Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company (KEGOC) JSC

Unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the period ended March 31, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTERIM CONSOLADATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As on 31 March 2026

In thousands tenge	Note	31 March 2026 (unaudited)	31 December 2025 (audited)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	**979.076.742**	979.897.846
Intangible assets		**6.037.981**	6.092.618
Advances paid for non-current assets	6	**29.887.951**	19.302.214
Investment in associate and joint venture	7	**3.794.734**	3.766.119
Other financial assets, non-current portion	11	**4.383.026**	4.613.434
Long-term receivables		**426.569**	450.680
Other non-current assets	15	**2.014.171**	1.963.754
		1.025.621.174	1.016.086.665
Current assets			
Inventories	8	**5.514.834**	3.478.896
Trade account receivable	9	**44.734.394**	27.011.191
Prepaid corporate income tax	25	**127.107**	108.270
VAT recoverable and other prepaid taxes		**266.804**	2.056.837
Other financial assets, current portion	11	**59.610.471**	27.101.859
Restricted cash	12	**536.854**	469.572
Cash and cash equivalents	13	**63.709.479**	56.040.148
Other current assets	10	**3.127.032**	4.660.288
		177.626.975	120.927.061
Total assets		**1.203.248.149**	1.137.013.726

INTERIM CONSOLADATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

In thousands tenge	Note	31 March 2026 (unaudited)	31 December 2025 (audited)
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	14	**148.922.757**	148.922.757
Treasury shares	14	**(930)**	(930)
Asset revaluation reserve	14	**556.563.314**	556.640.554
Foreign currency translation reserve	14	**(3.696)**	(1.602)
Retained earnings		**124.053.157**	90.613.776
		829.534.602	796.174.555
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings, non-current portion	15	**35.236.603**	3.982.786
Bonds payable, non-current portion	16	**149.809.298**	149.777.795
Deferred tax liability	25	**129.735.203**	130.684.019
Deferred income, non-current portion		**1.377.896**	1.387.582
		316.159.000	285.832.182
Current liabilities			
Borrowings, current portion	15	**1.178.519**	1.211.984
Bonds payable, current portion	16	**10.756.464**	5.604.799
Trade and other accounts payable	17	**18.452.238**	34.044.575
Contract liabilities		**3.483.806**	2.364.313
Deferred income, current portion		**123.463**	121.528
Taxes payable other than corporate income tax	18	**8.782.143**	1.698.662
Corporate income tax payable		**7.240.545**	2.508.071
Other current liabilities	19	**7.537.369**	7.453.057
		57.554.547	55.006.989
Total liabilities		**373.713.547**	340.839.171
Total equity and liabilities		**1.203.248.149**	1.137.013.726
Book value per ordinary share (in tenge)	14	**2.991**	2.870

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 7 to 48 are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Managing director for economics and finance
Aigul Akimbayeva

Chief Accountant
Dinara Mukanova

INTERIM CONSOLADATED STATEMENT OF JOINT INCOME

For the three months ended on 31 March 2026

In thousands tenge	Note	For the three months ended 31 March 2026 (unaudited)	31 March 2025 (unaudited)
Revenue from contracts with customers	20	**126.440.626**	88.029.364
Cost of services	21	**(79.167.501)**	(61.098.231)
Gross profit		**47.273.125**	26.931.133
General and administrative expenses	22	**(3.209.248)**	(2.549.623)
Selling expenses		**(165.157)**	(138.717)
(Loss) / income from reversal of impairment		**(3.872)**	4.679
Operating profit		**43.894.848**	24.247.472
Finance income	23	**3.510.025**	3.458.697
Finance expenses	23	**(5.141.105)**	(5.068.563)
Foreign exchange gain / (loss), net	24	**28.802**	(334.380)
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	7	**30.709**	58.719
Other income		**544.024**	594.454
Other expenses		**(69.661)**	(123.646)
(Accrual) / recovery of provision for expected credit losses	9,10,11, 12,13	**(1.067.054)**	35.372
Profit before tax		**41.730.588**	22.868.125
Corporate income tax expense	25	**(8.368.447)**	(4.318.034)
Profit for the period		**33.362.141**	18.550.091
Other comprehensive loss			
Other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange differences on translation of a joint venture with a foreign functional currency	14	**(2.094)**	–
Other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(2.094)**	–
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of corporate income tax		**33.360.047**	18.550.091
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (in tenge)	14	**121,19**	67,38

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 7 to 48 are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Managing director for economics and finance
Aigul Akimbayeva

Chief Accountant
Dinara Mukanova

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the three months ended on 31 March 2026

In thousands tenge	For the three months ended 31 March 2026 (unaudited)	31 March 2025 (unaudited)
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS		
1. Cash inflow, total	**115.626.417**	101.384.126
including:		
sales of goods and services	**111.844.627**	95.148.884
other revenue	**7.822**	192.011
advances received from buyers, customers	**1.635.108**	1.516.405
insurance contract receipts	**–**	–
interest received	**1.775.393**	4.070.227
other receipts	**363.467**	456.599
2. Cash outflows, total	**71.816.512**	60.926.676
including:		
payments to suppliers for goods and services	**47.391.793**	36.589.721
advances to suppliers for goods and services	**1.545.460**	146.788
payroll expenses	**8.587.916**	7.017.917
interest paid	**131.787**	207.894
insurance contract payments	**–**	–
income tax and other payments to the national budget	**10.557.575**	14.561.621
other payments	**3.601.981**	2.402.735
3. Net cash flow from operations	**43.809.905**	40.457.450
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENTS		
1. Cash inflow, total	**96.635.371**	71.538.485
including:		
sale of property, plant and equipment	**53.610**	49.124
sale of intangible assets	**–**	–
sale of other long-term assets	**–**	–
sale of equity instruments of other organizations (other than subsidiaries) and share of ownership in joint ventures	**–**	–
sale of debt instruments of other organizations	**96.544.998**	71.444.724
compensation for loss of control over subsidiaries	**–**	–
withdrawal of cash deposits	**34.911**	1.200
sale of other financial assets	**–**	–
futures and forward contracts, options and swaps	**–**	–
dividends received	**–**	–
interest received	**–**	–
other receipts	**1.852**	43.437

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

2. Cash outflows, total	**164.139.661**	83.807.222
including:		
purchase of property, plant and equipment	**35.883.509**	28.285.863
purchase of intangible assets	**757.172**	27.440
purchase of other long-term assets	–	–
purchase of equity instruments of other organizations (other than subsidiaries) and share of ownership in joint ventures	–	–
purchase of debt instruments of other organizations	**125.533.912**	55.493.919
purchase of control over subsidiaries	–	–
placement of cash deposits	**1.965.068**	–
purchase of other financial assets	–	–
lending	–	–
futures and forward contracts, options and swaps	–	–
investments in associates and subsidiaries	–	–
other payments	–	–
3. Net cash flow from investments	**(67.504.290)**	(12.268.737)
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash inflow, total	**32.000.000**	–
including:		
issue of shares and other financial instruments	–	–
loans received	**32.000.000**	–
interest received	–	–
other receipts	–	–
2. Cash outflows, total	**603.077**	1.931.217
including:		
repayment of borrowings	**552.681**	571.577
interest paid	–	–
dividends paid	–	–
payments to shareholders on shares of the organization	–	–
other disposals	**50.396**	1.359.640
3. Net cash flow from financing activities	**31.396.923**	(1.931.217)
IV. Tenge impact of FX rates	**(28.412)**	(114.062)
V. The impact of changes in the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents	**4.795**	22.636
VI. Increase +/- decrease in cash	**7.669.331**	26.166.070
VII. Cash and cash equivalents as of the beginning of the reporting period	**56.040.148**	51.939.433
VIII. Cash and cash equivalents as of the end of the reporting period	**63.709.479**	78.105.503

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 7 to 48 are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Managing director for economics and finance
Aigul Akimbayeva

