracts, it represents an asset for insurance contracts, which must be presented separately from the liability for insurance contracts.

Liability for incurred claims (LIC) – An entity's obligation related to past service allocated to the group of insurance contracts being recognized at the reporting date as a sum of:

- (a) best estimate of present value future cash flows

risk adjustment to reflect the compensation that the entity requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk;

Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) - An entity's obligation related to future service allocated to the group of insurance contracts being recognized at the reporting date as a sum of:

- (a) best estimate of present value future cash flows;
- (b) risk adjustment to reflect the compensation that the entity requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk;
- (c) contractual service margin that represents the unearned profit the entity will recognize as it provides insurance contract services in the future;

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Onerous contracts. An insurance contract is onerous at the date of initial recognition if the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the contract, any previously recognized acquisition cash flows and any cash flows arising from the contract at the date of initial recognition in total are a net outflow.

Offsetting. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated 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.

Staff costs and related contributions. Wages, salaries, contributions to the 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 the employees of the Group. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to make pension or similar benefit payments beyond the payments to the statutory defined contribution scheme.

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

Presentation of statement of financial position in order of liquidity. The Group does not have a clearly identifiable operating cycle and therefore does not present current and non-current assets and liabilities separately in the statement of financial position. Instead, assets and liabilities are presented in order of their liquidity. Refer to Note 36 for analysis of financial instruments by their maturity.

**JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK
“UZBEK INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION BANK” AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

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The following table provides information on amounts expected to be recovered or settled within and after twelve months after the reporting period for items that are not analyzed in Note 36.

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Amounts expected to be recovered or settled Within 12 months after the reporting period	After 12 months after the reporting period	Total	Amounts expected to be recovered or settled Within 12 months after the reporting period	After 12 months after the reporting period	Total
31 December 2024						
Assets						
Investment in associates	-	122,008	122,008	-	77,814	77,814
Premises and equipment	-	3,874,808	3,874,808	-	3,340,418	3,340,418
Intangible assets	-	96,172	96,172	-	67,945	67,945
Deferred tax asset	-	305,078	305,078	-	203,571	203,571
Reinsurance contract assets	-	75,715	75,715	-	20,334	20,334
Other assets	-	294,858	294,858	-	147,845	147,845
Non-current assets held for sale	666,325	-	666,325	179,555	-	179,555
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	-	269,909	269,909	-	157,745	157,745
Other liabilities	-	74,340	74,340	-	247,059	247,059

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 presentation currency is the national currency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbek 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. 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.

As at 31 December 2024, the rate of exchange used for translating foreign currency balances was USD 1 = 12,920.48 (2023: USD 1 = UZS 12,338.77) and EUR 1 = UZS 13,436.01 (2023: EUR 1 = UZS 13,731.82).

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4. SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND JUDGEMENTS IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements, and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are explained below.

Loss on initial recognition: Loss on initial recognition from loans issued includes losses from loans issued at below market interest rates. As a state-owned bank, the Group may be instructed to issue below market rate loans, thus losses from issue of such loans are recognized through equity, if the amount of such losses is significant at reporting date.

ECL measurement. Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination of methodology, models and data inputs. The following components have a major impact on credit loss allowance: definition of default, SICR, probability of default (“PD”), exposure at default (“EAD”), and loss given default (“LGD”), as well as models of macro-economic scenarios. Details of ECL measurement methodology are disclosed in Note 3. The Group regularly reviews and validates the models and inputs to the models to reduce any differences between expected credit loss estimates and actual credit loss experience.

For the purpose of measurement of ECL the Group uses supportable forward-looking information, including forecasts of macroeconomic variables. The Group incorporates forward-looking information into a measurement of ECL when there is a statistically proven correlation between the macro-economic variables and defaults. As at the reporting date the Group has obtained quarterly values for macroeconomic variables: GDP growth rate, inflation, unemployment rates, aligned them with quarterly default rates across all loan portfolios and performed statistical tests for correlation considering different time lags. The Management analyzed forward-looking information, and results produced by analysis did not show reasonable relationship between PD rates and macroeconomic factors, thus it was concluded that effect of macro was not significant as at 31 December 2024. The Management updates its statistical tests for correlation as at each reporting date.

The most significant forward-looking assumptions that used in the analysis were as follows at 31 December 2024:

Variable	Scenario	Assigned weight	Assumption for:				
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
GDP Growth rate	Scenario 1	0%					
	Base	100%	6.55%	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%
	Scenario 3	0%					
Unemployment rate	Scenario 1	0%					
	Base	100%	7.68%	8.50%	8.00%	7.50%	7.50%
	Scenario 3	0%					
CPI rate	Scenario 1	0%					
	Base	100%	9.80%	7.90%	6.50%	5.00%	5.00%
	Scenario 3	0%					

The assumptions and assigned weights were as follows at 31 December 2023:

Variable	Scenario	Assigned weight	Assumption for:				
			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP Growth rate	Scenario 1	0%					
	Base	100%	5.13%	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%
	Scenario 3	0%					
Unemployment rate	Scenario 1	0%					
	Base	100%	6.81%	7.68%	8.50%	8.00%	7.50%
	Scenario 3	0%					
CPI rate	Scenario 1	0%					
	Base	100%	9.50%	9.00%	6.30%	6.00%	6.00%
	Scenario 3	0%					

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The main assumption related to the weighting of the scenarios was related to the reliability of the information, i.e. IMF is considered the most reliable and available information (information from IMF is easily accessible – usually publicly available). Given the comparatively lower reliability and limited availability of data from other sources, it was considered unnecessary to include them in the analysis. Consequently, a 100% weighting was assigned to the base scenario based on IMF data.

Significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”). In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring over the life of a financial instrument at the end of the reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition.

The assessment considers relative increase in credit risk rather than achieving a specific level of credit risk at the end of the reporting period. The Group considers all reasonable and supportable forward-looking information available without undue cost and effort and incorporated appropriate forward-looking information into the credit risk assessment, either at an individual instrument, or on a portfolio level.

As explained in Note 3, ECL is 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 and supportable forward-looking 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 loans to customers, the calculation of ECL takes into account the possible estimated effects of changes in macroeconomic parameters on forecasted cash flows, migration of collective loans and collateral coverage. The Group regularly reviews and validates the models and inputs to the models to reduce any differences between expected credit loss estimates and actual credit loss experience.

The Group regularly reviews and validates the models and inputs to the models to reduce any differences between expected credit loss estimates and actual credit loss experience.

A 10% increase or decrease in PD estimates would result in an increase or decrease in total expected credit loss allowances of UZS 143,015 million at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: increase or decrease of UZS 142,514 million).

A 10% increase or decrease in LGD estimates would result in an increase or decrease in total expected credit loss allowances of UZS 288,270 million at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: increase or decrease of UZS 232,814 million).

Insurance of own credit risk. The Group owns an insurance subsidiary, which provided credit risk insurance for some of the loans issued by the Group. The borrowers of the Group have a right to choose an insurance company based on their preferences and CBU instruction #3030 dated 2 July 2018 prohibits banks to limit rights of the borrowers to choose insurance companies. Moreover, the borrowers are entitled to replace the insurance-based collateral with another insurer even if an initial agreement was signed with the Group’s insurance subsidiary. The maturity of insurance policies generally does not match with loan maturity terms. Based on facts mentioned above, it is management judgement that the credit risk insurance policies issued by the Group’s wholly owned subsidiary insurance company are accounted for separately from the related loan agreements.

Other borrowed funds. The Group obtains long-term financing from government, state and international financial institutions at interest rates at which such institutions ordinarily lend in emerging markets, and which may be lower than rates at which the Group could source the funds from local lenders. As a result of this financing, the Group is able to advance funds to specific customers at advantageous rates. The Management has considered whether gains or losses should arise on initial recognition of these instruments and its judgment is that these funds are at the market rates and no initial recognition gains or losses should arise. In making this judgment the Management also considered that these instruments are a separate market sector.

5. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The following amendments became effective from 1 January 2024:

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (issued on 22 September 2022 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024). The amendments relate to the sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to subsequently measure liabilities arising from the transaction and in a way that it does not recognise any gain or loss related to the right of use that it retained. This means deferral of such a gain even if the obligation is to make variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 (originally issued on 23 January 2020 and subsequently amended on 15 July 2020 and 31 October 2022, ultimately effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024). These amendments clarify when liabilities are classified as either current or non-current. As

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most financial institutions, the Group presents its statement of financial position ordered by liquidity rather than classifying its assets and liabilities as current or non-current. Therefore, this amendment had no impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements (Issued on 25 May 2023). In response to concerns of the users of financial statements about inadequate or misleading disclosure of financing arrangements, in May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 to require disclosure about entity's supplier finance arrangements (SFAs). These amendments require the disclosures of the entity's supplier finance arrangements that enable the users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows and on the entity's exposure to liquidity risk. The purpose of the additional disclosure requirements is to enhance the transparency of the supplier finance arrangements. The amendments do not affect recognition or measurement principles but only disclosure requirements.

The application of the above amendments had no significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

6. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 or later, and which the Group has not early adopted.

Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability (Issued on 15 August 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025). In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 to help entities assess exchangeability between two currencies and determine the spot exchange rate, when exchangeability is lacking. An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. The amendments to IAS 21 do not provide detailed requirements on how to estimate the spot exchange rate. Instead, they set out a framework under which an entity can determine the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. When applying the new requirements, it is not permitted to restate comparative information. It is required to translate the affected amounts at estimated spot exchange rates at the date of initial application, with an adjustment to retained earnings or to the reserve for cumulative translation differences. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 30 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to:

- (a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- (b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- (c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
- (d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Issued on 9 April 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). In April 2024, the IASB has issued IFRS 18, the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'. IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and also applies to comparative information. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (Issued on 9 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). IFRS 19 permits eligible subsidiaries to use IFRS Accounting Standards with reduced disclosures. The Group is not eligible to apply the reduced disclosure requirements introduced by this standard.

IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts (issued on 30 January 2014). IFRS 14 permits first-time adopters to continue to recognise amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt

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IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognise such amounts, the standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. An entity that already presents IFRS financial statements is not eligible to apply the standard. This standard will be effective from a date that is yet to be determined by the IASB.

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB). These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business. A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are held by a subsidiary. In 2015, the IASB decided to postpone the effective date of these amendments indefinitely.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (Issued in July 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026). IFRS 1 was clarified that a hedge should be discontinued upon transition to IFRS Accounting Standards if it does not meet the ‘qualifying criteria’, rather than ‘conditions’ for hedge accounting, in order to resolve a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9. IFRS 7 requires disclosures about a gain or loss on derecognition relating to financial assets in which the entity has a continuing involvement, including whether fair value measurements included ‘significant unobservable inputs’. This new phrase replaced reference to ‘significant inputs that were not based on observable market data’. The amendment makes the wording consistent with IFRS 13. In addition, certain IFRS 7 implementation guidance examples were clarified and text added that the examples do not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7. IFRS 16 was amended to clarify that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply IFRS 9 guidance to recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. This clarification applies to lease liabilities that are extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies that amendment. In order to resolve an inconsistency between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, trade receivables are now required to be initially recognised at ‘the amount determined by applying IFRS 15’ instead of at ‘their transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15)’. IFRS 10 was amended to use less conclusive language when an entity is a ‘de-facto agent’ and to clarify that the relationship described in paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 is just one example of a circumstance in which judgement is required to determine whether a party is acting as a de-facto agent. IAS 7 was corrected to delete references to ‘cost method’ that was removed from IFRS Accounting Standards in May 2008 when the IASB issued amendment ‘Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate’.

Unless otherwise described above, the new standards and interpretations are not expected to affect significantly the Group’s consolidated financial statements. However, the Group will continue to monitor developments and will assess further should any relevant indicators arise.

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7. SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are components of the Group that engage in business activities that may earn revenues or incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision makers (CODM) and for which discrete financial information is available. The CODM of the group is the Management Board. The Management Board regularly uses financial information based on IFRS for operational decision-making and resource allocation.

The main measure of the profit or loss of a segment corresponds to the IFRS based financial information, adjusted for any relevant items that are specifically identified with the segment and are included in the measurement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS.

The Group operates solely in Uzbekistan and its consolidated revenue comprises interest income, fee and commission income and other operating income which are concentrated on the domestic market, as such, does not have separate geographical segments.

(a) Description of products and services from which each reportable segment derives its revenue.

The Group is organized on the basis of two main business segments – corporate banking which represents direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities, foreign currency and derivative products and retail banking which represents private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings, deposits and debit cards, consumer loans. The Group does not have a single customer which Group earns over 10% its income.

(b) Information about reportable segment profit or loss, assets, and liabilities

Segment information for the reportable segments for the period ended 31 December 2024 is set out below:

	31 December 2024		
	Corporate	Individuals	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6,351,068	174,792	6,525,860
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	56,886,321	9,589,511	66,475,832
Due from other banks	1,707,029	-	1,707,029
Investment in debt securities	4,364,719	-	4,364,719
Total reportable segment assets	69,309,137	9,764,303	79,073,440
Liabilities			
Due to other banks	2,819,710	-	2,819,710
Customer accounts	13,837,273	7,266,428	21,103,701
Other borrowed funds	39,832,456	691	39,833,147
Debt securities in issue	9,055,263	-	9,055,263
Total reportable segment liabilities	65,544,702	7,267,119	72,811,821

Segment information for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2023 is set out below:

	31 December 2023		
	Corporate	Individuals	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6,811,546	154,348	6,965,894
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	50,094,273	7,913,965	58,008,238
Due from other banks	1,778,707	-	1,778,707
Investment securities	2,093,415	-	2,093,415
Total reportable segment assets	60,777,941	8,068,313	68,846,254
Liabilities			
Due to other banks	5,818,951	-	5,818,951
Customer accounts	9,825,132	4,503,550	14,328,682
Other borrowed funds	37,628,622	5,113	37,633,735
Debt securities in issue	4,970,366	-	4,970,366
Total reportable segment liabilities	58,243,071	4,508,663	62,751,734

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The cash management is performed by Treasury Department to support liquidity of the Bank as a whole.

	31 December 2024		
	Corporate	Individuals	Total
Interest income			
Interest on Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	6,300,632	1,821,101	8,121,733
Interest on balances Due from other banks	399,825	-	399,825
Interest on balances Cash and cash equivalents	18,615	-	18,615
Interest on investment securities	501,245	-	501,245
Interest expense			
Interest on balances Due to other banks	(510,246)	-	(510,246)
Interest on Customer accounts	(753,929)	(717,284)	(1,471,213)
Interest on Other borrowed funds	(2,730,238)	-	(2,730,238)
Interest on Debt securities in issue	(688,396)	-	(688,396)
Interest on subordinated debt	(98,820)	-	(98,820)
Segment results	2,438,688	1,103,817	3,542,505

	31 December 2023		
	Corporate	Individuals	Total
Interest income			
Interest on Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	5,192,646	1,249,917	6,442,563
Interest on balances Due from other banks	375,019	-	375,019
Interest on balances Cash and cash equivalents	11,417	-	11,417
Interest on investment securities	392,462	-	392,462
Interest expense			
Interest on balances Due to other banks	(396,344)	-	(396,344)
Interest on Customer accounts	(501,170)	(641,281)	(1,142,451)
Interest on Other borrowed funds	(2,232,828)	-	(2,232,828)
Interest on Debt securities in issue	(259,206)	-	(259,206)
Interest on subordinated debt	(49,270)	-	(49,270)
Segment results	2,532,726	608,636	3,141,362

(c) Reconciliation of income and expenses, assets, and liabilities for reportable segments:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Total reportable segment assets	79,073,440	68,846,254
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	146,012	119,217
Investment in associates	122,008	77,814
Premises and equipment	3,874,808	3,340,418
Intangible assets	96,172	67,945
Current income tax prepayment	-	238,871
Derivative financial assets	33,149	51,499
Deferred tax asset	305,078	203,571
Reinsurance contract assets	75,715	20,334
Other assets	407,461	147,845
Non-current assets held for sale	666,325	179,555
Total assets	84,800,168	73,293,323
Total reportable segment liabilities	72,811,821	62,751,734
Derivative financial liabilities	122,982	-
Insurance contract liabilities	269,909	157,745
Other liabilities	258,488	247,059
Subordinated debt	1,984,144	1,696,854
Total liabilities	75,447,344	64,853,392

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	2024	2023
Segment results	3,542,505	3,141,362
Credit loss allowance for loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	(1,481,544)	(1,133,383)
Loss on initial recognition on interest bearing assets	(4,855)	(8,063)
Fee and commission income	567,788	515,905
Fee and commission expense	(157,198)	(132,060)
Gains less losses from financial derivatives	(62,275)	(233,476)
Net gain on foreign exchange translation	(19,958)	98,311
Net gain from trading in foreign currencies	1,054,505	462,964
Insurance revenue (excluding reinsurance business)	129,464	90,867
Insurance service expenses (excluding reinsurance business)	(82,963)	(79,049)
Reinsurance business	(17,427)	(12,959)
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts (net)	(20,136)	(16,044)
Dividend income	3,160	11,251
Other operating income	28,275	27,371
Recovery of / (provision for) credit losses on other assets	(68,287)	14,879
Impairment of assets held for sale	(79,200)	(6,402)
Administrative and other operating expenses	(1,948,386)	(1,670,778)
Share of result from associates	(115)	381
Profit before tax	1,383,353	1,071,077
Income tax expense	(268,328)	(214,923)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	1,115,025	856,154

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Correspondent accounts and placements with other banks original maturities of less than three months	3,334,083	3,057,468
Cash on hand	1,603,051	1,495,017
Mandatory cash balances with CBU	825,094	-
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements with other banks with original maturities of less than three months	451,663	-
Cash balances with the CBU (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	312,552	2,413,511
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(583)	(102)
Total cash and cash equivalents	6,525,860	6,965,894

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had three correspondent accounts with aggregate amounts 2,300 million UZS. The Bank has engaged in short-term repurchase agreements with Aloqabank, Infinbank and Xalq bank.

Cash and cash equivalents include balances held with Asia Invest Bank, a subsidiary of the largest bank in Uzbekistan. These funds are fully accessible, with no restrictions or limitations on their use.

Cash balances with the CBU are maintained at a level to ensure compliance with the CBU liquidity ratio. Mandatory cash balances with CBU have been included inside cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2024 due to change in regulation related to calculation of mandatory cash balances, which allowed banks to use the whole amount of mandatory cash balance with requirement to keep average daily amount at not less than required mandatory reserve amount during the month. The Group satisfied the requirement to keep average daily balance of mandatory reserves, thus recognized the whole mandatory cash balances with CBU inside cash and cash equivalents.

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The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Cash balances with the CBU (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	Correspondent accounts and placements with other banks with original maturities of less than three months	Mandatory cash balances with CBU	Reverse sale and repurchase agreements with other banks with original maturities of less than three months	Total
- Central Bank of Uzbekistan	312,552	-	825,094	-	1,137,646
- Rated Aa1 to Aa3	-	260,915	-	-	260,915
- Rated A1 to A3	-	1,855,242	-	-	1,855,242
- Rated Baa1 to Baa3	-	863	-	-	863
- Rated Ba1 to Ba3	-	1,217,009	-	451,663	1,668,672
- Rated B1 to B3	-	10	-	-	10
- Unrated	-	44	-	-	44
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(7)	(548)	(18)	(10)	(583)
Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand	312,545	3,333,535	825,076	451,653	4,922,809

The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

	Cash balances with the CBU (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	Correspondent accounts and placements with other banks with original maturities of less than three months	Total
- Central Bank of Uzbekistan	2,413,511	-	2,413,511
- Rated Aa1 to Aa3	-	1,234,500	1,234,500
- Rated A1 to A3	-	1,331,758	1,331,758
- Rated Baa1 to Baa3	-	2,475	2,475
- Rated Ba1 to Ba3	-	488,727	488,727
- Rated B1 to B3	-	3	3
- Unrated	-	5	5
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(53)	(49)	(102)
Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand	2,413,458	3,057,419	5,470,877

The credit rating is based on the rating agency Moody's (if available) or the rating agencies Standard & Poor's and Fitch, which are converted to the nearest equivalent value on the Moody's rating scale. The Group applied conservative assumptions by using worst-case probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) parameters when assessing credit risk on balances held with unrated banks.

As at 31 December 2024 for the purpose of ECL measurement cash and cash equivalents balances are included in Stage 1. Interest rate analysis of cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in Note 36. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 37.

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9. DUE FROM OTHER BANKS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Placements with other banks with original maturities of more than three months	1,609,094	1,557,826
Restricted cash	121,169	83,479
Mandatory cash balances with CBU	-	173,697
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(23,234)	(36,295)
Total due from other banks	1,707,029	1,778,707

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. Mandatory cash balances with CBU have been transferred to cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2024 due to change in regulation. The explanation has been provided in Note 8.

Analysis by credit quality of due from other banks outstanding at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Placements with other banks with original maturities of more than three months	Restricted cash	Total
- Central Bank of Uzbekistan	-	-	-
- Rated Aa1 to Aa3	13,567	-	13,567
- Rated A1 to A3	-	121,112	121,112
- Rated Ba2	-	-	-
- Rated Ba3	1,234,295	57	1,234,352
- Rated B1	295,429	-	295,429
- Rated B2	16,746	-	16,746
- Rated B3	2,037	-	2,037
- Unrated	47,020	-	47,020
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(23,231)	(3)	(23,234)
Total due from other banks	1,585,863	121,166	1,707,029

At 31 December 2024 the Group had balances with nine counterparty banks (31 December 2023: ten counterparty banks) with aggregated amounts above UZS 20,000 million. The total aggregate amount of these deposits was UZS 1,220,894 million (31 December 2023: UZS 1,523,310 million) or 72% of the total amount due from other banks (31 December 2023: 84%).

Analysis by credit quality of due from other banks outstanding at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

	Mandatory cash balances with CBU	Placements with other banks with original maturities of more than three months	Restricted cash	Total
- Central Bank of Uzbekistan	173,697	-	-	173,697
- Rated A1 to A3	-	-	82 568	82 568
- Rated Ba3	-	1 275 355	50	1 275 405
- Rated B1	-	82 690	-	82 690
- Rated B2	-	162 081	-	162 081
- Rated B3	-	398	-	398
- Unrated	-	37 302	861	38 163
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(116)	(36,177)	(2)	(36,295)
Total due from other banks	173,581	1,521,649	83,477	1,778,707

The credit rating is based on the rating agency Moody's (if available) or the rating agencies Standard & Poor's and Fitch, which are converted to the nearest equivalent value on the Moody's rating scale. The Group applied conservative approach by using worst-case probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) rates disclosed in rating agency's report when assessing credit risk on balances held with unrated banks.

Refer to Note 34 for the disclosure of the fair value of due from banks and interest rate analysis is disclosed in Note 36. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 37. Refer to Note 30 for the ECL movement.

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10. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS INCLUDING FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

The Bank uses the following classification of loans:

- Loans to state and municipal organisations - loans issued to clients wholly owned by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and budget organisations;
- Corporate loans - loans issued to clients other than government entities and private entrepreneurs;
- Loans to individuals - loans issued to individuals for consumption purposes, for the purchase of residential houses and flats and loans issued to private entrepreneurs without forming legal entity.

Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables comprise:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Corporate loans	45,351,774	37,814,200
State and municipal organisations	14,274,010	14,572,496
Loans to individuals	10,146,237	8,021,079
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables, gross	69,772,021	60,407,775
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,296,189)	(2,399,537)
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	66,475,832	58,008,238

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had 17 borrowers (31 December 2023: 16 borrowers) with aggregate loan amounts which exceeded 10% of the Group's equity. The total aggregate amount of these loans was UZS 22,381,944 million (31 December 2023: UZS 20,498,189 million).

The table below represents loans and advances to customer's classification by stages:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Originated loans to customers	69,624,864	60,275,550
Overdrafts	147,157	132,225
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables, gross	69,772,021	60,407,775
Stage 1	46,779,451	47,967,352
Stage 2	18,906,953	9,536,058
Stage 3	4,085,617	2,904,365
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables, gross	69,772,021	60,407,775
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,296,189)	(2,399,537)
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	66,475,832	58,008,238

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The following tables discloses the changes in the credit loss allowance and gross carrying amount for loans and advances including finance lease receivables presented by classifications between the beginning and the end of the reporting period:

	Credit Loss Allowance				Gross Carrying Amount			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL
Corporate loans								
As at 1 January 2024	237,229	641,149	1,297,934	2,176,312	26,130,681	8,866,688	2,816,831	37,814,200
<i>Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Changes in the gross carrying amount								
- Transfer from stage 1	(91,466)	73,369	18,097	-	(8,006,288)	6,651,620	1,354,668	-
- Transfer from stage 2	99,064	(181,481)	82,417	-	1,362,905	(2,566,879)	1,203,974	-
- Transfer from stage 3	100,831	184,831	(285,662)	-	275,700	424,791	(700,491)	-
- Changes in EAD and risk parameters*	(39,795)	575,666	23,539	559,410	(4,262,271)	2,412,496	58,641	(1,791,134)
New assets issued or acquired	381,304	-	-	381,304	17,103,111	-	-	17,103,111
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(31,432)	(14,108)	(42,721)	(88,261)	(6,759,723)	(347,057)	(567,459)	(7,674,239)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	418,506	638,277	(204,330)	852,453	(286,566)	6,574,971	1,349,333	7,637,738
<i>Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Written off assets	-	-	(584,726)	(584,726)	-	-	(584,726)	(584,726)
Foreign exchange differences	3,213	7,146	12,344	22,703	334,846	113,620	36,096	484,562
Loss allowance for ECL and Gross Carrying as at 31 December 2024	658,948	1,286,572	521,222	2,466,742	26,178,961	15,555,279	3,617,534	45,351,774

*The line “Changes in EAD and risk parameters” under columns related to Gross Carrying Amount represents changes in the gross carrying amount of loans issued in prior periods which have not been fully repaid during 2024 and transfers of new issued loans between stages.

*The line “Changes in EAD and risk parameters” under columns related to Credit Loss Allowance represents changes in risk parameters (PD, LGD), changes in EAD and adjustment of ECL due to transfer to new stages, as well as transfers of ECL on new loans originated during the reporting period from Stage 1 to other stages. The information on transfers above reflects the migration of loans from their initial stage (or the stage as at the beginning of the reporting date) to the stage they were in as at the reporting date. This information does not reflect the intermediate stage that the loans could be assigned to throughout the reporting period.

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	Credit Loss Allowance				Gross Carrying Amount			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL
State and municipal organisations								
As at 1 January 2024	109,738	6,373	-	116,111	14,170,248	402,248	-	14,572,496
<i>Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Changes in the gross carrying amount								
- Transfer from stage 1	(21,738)	21,585	153	-	(2,266,623)	2,252,854	13,769	-
- Transfer from stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Changes in EAD and risk parameters*	(19,258)	85,439	260	66,441	(1,783,813)	318,525	1,369	(1,463,919)
New assets issued or acquired	121,606	-	-	121,606	7,167,153	-	-	7,167,153
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(31,824)	(4,941)	-	(36,765)	(6,017,051)	(349,496)	-	(6,366,547)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	48,786	102,083	413	151,282	(2,900,334)	2,221,883	15,138	(663,313)
<i>Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Foreign exchange differences	4,912	416	-	5,328	354,757	10,070	-	364,827
Loss allowance for ECL and Gross Carrying as at 31 December 2024	163,436	108,872	413	272,721	11,624,671	2,634,201	15,138	14,274,010

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	Credit Loss Allowance				Gross Carrying Amount			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL
Loans to individuals								
As at 1 January 2024	44,997	20,568	41,549	107,114	7,666,423	267,122	87,534	8,021,079
<i>Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Changes in the gross carrying amount								
- Transfer from stage 1	(4,505)	3,170	1,335	-	(591,955)	444,442	147,513	-
- Transfer from stage 2	6,162	(11,609)	5,447	-	88,009	(153,535)	65,526	-
- Transfer from stage 3	6,539	7,379	(13,918)	-	15,381	17,219	(32,600)	-
- Changes in EAD and risk parameters*	(16,534)	26,457	102,579	112,502	(1,311,572)	162,396	221,477	(927,699)
New assets issued or acquired	375,086	-	-	375,086	3,949,776	-	-	3,949,776
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(4,720)	(1,378)	(3,681)	(9,779)	(840,244)	(20,170)	(8,308)	(868,722)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	362,028	24,019	91,762	477,809	1,309,395	450,352	393,608	2,153,355
<i>Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Written off assets	-	-	(28,197)	(28,197)	-	-	(28,197)	(28,197)
Loss allowance for ECL and Gross Carrying as at 31 December 2024	407,025	44,587	105,114	556,726	8,975,818	717,474	452,945	10,146,237

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The following table discloses the changes in the credit loss allowance and gross carrying amount for loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables between the 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023:

	Credit Loss Allowance				Gross Carrying Amount			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL
Corporate loans								
As at 1 January 2023	312,367	273,865	1,840,048	2,426,280	22,016,654	5,672,749	3,672,995	31,362,398
<i>Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Changes in the gross carrying amount								
- Transfer from stage 1	(69,422)	55,893	13,529	-	(4,229,054)	3,485,974	743,080	-
- Transfer from stage 2	51,411	(84,616)	33,205	-	873,121	(1,454,794)	581,673	-
- Transfer from stage 3	97,266	141,001	(238,267)	-	198,302	305,326	(503,628)	-
- Changes in EAD and risk parameters*	(334,130)	302,357	1,374,894	1,343,121	(3,928,860)	1,662,449	(14,391)	(2,280,802)
New assets issued or acquired	254,566	-	-	254,566	15,788,726	-	-	15,788,726
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(82,940)	(54,462)	(104,857)	(242,259)	(6,519,422)	(1,302,607)	(316,682)	(8,138,711)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(83,249)	360,173	1,078,504	1,355,428	2,182,813	2,696,348	490,052	5,369,213
<i>Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Written off assets	-	-	(1,668,397)	(1,668,397)	-	-	(1,668,397)	(1,668,397)
Foreign exchange differences	8,111	7,111	47,779	63,001	1,931,214	497,591	322,181	2,750,986
Loss allowance for ECL and Gross Carrying as at 31 December 2023	237,229	641,149	1,297,934	2,176,312	26,130,681	8,866,688	2,816,831	37,814,200

*The line “Changes in EAD and risk parameters” under columns related to Gross Carrying Amount represents changes in the gross carrying amount of loans issued in prior periods which have not been fully repaid during 2023 and transfers of new issued loans between stages.

*The line “Changes in EAD and risk parameters” under columns related to Credit Loss Allowance represents changes in risk parameters (PD, LGD), changes in EAD and adjustment of ECL due to transfer to new stages, as well as transfers of ECL on new loans originated during the reporting period from Stage 1 to other stages. The information on transfers above reflects the migration of loans from their initial stage (or the stage as at the beginning of the reporting date) to the stage they were in as at the reporting date. This information does not reflect the intermediate stage that the loans could be assigned to throughout the reporting period.

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	Credit Loss Allowance				Gross Carrying Amount			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL
State and municipal organisations								
As at 1 January 2023	108,869	273,773	9,391	392,033	12,615,316	1,741,219	12,464	14,368,999
<i>Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Changes in the gross carrying amount								
- Transfer from stage 1	(1,020)	1,020	-	-	(214,886)	214,886	-	-
- Transfer from stage 2	269,768	(269,768)	-	-	1,655,737	(1,655,737)	-	-
- Transfer from stage 3	-	9,391	(9,391)	-	-	12,464	(12,464)	-
- Changes in EAD and risk parameters*	(271,926)	(4,168)	14,659	(261,435)	(2,481,412)	44,566	13,835	(2,423,011)
New assets issued or acquired	23,630	-	-	23,630	4,795,577	-	-	4,795,577
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(19,635)	(4,005)	-	(23,640)	(3,038,109)	(70,818)	-	(3,108,927)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	817	(267,530)	5,268	(261,445)	716,907	(1,454,639)	1,371	(736,361)
<i>Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Written off assets	-	-	(14,663)	(14,663)	-	-	(14,663)	(14,663)
Foreign exchange differences	52	130	4	186	838,025	115,668	828	954,521
Loss allowance for ECL and Gross Carrying as at 31 December 2023	109,738	6,373	-	116,111	14,170,248	402,248	-	14,572,496

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	Credit Loss Allowance				Gross Carrying Amount			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	TOTAL
Loans to individuals								
As at 1 January 2023	29,012	8,738	21,836	59,586	5,339,938	128,469	98,584	5,566,991
<i>Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Changes in the gross carrying amount								
- Transfer from stage 1	(1,043)	861	182	-	(191,869)	158,379	33,490	-
- Transfer from stage 2	4,374	(5,788)	1,414	-	67,031	(83,098)	16,067	-
- Transfer from stage 3	5,257	4,152	(9,409)	-	33,611	19,838	(53,449)	-
- Changes in EAD and risk parameters*	(26,237)	13,469	27,536	14,768	(657,205)	55,457	(1,540)	(603,288)
New assets issued or acquired	37,346	-	-	37,346	3,757,917	-	-	3,757,917
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(3,712)	(864)	(8,138)	(12,714)	(683,000)	(11,923)	(13,746)	(708,669)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	15,985	11,830	11,585	39,400	2,326,485	138,653	(19,178)	2,445,960
<i>Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Recovery of assets previously written off	-	-	20,999	20,999	-	-	20,999	20,999
Written off assets	-	-	(12,871)	(12,871)	-	-	(12,871)	(12,871)
Loss allowance for ECL and Gross Carrying as at 31 December 2023	44,997	20,568	41,549	107,114	7,666,423	267,122	87,534	8,021,079

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Economic sector risk concentrations within the loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables are as follows:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Manufacturing	29,923,003	43%	22,529,199	37%
Individuals	10,146,237	15%	8,021,079	13%
Trade & Services	9,501,824	14%	7,342,466	12%
Oil and gas & chemicals	9,449,166	14%	11,052,861	18%
Agriculture	3,246,744	5%	3,572,134	6%
Energy	2,855,836	4%	2,982,969	5%
Transport and communication	2,455,932	3%	3,269,401	5%
Construction	2,193,279	2%	1,637,666	4%
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables, gross	69,772,021	100%	60,407,775	100%
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,296,189)		(2,399,537)	
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	66,475,832		58,008,238	

During 2024, the Group issued a below market loan with amount of UZS 627,000 million, which resulted in an initial recognition loss of UZS 267,663 million. Since the loan was issued under government instructions, the loss has been recognized through equity directly.