Chief Accountant
Dinara Mukanova

INTERIM CONSOLADATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the three months ended on 31 March 2026

In thousands tenge	Share capital	Treasury shares	Asset revaluation reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As on 1 January 2025	148.922.757	(930)	556.910.639	–	64.089.351	769.921.817
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	18.550.091	18.550.091
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	18.550.091	18.550.091
Transfer of assets revaluation reserve *(Note 14)*	–	–	(16.146)	–	16.146	–
As on 31 March 2025	148.922.757	(930)	556.894.493	–	82.655.588	788.471.908
As on 1 January 2026	148.922.757	(930)	556.640.554	(1.602)	90.613.776	796.174.555
Profit for the period	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**33.362.141**	**33.362.141**
Exchange difference on a joint venture with a foreign functional currency	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2.094)**	**–**	**(2.094)**
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2.094)**	**33.362.141**	**33.360.047**
Transfer of assets revaluation reserve *(Note 14)*	**–**	**–**	**(77.240)**	**–**	**77.240**	**–**
As on 31 March 2026	**148.922.757**	**(930)**	**556.563.314**	**(3.696)**	**124.053.157**	**829.534.602**

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 7 to 48 are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Managing director for economics and finance
Aigul Akimbayeva

Chief Accountant
Dinara Mukanova

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three months ended on 31 March 2026

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company (KEGOC) JSC (the "Company" or "KEGOC") was established in accordance with the Government Resolution of the Republic of Kazakhstan №1188 dated 28 September 1996 by transferring of some assets of the former National Energy System "Kazakhstanenergo".

As at 31 March 2026, the Company's major shareholder was Sovereign Wealth Fund "Samruk-Kazyna" JSC (hereinafter – "Samruk-Kazyna") (percentage of ownership 85%). Samruk-Kazyna is controlled by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The remaining 15% shares were placed in 2014 and 2023 on the organized securities markets Kazakhstan Stock Exchange JSC (hereinafter – KASE) and Astana International Exchange – AIX (AIFC Exchange) (hereinafter – AIX).

KEGOC is a national company providing services for the transmission of electric energy, use of the national electric grid, technical dispatching and balancing of production and consumption of electric energy in Kazakhstan. As a state-appointed system operator, the Company provides centralized operational dispatch management, parallel operation with the energy systems of other states, balance maintenance in the energy system, provision of system services and purchase of ancillary services from subjects of the wholesale electric energy market, as well as transmission of electric energy through the national electric grid (hereinafter – "NES"), its technical maintenance and maintenance in operational readiness. NES consists of substations, switchgear, inter-regional and (or) interstate power transmission lines and transmission lines delivering electric energy to electric power plants with a voltage of 220 kilovolts and above.

On April 19, 2023, the Head of State signed the Law "On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan Administrative Reform," which provides, among other things, for amendments to the Law "On Electric Power Industry" (hereinafter referred to as the Law) in terms of changing the target model of the wholesale electricity market from July 1, 2023 through the introduction of the institution of a Single Purchaser of Electricity (hereinafter referred to as the Single Purchaser) and switching the balancing market of electricity from simulation to real time (hereinafter referred to as BME).

For reference: A single purchaser is a legal entity with one hundred percent state participation, determined by an authorized body, carrying out centralized purchase and centralized sale of planned volumes of electrical energy.

With this wholesale market model, the Single Purchaser, every hour, makes a centralized purchase of the declared planned volumes of electrical energy from energy producing organizations (hereinafter referred to as EPO), with the exception of renewable energy sources (hereinafter referred to as RES), which have bilateral agreements, within their maximum tariffs, sells electricity energy at an average price for all consumers and in the event of a shortage of electrical energy in the unified electric power system of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as the UEPS of the Republic of Kazakhstan), it carries out its planned import.

The centralized purchase of electrical energy from wholesale market entities is carried out by the Single Purchaser in the order of priority specified in the Law.

Due to the fact that the Single Purchaser model excludes the *"targeting"* of the distribution of electrical energy (*from the station to the consumer*), the system operator is introducing a new service - for the use of the NES, which provides maintenance and operational support of the NES, provided to all market participants, with the exception of conditional consumer, based on the concluded agreement.

For reference: a conditional consumer is a wholesale consumer who purchases electrical energy from EPO, members of the same group of persons, an industrial complex and a qualified consumer, determined in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Supporting the Use of Renewable Energy Sources".

If imbalances occur due to deviations of participants in the wholesale electricity market from the stated planned volume of production-consumption of electricity, the participant in the wholesale market switches to BME.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

BME provides for financial responsibility of participants by targeting the distribution of payment for any imbalances at prices prevailing on BME, which should lead to a reduction in the consumption of electrical energy by consumers during peak hours, as well as stimulate EPO through increased payment for additional generation of electrical energy. All BME entities, independently or through a market provider, enter into agreements with the BME Settlement Center for financial settlement of imbalances.

For reference: the BME settlement center is an organization determined by the authorized body that carries out the centralized purchase and sale of balancing electricity and negative imbalances on the BME.

Physical regulation of the volumes of production and consumption, import and export of electrical energy both on the wholesale electrical energy market and on the BME is carried out by the System Operator through the formation and approval of a daily schedule of production and consumption of electrical energy in the balancing market system.

This innovation is aimed at solving the problem of the projected shortage of electrical energy for the next three to five years and creating equal conditions for the competitiveness of all participants included in the list of subjects of the wholesale electrical energy market formed by the System Operator in accordance with by-laws.

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025 the Company owned the following subsidiary:

		Ownership share	
Company	**Activity**	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Energoinform JSC	Maintenance of the KEGOC's IT system	**100%**	100%

The Company and its subsidiary are hereinafter referred as the "Group".

The head office of the Company is registered at the address: Republic of Kazakhstan, Z00T2D0, Astana, Tauelsizdik Ave., building 59.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group were authorized by the Managing director for economics and finance and Chief Accountant of the Company on 5 May, 2026.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. BASIS OF FINANCIAL REPORTING PREPARATION

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter "IFRS") IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*, as approved by the International Financial Reporting Standards Board (hereinafter "IASB").

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual consolidated financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Kazakhstan Tenge ("Tenge" or "KZT") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

The Group has prepared the interim condensed consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary as at 31 March, 2026. Control is exercised if the Group is exposed to the risks associated with income from participation in the investment property, or has the right to receive such income, as well as the ability to influence income by exercising its authority over the investment property. In particular, the Group controls the investment property only if the following conditions are met:

- whether the Group has authority over the investee (i.e. existing rights that ensure the current ability to manage the significant activities of the investee);
- whether the Group has exposure to the risks associated with variable income from participation in the investee, or the rights to receive such income;
- the ability of the Group to use its powers to influence the amount of revenue.

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

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

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the owners of the Group's parent company and non-controlling interests, even if this results in a negative balance for non-controlling interests. If necessary, the financial statements of subsidiaries are adjusted to bring the accounting policies of such companies in line with the accounting policies of the Group. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows arising from intra-Group transactions are completely eliminated upon consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interests and other components of equity and recognises the resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. The remaining investments are recognized at fair value.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted to the existing standards and interpretations adopted by the Group for the first time

The accounting policy adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are in line with the policy applied in preparing the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, except for the new standards adopted that came into force on January 1, 2026. The Group has not early adopted any standards, clarifications or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (the Amendments).

The Amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the ‘settlement date’ and the introduction of an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed.
- Clarifications on what constitute ‘non-recourse features’ and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments.
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

The amendments did not have a material impact on the Group’s interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued nine narrow scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of IFRS accounting standards. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, IFRS 7 *Financial instruments: Disclosure* and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 7 *Statements of Cash Flows*.