Information about loans and advances to individuals as at year end are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Mortgage	5,993,097	5,260,581
Microloan	3,223,773	1,819,198
Car Loan	472,053	661,671
Consumer Loans	457,314	279,497
Other	-	132
Total loans and advances to individuals, gross	10,146,237	8,021,079
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(556,726)	(107,114)
Total loans and advances to individuals	9,589,511	7,913,965

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The credit quality of loans to customers carried at amortized cost is as follows at 31 December 2024:

31 December 2024	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total
Corporate loans				
Standard	26,178,961	5,228,960	966,571	32,374,492
Substandard	-	10,326,319	542,545	10,868,864
Unsatisfactory	-	-	1,091,298	1,091,298
Doubtful	-	-	492,704	492,704
Loss	-	-	524,416	524,416
Gross carrying amount	26,178,961	15,555,279	3,617,534	45,351,774
Credit loss allowance	(251,180)	(978,276)	(1,237,286)	(2,466,742)
Carrying amount	25,927,781	14,577,003	2,380,248	42,885,032
State and municipal organisations				
Standard	11,624,671	2,629,883	-	14,254,554
Substandard	-	4,318	-	4,318
Unsatisfactory	-	-	15,138	15,138
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	11,624,671	2,634,201	15,138	14,274,010
Credit loss allowance	(160,969)	(108,873)	(2,879)	(272,721)
Carrying amount	11,463,702	2,525,328	12,259	14,001,289
Loans to individuals				
Standard	8,975,818	205,108	46,686	9,227,612
Substandard	-	512,366	35,290	547,656
Unsatisfactory	-	-	219,723	219,723
Doubtful	-	-	135,452	135,452
Loss	-	-	15,794	15,794
Gross carrying amount	8,975,818	717,474	452,945	10,146,237
Credit loss allowance	(173,623)	(178,528)	(204,575)	(556,726)
Carrying amount	8,802,195	538,946	248,370	9,589,511

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The credit quality of loans to customers carried at amortized cost is as follows at 31 December 2023:

31 December 2023	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total
Corporate loans				
Standard	26,130,681	2,440,295	823,972	29,394,948
Substandard	-	6,426,393	503,235	6,929,628
Unsatisfactory	-	-	560,899	560,899
Doubtful	-	-	883,814	883,814
Loss	-	-	44,911	44,911
Gross carrying amount	26,130,681	8,866,688	2,816,831	37,814,200
Credit loss allowance	(237,229)	(641,149)	(1,297,934)	(2,176,312)
Carrying amount	25,893,452	8,225,539	1,518,897	35,637,888
State and municipal organisations				
Standard	14,170,248	396,473	-	14,566,721
Substandard	-	5,775	-	5,775
Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	14,170,248	402,248	-	14,572,496
Credit loss allowance	(109,738)	(6,373)	-	(116,111)
Carrying amount	14,060,510	395,875	-	14,456,385
Loans to individuals				
Standard	7,666,423	127,981	24,855	7,819,259
Substandard	-	139,141	15,352	154,493
Unsatisfactory	-	-	20,278	20,278
Doubtful	-	-	27,003	27,003
Loss	-	-	46	46
Gross carrying amount	7,666,423	267,122	87,534	8,021,079
Credit loss allowance	(44,997)	(20,568)	(41,549)	(107,114)
Carrying amount	7,621,426	246,554	45,985	7,913,965

Information about collateral as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

31 December 2024	State and municipal organisations	Corporate loans	Loans to individuals	31 December 2024
Loan with other credit enhancement:				
Letters of surety	3,990,905	14,714,777	1,717,987	20,423,669
State guarantee	6,009,436	-	-	6,009,436
Loans collateralized by:				
Real estate	525,793	15,304,909	5,631,949	21,462,651
Insurance policy	7,518	8,455,069	2,387,070	10,849,657
Equipment	122,947	5,806,929	-	5,929,876
Inventory and other receivables	3,488,117	608,482	143,020	4,239,619
Cash deposits	-	14,243	1,500	15,743
Vehicles	16,802	337,915	264,711	619,428
Equity securities	112,492	-	-	112,492
Not collateralized	-	109,450	-	109,450
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables, gross	14,274,010	45,351,774	10,146,237	69,772,021
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(272,721)	(2,466,742)	(556,726)	(3,296,189)
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	14,001,289	42,885,032	9,589,511	66,475,832

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Information about collateral as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	State and municipal organisations	Corporate loans	Loans to individuals	31 December 2023
31 December 2023				
Loans with other credit enhancement:				
Letter of surety	2,206,185	11,975,511	1,781,668	15,963,364
State guarantee	6,565,131	-	-	6,565,131
Loans collateralized by:				
Real estate	588,838	11,360,294	4,806,715	16,755,847
Insurance policy	8,273	5,906,771	1,111,379	7,026,423
Equipment	586,425	5,795,847	-	6,382,272
Inventory and receivables	3,426,705	2,360,679	1,062	5,788,446
Cash deposits	1,031,961	53,748	2,161	1,087,870
Vehicles	30,066	360,361	313,527	703,954
Equity securities	128,912	-	-	128,912
Not collateralized	-	989	4,567	5,556
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables, gross	14,572,496	37,814,200	8,021,079	60,407,775
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(116,111)	(2,176,312)	(107,114)	(2,399,537)
Total loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	14,456,385	35,637,888	7,913,965	58,008,238

The extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk for financial assets carried at amortised cost that are credit impaired, is presented by disclosing collateral values separately for (i) those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are equal to or exceed carrying value of the asset (“over-collateralised assets”) and (ii) those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are less than the carrying value of the asset (“under-collateralised assets”). As at 31 December 2024 the Group did not have loans, for which the Group did not recognise any expected credit loss allowance because of significant excess of collateral value over the gross carrying value of these loans.

As at 31 December 2024, loans with a total principal amount of UZS 1,856,000 million (2023: UZS 1,139,000 million) were insured by SQB Insurance LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, under credit risk insurance policies. In line with the Group’s risk management framework, notable part of the insured exposure in 2024 was ceded to third-party reinsurers, thereby significantly reducing the Group’s net insurance risk. These policies primarily relate to retail loan portfolios and are accounted for separately from the loan agreements. In the majority of cases, such insurance arrangements are treated as supplementary collateral and do not constitute a significant portion of the overall collateral base presented in the table above.

The effect of collateral on credit impaired assets at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows.

	Over-collateralised		Under-collateralised	
	Carrying Value of the Assets	Value of Collateral	Carrying Value of the Assets	Value of Collateral
31 December 2024				
Credit Impaired Assets				
Loans to Corporate and State Companies carried at AC				
Manufacturing	1,129,878	6,220,872	39,211	19,741
Agriculture	433,565	2,337,720	-	-
Trade and services	509,873	6,992,113	-	-
Construction	90,842	544,015	-	-
Transport and communication	9,840	92,695	-	-
Oil and gas & Chemicals	179,300	1,555,418	-	-
Loans to Individuals carried at AC				
Mortgage	74,258	264,859	-	-
Microloan	160,524	297,670	-	-
Car Loan	7,545	38,119	-	-
Consumer Loans	6,042	16,222	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Student Loan	-	-	-	-
Total	2,601,667	18,359,703	39,211	19,741

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	Over-collateralised		Under-collateralised	
	Carrying Value of the Assets	Value of Collateral	Carrying Value of the Assets	Value of Collateral
31 December 2023				
Credit Impaired Assets				
Loans to Corporate and State Companies carried at AC				
Manufacturing	748,837	4,463,870	-	-
Agriculture	354,968	1,822,592	-	-
Trade and services	266,039	1,858,405	1,664	1,646
Construction	84,320	467,673	-	-
Transport and communication	57,731	213,721	-	-
Oil and gas & Chemicals	5,338	18,750	-	-
Loans to Individuals carried at AC				
Mortgage	34,723	117,758	-	-
Microloan	9,786	24,305	-	-
Car Loan	890	5,336	-	-
Consumer Loans	579	1,073	-	-
Other	7	38	-	-
Student Loan	-	-	-	-
Total	1,563,218	8,993,521	1,664	1,646

The outstanding contractual amounts of loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables written off that are still subject to enforcement activity was as follows at 31 December 2024 UZS 647,302 million (31 December 2023 UZS 922,910 million).

The Group's policy is to complete legal enforcement steps that were initiated even though the loans were written off as there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

The components of net investment in finance lease as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 years are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Not later than one year	71,175	64,291
From one year to two years	68,114	61,680
From two years to three years	64,989	58,997
From three years to four years	62,224	56,249
From four years to five years	59,368	53,856
More than five years	205,476	229,227
Minimum lease payments	531,346	524,300
Less: unearned finance income	(112,942)	(121,092)
	418,404	403,208
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(6,241)	(26,756)
Net investment in finance lease	412,163	376,452
Current portion	41,032	14,219
Long-term portion	371,131	362,233
Net investment in finance lease	412,163	376,452

As at 31 December 2024, finance lease receivables include two lease agreements, one of which with amount of UZS 417,688 million, for the total amount of UZS 418,404 million (31 December 2023: UZS 403,208 million) with one-year grace period for repayment of principal amounts. Credit quality of those finance lease were Stage 1 in 31 December 2024 included in corporate loans (2023 Stage 1, Stage 2). The finance lease receivables were presented under the Corporate Loans classification for the purpose of disclosure.

Refer to Note 34 for the disclosure of the fair value of loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables. Interest rate analysis of loans and advances to customers is disclosed in Note 36. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 37.

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11. INVESTMENT IN DEBT SECURITIES

Investment in debt securities measured at amortised cost:

	Currency	Annual coupon/ interest rate %	EIR %	Maturity date month/year	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Government Bonds	USD/UZS	0 -18	3.5 - 21	Jan 2025 - Jul 2032	4,065,448	2,090,103
Corporate bonds	UZS	19 - 24	19.9 - 26.2	Jul 2026 - Jul 2029	306,466	12,987
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses					(33,233)	(9,675)
Total investment in debt securities at amortised cost					4,338,681	2,093,415

At 31 December 2024, the Group holds government bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the quantity of 3,976,465 (31 December 2023: 1,923,405) with nominal value of UZS 1,000,000 each and with current yield 5.9-21 % p.a. (31 December 2023: 4.8-18 % p.a.) and government bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, issued in foreign currency, with the nominal value of UZS 387 million.

As of December 31, 2024, the Group, through its subsidiary SQB Insurance LLC, holds corporate bonds issued by JSCB “Asia Alliance Bank” as well as corporate bonds from “Saipro Group” LLC via direct ownership. The total holdings amount to 12,550 corporate bonds, each with a nominal value of UZS 1,000,000 each. The bonds issued by JSCB “Asia Alliance Bank” carry a coupon rate equivalent to the Central Bank of Uzbekistan's refinancing rate (13.5% as of reporting date) plus an additional 5% per annum and the corporate bonds from “Saipro Group” LLC carry 24% fixed coupon rate. The maturity dates for these bonds are July 2026 and July 2028, respectively.

Investment in debt securities measured at FVPL:

	Currency	Annual coupon/ interest rate %	EIR %	Maturity date month/year	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Corporate Bonds	USD	7.85	8.01	October 2028	26,038	-
Total investment in debt securities at FVPL					26,038	-

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On November 25, 2024, The Group purchased a leveraged loan note from JP Morgan Chase Bank in the amount of USD 2 million. The Group intends to hold the security until maturity, however cash inflow to be expected upon maturity is variable and linked to the price of other bond, thus this bond investment is measured at FVPL.

	Government Bonds	Corporate Bonds	Total
31 December 2024			
- Rated BB-	4,091,486	267,361	4,358,847
- Rated B1	-	2,604	2,604
- Unrated	-	10,463	10,463
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(27,933)	(5,300)	(33,233)
Total investment securities at amortised cost	4,063,553	275,128	4,338,681
- Rated AA	-	26,038	26,038
Total investment securities measured at FVTPL	-	26,038	26,038
Total investment in debt securities	4,063,553	301,166	4,364,719
	Government Bonds	Corporate Bonds	Total
31 December 2023			
- Rated BB-	2 090 103	10 380	2 100 483
- Rated B2	-	2 607	2 607
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(9,544)	(131)	(9,675)
Total investment in debt securities at amortised cost	2,080,559	12,856	2,093,415

The credit rating is based on the rating agency Moody's (if available) or the rating agencies Standard & Poor's and Fitch, which are converted to the nearest equivalent value on the Moody's rating scale. As at 31 December 2024 for the purpose of ECL measurement investment in debt securities measured at amortised cost balances are included in Stage 1. There were no transitions between stages in 2024. Refer to Note 30 for the ECL measurement approach. Refer to Note 34 for the disclosure of the fair value of investment securities. Interest rate analysis of investment securities is disclosed in Note 36. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 37.

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12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Ownership	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
LLC Yashil Energiya	19.2%	69,922	67,067
JSC "Mortgage Refinancing Company of Uzbekistan"	8.0%	35,333	13,263
Visa Inc.	0.0%	23,738	18,676
JSC "Republican Currency Exchange"	11.1%	14,931	10,018
LLC "Credit Information Analytical Center"	3.2%	2,029	1,447
Other	8.3%	59	75
JSC "O'zbekiston pochatasi"	4.4%	-	5,791
JSC "Qurilishmashlizing"	0.0%	-	2,880
LLC "Qoraqalpog' Basaltwool"	1.3%	-	-
Total financial assets at FVTOCI		146,012	119,217

Financial assets at FVTOCI as at December 2024, other than Visa Inc., include equity securities registered in Uzbekistan and not actively traded. The Group elects at initial recognition to irrevocably designate the above disclosed equity investments at FVTOCI which is in line with the Group accounting policy. As at 31 December 2024 Visa Inc. is measured using level 1 hierarchy and investment securities other than Visa Inc. are measured using level 3 hierarchy of fair value measurement. Starting from 1 January 2018, the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was 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 using the average rate of return on investments. The Management believes that this approach accurately reflects the fair value of these securities. A significant unobservable input used in determining the fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI is WACC. The higher the WACC the lower the fair Value of the financial assets at FVTOCI. Investments to which the dividends valuation approach is not applicable, i.e. dividends were not paid during the period, management may use the Assets based valuation approach focused on the investment company's net assets value (NAV), or fair market value of its total assets minus its total liabilities, to determine what would cost to recreate the business. The Management believes that such approach accurately reflects the fair value of these securities.

In accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers' Decree dated March 27, 2024, the Ministry of Economy and Finance is instructed to transfer the share package held by Group shares of "Qurilishmashlizing" JSC to the State Assets Management Agency, with the share's residual value being covered by the State Assets Management Agency. In order to ensure the execution of the resolution, the Management of the Group has transferred the shareholding package of "Qurilishmashlizing" JSC, held by the Group, to the State Assets Management Agency.

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The table below represents the movement of financial instruments at FVTOCI for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	31 December 2023	Additions	Disposal	Write-off	FV Adjustments	Forex	31 December 2024
Financial assets at FVTOCI	119,217	22,073	(2,880)	(5,791)	13,245	148	146,012
	31 December 2022	Additions	Disposal		FV Adjustments	Forex	31 December 2023
Financial assets at FVTOCI	42,007	69,049	-		8,161	-	119,217

13. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Name	Principal activity	Country		31 December 2024		31 December 2023
LLC "Zomin Miracle Mountains"	Catering	Uzbekistan	33%	66,228	34%	39,868
LLC "Khorezm Invest Project"	Asset management	Uzbekistan	34%	55,780	34%	37,731
LLC "Kattaqurgon Business Services"	Asset management	Uzbekistan	0%	-	33%	215
Total investment in associates				122,008		77,814

31 December 2024	LLC "Khorezm Invest Project"	LLC "Zomin miracle mountains"	Total associates
Current assets	13,837	128,053	141,890
Non-current assets	150,619	73,270	223,889
Current liabilities	(297)	(2,446)	(2,743)
Revenue	4,035	-	4,035
Net (loss)/ profit for the year	549	(906)	(357)
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	549	(906)	(357)
Dividends received from the associate during the year	842	-	842
Net assets of the associate	164,159	198,877	363,036
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest	34%	33%	
Carrying amount of the Group's Interest in Associate	55,780	66,228	122,008

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31 December 2023	LLC "Khorezm Invest Project"	LLC "Kattaqurgon Business Services"	LLC "Zomin miracle mountains"	Total associates
Current assets	20,096	1,182	118,951	140,229
Non-current assets	91,995	9,375	2,199	103,569
Current liabilities	(1,052)	(9,896)	(2,142)	(13,090)
Revenue	14,889	39	-	14,928
Net (loss)/ profit for the year	10,421	(239)	(391)	9,791
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	10,421	(239)	(391)	9,791
Dividends received from the associate during the year	1,050	-	-	1,050
Net assets of the associate	111,039	661	119,008	230,708
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest	34%	33%	34%	
Carrying amount of the Group's Interest in Associate	37,731	215	39,868	77,814

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14. PREMISES, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Buildings and Premises	Office and computer equipment	Construction in progress	Total premises and equipment	Intangible assets	Total
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2022	280,567	206,463	1,520,026	2,007,056	75,448	2,082,504
Additions	141,104	131,390	1,026,325	1,298,819	17,997	1,316,816
Capitalised borrowing costs	-	-	145,680	145,680	-	145,680
Disposals (net of depreciation)	(5,759)	(2,158)	(371)	(8,288)	(16,818)	(25,106)
Transfers	86,270	7,763	(94,033)	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortization charge	(13,234)	(89,615)	-	(102,849)	(8,682)	(111,531)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	488,948	253,843	2,597,627	3,340,418	67,945	3,408,363
Cost as at 31 December 2023	566,958	618,478	2,597,627	3,783,063	92,718	3,875,781
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	(78,010)	(364,635)	-	(442,645)	(24,773)	(467,418)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	488,948	253,843	2,597,627	3,340,418	67,945	3,408,363
Additions	2,310	182,924	564,090	749,324	47,629	796,953
Disposals (net of depreciation)	(12,234)	(48)	-	(12,282)	-	(12,282)
Transfers	2,938,325	30,217	(2,968,542)	-	-	-
Written off assets	(417)	(1,435)	(640)	(2,492)	(7,972)	(10,464)
Depreciation/amortization charge (Note 28)	(107,846)	(92,314)	-	(200,160)	(11,430)	(211,590)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	3,309,086	373,187	192,535	3,874,808	96,172	3,970,980
Cost as at 31 December 2023	3,494,942	830,136	192,535	4,517,613	132,375	4,649,988
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	(185,856)	(456,949)	-	(642,805)	(36,203)	(679,008)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	3,309,086	373,187	192,535	3,874,808	96,172	3,970,980

As at 31 December 2024, in accordance with the contract, the Group made a payment of USD 224,927 million to “Shanghai Construction Group” for the construction of the head office building in Tashkent City in 2019 - 2024, equivalent to UZS 2,620,009 million, (2023: USD 208.718 million, equivalent to UZS 2,350,828 million) of which was fully recorded in buildings and premises.