The amendments did not have a material impact on the Group’s interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In December 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature dependent Electricity. The amendments apply only to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity, and they:

- Clarify the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements for in-scope contracts
- Amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts
- Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows

The amendments did not have a material impact on the Group’s interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

New and revised IFRSs – issued but not yet in force

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

The standard requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and it also includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified ‘roles’ of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from ‘profit or loss’ to ‘operating profit or loss’ and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Classification of assets and liabilities into current/short-term and non-current/long-term

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the Group presents assets and liabilities based on their classification into current/short-term and non-current/long-term.

An asset is current if:

- it is expected to be realized or it is intended for sale or consumption within the normal operating cycle;
- it is intended mainly for trading purposes;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 (twelve) months after the end of the reporting period; or
- it represents cash or its equivalents, except in cases where there are restrictions on its exchange or use to settle obligations for at least 12 (twelve) months after the end of the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current if:

- it is expected to be repaid within the normal operating cycle;
- it is held mainly for trading purposes;
- it is due to be repaid within 12 (twelve) months after the end of the reporting period; or
- the company does not have an unconditional right to delay repayment of the obligation for at least 12 (twelve) months after the end of the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Fair value measurement

The Group evaluates financial instruments such as financial assets at fair value at each reporting date, and non-financial assets (NES assets) at fair value when their fair value significantly differs from their residual value.

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in a transaction carried out in the usual manner between market participants at the valuation date. The fair value measurement assumes that a transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability occurs:

- either in the primary market for the asset or liability;
- or, in the absence of a primary market, in the most favorable market for the asset or liability.

The Group must have access to the main or most favorable market. The fair value of an asset or liability is estimated using assumptions that would be used by market participants in determining the price of an asset or liability, assuming that market participants are acting in their best interests.

Estimating the fair value of a non-financial asset takes into account the ability of a market participant to generate economic benefits either by using the asset in the best and most efficient way, or by selling it to another market participant who will use the asset in the best and most efficient way.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to estimate fair value, while maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities whose fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are classified within the hierarchy of fair value sources described below based on the lowest level input data that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 − quoted market prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities (without any-or adjustments).
- Level 2 − valuation models in which inputs relevant to the fair value measurement, belonging to the lowest level of the hierarchy, are directly or indirectly observable in the market.
- Level 3 − valuation models in which inputs relevant to the fair value measurement, belonging to the lowest level of the hierarchy, are not observable in the market.

In the case of assets and liabilities that are revalued in the financial statements on a periodic basis, the Group determines whether they need to be transferred between levels of the hierarchy sources by re-analyzing the classification (based on the lowest level input data that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group's financial management defines policies and procedures for both periodic assessment of the fair value of NES assets and unquoted available-for-sale financial assets, and for one-time assessment of the fair value of assets, where applicable.

External appraisers are involved in assessing the value of the NES assets. The decision on the involvement of external appraisers is made by the financial management. Market knowledge, industry experience, reputation and compliance with professional standards are used as selection criteria. After discussion with external appraisers, financial management decides which valuation techniques and inputs should be used in each case.

At each reporting date, financial management analyzes changes in the value of assets and liabilities that need to be reanalyzed and re-evaluated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. As part of this analysis, financial management verifies the basic inputs used in the last assessment by comparing the information used in the assessment with contracts and other relevant documents.

The Group's financial management and external appraisers also compare changes in the fair value of each asset for a revalued class of property, plant and equipment, in accordance with accounting policies, with relevant external sources in order to determine the reasonableness of the change. Financial management and external appraisers discuss the key assumptions used in the assessment.

For the purposes of fair value disclosure, the Group has classified assets and liabilities based on their nature, inherent characteristics and risks, as well as the applicable level in the fair value hierarchy, as described above.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Tenge. Tenge is also the functional currency of the Group companies, with the exception of the joint venture, whose functional currency is the Azerbaijani Manat *(Note 7)*. Each company in the Group determines its own functional currency, and items included in the financial statements of each company are valued in this functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for by the Group's companies in their functional currency at the spot exchange rate effective on the date when the transaction meets the recognition criteria.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot exchange rate of the functional currency in effect at the reporting date.

All exchange differences arising on the repayment or recalculation of monetary items are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are valued based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the date of the initial transactions.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the date when the fair value was determined. Income or expenses arising from the recalculation of non-monetary items are accounted for in accordance with the principles of income or expense recognition as a result of changes in the fair value of the item (i.e. exchange differences on items whose gains or losses from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

The exchange rates of foreign currencies in which the Group conducted significant transactions are as follows:

Exchange rate as at the end of the period (to Tenge)	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
1 USD	**478,77**	505,53
1 EUR	**548,62**	593,44
1 AZN	**282,46**	298,25
1 RUB	**5,87**	6,34

Average exchange rate for the reporting period (to Tenge)	**3 months of 2026**	3 months of 2025
1 USD	**497,73**	510,17
1 EUR	**583,18**	535,48
1 AZN	**293,64**	300,99
1 RUB	**6,35**	5,46

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, with the exception of NES assets, are accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. This cost includes the cost of replacing parts of property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs in the case of long-term construction projects, if the criteria for their capitalization are met.

If significant components of property, plant and equipment need to be replaced at certain intervals, the Group recognizes such components as separate assets with their respective individual useful lives and amortizes them accordingly. Similarly, when conducting a basic technical inspection, the costs associated with it are recognized in the book value of property, plant and equipment as replacement equipment if all recognition criteria are met. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

NES assets are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognized after the revaluation date. Revaluation is carried out with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of an overvalued asset does not differ significantly from its carrying amount.

A revaluation reserve is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, the increase is recognized in profit and loss. A revaluation deficit is recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognized in the asset revaluation reserve. Upon disposal, any revaluation surplus relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

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

Buildings	60 years
NES assets	
Structures, machinery and equipment of NES	8-100 years
Vehicles and other fixed assets	
Other machinery and equipment and vehicles	2-50 years
Other fixed assets not included in other groups	2-20 years

Land is not depreciated.

The useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment are analyzed at the end of each annual reporting period and adjusted if necessary.

If expectations differ from previous expectations, the changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with IAS 8 *"Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"*. This accounting estimate may have a significant impact on the residual value of property, plant and equipment and on the amount of depreciation of property, plant and equipment recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon its disposal or when future economic benefits from its use or disposal are no longer expected. Any gains or losses arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds and disposal and the carrying amount of the asset) are included in profit or loss in the reporting year when the asset is derecognized.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognized at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets produced within the Group, with the exception of capitalized product development costs, are not capitalized, and the related expense is recognized in profit or loss in the reporting period in which it occurred.

The Group's intangible assets primarily include computer software and licenses. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets from 2 to 20 years.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there are indications that an asset may be impaired. If there are such signs, or if an annual impairment assessment of the asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash−generating unit (CGU) is the largest of the following values: the fair value of the asset (CGU, less costs to sell, and the value in use of the asset (CGU). The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, except when the asset generates cash inflows that are substantially independent of those generated by other assets or groups of assets. If the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, future cash flows are discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks inherent in the asset. An appropriate valuation model is used to determine the fair value less costs to sell. These calculations are supported by valuation coefficients, quoted prices of freely traded stocks on the market, or other available fair value indicators.

The Group determines the amount of impairment based on the value in use, which is prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which individual assets belong. These plans and forecast calculations are usually drawn up for 5 (five) years. For longer periods, long-term growth rates are calculated, which are applied to projected future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses from continuing operations (including inventory impairment) are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within those expense categories that correspond to the function of the impaired asset, with the exception of previously revalued NES assets for which the revaluation was recognized in other comprehensive income. The impairment of such assets is recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent of the previously recognized revaluation. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If there is such an indication, the Group calculates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU. Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed only if there has been a change in the estimate that was used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last recognition of the impairment loss. The recovery is limited in such a way that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, and also cannot exceed the carrying amount, less depreciation, at which the asset would have been recognized if no impairment loss had been recognized in previous years. Such a reversal is recognized in profit or loss, except when the asset is recognized at a revalued amount. In these cases, the restoration of value is accounted for as an increase in value from the revaluation.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Investments in an associate and a joint venture

An associate is an entity with respect to which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the authority to participate in decision-making regarding the financial and operational policies of the investee, but not control or joint control over such policies. The factors considered in determining whether there is significant influence or joint control are similar to those considered in determining whether there is control over subsidiaries.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Group's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is subsequently adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in other comprehensive income (OCI) of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown directly in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. This represents profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the associate or joint venture and, therefore, is profit after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate and joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognizes the loss within "Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture" in the statement of profit or loss.