In 2024, the Group did not capitalize the borrowing cost related to the commission and interest expense on loan borrowed from Credit Suisse for Tashkent city office construction funding due to completion of construction process (capitalized in 2023: UZS 145.680 million).

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15. OTHER ASSETS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Other financial assets		
Commission income receivable	39,331	18,886
Receivables from assets transferred to State		
Asset Management Agency	21,352	-
Security deposit on money transfer systems	7,497	6,051
Other receivables	50,249	2,827
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(5,826)	(371)
Total other financial assets	112,603	27,393
Other non-financial assets		
Prepayment for construction of building	173,796	16,464
Prepaid expenses and advances	70,571	63,815
Tax settlements, other than income tax	38,473	27,494
Inventory	8,017	8,317
Prepayments for equipment and property	2,464	4,001
Other	1,537	361
Total other non-financial assets	294,858	120,452
Total other assets	407,461	147,845

Other financial assets contain unused insurance amount receivable from Sinasure. To finance the construction of the bank's new building in the "Tashkent City" International Business Center, an agreement titled "Sinasure-Covered Facility Agreement" was signed on June 29, 2021, between the bank and a consortium of banks led by Credit Suisse AG under the coverage of the China Export Credit Insurance Corporation – Sinasure.

According to clauses 5.1 and 5.4 of this agreement, on August 24, 2021, Credit Suisse AG made a payment of USD 6.349 mln. for the Sinasure insurance coverage commission from the credit funds.

Insurance commission was reflected in the Group's balance sheet and automatically expensed daily until the final repayment date of the loan, which is June 29, 2033.

The Credit Suisse AG loan funds were repaid early on July 2, 2024. A request was made to reclaim the insurance coverage amount related to the repaid loan funds.

Sinasure recalculated the unused insurance coverage period and obliged to refund UZS 48.385 bln. (USD 5.047 mln.) to the Group.

16. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Reposessed assets:		
- Buildings held for sale	559,603	134,930
- Equipment held for sale	106,722	44,625
Total reposessed assets	666,325	179,555
Total non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale	666,325	179,555

As of 31 December 2024, buildings held for sale include the reposessed property of eleven clients in the amount of UZS 467,963 million (six clients reposessed property in the amount of UZS 102,208 million in 2023). The assets received were measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

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17. DUE TO OTHER BANKS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Short term placements of other banks	902,459	2,500,576
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements of other banks	826,350	723,175
Long term placements of other banks	585,143	1,778,393
Payable to the Other banks under repo agreement	505,758	-
Payable to the CBU under repo agreement	-	816,807
Total due to other banks	2,819,710	5,818,951

Refer to Note 34 for the disclosure of the fair value of due to other banks. Interest rate analysis of due to other banks is disclosed in Note 36. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 37.

18. CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
State and public organisations		
- Current/settlement accounts	2,629,439	2,006,528
- Term deposits	6,788,310	3,901,834
Other legal entities		
- Current/settlement accounts	3,012,237	2,812,289
- Term deposits	1,407,287	1,104,481
Individuals		
- Current/demand accounts	2,038,598	1,512,885
- Term deposits	5,227,830	2,990,665
Total customer accounts	21,103,701	14,328,682

Economic sector concentrations within customer accounts are as follows:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Individuals	7,266,428	34%	4,503,550	31%
Public administration	6,743,660	32%	3,808,491	27%
Manufacturing	1,546,014	7%	1,599,498	11%
Oil and gas	1,519,452	7%	1,494,550	10%
Services	942,727	5%	453,820	3%
Trade	829,691	4%	712,118	5%
Energy	648,718	3%	705,081	5%
Construction	395,351	2%	274,907	2%
Mining	357,340	2%	40,439	0%
Finance	297,514	2%	401,932	3%
Communication	178,277	1%	133,196	1%
Medicine	143,057	1%	24,519	0%
Engineering	65,846	0%	46,525	1%
Transportation	65,759	0%	92,428	1%
Agriculture	85,935	0%	25,960	0%
Other	17,932	0%	11,668	0%
Total customer accounts	21,103,701	100%	14,328,682	100%

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had four (Ministry of Economy and Finance, JSC Uzbekneftegaz, State Pension Fund and Agriculture Support fund Under the Ministry of Economy and Finance) customers (two in 2023) with a total balance UZS 6,654,377 million comprising 32% of total customer accounts (31 December 2023: UZS 4,375,575 million comprising 31% of total customer accounts), which individually exceeded 10% of the Group's equity.

The customer account includes client deposits in Russian rubles (RUB), which are not subject to any international sanctions.

Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 37.

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19. DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Amount	Nominal interest, %	Term, year	Amount	Nominal interest, %	Term, year
Eurobonds (Public, USD)	5,285,720	9.0%	2024-2029	-	-	-
Eurobonds (Public, UZS)	2,445,654	21.0%	2024-2027	-	-	-
Eurobonds (LSE private)	1,323,889	9.1%	2023-2028	1,264,071	9.4%	2023-2028
Eurobonds (LSE public)	-	-	-	3,706,295	5.8%	2019-2024
Total debt securities issued	9,055,263			4,970,366		

On July 22, 2024, the Group with technical support from the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), issued an internationally verified Sustainability Bond on the London Stock Exchange. The total value of the issuance amounts to USD 400 million with a discount of USD 4.72 million applied to the issuance and UZS 2.25 trillion.

During the year 2024, the bond of USD 300 million amount publicly issued by the Group in 2019 on the London Stock Exchange reached its maturity, and the principal amount was repaid as per the agreed terms.

The debt securities issued stipulate financial covenants, which disclosed that the Group is required to comply with certain financial covenants, non-compliance of which may give the lender a right to demand repayment. As of 31 December 2024, the Group was in compliance with all covenants except Single Currency Foreign Exchange Risk Ratio set by International Finance Corporation and other related lenders in privately placed Eurobond agreement. The Group communicated the breach to IFC and other lenders and obtained waiver from the lenders in May 2025 after reporting date. Since the waiver was obtained after reporting date, the impact of breach into financial risk management disclosures of the Group has been presented to reflect impact of default in other financings attracted.

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20. OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
International financial institutions		
China EXIMBANK	4,556,351	4,879,750
Cargill Financial Services International Inc	3,837,781	4,300,945
DEUTSCHE BANK AG	2,201,257	-
International Bank of Reconstruction and Development	2,194,991	1,930,490
Landesbank Baden-Wuerttemberg	2,053,470	1,922,190
Commerzbank AG	1,606,585	1,661,374
ICBC (London) plc	1,346,860	1,030,290
Asian Development Bank	1,241,085	624,642
JPMorgan Chase	1,081,440	1,400,208
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,052,942	1,208,070
International Finance Corporation	993,068	961,178
Helaba (Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen)	949,641	30,975
DZ BANK AG DEUTSCHE ZENTRAL-GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK	739,561	-
FIRST ABU DHABI BANK PJSC	719,934	-
MFT XXI LLC	686,342	878,556
Raiffeisen Bank International AG	674,962	623,745
Banca Popolare di Sondrio	670,094	897,886
Citibank N.A. ADGM	669,571	513,064
Daryo Finance B.V.	649,038	1,290,891
ODDO BHF	614,547	98,551
International Development Association of World Bank	566,805	590,901
Korea EXIMBANK	556,705	279,873
CREDIT Suisse	532,643	2,289,684
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	414,704	395,735
CBD bank	393,220	-
European Investment Bank	392,479	372,978
UniCredit	369,404	445,907
OPEC Fund for International Development	330,951	372,053
AJMAN BANK PJSC	324,419	-
China Development Bank	322,717	460,771
DZ BANK HONG KONG BRANCH	286,189	370,837
Mashreqbank PSC	268,982	249,190
KfW IPEX-Bank	221,184	237,010
KOREA DEVELOPMENT BANK	130,868	-
ABU DHABI COMMERCIAL BANK	129,367	-
SAMURAI ASSET FINANCE CO., LTD	96,592	-
Fimbank	87,951	-
Agence Française de Développement	76,792	77,880
ATLANTIC FORFAITIERUNGS AG	67,207	-
AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mbH	67,503	91,015
BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE PLACEMENTS	65,111	-
Turk EXIMBANK	51,643	116,746
FORTEBANK	32,827	-
The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	14,784	23,359
International Fund for Agricultural Development	1,582	1,758
Gazprombank	-	27,524
Citibank Europe PLC	-	419,179
Kamcombank LLC	-	456,266
Petersburg technology Center	-	397,457
Baobab Securities Limited	-	112,088
JSC "BANK CENTERCREDIT" KZ	-	18,283
EURASIAN BANK	-	11,477
John Deere	-	6,648
Financial institutions of Uzbekistan		
Fund for Reconstruction and Development of Uzbekistan	2,346,380	1,417,471
Agriculture Support Fund under the Ministry of Economy and Finance	937,791	1,583,855
Uzbekistan Mortgage Refinancing Company (UzMRC)	679,385	653,284
Long term borrowings from Ministry of Finance	627,180	1,095,835
Export Promotion Agency under MIFT	612,031	368,720
Long term borrowings from CBU	122,287	187,389
KDB Bank Uzbekistan	93,530	199,604
Young Entrepreneurs Support Fund under MIFT	49,489	30,455
Preference Shares	11,468	11,219

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Entrepreneurship Development Company	8,186	-
Inter-Network Energy Conservation Fund under the Ministry of Energy	2,578	3,365
Khokimiyat of Tashkent Region	691	5,113
Other	2	1
Total other borrowed funds	39,833,147	37,633,735

On 4 March 2024 the Group and Fimbank has signed an agreement on attracting the credit line facility in the amount of USD 10 million. The facility is to be used to general purpose trade financing. The maturity period of the loan is 18 months with three semi-annual repayments.

On 15 March 2024, Commercial Bank of Dubai PSC has disbursed USD 30 million under the Master Trade Loan Agreement, signed on 23 February 2024. The loan has maturity of 6 months with bullet repayment of principal and interest repayments. (Data by IFI).

On 12 June 2024 Ajman Bank PJSC (UAE) disbursed USD 25 million under the Master Murabaha agreement, signed on 21 May 2024. The loan has maturity of 12 months with bullet repayment of principal and three semi-annual interest repayments. (Data by IFI).

On 13 May 2024 the Group and Deutsche Bank AG signed syndicated term loan agreement in the amount of EUR 165 million. Under the loan agreement, the Group is responsible for the loan solely to be directed to finance small and medium sized business projects. The maturity of the loan agreement is 18 months. (Data by IFI).

On 19 June 2024, DZ Bank AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank has disbursed USD 25 million under an EBRD covered trade loan agreement dated 21 February 2024. The loan maturity period is defined as 12 months bullet repayment of principal and semi-annual interest repayments. (Data by IFI).

On 27 June 2024 the Group and Samurai Asset finance Co., LTD has signed an agreement in the amount of USD 10 million on attracting the Credit line facility for trade finance. The loan maturity period is defined as 5 years. (Data by IFI).

Fortebank JSC, a bank in the Republic of Kazakhstan, provided a total of 3.52 million USD in August 2024 to finance a project through a letter of credit. This funding was obtained with the support of Kazakh Export to finance the Invest Zone Project, with a tenor of one year.

Banque De Commerce Et De Placements S.A, an Italian bank, disbursed 5 million USD in November 2024 to replenish working capital of the borrowers, with a tenor of one year and an approximate interest rate of 8%. This funding is primarily allocated to small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) projects.

Atlantic Forfaitierungs AG, a Swiss bank, disbursed 5 million EUR for Group on December 5, 2024, to finance SME and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise (MSME) projects for general purposes. The funds are provided for a five-year period, including a six-month grace period, with semi-annual repayments.

Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank provided funding for trade finance projects, with a loan amount of 10 million USD obtained in December 2024. The facility carries an interest rate of 12-month SOFR + 2.5%, with a tenor of one year. Repayment, including interest, will be made in full at the end of the period.

Korea Development Bank provided the first tranche of funding to Group from Korea, amounting to 10 million USD on 24 December 2024 with a tenor of one year. The primary purpose of this facility is to support trade finance projects. The principal repayment will be made in a bullet payment at the end of the period, with interest payable at maturity at a rate of 12-month SOFR + 2.65%.

As of 31 December 2024, the Group was in compliance with all covenants except Total Overdue Loans on Loan Portfolio Ratio set by MFT XXI and Single Currency Foreign Exchange Risk Ratio set by International Finance Corporation and Asian Development Bank. The Group communicated the breach to lenders and obtained waiver from MFT XXI on 28 June 2024, which covered the remaining period of 2024 and another waiver on 17 April 2025 which waived the Group from compliance requirement until 31 December 2025. Moreover, IFC and ADB provided their waivers in May 2025 after the reporting date. The impact of breach has been presented within financial risk management disclosures.

The maturity analysis is disclosed in Note 34 Refer for disclosure of the fair value of other borrowed funds and Note 37 for information on related party balances.

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21. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Other financial liabilities		
Trade payables	132,451	140,638
Provision for Bank's guarantees and letters of credit	42,048	11,762
Payable to other creditors	9,443	29,859
Dividends payable	206	361
Total other financial liabilities	184,148	182,620
Other non-financial liabilities		
Taxes payable other than income tax	28,568	41,902
Income tax payable	25,512	-
Unearned income	9,554	9,899
Payable to employees	7,769	10,240
Other	2,937	2,398
Total other non-financial liabilities	74,340	64,439
Total other liabilities	258,488	247,059

As at 31 December 2024, trade payables constitute of UZS 132,400 million (2023: UZS 125,027 million) to Shanghai Construction Group for building the Tashkent City office for the Group.

The Group pays income tax on a consolidated basis as a single taxpayer at a single rate of 20%. Thus, income tax payable and prepayment for income tax are presented on a net basis as at 31 December 2024.

22. SUBORDINATED DEBT

	Currency	Maturity date	Nominal interest rate %	Effective interest rate %	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Subordinated debt of Ministry of Economy and Finance	UZS	2035	7.7%	7.7%	1,095,212	1,094,894
Subordinated debt of IFC	USD	2029	11.9%	11.8%	523,737	248,895
Subordinated debt of Fund for Reconstruction and Development of Uzbekistan	UZS	2041	8.5%	9.1%	99,525	100,626
	USD	2027	5.0%	5.7%	265,670	252,439
Total subordinated debt					1,984,144	1,696,854

The increase of subordinated debt of IFC was due to attraction of USD 20 million (UZS 251,100 million) under the existing IFC subordinated debt agreement dated 23 July 2023.

Subordinated debt agreement with IFC includes financial covenants, which stipulate that the Group is required to comply with certain financial covenants, non-compliance of which may give the lender a right to demand repayment. As of 31 December 2024, the Group was in compliance with all covenants except Single Currency Foreign Exchange Risk Ratio. The Group communicated the breach to IFC and obtained waiver from IFC in May 2025 after reporting date. Since the waiver was obtained after reporting date, the impact of breach into financial risk management disclosures of the Group has been presented to reflect impact of default in other financings attracted.

Refer to Note 34 for the disclosure of the fair value of subordinated debt and Note 37 for information on related party balances.

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23. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of outstanding shares	Ordinary shares	Total
1 January 2023	243,552	4,640,011	4,640,011
Acquisition of own shares	(293)	(5,573)	(5,573)
31 December 2023	243,259	4,634,438	4,634,438
31 December 2024	243,259	4,634,438	4,634,438

As at 31 December 2024, the total authorised number of ordinary shares is 243,259 million (2023: 243,259 million) with a par value of UZS 19 per share. Each share carries one vote. Dividends on preference shares will not be less than dividends on ordinary shares.

The number of ordinary shares issued but not fully paid in 2024 was nil (31 December 2023: nil).

24. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below sets out movement in the Group's liabilities from financing activities for each of periods presented. The items of these liabilities are those that are reported as financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

<i>In million</i> <i>Uzbekistan Soums</i>	Liabilities from financing activities			Total
	Other borrowed funds	Debt securities issue	Subordinated debt	
Net debt at 1 January 2023	32,241,760	3,361,256	330,560	35,933,576
Proceeds from the issue	16,506,252	1,286,100	240,848	18,033,200
Redemption	(12,937,288)	-	-	(12,937,288)
Reclassification of other borrowed funds to subordinated debt	2,963,617	371,174	43,649	3,378,440
Foreign currency translation	(1,091,571)	-	1,091,571	-
Other non-cash movements	(49,035)	(48,164)	(9,774)	(106,973)
Net debt at 31 December 2023	37,633,735	4,970,366	1,696,854	44,300,955
Proceeds from the issue	18,185,338	7,224,314	251,100	25,660,752
Redemption	(16,436,171)	(3,798,265)	-	(20,234,436)
Foreign currency translation	452,862	299,267	40,451	792,580
Other non-cash movements	(2,617)	359,581	(4,261)	352,703
Net debt at 31 December 2024	39,833,147	9,055,263	1,984,144	50,872,554

The amount of UZS 359,581 million included in 'Other non-cash movements' for the year ended 31 December 2024 represents accrued interest on Eurobonds issued by the Group, which has been recognized as a non-cash adjustment in the movement of financing liabilities.