In case of loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets upon initial recognition depends on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset and the business model used by the Group to manage these assets. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied a practical simplification, the Group initially measures financial assets at fair value, increased in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss by the amount of transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied a practical simplification are valued at the transaction price as described in *Revenue recognition*.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, it is necessary that the contractual terms of this asset stipulate the receipt of cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest" on the outstanding portion of the principal amount. This assessment is called the "cash flow test" (SPPI test) and is performed at the level of each instrument. Financial assets for which cash flows do not meet the "cash flow" criterion are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model.

The business model used by the Group to manage financial assets describes the way in which the Group manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from the receipt of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified as measured at amortized cost are held within a business model whose purpose is to hold financial assets in order to generate contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model whose purpose is achieved both by receiving the cash flows stipulated in the agreement, as well as through the sale of financial assets.

All transactions for the purchase or sale of financial assets that require the delivery of assets within the time limit prescribed by law or in accordance with the rules adopted in a particular market (trading on standard terms) are recognized on the date of the transaction, i.e. on the date when the Group commits to buy or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with subsequent reclassification of accumulated gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets classified at the entity's discretion as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income without subsequent reclassification of accumulated gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments − initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and impairment requirements are applied to them. Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss if the asset is derecognized, modified, or impaired. The Group classifies trade and other receivables and other financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are accounted for in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value, and net changes in their fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. This category includes instruments that the Group has, at its discretion, classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full and without significant delay to a third party under a "pass-through" agreement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has not transferred, but It does not retain virtually all the risks and benefits of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

If the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or entered into a pass-through arrangement, it assesses whether it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership and, if so, to what extent. If the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent that it continues to participate in it. In this case, the Group also recognizes a corresponding liability. The transferred asset and related liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations retained by the Group.

Continuing involvement, which takes the form of a guarantee for the transferred asset, is measured at the lower of the initial carrying amount of the asset or the maximum amount of consideration that may be required from the Group.

Recognition of expected credit losses

The Group recognizes an estimated allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost in an amount equal to expected lifetime credit losses if the credit loss has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Detailed information on the impairment of financial assets is also disclosed in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions *(Note 4)*;
- Trade receivables and other current and financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents, except for assets measured at fair value through profit or loss *(Notes 9, 10, 11, 12, 13).*

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Recognition of expected credit losses (continued)

The Group recognizes an estimated allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. ECL is calculated based on the difference between the cash flows due under the agreement and all cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted using the original effective interest rate or its approximate value. Expected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of held-to-maturity collateral or from other credit enhancement mechanisms that are an integral part of the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. In the case of financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition, an estimated loss reserve is created for credit losses that may arise as a result of defaults that are possible over the next 12 months (12-month expected credit losses). For financial instruments for which the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, an estimated loss reserve is created for credit losses expected during the remaining term of this financial instrument, regardless of the timing of default (expected credit losses for the entire term).

For trade and other receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach to calculating ECL. Consequently, the Group does not monitor changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes an estimated loss reserve at each reporting date in the amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire term. The Group used a matrix of estimated reserves based on its past experience of credit losses, adjusted for forecasted factors specific to debtors and days of delay.

The Group considers that a default has occurred on a financial asset if the payments stipulated in the agreement are overdue by 90 days. However, in certain cases, the Group may also conclude that a financial asset has defaulted if internal or external information indicates that it is unlikely that the Group will receive, without taking into account the credit enhancement mechanisms retained by the Group, the full amount of the remaining contractual payments. A financial asset is written off if the Group does not have reasonable expectations regarding the recovery of contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities upon initial recognition are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, respectively.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, less, in the case of loans, bonds issued and accounts payable, directly related transaction costs. If transaction costs are incurred prior to the initial recognition of the loan to which they relate, such transaction costs are recognized as part of other non-current assets. Upon initial recognition of a loan, the transaction costs associated with it are transferred to financial liabilities, reducing the cost of the loan.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and issued bonds.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

Borrowings and bonds-issued

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and issued bonds are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss upon derecognition, as well as as depreciation is applied using the effective interest rate.

The amortized cost is calculated taking into account discounts or premiums on acquisition, as well as fees or expenses that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Depreciation of the effective interest rate is included in finance costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized if the obligation is settled, cancelled, or expired. If an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or if the terms of an existing liability are significantly modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in their carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position if and only if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Inventory

Inventories are accounted for on a FIFO basis.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost of acquisition and net realizable value.

Net realizable value is defined as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated selling costs.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position include cash in banks and on hand, cash in reverse REPO transactions, and short-term deposits with an original maturity of 3 (three) months or less.

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, short-term deposits, and cash in reverse REPO transactions, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Restricted cash

If cash is in any way restricted in use for a period up to 12 (twelve) months from the reporting date, such cash is classified as current assets and disclosed accordingly in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. If cash is restricted in use for a period of more than 12 (twelve) months from the reporting date, such cash is recorded as part of non-current assets.

Reserves

Provisions are recognized if the Group has a current obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be obtained. If the Group expects to receive a refund of some or all of its reserves, for example, under an insurance contract, the refund is recognized as a separate asset, but only if the receipt of the refund is beyond doubt. The expense related to the provision is reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, net of reimbursement.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized if it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group and if revenue can be reliably estimated, regardless of the time of payment. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the terms of payment specified in the agreement and net of taxes or duties. The Group analyzes its revenue-generating contracts in accordance with certain criteria in order to determine whether it acts as a principal or an agent. The Group has concluded that it acts as the principal for all such agreements.

The Group recognizes revenue to reflect the provision of promised services to consumers in the amount of consideration that the Group expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

When recognizing revenue, the Group performs the following steps:

1) identification of the contract with the consumer;
2) identification of the obligation to be fulfilled under the contract;
3) determining the transaction price;
4) the distribution of the transaction price between the individual obligations to be performed under the contract;
5) recognition of revenue at the time (or as far as) the fulfillment of obligations to be fulfilled under the contract.

Income from services provided is recognized as the services are rendered. The Group earns income from the provision of electricity transmission services from producers to wholesale and large consumers, the use of the national electric grid, technical dispatching of electricity supply and transmission, balancing of electricity production and consumption, as well as electricity sales services to compensate for the interstate balance of electricity flows and other services.

Tariffs for calculating income for electric energy transmission services, use of the national electric grid, technical dispatching and balancing of production and consumption of electric energy are approved by the Committee for Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee").

Revenues from services for ensuring contractual amounts of electric energy flows with the energy systems of neighboring countries are recognized in accordance with the terms of contracts concluded on the basis of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Russian Federation *"On measures to ensure parallel operation of the Unified Energy Systems of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation"*.

Revenue from the sale of electricity is recognized at a certain point in time when control is transferred to the buyer.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Trade account receivables

Accounts receivable are recognized when the amount of the refund, which is unconditional (i.e., the moment when such refund becomes payable is determined only by the passage of time), becomes payable by the buyer. The accounting policy for financial assets is discussed in the section *Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement*.

Obligations under the agreement

Contractual obligations are recognized if payment from the buyer is received or becomes due (whichever occurs earlier) before the Group transfers the relevant goods or services. Contractual obligations are recognized as revenue when the Group fulfills its contractual obligations (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the buyer).