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25. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		
Interest income on assets recorded at amortised cost comprises:		
Interest on loans and advances to customers	8,074,078	6,406,387
Interest on investment in debt securities	501,245	392,462
Interest on balances due from other banks	399,825	375,019
Interest on balances cash and cash equivalents	18,615	11,417
Total interest income calculated using the effective interest method	8,993,763	7,185,285
Other similar income		
Finance lease receivables	47,655	36,176
Total other similar income	47,655	36,176
Interest expense		
Interest expense on liabilities recorded at amortised cost comprises:		
Interest on other borrowed funds	(2,730,238)	(2,232,828)
Interest on customer accounts	(1,471,213)	(1,142,451)
Interest on debt securities in issue	(688,396)	(259,206)
Interest on balances due to other banks	(510,246)	(396,344)
Interest on subordinated debt	(98,820)	(49,270)
Total interest expense	(5,498,913)	(4,080,099)
Net interest income before provision on loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	3,542,505	3,141,362

26. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

	2024	2023
Fee and commission income		
Settlement transactions	361,921	337,118
International money transfers	92,566	88,626
Guarantees issued	69,626	50,187
Consulting services	26,331	28,213
Foreign currency exchange	10,304	7,002
Letters of credit	7,040	4,759
Total fee and commission income	567,788	515,905
Fee and commission expense		
Settlement transactions	(35,692)	(58,698)
Transactions with plastic cards	(92,034)	(52,086)
Foreign currency exchange	(14,431)	(14,420)
Cash collection	(8,112)	(5,922)
Other	(6,929)	(934)
Total fee and commission expense	(157,198)	(132,060)
Net fee and commission income	410,590	383,845

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27. INSURANCE OPERATIONS

The following disclosures provide an analysis of the insurance service results and reconciliations from opening to closing balances for insurance contract balances measured under IFRS 17 for period ended 31 December 2024:

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	incurred claims	
Opening assets	17,652	-	2,682	20,334
Opening liabilities	143,450	-	14,295	157,745
Net opening balance	(125,798)	-	(11,613)	(137,411)
Change in estimation model	15,894	-	-	15,894
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	58,424	(2,650)	(46,836)	8,938
Total cash flows	(122,183)	-	40,568	(81,615)
Net closing balance	(173,663)	(2,650)	(17,881)	(194,194)
Closing assets	64,701	-	11,014	75,715
Closing liabilities	238,364	2,650	28,895	269,909

	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Liability for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	7,152	1,882	8,618	2,682	20,334
Opening liabilities	52,609	12,249	78,592	14,295	157,745
Net opening balance	(45,457)	(10,367)	(69,974)	(11,613)	(137,411)
Change in estimation model	1,893	4,959	9,042	-	15,894
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	103,402	787	(48,415)	(46,836)	8,938
Total cash flows	(122,183)	-	-	40,568	(81,615)
Net closing balance	(62,345)	(4,621)	(109,347)	(17,881)	(194,194)
Closing assets	52,918	868	10,915	11,014	75,715
Closing liabilities	115,263	5,489	120,262	28,895	269,909

The following disclosures provide an analysis of the insurance service results and reconciliations from opening to closing balances for insurance contract balances measured under IFRS 17 for period ended 31 December 2023:

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	incurred claims	
Opening assets	15,782	-	1,889	17,671
Opening liabilities	84,045	-	10,126	94,171
Net opening balance	(68,263)	-	(8,237)	(76,500)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(791)	-	(16,394)	(17,185)
Total cash flows	(56,744)	-	13,018	(43,726)
Net closing balance	(125,798)	-	(11,613)	(137,411)
Closing assets	17,652	-	2,682	20,334
Closing liabilities	143,450	-	14,295	157,745

	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Liability for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	11,092	2,350	2,340	1,889	17,671
Opening liabilities	22,139	6,274	55,632	10,126	94,171
Net opening balance	(11,047)	(3,924)	(53,292)	(8,237)	(76,500)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	11,726	4,165	(16,682)	(16,394)	(17,185)
Total cash flows	(46,136)	(10,608)	-	13,018	(43,726)
Net closing balance	(45,457)	(10,367)	(69,974)	(11,613)	(137,411)
Closing assets	7,152	1,882	8,618	2,682	20,334
Closing liabilities	52,609	12,249	78,592	14,295	157,745

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28. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Staff costs	924,223	909,825
Social security costs	157,306	145,331
Total staff costs	1,081,529	1,055,156
Depreciation and amortisation	211,590	111,531
Taxes other than income tax	158,991	103,486
Communication and software maintenance	90,911	71,559
Charity expenses	72,257	55,539
Security services	80,841	66,485
Membership fees	63,487	57,496
Consultancy fee	31,867	10,769
Repair and maintenance of buildings	28,038	24,857
Stationery and other low value items	23,343	25,236
Travel expenses	17,864	14,523
Rent expenses	14,952	16,576
Advertising expenses	14,432	7,016
Representation and entertainment	10,104	7,263
Legal and audit fees	10,090	10,419
Utilities expenses	9,974	6,440
Fuel	4,782	3,872
Loss on Sale or Disposition of Fixed assets	3,712	219
Medical, Dental and Hospitalization	139	164
Other operating expenses	19,483	22,172
Total administrative and other operating expenses	1,948,386	1,670,778

Social security costs include state pension contributions amounting UZS 109,022 million (UZS 105,202 million in 2023), and the rise in taxes other than income tax is mainly due to higher property tax of UZS 27,067 million from new Head Office construction, and UZS 15,653 million in taxes on non-resident income. The increase in depreciation and amortization is due to new Head Office building, amounting to UZS 87,465 million. The growth in the consultancy fee expenses is led by the development of the Bank's strategy for the year 2024-2026, at the amount of UZS 2,685 million, and consulting service to Rothschild & Cie at the amount of UZS 7,598 million. The increase in expenses related to communication and software maintenance is due to maintenance of the Group software solutions such as SAP, CRM, the HR modernization project, and licenses at the total amount of UZS 13,134 million. Finally, the operating expenses in the table above include expenses for audit and non-audit services in the amount of UZS 13,522 million (UZS 2,751 million in 2023), including the audits and reviews of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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29. INCOME TAXES

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

	2024	2023*
Current income tax expense	318,938	225,831
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense:		
- <i>Deferred tax (benefit)/expense</i>	(50,610)	(10,908)
- <i>Deferred tax expense relating to the components of other comprehensive income</i>	2,636	2,299
Total income tax expense through profit or loss and other comprehensive income	270,964	217,222
- <i>Deferred tax relating to loss on initial recognition recognised through equity</i>	(53,533)	-

* The table was revised to align with 31 December 2024 presentation.

	2024	2023*
IFRS profit before tax	1,383,353	1,071,077
Theoretical tax charge at the applicable statutory rate - 20% (2023: 20%)	276,671	214,215
- Nondeductible expenses (employee benefits, representation and other non-deductible expenses)	249,156	122,201
- Tax exempt income	(251,104)	(125,480)
- Other	(6,395)	3,987
Income tax expense	268,328	214,923
Net income tax expense relating to the components of other comprehensive income	2,636	2,299
Income tax expense through profit or loss and other comprehensive income	270,964	217,222

* The table was revised to align with 31 December 2024 presentation.

Tax-exempt income in the table above consists of interest income from government bonds and CBU bonds, totaling UZS 101,889 million (2023: UZS 82,659 million), and 20% of the recovery of statutory ECL provisions, amounting to UZS 149,215 million in 2024 (2023: UZS 41,668 million).

Differences between IFRS and Uzbekistan statutory taxation regulations give rise to certain temporary differences between the carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for their tax bases. The tax effect of the movements on these temporary differences is detailed below and is recorded at the rate of 20% (2023: 20%).

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	31 December 2024	(Debited)/ credited to profit or loss	Charged to other comprehensive income	Credited/ (charged) directly to equity	31 December 2023
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences					
Cash and cash equivalents	(20,605)	(20,632)	-	-	27
Due from other banks	357,907	116,134	-	-	241,773
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	240,487	12,067	-	53,533	174,887
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,833)	-	(2,636)	-	(5,197)
Property, equipment and intangible assets	39,461	53,191	-	-	(13,730)
Investments in associates and subsidiaries	(1,603)	147	-	-	(1,750)
Investment in debt securities	10,452	8,039	-	-	2,413
Derivative financial assets	(6,630)	3,670	-	-	(10,300)
Other assets	14,755	(27,206)	-	-	41,961
Non-current assets held for sale	23,996	12,583	-	-	11,413
Due to other banks	(340,175)	(108,247)	-	-	(231,928)
Customer accounts	13,262	13,262	-	-	-
Debt securities in issue	(12,624)	(8,296)	-	-	(4,328)
Other borrowed funds	(6,598)	(6,822)	-	-	224
Other liabilities	4,077	3,887	-	-	190
Subordinated debt	(3,251)	(1,167)	-	-	(2,084)
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	305,078	50,610	(2,636)	53,533	203,571
Recognised deferred tax asset	704,397	222,980	-	53,533	472,888
Recognised deferred tax liability	(399,319)	(172,370)	(2,636)	-	(269,317)
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	305,078	50,610	(2,636)	53,533	203,571

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30. ALLOWANCES FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

The tables below present information about the changes in the gross amount of financial assets excluding loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables, commitments and other non-financial assets during 2024 and 2023:

	Other financial assets (Note 15)		Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)		Due from other Banks (Note 9)		Investment in debt securities (Note 11)	TOTAL
	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 12-month ECL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	
Gross amount as at 1 January 2024	27,762	2	6,965,996	-	1,777,700	37,302	2,103,090	10,911,852
- Transfer from stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 2	(1,300)	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New assets issued or acquired	110,917	4,194	4,215,275	-	414,146	-	4,094,945	8,839,477
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(24,444)	(2)	(4,779,035)	-	(469,263)	-	(1,827,717)	(7,100,461)
Written off assets	-	-	-	-	-	(37,302)	-	(37,302)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	124,207	-	7,680	-	1,596	133,483
Gross amount as at 31 December 2024	112,935	5,494	6,526,443	-	1,730,263	-	4,371,914	12,747,049

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	Credit commitments (Note 32)			Guarantees (Note 32)			Letters of credit (Note 32)		TOTAL
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross amount as at 1 January 2024	825,868	5,138	3,509	1,427,175	-	30,528	2,922,897	6,256	5,221,371
- Transfer from stage 1	(152,111)	151,038	1,073	(82,211)	33,525	48,686	(96,348)	96,348	-
- Transfer from stage 2	1,968	(2,056)	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 3	103	4	(107)	-	30,528	(30,528)	-	-	-
New assets issued or acquired	2,042,573	-	-	1,319,057	-	-	2,086,143	-	5,447,773
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(618,479)	(113,487)	(3,469)	(642,821)	(9,620)	-	(2,606,246)	(53,421)	(4,047,543)
Foreign exchange differences	7,352	27,747	45,863	33,737	274	(6,341)	11,290	-	120,022
Gross amount as at 31 December 2024	2,107,274	68,384	47,057	2,054,937	54,707	42,345	2,317,736	49,183	6,741,623

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	Other financial assets (Note 15)		Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)		Due from other Banks (Note 9)		Investment in debt securities (Note 11)	TOTAL
	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 3	Stage 1	
	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	12-month ECL	12-month ECL	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	12-month ECL	
Gross amount as at 1 January 2023	25,106	95	7,037,855	82,603	1,843,596	34,017	2,688,621	11,711,893
- Transfer from stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 2	-	-	70,679	(70,679)	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 3	63	(63)	-	-	-	-	-	-
New assets issued or acquired	23,259	-	1,481,230	-	367,082	-	1,359,956	3,231,527
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(20,666)	(30)	(1,839,748)	(14,459)	(375,719)	(41)	(1,956,574)	(4,207,237)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	215,980	2,535	(57,259)	3,326	11,087	175,669
Gross amount as at 31 December 2023	27,762	2	6,965,996	0	1,777,700	37,302	2,103,090	10,911,852

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	Credit commitments (Note 32)			Guarantees (Note 32)			Letters of credit (Note 32)			TOTAL
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross amount as at 1 January 2023	339,144	50,554	3,092	1,886,666	30,139	16,580	1,559,031	173,394	963	4,059,563
- Transfer from stage 1	(6,397)	3,626	2,771	(36,646)	-	36,646	(104,649)	104,649	-	-
- Transfer from stage 2	52	(119)	67	30,139	(30,139)	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 3	55	-	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New assets issued or acquired	736,739	3,825	1,420	369,757	-	9,801	2,474,254	-	-	3,595,796
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(265,042)	(53,825)	(3,876)	(867,449)	(597)	(32,828)	(1,085,655)	(275,222)	(982)	(2,585,476)
Foreign exchange differences	21,317	1,077	90	44,708	597	329	79,916	3,435	19	151,488
Gross amount as at 31 December 2023	825,868	5,138	3,509	1,427,175	-	30,528	2,922,897	6,256	-	5,221,371

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The tables below present information about the changes in the ECL amount of financial assets, commitments and other non-financial assets during 2024 and 2023:

	Other financial assets (Note 15)		Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)		Due from other Banks (Note 9)		Investment in debt securities (Note 11)	
	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 12-month ECL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	TOTAL
Loss allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2024	371	-	102	-	12,571	23,724	9,675	46,443
- Transfer from stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 2	(33)	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New assets issued or acquired	3,246	2,531	564	-	13,590	-	31,141	51,072
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(322)	-	(113)	-	(4,364)	-	(7,596)	(12,395)
Written off assets	-	-	-	-	-	(23,724)	-	(23,724)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	30	-	1,437	-	13	1,480
Loss allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2024	3,262	2,564	583	-	23,234	-	33,233	62,876

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	Credit commitments (Note 32)				Guarantees (Note 32)			Letters of credit (Note 32)		TOTAL
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	12- month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	12- month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2024	337	1	4	4,649	-	5,339	1,411	21	-	11,762
- Transfer from stage 1	(54)	53	1	(9,769)	2,456	7,313	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 2	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 3	-	-	-	-	5,340	(5,340)	-	-	-	-
New assets issued or acquired	125	-	-	30,654	-	-	4,404	-	-	35,183
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(287)	(30)	(4)	(485)	(3,339)	-	(1,406)	(22)	-	(5,573)
Foreign exchange differences	-	32	151	425	24	-	43	1	-	676
Loss allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2024	122	55	152	25,474	4,481	7,312	4,452	-	-	42,048

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	Other financial assets (Note 15)		Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)		Due from other Banks (Note 9)		Investment in debt securities (Note 11)	
	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 12-month ECL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Stage 1 12-month ECL	TOTAL
Loss allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2023	446	7	122	847	12,121	22,077	10,050	45,670
- Transfer from stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 2	-	-	600	(600)	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 3	5	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
New assets issued or acquired	301	-	28	-	2,870	-	4,466	7,665
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(381)	(2)	(741)	(247)	(629)	(27)	(4,841)	(6,868)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	93	-	(1,791)	1,674	-	(24)
Loss allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2023	371	-	102	-	12,571	23,724	9,675	46,443

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	Credit commitments (Note 32)				Guarantees (Note 32)		Letters of credit (Note 32)			TOTAL
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	12- month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	12- month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2023	2,057	288	-	15,458	361	2,641	3,668	2,568	-	27,041
- Transfer from stage 1	(48)	24	24	(438)	-	438	(789)	789	-	-
- Transfer from stage 2		(26)	26	361	(361)	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New assets issued or acquired	293	-	-	721	-	4,900	1,270	-	-	7,184
Matured or derecognized assets (except for write off)	(2,010)	(294)	(46)	(11,551)	(11)	(2,641)	(2,894)	(3,414)	-	(22,861)
Foreign exchange differences	45	9	-	98	11	1	156	78	-	398
Loss allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2023	337	1	4	4,649	-	5,339	1,411	21	-	11,762

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares. The preference shares are not included into the EPS calculation.

The Group has no dilutive potential ordinary shares; therefore, the diluted earnings per share equal basic earnings per share.

According to the charter of the Group, and as described in Note 23, dividend payments per ordinary share cannot exceed the dividends per share on preferred shares for the same period and the minimum dividends payable to the owners of preference shares comprise not less than 20%. Therefore, net profit for the period is allocated to the ordinary shares and the preferred shares in accordance with their legal and contractual dividend rights to participate in undistributed earnings.

	2024	2023
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	1,115,025	856,154
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	243,259	243,552
Total basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (expressed in UZS per share)	4.58	3.52

32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal proceedings. From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Group are received. On the basis of its own estimates and both internal and external professional advice the 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 legislation. Uzbek tax, currency and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations, and changes, which can occur frequently. The Management’s interpretation of such legislation as applied to the transactions and activity of the Group may be challenged by the relevant regional and state authorities. Recent events within Uzbekistan suggest that the tax authorities may be taking a more assertive position in their interpretation of the legislation and assessments, and it is possible that transactions and activities that have not been challenged in the past, may be challenged. As a result, significant additional taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for five calendar years preceding the year of review. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

The Management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and the Bank’s tax, currency legislation and customs positions will be sustained. Accordingly, as at 31 December 2024 no provision for potential tax liabilities had been recorded (2023: Nil). The Group estimates that it has no potential obligations from exposure to other than remote tax risks.

Capital expenditure commitments. As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 the Group had contractual capital expenditure commitments for the total amount of UZS 230,262 million and UZS 160,258 million in respect of premises and equipment, respectively.

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. 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.