Interest income

For all financial instruments carried at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as carried at fair value, interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method, which accurately discounts expected future payments or cash inflows over the estimated useful life of the financial instrument or, if appropriate, a shorter period. the period up to the net book value of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily requires an extended period of time to prepare it for use in accordance with the Group's intentions or for sale are capitalized as part of the cost of such an asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the reporting period in which they were incurred. Borrowing costs include interest payments and other costs incurred by the Group in connection with borrowed funds.

Lease

At the time of conclusion of the agreement, the Group evaluates whether the agreement is a lease or whether it contains signs of a lease. In other words, the Group determines whether the contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specified period of time in exchange for a refund.

Short-term and low-value asset leases

The Group applies the exemption from recognition of short-term leases to its short-term leases (i.e. contracts for which the lease term is no more than 12 months at the commencement date and which do not include an option to purchase the underlying asset). The Group also applies an exemption from recognition for leases of low-value assets to leases that are considered to be low-value. Lease payments for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as a lessor

Leases under which the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. The resulting rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in other income in the statement of comprehensive income due to its operational nature. The initial direct costs incurred in concluding an operating lease are included in the carrying amount of the leased asset and are recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Conditional rent is recognized as part of revenue in the period in which it was received.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Pension obligations

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Group makes payments in the amount of 10% of employees' salaries, but not exceeding 425.000 Tenge per month (2025: 425.000 Tenge), as contributions to cumulative pension funds. Additionally, the Group pays mandatory employer pension contributions in the amount of 3.5% of an employee's monthly income, but not exceeding 148.750 Tenge per month (2025: 2.5% and not exceeding 106.250 Tenge). Payments to pension funds are withheld from employees' salaries, while mandatory employer pension contributions are paid from the Group's own funds. These payments are included in general payroll expenses, along with other labor-related contributions, in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as they are incurred.

The Group does not have any other pension payment obligations.

Current corporate income tax

Current corporate income tax assets and liabilities for the current period and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax legislation used to calculate this amount are the rates and legislation adopted or actually adopted at the reporting date in the countries in which the Group operates and generates taxable profits.

Current corporate income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity rather than in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Management periodically evaluates items reflected in tax returns for which the relevant tax legislation may be interpreted differently, and creates reserves as necessary.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method by determining the temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

- A deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability, in a transaction other than a business combination, and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.;
- With respect to taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures, if the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and there is a significant likelihood that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will exist against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be offset, except when:

- A deferred tax asset related to a deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that did not arise as a result of a business combination and which, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- For deductible temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and there will be taxable profits against which time differences can be used.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is unlikely that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the reporting year in which the asset is realized and the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax legislation) that have been adopted or actually adopted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items not recognized in profit or loss is also not recognized in profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in accordance with their underlying transactions either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset against each other if there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and liabilities, and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable company and tax authority.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity at the reporting date only if they were declared before the reporting date inclusive. Dividends are disclosed in the financial statements if they were recommended before the reporting date, as well as recommended or announced after the reporting date, but before the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements for issue.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements, but are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, except in cases where an outflow of resources in connection with their repayment is unlikely.

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

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and make estimates and assumptions at the end of the reporting period that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of information about contingent liabilities and assets. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates may lead to results that may require significant adjustments in the future to the carrying amount of the asset or liability for which such assumptions and estimates are being made.

Estimates and assumptions

The main assumptions about the future and other main sources of uncertainty in the estimates at the reporting date, which may cause significant adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during the next financial year, are discussed below. The Group's assumptions and estimates are based on the initial data available to it at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, current circumstances and assumptions about the future may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the Group's control. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions as they occur.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Fair value of property, plant and equipment

The Group carried out a revaluation of NES assets as at December 1, 2024. The Group engaged an accredited independent appraiser, Grant Thornton Appraisal LLP, to assess the fair value of the NES.

Overvalued NES assets represent one asset class according to IFRS 13 − Fair Value Measurement based on the nature, characteristics and risks inherent in the asset. The initial data for determining the fair value of NES assets belong to the 3rd level in the fair value hierarchy (unobservable initial data).

The fair value of the NES assets was determined using the cost method. The cost method was used due to the fact that the assets are highly specialized, and that historically these assets have never been sold. As part of the cost method, a method was used to determine the replacement cost or the cost of reproduction, which was used to calculate the total cost of replacing property, plant and equipment minus all types of accumulated depreciation.

The calculated current replacement cost was subsequently compared with the recoverable amount determined based on the cash flow discounting model. The cash flows in the model are taken from the Group's approved budget for the next 5 (five) years. When forecasting the Group's revenues, the tariffs for regulated services approved by the Committee for 2025-2026 were taken into account. According to the results of the analysis, the recoverable value of property, plant and equipment exceeded its current replacement cost.

As a result of the assessment, the fair value of the NES assets at the valuation date (December 1, 2024) amounted to 788.050.996 thousand tenge. An increase in the overvalued value of NES assets in the amount of 86.594.411 thousand tenge was recorded in other comprehensive income for 2024, taking into account the corresponding deferred tax expense in the amount of 17.318.882 thousand tenge. An increase in the value of some previously discounted assets was recorded in the statement of comprehensive income in the amount of 1.413.168 thousand tenge, along with a decrease in the value of some assets in the amount of 8.382.642 thousand tenge.

In assessment of the fair value in 2024 the following main assumptions have been applied:

Discount rate (WACC)	15,14%
Long term growth rate	5,56%
Average remaining useful life of the primary asset	40 years

If the discount rate increases to 17,14% or the long-term growth rate decreases to 2,41%, the Group will begin to recognize impairment.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The Group estimates the remaining useful life of property, plant and equipment at least at the end of each financial year and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with IAS 8 “*Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”*.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Taxes

There is uncertainty about the interpretation of complex tax legislation, as well as the amounts and timing of future taxable profits. Given the significant diversity of the Group's international operations, as well as the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual relationships, differences arising between actual results and accepted assumptions, or future changes in such assumptions, may result in future adjustments to reported corporate income tax expenses or savings. Based on reasonable assumptions, the Group creates reserves for the possible consequences of tax audits. The amount of such reserves depends on various factors, such as the results of previous audits and different interpretations of tax legislation by the Group and the relevant tax authority. Such differences in interpretation may arise on a large number of issues, depending on the Group's activities and the nature of its operations.

As the Group considers the occurrence of legal proceedings in connection with the tax legislation and the subsequent outflow of funds as unlikely, no contingent liability was recognized.

Fair value of financial instruments

In cases where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be determined based on data from active markets, it is determined using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model. Whenever possible, information from observed markets is used as input for these models, but in cases where this is not practicable, a certain amount of judgment is required to establish fair value. Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk, and volatility. Changes in assumptions regarding these factors may have an impact on the fair value of financial instruments reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

DSFK bonds

On December 28, 2017, in accordance with the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 7, 2017, the Group acquired the bonds of “DSFK Special Financial Company” LLP (hereinafter referred to as "DSFK Bonds"), paying for the purchase with funds placed in “RBK Bank” JSC (hereinafter referred to as "RBK Bank"). The nominal amount of deposits placed in RBK Bank before the purchase of the bonds amounted to 1.498.249 thousand tenge. DSFK bonds have a coupon rate of 0,01% per annum and a maturity of 15 years. The bonds are secured by a financial guarantee of “Kazakhmys Corporation” LLP in the amount of 411.883 thousand tenge. On January 3, 2024, “Kazakhmys Corporation” LLP fully repaid the guarantee debt in the amount of 411.883 thousand tenge, according to the court decision.

The Group's management believes that as at March 31, 2026, the fair value of DSFK bonds is zero (nominal value 853.778 thousand tenge), as there is no possibility of their reliable valuation. The remaining amount of the bonds will be restored as funds are received from “DSFK Special Financial Company” LLP.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimated allowance for expected credit losses on receivables

The Group uses a matrix of estimated reserves to calculate the ECL for accounts receivable. The rates of estimated reserves are set depending on the number of days overdue for groups of different customer segments with similar loss characteristics.