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	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Guarantees issued	2,151,989	1,457,703
Letters of credit, non post-financing	1,673,453	2,065,635
Letters of credits, post-financing with commencement after reporting period end	693,466	863,518
Undrawn credit lines	2,222,715	834,515
Total gross credit related commitments	6,741,623	5,221,371
Less - Cash held as security against letters of credit and guarantees	(1,533,771)	(1,352,830)
Less – Provision for expected credit losses	(42,048)	(11,762)
Total credit related commitments net of cash collaterals and ECL	5,165,804	3,856,779

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

The credit quality of contingencies carried at amortized cost is as follows at 31 December 2024:

	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im- paired)	Total
Issued financial guarantees				
- Standard	2,054,937	24,172	-	2,079,109
- Substandard	-	30,535	-	30,535
- Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-
- Doubtful	-	-	-	-
- Loss	-	-	42,345	42,345
Gross carrying amount	2,054,937	54,707	42,345	2,151,989
Credit loss allowance	(25,474)	(4,481)	(7,312)	(37,267)
Net carrying amount	2,029,463	50,226	35,033	2,114,722
Letter of credit				
- Standard	2,317,736	134	-	2,317,870
- Substandard	-	49,049	-	49,049
- Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-
- Doubtful	-	-	-	-
- Loss	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	2,317,736	49,183	-	2,366,919
Credit loss allowance	(4,452)	-	-	(4,452)
Net carrying amount	2,313,284	49,183	-	2,362,467
Undrawn credit lines				
- Standard	2,107,274	29,762	42,415	2,179,451
- Substandard	-	38,622	3,326	41,948
- Unsatisfactory	-	-	831	831
- Doubtful	-	-	351	351
- Loss	-	-	134	134
Gross carrying amount	2,107,274	68,384	47,057	2,222,715
Credit loss allowance	(122)	(55)	(152)	(329)
Net carrying amount	2,107,152	68,329	46,905	2,222,386

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The credit quality of contingencies carried at amortized cost is as follows at 31 December 2023:

	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im- paired)	Total
Issued financial guarantees				
- Standard	1,427,175	-	-	1,427,175
- Substandard	-	-	-	-
- Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-
- Doubtful	-	-	-	-
- Loss	-	-	30,528	30,528
Gross carrying amount	1,427,175	-	30,528	1,457,703
Credit loss allowance	(4,649)	-	(5,339)	(9,988)
Carrying amount	1,422,526	-	25,189	1,447,715
Letter of credit				
- Standard	2,922,897	-	-	2,922,897
- Substandard	-	6,256	-	6,256
- Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-
- Doubtful	-	-	-	-
- Loss	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	2,922,897	6,256	-	2,929,153
Credit loss allowance	(1,411)	(21)	-	(1,432)
Carrying amount	2,921,486	6,235	-	2,927,721
Undrawn credit lines				
- Standard	825,868	2,782	3,192	831,842
- Substandard	-	2,356	32	2,388
- Unsatisfactory	-	-	238	238
- Doubtful	-	-	47	47
- Loss	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	825,868	5,138	3,509	834,515
Credit loss allowance	(337)	(1)	(4)	(342)
Carrying amount	825,531	5,137	3,505	834,173

33. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below sets out fair values, at the end of the reporting period, of currencies receivable or payable under foreign exchange forward and swap contracts entered into by the Group. The table reflects gross positions before the netting of any counterparty positions (and payments) and covers the contracts with settlement dates after the end of the respective reporting period. The contracts are short term in nature:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Contracts with		Contracts with	
	positive fair value	negative fair value	positive fair value	negative fair value
Foreign exchange swaps: fair values, at the end of the reporting period, of				
- RUB receivable on settlement (+)	-	749,665	1,211,810	-
- UZS payable on settlement (-)	-	(872,647)	(1,160,311)	-
-USD receivable on settlement (+)	1,051,865	-	-	-
-CNY payable on settlement (-)	(1,018,716)	-	-	-
Net fair value of foreign exchange swaps	33,149	(122,982)	51,499	-

Foreign exchange derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group are generally traded in an over-the-counter market with professional market counterparties on standardised contractual terms and conditions. Derivatives have potentially favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) conditions as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other variables relative to their terms. The aggregate fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

34. 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 analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Management applies judgement in categorising 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.

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.

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).

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Financial assets/financial liabilities	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation model(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023				
- Visa Inc.	23,738	18,676	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	N/A	N/A
- Derivative financial assets	33,149	51,499	Level 3	Discounted cash flows. Discount rate estimated based on constructed build up curves	Discount rate	The greater discount-the smaller fair value
- Other equity securities	122,274	100,541	Level 3	Discounted cash flows. Discount rate estimated based on WACC	Discount rate, future cash flows	The greater discount-the smaller fair value
- Derivative financial liabilities	122,982	-	Level 3	Discounted cash flows. Discount rate estimated based on constructed build up curves	Discount rate	The greater discount-the smaller fair value

Other financial assets are those without quoted market prices in an active market, mainly represented by investment into LLC “Yashil Energiya” (19.2%) valued at UZS 69.9 billion, JSC “Mortgage Refinancing Company of Uzbekistan” (ownership 8%) valued at UZS 35.3 billion and JSC “Republican Currency Exchange” (ownership 11.1%) valued at UZS 14.9 billion.

The fair value of the equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income disclosed in Note 12 was 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. A significant unobservable input used in determining the fair value of equity securities at FVTOCI is the Group's WACC. The higher the WACC the lower the fair value of the equity securities at FVTOCI. The Management believes that this approach accurately reflects the fair value of these securities, given they are not traded. Such financial instruments were categorised as Level 3.

Investments to which the dividends valuation approach is not applicable, i.e. dividends were not paid during the period, Management may use the Assets based valuation approach focused on the investment company's net assets value (NAV), or fair market value of its total assets minus its total liabilities, to determine what would cost to recreate the business. The Management believes that such approach accurately reflects the fair value of these securities.

Below is presented the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required). Except as detailed in the following table, the Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables				
- Corporate loans (Note 10)	42,885,032	42,730,559	35,637,888	35,663,950
- State and municipal organisations (Note 10)	14,001,289	13,910,135	14,456,385	14,466,957
- Loans to individuals (Note 10)	9,589,511	9,903,764	7,913,965	7,919,752
Due from other banks	1,707,029	1,755,336	1,778,707	1,590,323
Debt securities in issue				
- Eurobonds (Note 19)	9,055,263	9,068,878	4,970,366	4,910,894
Other borrowed funds	39,833,147	33,501,143	37,633,735	32,309,689
Subordinated debt	1,984,144	1,734,888	1,696,854	1,633,337

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	31 December 2024			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables				
- <i>Corporate loans</i>	-	-	42,730,559	42,730,559
- <i>State and municipal organisations</i>	-	-	13,910,135	13,910,135
- <i>Loans to individuals</i>	-	-	9,903,764	9,903,764
Due from other banks	-	-	1,755,336	1,755,336
Debt securities in issue				
- <i>Eurobonds (Note 19)</i>	7,731,387	1,337,491	-	9,068,878
Other borrowed funds	-	-	33,501,143	33,501,143
Subordinated debt	-	-	1,734,888	1,734,888

	31 December 2023*			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	-	-	58,050,659	58,050,659
- <i>Corporate loans</i>	-	-	35,663,950	35,663,950
- <i>State and municipal organisations</i>	-	-	14,466,957	14,466,957
- <i>Loans to individuals</i>	-	-	7,919,752	7,919,752
Due from other banks	-	-	1,590,323	1,590,323
Debt securities in issue				
- <i>Eurobonds (Note 19)</i>	3,572,111	1,338,783	-	4,910,894
Other borrowed funds	-	-	32,309,689	32,309,689
Subordinated debt	-	-	1,633,337	1,633,337

* The table was revised to align with 31 December 2024 presentation.

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 and level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties. For those financial instruments where interest rates were not directly available in the CBU's Statistical bulletin, the Management uses discounted cash flow model by applying market interest rates based on the rates of the deals concluded towards the end of the reporting period. 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 categorised within Level 3.

35. 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 a ratio of regulatory capital to risk weighted assets above a prescribed minimum level. Based on information provided internally to key management personnel the Bank's calculated ratios are as follows:

- Ratio of regulatory capital to risk weighted assets ("Regulatory capital ratio") above a prescribed minimum level of 13% (31 December 2023: 13%). Actual ratio as at 31 December 2024: 15.6% (31 December 2023: 16.1%);
 - Ratio of Group's tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets ("Capital adequacy ratio") above a prescribed minimum level of 10% (31 December 2023: 10%). Actual ratio as at 31 December 2024: 10.6% (31 December 2023: 11.0%); and
 - Ratio of Group's tier 1 capital to total assets less intangibles ("Leverage ratio") above a prescribed minimum level of 6% (31 December 2023: 6%). Actual ratio as at 31 December 2024: 9.1% (31 December 2023: 9.7%).
- The Group and the Bank have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout 2024.

Total capital is based on the Group's reports prepared under Uzbekistan Accounting Legislation and related instructions and comprises:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Tier 1 capital	8,709,078	7,802,768
Less: Deductions from capital	(122,398)	(72,859)
Tier 1 capital adjusted	8,586,680	7,729,909
Tier 2 capital	4,002,217	3,551,187
Total regulatory Capital	12,588,897	11,281,096

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises share capital, share premium, preference shares, retained earnings excluding current year profit and less intangible assets and investment into unconsolidated entities excluding investments made to green energy companies. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 capital, which includes current year profit, general reserves created per regulatory requirements for assets classified as standard and subordinated debt balances adjusted based on remaining maturity.

The Group was in compliance with externally imposed capital requirements as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

36. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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.

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, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes.

Group's internal ratings scale:

Standard 1 Timely repayment of these loans is not in doubt. The borrower is a financially stable company, which has an adequate capital level, high level profitability and sufficient cash flow to meet its all existing obligations, including present debt. When estimating the reputation of the borrower such factors as the history of previous repayments, marketability of collateral (movable and immovable property guarantee) are taken into consideration.

Sub-standard 2 "Sub-standard" loans are loans, secured with a reliable source of secondary repayment (guarantee or collateral). On the whole, the financial situation of borrower is stable, but some unfavorable circumstances or tendencies are in the present, which raise doubts on the ability of the borrower to repay on time. "Standard" loans with insufficient information in the credit file or missed information on collateral could

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be also classified as “sub-standard” loans.

Unsatisfactory 3 Unsatisfactory loans have obvious deficiencies, which make for doubtful repayment of the loan on the conditions, envisaged by the initial agreement. As for “unsatisfactory” loans, the primary source of repayment is not sufficient and the Group has to seek additional loan repayment sources, which in case of non-repayment is a sale of collateral.

Doubtful 4 Doubtful loans are those loans, which have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as “unsatisfactory” with the added characteristic that the weakness makes collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable.

Loss 5 Loans classified as “loss” are considered uncollectible and have such little value that their continuance as bankable assets of the Group is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loans have absolutely no likelihood of recovery, but rather means that it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off these essentially worthless assets even though partial recovery may be effected in the future and the Group should make efforts on liquidation such debts through selling collateral or should apply all forces for its repayment.

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 country are approved quarterly by the Group’s Council.

Where appropriate, and in the case of most loans, the Group obtains collateral and corporate and personal guarantee. However, a significant portion of loans is personal lending, where no such facilities can be obtained. Such risks are monitored on a continuous basis and subject to annual or more frequent reviews.

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 manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

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.

Collateral before being accepted by the Group is thoroughly analysed and physically verified, where applicable. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured.

The principal collateral types for loans and advances as well as finance lease receivables are:

- State guarantees
- Cash deposits;
- Motor vehicle;
- Inventory;
- Letter of surety;
- Residential house;
- Equipment;
- Building; and
- Other assets

(c) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure. The Group’s Management focuses on concentration risk:

- The maximum risk to single borrower or group of affiliated borrowers shall not exceed 25 percent of the Group’s tier 1 capital;
- Total amount of unsecured credits to single borrower or group of affiliated borrowers shall not exceed 5 percent of Group’s tier 1 capital;
- Total amount of all large credits shall not exceed Group’s tier 1 capital by more than 8 times; and
- Total loan amount to related party shall not exceed Group’s tier 1 capital.

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The Bank is required to prepare and submit stand-alone financial information of the Bank to the Central Bank of Uzbekistan on a monthly basis. The consolidated financial statements are prepared under IFRS only once in a year.

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. The Management monitors and follows up past due balances.

Impairment and provisioning policies. The internal and external rating systems described above focus on credit-quality mapping from the inception of the lending and investment activities. In contrast, impairment provisions are recognised for financial reporting purposes only for losses incurred at the balance sheet date based on objective evidence of impairment. Due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of incurred credit losses provided for in the financial statements are usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and banking regulation purposes.

The Group's policy requires the review of individual financial assets that are above certain materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when individual circumstances require. Impairment allowances on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at balance-sheet date on a case-by-case basis, and are applied to all individually significant accounts. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re-confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances are provided for: (i) portfolios of homogenous assets that are individually below materiality thresholds; and (ii) individual financial assets in stage 1 and 2 that are above certain materiality thresholds, by using the available empirical data, experienced judgment and statistical techniques.

The Group monitors the term to maturity of off-balance sheet contingencies because longer term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than short-term commitments.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. The credit risk on off-balance sheet financial instruments is defined as a probability of losses due to the inability of counterparty to comply with the contractual terms and conditions. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to a loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments.

However, the likely amount of the loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Group applies the same credit policy to the contingent liabilities as it does to the balance sheet financial instruments, i.e. the one based on the procedures for approving the grant of loans, using limits to mitigate the risk, and current monitoring.

Maximum exposure of credit risk. The Group exposes itself 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 meet 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 and off-balance sheet credit-related commitments.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets on the consolidated statement of financial position. For guarantees and commitments to extend credit, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of the commitment. The credit risk is mitigated by collateral and other credit enhancements.

Off-balance sheet risk. The Group applies fundamentally the same risk management policies for off-balance sheet risks as it does for its on-balance sheet risks. In the case of commitments to lend, customers and counterparties will be subject to the same credit management policies as for loans and advances. Collateral may be sought depending on the strength of the counterparty and the nature of the transaction.

Market risk. The Group takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Group manages its market risk through risk-based limits established by the Bank Supervisory Board on the value of risk that may be accepted. The risk-based limits are subject to review by the Bank Council on a quarterly basis. Overall Group's position is split between Corporate and Retail banking positions. The exposure of Corporate and Retail banking operations to market risk is managed through the system of limits monitored by the Treasury Department 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 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 Group'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 Soum to the profit and loss of the Group.

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The Group measures its currency risk by:

- Net position on each currency should not exceed 10% of Group's total equity;
- Total net position on all currencies should not exceed 15% of Group's total equity.

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the end of reporting periods 2024 and 2023:

31 December 2024	USD	EUR	RUB	Other currencies	UZS	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	2,826,809	596,910	49,672	900,985	2,151,484	6,525,860
Due from other banks	1,049,250	-	-	417	657,362	1,707,029
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	24,201,407	16,281,380	-	971,725	25,021,320	66,475,832
Investment in debt securities	633,429	-	-	-	3,731,290	4,364,719
Other financial assets	408	4,679	-	106,217	1,299	112,603
Total monetary assets	28,711,303	16,882,969	49,672	1,979,344	31,562,755	79,186,043
Due to other banks	1,079,381	153,733	696,715	-	889,881	2,819,710
Customer accounts	3,997,585	350,907	48,667	515,979	16,190,563	21,103,701
Debt securities in issue	6,609,609	-	-	-	2,445,654	9,055,263
Other borrowed funds	18,921,588	16,560,523	-	-	4,351,036	39,833,147
Other financial liabilities	144,166	20	-	-	39,962	184,148
Subordinated debt	789,408	-	-	-	1,194,736	1,984,144
Total monetary liabilities	31,541,737	17,065,183	745,382	515,979	25,111,832	74,980,113
Derivative instruments	1,051,865	-	749,665	(1,018,716)	(872,647)	(89,833)
Net Balance sheet position	(1,778,569)	(182,214)	53,955	444,649	5,578,276	4,116,097

As of the reporting date, the Group experienced a temporary shortfall in its USD net position, which led to a breach of the Single Currency Foreign Exchange Risk Ratio set under financing agreements with international lenders, including IFC, ADB and investors of private Eurobond placement. This breach was due to accounting adjustments related to expected credit losses, which reduced the carrying value of certain financial assets and, consequently, net forex position figures used in covenant calculations.

After the reporting date, the Group received formal waivers from all relevant lenders, confirming that no acceleration of repayment would be pursued. Therefore, this matter does not give rise to any concerns regarding the Group's ability to continue as a going concern or any risks to its funding structure.

The impact of the breach into other financial risk management disclosures has been presented in relevant sections below.

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31 December 2023*	USD	EUR	RUB	Other currencies	UZS	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	3,951,582	1,615,364	205,871	83,462	1,109,615	6,965,894
Due from other banks	780,218	-	-	16,293	982,196	1,778,707
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	25,483,464	12,673,843	-	-	19,850,931	58,008,238
Investment in debt securities	124,597	-	-	-	1,968,818	2,093,415
Other financial assets	9,831	6,330	-	-	11,232	27,393
Total monetary assets	30,349,692	14,295,537	205,871	99,755	23,922,792	68,873,647
Due to other banks	2,566,045	1,108,348	875,316	-	1,269,242	5,818,951
Customer accounts	4,745,697	391,558	65,112	59,065	9,067,250	14,328,682
Debt securities in issue	4,970,366	-	-	-	-	4,970,366
Other borrowed funds	18,102,943	13,137,941	456,266	-	5,936,585	37,633,735
Other financial liabilities	127,648	20	-	-	54,952	182,620
Subordinated debt	501,334	-	-	-	1,195,520	1,696,854
Total monetary liabilities	31,014,033	14,637,867	1,396,694	59,065	17,523,549	64,631,208
Derivative instruments	-	-	1,211,810	-	(1,160,311)	51,499
Net Balance sheet position	(664,341)	(342,330)	20,987	40,690	5,238,932	4,293,938

* The table was revised to align with 31 December 2024 presentation.

The Group hedged its currency risk by entering currency swaps. Information on derivative financial instruments is disclosed in Note 33

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Changes of the possible movement of the currency rates from 2023 to 2024 were associated with the increase in the volatility of the exchange rate. The following table presents sensitivities of profit and loss to reasonably possible changes in exchange rates applied at the end of reporting period, with all other variables held constant:

	As at 31 December 2024 Impact on profit or loss	As at 31 December 2023 Impact on profit or loss
US Dollars strengthening by 20% (31 December 2023: 20%)	(355,714)	(32,601)
US Dollars weakening by 20% (31 December 2023: 20%)	355,714	32,601
EUR strengthening by 20% (31 December 2023: 20%)	(36,443)	(68,466)
EUR weakening by 20% (31 December 2023: 20%)	36,443	68,466
RUB strengthening by 20% (31 December 2023: 20%)	10,791	4,197
RUB weakening by 20% (31 December 2023: 20%)	(10,791)	(4,197)

The above sensitivity analysis include limitations in terms of the use of hypothetical market movements to demonstrate potential risk that only represent the Group's view of possible near-term market changes, based on historical change in foreign currency rates, and which cannot be predicted with any certainty.