Initially, the matrix of estimated reserves is based on the observed data on the occurrence of defaults in previous periods. The Group will update the matrix to adjust past credit loss experiences based on forward-looking information. At each reporting date, the observed data on the default level in previous periods are updated and changes in forward estimates are analyzed.

Estimating the relationship between historical observed default levels, projected economic conditions, and ECL is a significant calculation. The ECL value is sensitive to changes in circumstances and projected economic conditions. The Group's past experience of credit losses and the forecast of economic conditions may also not be indicative of the actual default of the buyer in the future.

5. OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION

Geographic information

Information on the geographical location of consumers, based on the country of registration of the consumer, is presented as follows:

	For three-month period ended	
In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 March 2025
Revenue from Kazakhstan customers	**108.852.808**	74.791.362
Revenue from Russian customers	**16.796.286**	12.573.791
Revenue from Kyrgyz customers	**659.731**	539.783
Revenue from Uzbekistan customers	**131.801**	124.428
Total revenue per interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**126.440.626**	88.029.364

Management analyzes revenue and profit before taxes in accordance with IFRS.

For 3 months ended 31 March 2026 the revenue from one Group's consumer, "Samruk-Energy" Group, including its joint-ventures, amounted to 13.734.344 thousand tenge and includes revenue from electricity transmission and related support, maintenance services for electric grid assets (for three months ended 31 March 2025: 9.633.071 thousand tenge).

For management purposes, the Group's entire business is a single operating segment.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND ADVANCES PAID FOR NON-CURRENT ASSETS

During the three months ended 31 March 2026 the Group acquired assets with a total initial value of 12.493.511 thousand tenge (for the three months ended 31 March 2025: 4.067.096 thousand tenge). Acquisitions were mainly represented by capital expenditures for “West Kazakhstan Power System Interconnection Project. Construction of power grid facilities”, “South Kazakhstan Electricity Transmission Reinforcement Project. Construction of power Grid facilities” projects and other projects.

Depreciation accrued for the three months ended on 31 March 2026 amounted to 13.353.006 thousand tenge (for the three months ended 31 March 2025: 14.065.275 thousand tenge).

Capitalized costs on issued bonds

During the period ended 31 March 2026 the Group capitalized interest costs on coupon payments on bonds issued and costs on interest on loans in the total amount of 240.946 thousand tenge (three months ended 31 March 2025: no capitalization occurred) *(Note 15 and 16)*.

Construction in progress

Construction in progress as at 31 March 2026 is mainly represented by equipment and construction and installation works for the implementation of the “South Kazakhstan Electricity Transmission Reinforcement Project. Construction of power Grid facilities”, “West Kazakhstan Power System Interconnection Project. Construction of power grid facilities”, and other investment projects.

Advances paid for non-current assets

As at 31 March 2026, advances paid for non-current assets are mainly represented by advances paid to suppliers for construction work and services under the “South Kazakhstan Electricity Transmission Reinforcement Project. Construction of power grid facilities” and “West Kazakhstan Power System Interconnection Project. Construction of power grid facilities”.

7. INVESTMENTS IN AN ASSOCIATE AND A JOINT VENTURE

The Group has a 20% equity interest in “Batys Transit” JSC. The main place of activity of “Batys Transit” JSC (hereinafter – "Batys Transit") and the country of registration is the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main activities of Batys Transit are the operation of an inter-regional power transmission line connecting Northern Kazakhstan with the Aktobe region, and the construction and operation of street lighting networks in Atyrau. The table below contains a summary of financial information about Batys Transit:

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Current assets	**15.666.259**	15.049.225
Non-current assets	**22.130.993**	21.702.282
Current liabilities	**(6.906.926)**	(6.446.591)
Non-current liabilities	**(12.097.448)**	(11.688.622)
Net assets of the associate	**18.792.878**	18.616.294

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Group’s share of net assets of an associate	**3.758.576**	3.723.259
Carrying amount of the investment in the associate	**3.758.576**	3.723.259

In thousands tenge	**3 months of 2026**	3 months of 2025
Revenue	**1.958.298**	3.670.947
Net profit	**176.584**	293.594
Group’s share of profit of the associate for the reporting period	**35.317**	58.719

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

7. INVESTMENTS IN AN ASSOCIATE AND A JOINT VENTURE (continued)

During 2025, the Group invested in a joint venture, “Green Corridor Alliance” LLC (registered in the Republic of Azerbaijan), established to develop renewable energy sources and international cooperation, contributing to the reduction of the carbon footprint and ensuring sustainable energy supply in Central Asia and the South Caucasus. As at 31 March 2026, the Group has an 18,39% equity interest in the joint venture. The table below contains summarized financial information about “Green Corridor Alliance” LLC:

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Current assets	**180.407**	215.895
Non-current assets	**17.512**	18.230
Current liabilities	**(1.299)**	(1.063)
Non-current liabilities	**–**	–
Net assets of the joint venture	**196.620**	233.062

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Group’s share of net assets of the joint venture	**36.158**	42.860
Carrying amount of the investment in the joint venture	**36.158**	42.860

In thousands tenge	**3 months of 2026**	3 months of 2025
Revenue	**–**	–
Net loss	**(25.057)**	–
Group’s share of loss of the joint venture for the reporting period	**(4.608)**	–

8. INVENTORIES

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Raw and other materials	**2.989.323**	1.684.961
Spare parts	**2.612.808**	1.959.659
Fuel and lubricants	**164.658**	158.440
Other inventories	**446.907**	322.479
Less: allowance for obsolete inventories	**(698.862)**	(646.643)
	5.514.834	3.478.896

Movement in the allowance for obsolete inventories was as follows:

In thousands tenge	**2026**	2025
As on 1 January	**646.643**	575.202
Accrual	**63.948**	44.198
Reversal	**(11.729)**	(87.554)
Write-off	**–**	(28)
As on 31 March	**698.862**	531.818

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

9. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Trade accounts receivable	**50.072.595**	31.308.420
Less: allowance for expected credit losses and impairment	**(5.338.201)**	(4.297.229)
	44.734.394	27.011.191

Movement in the provision for expected credit losses was as follows:

In thousands tenge	**2026**	2025
As on 1 January	**4.297.229**	3.596.785
Accrual	**1.165.894**	319.330
Reversal	**(124.922)**	(323.005)
Write-off	**–**	(5.600)
As on 31 March	**5.338.201**	3.587.510

As at 31 March 2026 trade accounts receivable included accounts receivable from the customer, National Power Grid of Uzbekistan JSC, in the amount of 1.667.317 thousand tenge (31 December 2025: 1.760.508 thousand tenge).

As of 31 March 2026, the provision for expected credit losses on debt from National Power Grids of Uzbekistan JSC amounted to 1.667.317 thousand tenge (31 December 2025: 1.760.508 thousand tenge).

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade accounts receivable using a provision matrix:

		Trade accounts receivables				
			Delay in payment			
In thousands tenge	**Total**	**Current**	**30-90 days**	**91-180 days**	**181-270 days**	**Above 271 days**
31 March 2026						
Percentage of expected credit losses	**10,66%**	**0,65%**	**10,00%**	**36,66%**	**64,16%**	**99,40%**
Estimated total gross carrying amount in case of default	**50.072.595**	**42.001.468**	**2.475.266**	**323.290**	**1.540.230**	**3.732.341**
Expected credit losses	**(5.338.201)**	**(273.872)**	**(247.548)**	**(118.518)**	**(988.259)**	**(3.710.004)**
	44.734.394	**41.727.596**	**2.227.718**	**204.772**	**551.971**	**22.337**
31 December 2025						
Percentage of expected credit losses	13,73%	0,47%	8,92%	28,75%	75,92%	99,85%
Estimated total gross carrying amount in case of default	31.308.420	25.802.515	245.584	1.398.439	439.528	3.422.354
Expected credit losses	(4.297.229)	(122.415)	(21.895)	(402.073)	(333.703)	(3.417.143)
	27.011.191	25.680.100	223.689	996.366	105.825	5.211

Trade accounts receivable was denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Tenge	**44.622.121**	26.951.683
US Dollar	**112.273**	59.508
	44.734.394	27.011.191

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Advances paid for goods and services	**1.714.414**	3.246.989
Other receivables for property, plant and equipment and construction in progress	**556.733**	552.176
Deferred expenses	**673.162**	835.511
Other	**1.095.539**	916.046
Less: provision for expected credit losses and impairment	**(912.816)**	(890.434)
	3.127.032	4.660.288

Changes in the allowance for expected credit losses and impairment of other current assets are presented as follows:

In thousands tenge	**2026**	2025
As on 1 January	**890.434**	819.722
Accrual	**36.903**	20.069
Reversal	**(14.521)**	(24.753)
Write-off	**–**	(1.430)
As on 31 March	**912.816**	813.608

11. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Notes of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan	**56.160.600**	25.528.252
Bank deposits	**4.192.129**	2.397.347
Bonds of Baiterek NMH JSC	**2.623.162**	2.768.517
Bonds of NC KazMunayGas JSC	**946.958**	997.233
Interest accrued on Baiterek NMH JSC bonds	**57.006**	22.308
Interest accrued on NC KazMunayGas JSC bonds	**20.341**	9.472
Placements with Eximbank Kazakhstan	**1.663.168**	1.663.168
Placements with DeltaBank	**1.230.000**	1.230.000
Placements with Kazinvestbank	**1.186.673**	1.186.673
Less: provision for impairment of placements with Eximbank Kazakhstan	**(1.663.168)**	(1.663.168)
Less: provision for impairment of placements with DeltaBank	**(1.230.000)**	(1.230.000)
Less: provision for impairment of placements with Kazinvestbank	**(1.186.673)**	(1.186.673)
Less: provision for expected credit losses of other financial assets	**(6.721)**	(7.836)
	63.993.475	31.715.293
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Bonds of Special Financial Company DSFK	**22**	–
	22	–
Итого прочие финансовые активы	**63.993.497**	31.715.293
Other current financial assets	**59.610.471**	27.101.859
Other non-current financial assets	**4.383.026**	4.613.434
Total other financial assets	**63.993.497**	31.715.293

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

11. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

Changes in the allowance for expected credit losses and impairment of other financial assets are presented as follows:

In thousands tenge	**2026**	2025
As on 1 January	**4.087.677**	4.084.115
Accrual	**445**	–
Reversal	**(1.560)**	(4.231)
As on 31 March	**4.086.562**	4.079.884

Notes of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan

During the 3 months of 2026, the Group purchased short-term discount notes of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the "Kazakhstan Stock Exchange" JSC in the total amount of 125.533.912 thousand tenge (for the period ended 31 March 2025: 40.493.920 thousand tenge). During the 3 months of 2026, the repayments for discount notes of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan amounted to 96.544.998 thousand tenge (for the period ended 31 March 2025: 56.444.724 thousand tenge). During the period ended 31 March 2026 the Group recognized finance income in the amount of 1.643.433 thousand tenge (during the period ended 31 March 2025: 506.620 thousand tenge) *(Note 23).*

Bonds of Baiterek NMH JSC

On May 8, 2025, the Group purchased international coupon bonds of Baiterek NMH JSC on the international market at a rate of 5,45% per annum for a total amount of 5.470.025 US dollars (equivalent to 2.814.328 thousand tenge), with a maturity until May 8, 2028. The bonds were classified as carried at amortized cost.

Upon initial recognition, a discount of 29.975 US dollars (equivalent to 15.422 thousand tenge) was recognized. For the 3 months of 2026, the amount of discount amortization amounted to 1.230 thousand tenge.

Bonds of NC KazMunayGas JSC

On June 27 and 28, 2023, the Group purchased international coupon bonds of NC KazMunayGas JSC on the international market at a rate of 4,75% per annum for a total amount of 1.920.000 US dollars (equivalent to 867.067 thousand tenge), with a maturity until April 19, 2027. The bonds were classified as carried at amortized cost.

Upon initial recognition, a discount of 80.000 US dollars (equivalent to 35.792 thousand tenge) was recognized. For the 3 months of 2026, the amount of discount amortization amounted to 2.585 thousand tenge (for the 3 months of 2025: 2.662 thousand tenge).

Bank deposits

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025 the deposits include accrued interest income in the amount of 11.241 thousand tenge and 1.353 thousand tenge, respectively.

Placements with Eximbank Kazakhstan JSC (hereinafter – "Eximbank Kazakhstan")

On 27 August 2018, based on the resolution of the Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan a decision was made to revoke the license of Eximbank Kazakhstan for accepting deposits and opening bank accounts for individuals. Accordingly, the Group reclassified cash and cash equivalents held with Eximbank to other financial assets and accrued an expected credit loss provision in the amount of 100%.

During the three months ended 31 March 2026 The Liquidation commission of the Eximbank Kazakhstan made no payment (during the three months ended 31 March 2025: made the payment for a total amount of 11,5 thousand US dollars, which is equivalent to 5.933 thousand tenge on the payment date).

Kazinvestbank and DeltaBank

No payments were made during the three months ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

11. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

Bonds of Special Financial Company DSFK LLP

The fair value of bonds of Special Financial Company DSFK LLP has been assessed at zero since 2024. During the three months ended 31 March 2026, Special Financial Company DSFK LLP repaid bonds in the amount of 1.852 thousand tenge (for the three months ended 31 March 2025: 741 thousand tenge); accordingly, the Group recognized finance income of 1.852 thousand tenge (for the three months of 2025: 741 thousand tenge) *(Note 23)*.

Other financial assets were represented in the following currencies:

In thousands tenge	**Interest rate**	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Tenge	0,01 – 17,80%	**56.973.725**	26.376.135
US Dollar	3,00 – 5,45%	**7.019.772**	5.339.158
		63.993.497	31.715.293

12. RESTRICTED CASH

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Cash reserved for return on guarantee obligations	**536.908**	469.606
Less: provision for expected credit losses	**(54)**	(34)
	536.854	469.572

During the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, no interest accrued on cash held for returning on guarantee obligations.

The movement in the provision for expected credit losses on restricted cash was as follows:

In thousands tenge	**2026**	2025
As on 1 January	**34**	3.625
Accrual	**20**	–
Reversal	**–**	(148)
As on 31 March	**54**	3.477

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025, restricted cash was denominated in tenge.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Short-term deposits, in tenge	**34.603.739**	38.351.135
Current accounts with banks, in tenge	**29.122.802**	246.426
Cash on hand, in tenge	**1.834**	1.499
Current accounts with banks, in foreign currencies	**11**	420.226
Cash in reverse REPO transactions	**–**	15.097.947
Short-term deposits, in foreign currencies	**–**	1.937.027
Less: provision for expected credit losses	**(18.907)**	(14.112)
	63.709.479	56.040.148

During the period ended 31 March 2026, the Group placed short-term deposits with banks at 13,65%-16,80% per annum in Tenge and current accounts with banks at 0,01% per annum.

During the period ended 31 March 2026, the Group also placed deposits with banks at 3%-3,5% per annum in US dollars.

Movement of the provision for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

In thousands tenge	**2026**	2025
As on 1 January	**14.112**	60.355
Accrual	**6.884**	190
Reversal	**(2.089)**	(22.826)
As on 31 March	**18.907**	37.719

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025, cash and cash equivalents were denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Tenge	**63.709.468**	53.685.429
Euro	**6**	7
US dollar	**5**	1.934.530
Russian ruble	**–**	420.182
	63.709.479	56.040.148

14. EQUITY

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025, the Company's share capital amounted to 275.294.118 issued shares of which 275.292.728 were authorised and fully paid up for a total amount of 148.922.757 thousand tenge.