The exposure was calculated only for monetary balances denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Group. Impact on equity would be the same as impact on statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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.

The Management monitors on a daily basis and sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken.

The table below presents the Group's financial assets and liabilities categorized according to the time remaining to their next contractual repricing date. The analysis provides insight into the Group's exposure to interest rate risk, reflecting the sensitivity of financial instruments to changes in market interest rates.

The classification is based on the earlier of the contractual repricing date or maturity date. Instruments are grouped into:

- **NB** – non-interest-bearing balances. These are financial instruments that do not carry any interest and are not sensitive to interest rate movements.
- **FB** – fixed interest rate instruments. These are instruments with fixed interest rates over the contractual term, and are subject to interest rate risk depending on their maturity dates.
- **FLB** – floating interest rate instruments. These instruments carry variable interest rates that are reset periodically, exposing them to changes in market interest rates.

This table is used for interest rate risk management purposes only and does not reflect the contractual maturity profile or expected liquidity behavior of financial instruments. As such, the figures presented here may differ from those disclosed in the liquidity risk and contractual maturity tables.

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31 December 2024		Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	NIB	3,797,065	-	-	-	-	-	3,797,065
	FIB	2,728,795	-	-	-	-	-	2,728,795
Due from other banks	NIB	122,511	-	15,557	-	-	-	138,068
	FIB	19,766	82,894	110,931	828,136	481,662	45,572	1,568,961
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	NIB	13,302	176,494	179,113	572,847	509,477	40,800	1,492,033
	FIB	4,021,077	9,475,943	6,185,390	10,986,359	6,670,607	9,049,150	46,388,526
	FLIB	1,565,395	4,810,665	2,452,988	4,567,568	3,010,748	2,187,909	18,595,273
Derivative financial assets	FIB	-	-	33,149	-	-	-	33,149
Investment in debt securities	NIB	444,009	142,753	-	-	-	-	586,762
	FIB	-	124,156	74,043	2,727,201	817,596	34,961	3,777,957
Total financial assets	NIB	4,376,887	319,247	194,670	572,847	509,477	40,800	6,013,928
	FIB	6,769,638	9,682,993	6,403,513	14,541,696	7,969,865	9,129,683	54,497,388
	FLIB	1,565,395	4,810,665	2,452,988	4,567,568	3,010,748	2,187,909	18,595,273
Liabilities								
Due to other banks	NIB	1,516,152	10,836	-	1,533	-	-	1,528,521
	FIB	668,056	-	305,196	11,514	81,185	225,238	1,291,189
Customer accounts	NIB	1,316,764	926,764	1,230,944	6,972,640	557,435	2,633,113	13,637,660
	FIB	7,360,060	-	94,345	11,636	-	-	7,466,041
Debt securities in issue	NIB	368,923	31,841	-	-	-	-	400,764
	FIB	-	-	-	2,250,000	5,112,451	-	7,362,451
	FLIB	-	-	-	-	1,292,048	-	1,292,048
Other borrowed funds	NIB	565,881	4,903	6,928	27,711	27,711	53,995	687,129
	FIB	667,248	1,778,771	1,252,731	2,731,900	2,211,718	4,417,517	13,059,885
	FLIB	527,239	4,666,778	8,161,512	8,016,199	2,032,768	2,681,637	26,086,133
Derivative financial liabilities	FIB	122,982	-	-	-	-	-	122,982
Subordinated debt	NIB	9,254	3,165	-	-	-	-	12,419
	FIB	-	-	-	276,238	1,104,474	74,194	1,454,906
	FLIB	-	-	-	-	516,819	-	516,819
Total financial liabilities	NIB	3,776,974	977,509	1,237,872	7,001,884	585,146	2,687,108	16,266,493
	FIB	8,818,346	1,778,771	1,652,272	5,281,288	8,509,828	4,716,949	30,757,454
	FLIB	527,239	4,666,778	8,161,512	8,016,199	3,841,635	2,681,637	27,895,000
Net interest sensitivity gap	FLIB	1,038,156	143,887	(5,708,524)	(3,448,631)	(830,887)	(493,728)	(9,299,727)

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31 December 2023		Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	NIB	82,713	-	-	-	-	-	82,713
	FIB	6,883,181	-	-	-	-	-	6,883,181
Due from other banks	NIB	280,497	32,574	66,318	-	-	-	379,389
	FIB	10,116	94,728	145,137	146,314	957,215	45,808	1,399,318
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	NIB	10,234	51,168	84,090	89,495	76,962	49,399	361,348
	FIB	3,554,760	8,132,082	5,441,449	9,844,321	6,515,605	8,244,636	41,732,853
	FLIB	928,921	3,310,818	2,544,988	4,157,193	3,380,969	1,591,148	15,914,037
Derivative financial assets	FIB	-	51,499	-	-	-	-	51,499
Investment in debt securities	NIB	58,113	-	-	-	-	-	58,113
	FIB	-	1,101,353	691,278	207,817	-	34,854	2,035,302
Total financial assets	NIB	431,557	83,742	150,408	89,495	76,962	49,399	881,563
	FIB	10,448,057	9,379,662	6,277,864	10,198,452	7,472,820	8,325,298	52,102,153
	FLIB	928,921	3,310,818	2,544,988	4,157,193	3,380,969	1,591,148	15,914,037
Liabilities								
Due to other banks	NIB	497,502	-	66,629	-	-	-	564,131
	FIB	2,099,922	2,732,125	24,866	359,007	38,900	-	5,254,820
Customer accounts	NIB	336,182	1,919,906	1,292,916	1,906,903	124,788	1,973,179	7,553,874
	FIB	6,333,481	-	71,134	370,163	30	-	6,774,808
Debt securities in issue	NIB	-	42,123	-	-	-	-	42,123
	FIB	-	-	3,694,366	-	-	-	3,694,366
	FLIB	-	-	-	-	1,233,877	-	1,233,877
Other borrowed funds	NIB	566,375	5,773	6,928	26,841	27,711	67,851	701,479
	FIB	596,854	1,608,795	2,357,538	2,744,373	1,762,540	3,741,221	12,811,321
	FLIB	220,017	2,887,037	5,050,645	7,645,914	4,819,117	3,498,205	24,120,935
Subordinated debt	NIB	3,080	3,949	-	-	-	-	7,029
	FIB	-	-	-	6,452	264,382	1,172,216	1,443,050
	FLIB	-	-	-	-	82,258	164,517	246,775
Total financial liabilities	NIB	1,403,139	1,971,751	1,366,473	1,933,744	152,499	2,041,030	8,868,636
	FIB	9,030,257	4,340,920	6,147,904	3,479,995	2,065,852	4,913,437	29,978,365
	FLIB	220,017	2,887,037	5,050,645	7,645,914	6,135,252	3,662,722	25,601,587
Net interest sensitivity gap	FLIB	708,904	423,781	(2,505,657)	(3,488,721)	(2,754,283)	(2,071,574)	(9,687,550)

* The table was revised to align with 31 December 2024 presentation

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As at 31 December 2024, if interest rates at that date had been 165 basis points lower (2023: 165 basis points lower) with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been UZS 153,445 million higher (2023: UZS 70,355 million higher). If interest rates had been 165 basis points higher (2023: 165 basis points higher), with all other variables held constant, profit would have been UZS 153,445 million lower (2023: UZS 70,355 million lower).

Other price risk. The Group is exposed to prepayment risk through providing loans, including mortgages, which give the borrower the right to early repay the loans. The Group's current year profit or loss and equity at the current reporting date would not have been significantly impacted by changes in prepayment rates because such loans are carried at amortised cost and the prepayment right is at or close to the amortised cost of the loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables. The Group has no significant exposure to equity price risk.

Geographical risk concentration. The geographical concentration of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024 is set out below:

31 December 2024	Uzbekistan	OECD	Non-OECD	Russia	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,640,506	2,109,998	37	775,319	6,525,860
Due from other banks	1,572,353	134,676	-	-	1,707,029
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	66,475,832	-	-	-	66,475,832
Investment in debt securities	4,338,681	26,038	-	-	4,364,719
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	122,272	23,740	-	-	146,012
Derivative financial assets	-	33,149	-	-	33,149
Other financial assets	112,590	13	-	-	112,603
Total financial assets	76,262,234	2,327,614	37	775,319	79,365,204
Liabilities					
Due to other banks	2,552,729	11,965	121,752	133,264	2,819,710
Customer accounts	21,103,701	-	-	-	21,103,701
Debt securities in issue	-	9,055,263	-	-	9,055,263
Other borrowed funds	5,490,998	24,608,410	9,047,397	686,342	39,833,147
Derivative financial liabilities	-	122,982	-	-	122,982
Other financial liabilities	50,264	84	133,800	-	184,148
Subordinated debt	1,460,407	523,737	-	-	1,984,144
Total financial liabilities	30,658,099	34,322,441	9,302,949	819,606	75,103,095
Net balance sheet position	45,604,135	(31,994,827)	(9,302,912)	(44,287)	4,262,109
Credit related commitments (Note 32)	6,741,623	-	-	-	6,741,623

The geographical concentration of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2023 is set out below:

31 December 2023*	Uzbekistan	OECD	Non-OECD	Russia	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,237,428	2,568,635	57	159,774	6,965,894
Due from other banks	1,695,281	82,565	-	861	1,778,707
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	58,008,238	-	-	-	58,008,238
Derivative financial assets	-	51,499	-	-	51,499
Investment in debt securities	2,093,415	-	-	-	2,093,415
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	100,539	18,678	-	-	119,217
Other financial assets	21,392	62	5,939	-	27,393
Total financial assets	66,156,293	2,721,439	5,996	160,635	69,044,363
Liabilities					
Due to other banks	2,690,933	22,705	259,640	2,845,673	5,818,951
Customer accounts	14,328,682	-	-	-	14,328,682
Debt securities in issue	-	4,970,366	-	-	4,970,366
Other borrowed funds	5,577,817	23,166,246	7,129,869	1,759,803	37,633,735
Other financial liabilities	55,009	2,584	125,027	-	182,620
Subordinated debt	1,447,959	248,895	-	-	1,696,854
Total financial liabilities	24,100,400	28,410,796	7,514,536	4,605,476	64,631,208
Net balance sheet position	42,055,893	(25,689,357)	(7,508,540)	(4,444,841)	4,413,155
Credit related commitments (Note 32)	5,221,371	-	-	-	5,221,371

* The table was revised to align with 31 December 2024 presentation.

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The Group maintains a correspondence account with Asia Invest Bank, which is located in the Russia and is a subsidiary of the National Bank of Uzbekistan. Asia Invest Bank is not subject to international sanctions, and there are no restrictions or limitations on transactions or operations conducted with this bank. The Group monitors geopolitical developments and assesses related risks; however, exposure to this counterparty is currently considered to have no material impact on the Group's operations.

The Group ensures full compliance with applicable sanctions regimes imposed by the European Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In its operations, the Group does not engage in transactions with entities or financial institutions subject to international sanctions and limits its operations in the Russia exclusively to non-sanctioned entities.

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is defined as 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. 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 Resources Management Committee of the Group.

The Group seeks to maintain a stable funding base comprising primarily amounts due to other banks, corporate and retail customer deposits and invest the funds in inter-bank placements of liquid assets, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The liquidity management of the Group requires considering 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 balance sheet liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements. The Group calculates liquidity ratios on a monthly basis in accordance with the requirement of the CBU. These ratios are calculated using figures based on National Accounting Standards.

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.

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

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The undiscounted maturity analysis of financial instruments at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

31 December 2024	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Liabilities							
Due to other banks	2,196,233	36,072	328,465	92,608	146,692	273,725	3,073,795
Customer accounts	8,891,130	1,712,450	2,394,832	8,242,947	2,182,469	6,743,829	30,167,657
Debt securities in issue	462,562	470,257	526,099	3,294,536	8,043,249	-	12,796,703
Other borrowed funds	2,186,514	8,256,144	11,239,231	15,001,810	6,549,697	12,819,107	56,052,503
Derivative financial liabilities	122,982	-	-	-	-	-	122,982
Insurance contract liabilities	670	9,255	65,554	97,202	57,001	40,227	269,909
Other financial liabilities	184,148	-	-	-	-	-	184,148
Subordinated debt	40,019	49,814	57,317	497,483	1,722,263	74,232	2,441,128
Undrawn credit lines	2,222,715	-	-	-	-	-	2,222,715
Guarantees issued	2,151,989	-	-	-	-	-	2,151,989
Letters of credit	2,366,919	-	-	-	-	-	2,366,919
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	20,825,881	10,533,992	14,611,498	27,226,586	18,701,371	19,951,120	111,850,448

This table shows the contractual future obligations based on the original repayment terms.

Although a covenant breach observed on 31 December 2024, formally triggered cross-default clauses, none of the lenders exercised their rights to demand early repayment and provided waivers.

The Group also assessed the impact of the breach into undiscounted maturity disclosure, and the Group would report total undiscounted liability of UZS 46,753,554 million in the “Demand and less than 1 month” bucket, followed by UZS 5,533,825 million in “From 1 to 6 months” period, UZS 8,091,835 million in “From 6 to 12 month” period, and UZS 16,240,971 million in “From 1 to 3 years” bucket, UZS 6,559,766 million in “From 3 to 5 years” range and UZS 14,820,652 million in “Over 5 years” range.

The Bank is subject to certain financial and other restrictive covenants under the terms of its indebtedness that impose certain requirements on the Bank to comply with financial ratios and tests and certain restrictions that limit the Bank’s ability to, among others, obtain further financing and/or repay existing long-term indebtedness. In drawing up consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2023, the Management undertook a detailed review of the Bank’s debt agreements and identified that in one case there was a clause that the Bank did not comply with as at 31 December 2023. The implication of this was that this debt and a number of other facilities where there are conditions in the relevant facility agreements, together, totaling UZS 30,022,608 million, should no longer be considered, for financial reporting purposes, as long term as at 31 December 2023. Therefore, the Management took action and notified the transaction agent on 27 June 2024 to voluntarily prepay this debt and did so on 2 July 2024. Following the early repayment of the debt and having taken legal advice where it was considered appropriate and received any necessary additional loan covenant waivers, the expected maturity table below shows a positive short term liquidity gap after taking into account the early repayment of the above-mentioned debt and all other long term debt facilities being settled on their contractual settlement dates, as the Bank now has the right to defer settlement of the other respective debt liabilities to their settlement dates.

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment disclosed in the above maturity analysis, because the Group does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement.

The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit as included in the above maturity table does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, since many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

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The table on the following page shows the maturity analysis of non-derivative financial assets at their carrying amounts and based on their contractual maturities, except for assets that are readily saleable if it should be necessary to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities. Such financial assets are included in the maturity analysis based on their expected date of disposal. Impaired loans are included at their carrying amounts net of impairment provisions and based on the expected timing of cash inflows.

As of the reporting date, a breach of a financial covenant related to Single Currency Foreign Exchange Risk Ratio triggered cross-default clauses across several related contracts, giving lenders a legal right to request early repayment. However, none of the lenders exercised this right. To ensure transparency, the Group disclosed a conservative scenario where the affected liabilities are shown as payable on demand. This approach is purely accounting-driven and does not reflect the Group's actual liquidity situation. As a result of this presentation, the Group would report net negative liquidity gap of UZS 26,786,876 million in the “Demand and less than 1 month” bucket, followed by remaining positive gaps UZS 10,726,466 million in “From 1 to 6 months” period, UZS 2,710,252 million in “From 6 to 12 month” period, and UZS 6,587,706 million in “From 1 to 3 years” bucket, a gap of UZS 7,628,450 million in “From 3 to 5 years” range and UZS 3,396,111 million in “Over 5 years” range. Correspondingly, the cumulative liquidity gap to be reported would be net negative liquidity gap of UZS 26,786,876 million in the “Demand and less than 1 month” bucket, followed by cumulative negative gaps of UZS 16,060,410 million in “From 1 to 6 months” period, UZS 13,350,158 million in “From 6 to 12 month” period, and UZS 6,762,452 million in “From 1 to 3 years” bucket, a positive cumulative gap of UZS 865,998 million in “From 3 to 5 years” range and UZS 4,262,109 million in “Over 5 years” range. The breach was resulted from accounting adjustments related to expected credit losses, which reduced the carrying values of certain financial assets and net forex position used in covenant calculations. This had no impact on the Group's solvency, credit quality, or operational liquidity. The breach of Total Overdue Loans on Loan Portfolio Ratio as of 31 December led the related borrowing be presented as due on demand in the conservative scenario explained above as well.

To provide a complete picture, the Group has also presented an expected maturity profile based on management's assessment of actual repayment behavior. This reflects historical debt servicing patterns and the continued support of lenders. Following the reporting date, the Group received formal waivers from all affected creditors, confirming no early repayment would be required. Accordingly, the Group's funding structure remains stable and aligned with the original terms of borrowing.

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 2024:

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31 December 2024	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	6,525,860	-	-	-	-	-	6,525,860
Due from other banks	164,706	82,894	104,059	828,136	481,662	45,572	1,707,029
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	5,599,776	14,463,101	8,817,491	16,126,773	10,190,832	11,277,859	66,475,832
Investment in debt securities	444,009	266,909	74,043	2,727,201	817,596	34,961	4,364,719
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	146,012	-	-	146,012
Derivative financial assets	-	-	33,149	-	-	-	33,149
- inflows	-	-	1,051,865	-	-	-	-
- outflows	-	-	(1,018,716)	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	112,603	-	-	-	-	-	112,603
Total financial assets	12,846,954	14,812,904	9,028,742	19,828,122	11,490,090	11,358,392	79,365,204
Liabilities							
Due to other banks	2,184,208	10,836	305,196	13,047	81,185	225,238	2,819,710
Customer accounts	8,708,670	895,059	1,329,684	6,979,740	557,435	2,633,113	21,103,701
Debt securities in issue	368,923	31,841	-	2,250,000	6,404,499	-	9,055,263
Other borrowed funds	1,760,368	6,450,452	9,421,171	10,775,810	4,272,197	7,153,149	39,833,147
Derivative financial liabilities	122,982	-	-	-	-	-	122,982
- inflows	749,665	-	-	-	-	-	-
- outflows	(872,647)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	184,148	-	-	-	-	-	184,148
Subordinated debt	9,254	3,165	-	276,238	1,621,293	74,194	1,984,144
Total financial liabilities	13,338,553	7,391,353	11,056,051	20,294,835	12,936,609	10,085,694	75,103,095
Net liquidity gap	(491,599)	7,421,551	(2,027,309)	(466,713)	(1,446,519)	1,272,698	4,262,109
Cumulative liquidity gap	(491,599)	6,929,952	4,902,643	4,435,930	2,989,411	4,262,109	

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Group obtained formal waivers from all affected counterparties, fully resolving the covenant breach. Accordingly, the Group does not anticipate any going concern implications, nor any disruption to its financing structure or investor relationships.

The Bank remains in a strong liquidity position, supported by:

- UZS 6.5 trillion in cash and cash equivalents;
- Over 4.3 trillion in highly-liquid investment securities, including government bonds eligible for repo deals;
- Full access to interbank money and repo markets;
- Strategic institutional support from the Uzbekistan Fund for Reconstruction and Development (UFRD) and the Ministry of Finance.

This confirmation of post-reporting resolution reinforces the Group's financial stability and continued compliance with its funding obligations.

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The analysis by remaining contractual maturities may be summarised as follows at 31 December 2023:

31 December 2023	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	6,965,894	-	-	-	-	-	6,965,894
Due from other banks	290,613	127,302	211,455	146,314	957,215	45,808	1,778,707
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables	4,403,325	11,584,658	8,070,527	14,091,009	9,973,536	9,885,183	58,008,238
Investment in debt securities	58,112	1,101,353	691,278	207,817	-	34,855	2,093,415
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	119,217	-	-	119,217
Derivative financial assets	-	51,499	-	-	-	-	51,499
- inflows	-	1,211,810	-	-	-	-	-
- outflows	-	(1,160,311)	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	27,393	-	-	-	-	-	27,393
Total financial assets	11,745,337	12,864,812	8,973,260	14,564,357	10,930,751	9,965,846	69,044,363
Liabilities							
Due to other banks	2,597,424	2,732,125	91,495	359,007	38,900	-	5,818,951
Customer accounts	6,678,347	1,940,232	1,710,912	1,901,199	124,813	1,973,179	14,328,682
Debt securities in issue	-	42,123	3,694,366	-	1,233,877	-	4,970,366
Other borrowed funds	1,383,247	4,501,605	7,415,110	10,417,128	6,609,368	7,307,277	37,633,735
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	182,620	-	-	-	-	-	182,620
Subordinated debt	3,080	3,949	-	6,452	346,640	1,336,733	1,696,854
Total financial liabilities	10,844,718	9,220,034	12,911,883	12,683,786	8,353,598	10,617,189	64,631,208
Net liquidity gap	900,619	3,644,778	(3,938,623)	1,880,571	2,577,153	(651,343)	4,413,155
Cumulative liquidity gap	900,619	4,545,397	606,774	2,487,345	5,064,498	4,413,155	

The above analysis is based on remaining original contractual maturities.

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.

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The Management believes that in spite of a substantial portion of customer accounts being on demand, the fact that significant portion of these customer accounts are of large state-controlled entities which are either the Group's shareholders or its entities under common control and the past experience of the Group, indicate that these customer accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Group.

As part of liquidity risk management, the Group maintains a contingency plan, periodically reviewed and adjusted, to be able to withstand any unexpected outflow of customers and to respond to financial stress. The contingency plan is developed primarily on the basis of the Group's ability to access the State resources due to its state ownership and strategic importance to the national banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As at 31 December 2024 the contingency plan of the Group consisted of the following:

- Attraction of long-term deposits of State funds under the Ministry of Finance – Pension Fund, State Deposit Insurance Fund and others;
- Attraction of budgetary funds up to one year through weekly electronic bidding platform run by the State Treasury under the Ministry of Finance;
- Utilization of the CBU's short-term liquidity loans;
- Attraction of deposits from inter-bank money markets within the limits set by the local commercial banks.

Insurance risk. The insurance risk management policy of the Group is designed to identify, assess, and control all material risks related to insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 17, including underwriting, reinsurance, reserving, and investment risks that impact the measurement and disclosure of insurance liabilities.

Insurance risk management is overseen by the Insurance Committee, which includes executive and departmental heads. The Committee sets underwriting limits, approves tariff and reinsurance decisions, and monitors the adequacy of reserves, including IBNR and reported claims. Underwriting activities are supported by an automated system that enforces predefined limits and requires approvals when thresholds are exceeded. Tariff effectiveness is reviewed regularly, particularly in relation to IBNR reserves.

Reinsurance is actively used to reduce insurance and liquidity risks, with 28% of total insurance obligations reinsured at the end of 2024. Counterparty risks are managed through diversification and exposure limits.

Reserve management follows IFRS 17 requirements, with portfolio-based calculations of estimates of present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment for non-financial risk, contractual service margin, and liability for incurred claims. These are based on insurance accounting data and aligned with either the GMM or PAA model depending on the product characteristics.

The Group applies a moderate investment policy to ensure sufficient liquid assets to support insurance liabilities. At least 50% of the investment portfolio is held in highly liquid fixed-income instruments, with limits on riskier assets. Key financial and operational risks related to investments are regularly monitored, supporting the IFRS 17 risk adjustment for non-financial risk and liability measurement process.

Internal reporting ensures ongoing monitoring of risk exposures and reserve levels, with legal and compliance oversight to maintain alignment with local regulations and IFRS standards. This framework supports accurate consolidation of insurance financials under IFRS 17 and transparent disclosure of risk exposures.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters. Accounting for Green Loans for classification and measurement of loans where contractual cash flows may change as a response to certain ESG metrics, such as compliance with emissions standards, energy efficiency metrics, or even a combination of different green measures. Climate change might affect a lender's exposure to credit losses for its financial assets. Climate change might affect the assumptions that are made by lenders to estimate ECL. It could also affect the risk ratings for individual borrowers or groups of borrowers, or their probability of default ('PD'). In some cases, it could result in moving loans between stages.

Borrowers could face a range of physical, regulatory and reputational risks that ultimately impact their credit risk and increase the likelihood that they might be unable to meet their debt obligations. Moreover, the value of assets against which loans are secured could fall in value, or even become inaccessible or uninsurable - affecting the value of collateral.

The Group and its customers may face significant climate-related risks in the future. These risks include the threat of financial loss and adverse non-financial impacts that encompass the political, economic and environmental responses to climate change. The key sources of climate risks have been identified as physical and transition risks.

When considering the impacts on ECL Management approach is to:

Thinking separately about physical risk (for example, destruction or temporary disruption of physical assets from increased incidence of severe weather events) and transition risk (advancement or displacement as a result of moving to a 'greener' and more sustainable economy).

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Being mindful of duration - while change is happening fast, longer term exposures are likely to be more affected than short-term ones.

Recognizing that 'one size' doesn't fit all - different portfolios will have different risk exposures depending on duration, industry, geography etc and, in many cases, only top-down assessments of vulnerable geographies and industries will be possible.

Avoiding double counting risks, by considering the extent to which they might already be captured directly or indirectly through model inputs such as market credit spreads, expected default frequency and other factors.

Considering other arrangements such as insurance, guarantees, government subsidies (or other payments and policies) and other sources of recoveries, including how they are structured and how their providers are thinking about (and responding to) evolving ESG risks.

Physical risks arise as the result of acute weather events such as hurricanes, floods and wildfires, and longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as sustained higher temperatures, heat waves, droughts and rising sea levels and risks. Transition risks may arise from the adjustments to a net-zero economy, e.g., changes to laws and regulations, litigation due to failure to mitigate or adapt, and shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products and services due to changes in consumer behaviour and investor demand.

These risks are receiving increasing regulatory, political and societal scrutiny, both within the country and internationally. While certain physical risks may be predictable, there are significant uncertainties as to the extent and timing of their manifestation. For transition risks, uncertainties remain as to the impacts of the impending regulatory and policy shifts, changes in consumer demands and supply chains.

Management believes that it is currently not possible to explicitly incorporate climate risk factors in the Group's risk framework, including ECL measurement. Existing scenarios, forecasts, and estimates are covering only the long-term horizon well beyond the maturity of the existing portfolios. Such scenarios are also high-level, and attribution to specific borrowers without additional data would be highly arbitrary.

To address the information gap for detailed, borrower-specific data, the Group is collecting information to perform a robust assessment of the risks specific of its borrowers. The Group is planning to enhance its credit risk scoring models to incorporate such information in the PD and LGD measurement in the future.

Management believes there is no ESG impact on ECL measurement of bank's financial assets as at 31 December 2024.

Assessment of ESG-related risks and opportunities: During 2024 the Group has made an assessment of the ESG-related risks and opportunities in the context of the sustainable development and the plans for environmental and governance factors are detailed below:

Environmental and safety (E&S):		
	Description of the current situation	Description of the target situation
	E&S policy updated in January 2023 to include an exclusion list, a categorized risk list and Environmental and Social assessment reports. The exclusion List is aligned with the International Financial Institutions' (IFI) requirements;	<i>Increasing lending to environmentally-friendly production.</i> Primarily supporting entrepreneurs engaged in sustainable and renewable energy production; <i>Financing water-efficient agriculture projects.</i> Water-efficient agriculture projects aim to reduce water usage in farming while maintaining or even increasing productivity.

Governance		
	The Code of Conduct was revised in May 2023 to reflect evolving best practices and ensure alignment with our corporate values	An individual responsible for ESG is to be appointed within the underwriting department of the Bank, bolstering the department's commitment to sustainable practices; Establishment of an ESG reporting system, facilitating structured documentation and communication of ESG metrics; Development of an ESG risk management policy, ensuring systematic identification, assessment, and mitigation of ESG-related risks;

37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

- “Significant shareholders” – legal entities-shareholders which have a significant influence to the Group through Government;
- “Key management personnel” – members of the Management Board and the Council of the Bank;
- “Entities under common control” – entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the Government.

The Group applies the exemption in paragraph 25 of IAS 24. The table below presents the transactions with key management personnel and transactions with government-related entities which are individually significant or other transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant.

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Details of transactions between the Group and related parties are disclosed below:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023*	
	Related party balances	Total category as per financial statements caption	Related party balances	Total category as per financial statements caption
Cash and cash equivalents				
- entities under common control (contractual interest rate: 0% – 9%)	707,548	11%	285,995	4%
Due from other banks				
- entities under common control (contractual interest rate: 0% – 14%)	1,079,451	63%	1,334,385	75%
Loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables				
- key management personnel (contractual interest rate: 16% – 27%)	406	0%	368	0%
- entities under common control (contractual interest rate: 0% – 28%)	14,274,010	21%	14,572,496	25%
Credit loss allowance				
- key management personnel	(8)	0%	(2)	0%
- entities under common control	(170,376)	5%	(116,111)	5%
Investment in debt securities				
- significant shareholders (contractual effective interest rate: 5.9% – 21%)	4,063,554	93%	2,090,103	100%
Other Assets				
- key management personnel	64	0%	12	0%
- significant shareholders	5,968	1%	2,089	1%
- entities under common control	173	0%	22,913	15%
Due to other banks				
- entities under common control (contractual interest rate: 0% – 16%)	976,274	35%	964,575	17%
Customer accounts				
- key management personnel (contractual interest rate: 0% – 22%)	2,132	0%	2,089	0%
- significant shareholders (contractual interest rate: 0% – 23%)	3,024,611	14%	3,732,455	26%
- entities under common control (contractual interest rate: 0% – 23%)	6,393,138	30%	2,175,907	15%
- associate (contractual interest rate: 0% – 0%)	170	0%	14	0%
Other borrowed funds				
- significant shareholders (contractual interest rate: 0% – 18%)	2,973,560	7%	2,513,306	7%
- entities under common control (contractual interest rate: 8% – 10%)	937,791	2%	1,583,855	4%
Other liabilities				
- significant shareholders (contractual interest rate: n/a %)	-	0%	45	0%
- entities under common control (contractual interest rate: n/a %)	381	0%	529	0%
Subordinated debt				
- significant shareholders (contractual interest rate 5% – 9%)	1,460,406	74%	1,447,959	85%

* The table was revised to align with 31 December 2024 presentation.

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	2024		2023	
	Related party balances	Total category as per financial statements caption	Related party balances	Total category as per financial statements caption
Interest income				
- key management personnel	96	0%	140	0%
- significant shareholders	484,896	5%	373,691	5%
- entities under common control	2,667,213	30%	2,021,088	28%
Interest expense				
- key management personnel	(3)	0%	(265)	0%
- significant shareholders	(1,349,409)	25%	(551,690)	14%
- entities under common control	(160,406)	3%	(172,891)	4%
Recovery of / (Provision for) credit losses on loans and advances to customers including finance lease receivables				
- key management personnel	(7)	0%	-	0%
- entities under common control	(51,067)	3%	19,355	2%
Fee and commission income				
- significant shareholders	11	0%	18	0%
- entities under common control	38,393	7%	57,271	11%
- associate	28	0%	-	-
Impact of below market loans issued under government instruction				
- significant shareholders	(267,663)	100%	-	0%
Net gain from trading in foreign currencies				
- entities under common control	164,290	16%	50,773	11%
Other operating income				
- entities under common control	2,338	8%	-	-
Administrative and other operating expenses				
- key management personnel	(17,710)	1%	(15,444)	1%

	2024		2023*	
	Related party off-balances	Total category as per financial statements caption	Related party off-balances	Total category as per financial statements caption
Guarantees issued				
- entities under common control	1,409,126	65%	807,634	55%
Import letters of credit				
- entities under common control	1,325,226	56%	1,471,935	50%
Other commitments				
- key management personnel	76	0%	126	0%
- entities under common control	174,834	8%	267,665	32%

* The table was added to align with 31 December 2024 presentation.

The Group enters into transaction with other government related entities in the normal course of business.

Key management compensation is presented below:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Salaries and other benefits	10,729	10,851
Bonuses	5,049	2,889
Social security contributions (State Pension Fund)	1,933	1,704
Total	17,711	15,444

38. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

On January 24, 2025, Sinasure recalculated the unused insurance coverage period of the Credit Suisse AG loan to finance the construction of the Bank's new building in the "Tashkent City" International Business Center and refunded USD 5,047 mln. (UZS 48,384 million) to the Bank.

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In accordance with Presidential Decree No. PP-357 dated October 14, 2024, on measures for the further development of the startup ecosystem and venture financing, the group established the venture fund SQB Ventures LLC in January 2025, with an initial investment of UZS 65,000 million. SQB Ventures aims to provide financial support and assistance in business strategy development, the creation of an effective management model, and market entry facilitation for startups.

Aktif Bank, a Turkish financial institution, disbursed 6.7 million EUR in January 2025. The funds were obtained with the possibility of an extension, and the initial tenor is three months. This facility was primarily secured to support the Bank's liquidity needs.

Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.P, a Kuwaiti bank, disbursed 44 million USD in February 2025 to finance a trade finance project with a tenor of one year. The funding carries an interest rate of 6-month SOFR + 2.9%. The principal repayment will be made in a bullet payment at the end of the period, while interest payments will be made on a semi-annual basis.

First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC, a financial institution based in the United Arab Emirates, extended funding to Group, amounting to 55 million USD in 2024 and an additional 36.7 million dirhams (equivalent to 10 million USD) in February 2025. The funds secured in 2024 were obtained at SOFR + 2-3%, while the dirham-denominated funding was raised at EIBOR + 2.85%. These funds are designated for trade finance projects, with a tenor of one year. On January 2025 Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank has signed an agreement in the amount of USD 10 million on attracting the Credit line facility for trade finance. The loan maturity period is defined as 12 months.

On February 13, 2025, Sustainable Fitch assigned Bank an ESG rating of “3” with a total score of 59, recognizing the Bank's commitment to sustainable development.

On February 18, 2025, Uzbek Law #1091 “Guarantees of Protecting Individual Bank Deposits” has been amended to limit guaranteed volume of individual deposits at level of UZS 200 million per individual client in any bank.

On March 26, 2025, the Central Bank of Uzbekistan increased refinancing rate from 13.5% to 14%. The increase in refinancing rate would result in additional interest income of UZS 3,997 million from loans issued and additional interest expense of UZS 2,415 million from funds attracted.

None of the subsequent events mentioned above was an adjusting event.

39. ABBREVIATIONS

The list of the abbreviations used in these consolidated financial statements is provided below:

Abbreviation	Full name
AC	Amortised Cost
EAD	Exposure at Default
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
EIR	Effective Interest Rate
FVOCI	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
FX, Forex	Foreign Currency Exchange
GMM	General Measurement Model (under IFRS 17)
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IBNR	Incurring But Not Reported (claims)
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
LGD	Loss Given Default
PAA	Premium Allocation Approach (simplified model under IFRS 17)
PD	Probability of Default
RBNS	Reported But Not Settled (claims)
SICR	Significant Increase in Credit Risk
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
UPR	Unearned Premium Reserve
NIB	Non-Interest Bearing
FIB	Fixed Interest Bearing
FLIB	Floating Interest Bearing
UFRD	Uzbekistan Fund for Reconstruction and Development