Treasury shares

In November 2016, the Group repurchased 1.390 shares on the open market for a total amount of 930 thousand tenge.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is represented by the accumulated exchange differences arising from the translation of the results and financial positions of a foreign operation from its functional currency (Azerbaijani Manat) into the presentation currency at the reporting date. As at 31 March 2026 the foreign currency translation reserve of the joint venture “Green Corridor Alliance” LLC amounted to 3.696 thousand tenge.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. EQUITY (continued)

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is represented by the increase in value resulting from the revaluation of NES assets. The transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings as a result of the disposal of NES assets for the period ended 31 March 2026 amounted to 77.240 thousand tenge (for the period ended 31 March 2025: 16.146 thousand tenge).

Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Group had a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 275.292.728 for the period ended 31 March 2026 (year ended 31 December 2025: 275.292.728 shares). For the period ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 the basic and diluted earnings per share were 121,19 tenge and 67,38 tenge, respectively.

Book value per share

In accordance with the decision of the Exchange Board of the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange JSC (hereinafter — "KASE") dated 4 October 2010, the financial statements shall disclose the book value per share (common and preferred) as at the reporting date, calculated in accordance with the rules approved by KASE.

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Total assets	**1.203.248.149**	1.137.013.726
Less: intangible assets	**(6.037.981)**	(6.092.618)
Less: total liabilities	**(373.713.547)**	(340.839.171)
Net assets	**823.496.621**	790.081.937
Number of ordinary shares	**275.292.728**	275.292.728
Book value per ordinary share, tenge	**2.991**	2.870

15. BORROWINGS

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Development Bank of Kazakhstan (DBK)	**32.098.912**	**–**
International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	**4.316.210**	5.194.770
	36.416.122	5.194.770
Less: current portion of loans repayable within 12 months	**(1.178.519)**	(1.211.984)
	35.236.603	3.982.786

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025 accrued and unpaid interest on loans amounted to 109.057 thousand tenge and 82.678 thousand tenge, respectively. As at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025 the unamortised part of loan arrangement fees amounted to 6.979 thousand tenge and 7.283 thousand tenge, respectively.

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025, borrowings were denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Tenge	**32.098.912**	**–**
US dollar	**4.316.210**	5.194.770
	36.416.122	5.194.770

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. BORROWINGS (continued)

“Moinak Electricity Transmission Project”

In 2009, for the realization of the “Moinak Electricity Transmission Project”, the Group received a credit line facility of 48.000 thousand US dollars provided by the IBRD. The credit line facility is secured by a guarantee from the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Since September 15, 2023, interest on the loan has been accrued at a monthly SOFR rate plus a fixed spread of 1,28% and is repaid twice a year. In May 2013, the unused portion of the IBRD credit line in the amount of 3.274 thousand US dollars was cancelled because the actual costs incurred during the project were less than expected. The final repayment of the credit line is expected in September 2030. As at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025, the outstanding balance of the loan was 9.009 thousand US dollars (equivalent to 4.313.045 thousand tenge) and 10.127 thousand US dollars (equivalent to 5.119.375 thousand tenge), respectively.

“West Kazakhstan Power System Interconnection Project. Construction of power grid facilities”

In December 2024, a loan agreement was signed between the Group and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter – EBRD), as well as an agreement to open a credit line with “Development Bank of Kazakhstan” JSC (hereinafter – DBK) for the purpose of financing the project “West Kazakhstan Power System Interconnection Project. Construction of power grid facilities”, which includes:

- construction of a 500 kV overhead power transmission line between the “Karabatan” power distribution station and “Ulke” substation;
- expansion of 220 kV “Karabatan” power distribution station;
- expansion of the 500 kV “Ulke” substation.

As of 31 March 2026, the Group has attracted borrowed funds from the DBK in the amount of 32.000.000 thousand tenge, with final repayment in March 2041. Interest on the loan accrues at a fixed rate of 12,6% and is repayable twice a year.

During the period ended 31 March 2026 the Group capitalized costs on interest on loans in the amount of 98.912 thousand tenge (three months ended 31 March 2025: no capitalization occurred).

In accordance with the loan agreement, the EBRD will provide the Group with a loan in the amount of up to 133.330.000 thousand tenge, as well as an additional loan in the amount of up to 15.000 thousand euros. The date of the final repayment of the loan will be November 2044. Interest on the loan will be accrued for a portion of the loan in tenge at the TONIA rate plus a fixed margin of 2,75%, for a portion of the loan in euros at a fixed rate of 0,5% and will be repaid twice a year.

As at 31 March 2026, the borrowed funds have not yet been raised.

As at 31 March 2026, the EBRD loan origination fee amounted to 1.507.087 thousand tenge (as at 31 December 2025: 1.481.641 thousand tenge). This fee was recorded as part of other non-current assets.

“South Kazakhstan Electricity Transmission Reinforcement Project. Construction of power Grid facilities”

In July 2024, a loan agreement was signed between the Group and the Asian Development Bank (hereinafter – ADB) to finance the project “Strengthening the electric grid of the Southern Zone of the UES of Kazakhstan. Construction of electric grid facilities”, which includes:

- construction of two new 500 kV overhead transmission lines between the Shu-Zhambyl and Zhambyl-Shymkent substations;
- expansion and modernization of 500 kV “Shu” and “Zhambyl” substations;
- modernization of the 500 kV “Shymkent” substation.

In accordance with the terms of the loan agreement, the loan amount is 58.200.000 thousand tenge and consists of two tranches: 39.400.000 thousand tenge and 18.800.000 thousand tenge. The final repayment date for the first tranche is October 2037, and for the second tranche it is April 2039, respectively. The interest on the loan will be calculated at the TONIA rate plus a fixed margin of 3,00% and will be repaid twice a year.

As at 31 March 2026, the borrowed funds have not yet been raised.

As at 31 March 2026, the ADB loan origination fee amounted to 507.084 thousand tenge (as at 31 December 2025: 482.113 thousand tenge). This fee was recorded as part of other non-current assets.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

16. BONDS PAYABLE

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Nominal value of issued bonds	**150.941.100**	150.941.100
Accrued coupon interest	**10.756.464**	5.604.799
Less: unamortized discount on bonds issued	**(1.068.316)**	(1.097.880)
Less: transaction costs	**(63.486)**	(65.425)
	160.565.762	155.382.594
Less: current portion of bonds repayable within 12 months	**(10.756.464)**	(5.604.799)
	149.809.298	149.777.795

Under the State Program "Nurly Zhol", the Group placed two tranches of coupon bonds on "Kazakhstan Stock Exchange" JSC to finance the project "Construction of the 500 kV line Semey – Aktogay – Taldykorgan – Alma":

(a) In 2016, the Group placed coupon bonds in the amount of 47.500.000 thousand tenge with a floating rate equal to the inflation rate in the Republic of Kazakhstan plus a margin of 2,9% maturing until 2031 (the minimum consumer price index rate is set at 5%, the maximum – at 16%). The coupon rate for the period from 1 January 2025 to 26 May 2025 was 12,0% per annum, from 27 May 2025 to 31 March 2026 – 12,9% per annum. The bonds were placed at a discount of 111.945 thousand tenge.

(b) In 2017, the Group placed the second tranche of coupon bonds in the amount of 36.300.000 thousand tenge with a fixed rate of 11,5%.

In order to implement investment projects "Reconstruction of overhead lines 220-500 kV of "KEGOC" JSC branches" and "Strengthening of the electric grid of the Western zone of the UES of Kazakhstan. Construction of electric grid facilities":

- In May 2020, KEGOC JSC's bonds were placed on the trading platform of "Kazakhstan Stock Exchange" JSC (hereinafter – KASE) with a nominal value of 9.700.000 thousand tenge with a yield of 11,0% per annum, maturing until 2035. The bonds were placed at a discount in the amount of 667.593 thousand tenge.

- In January 2021, KEGOC JSC's bonds were placed on the KASE trading platform with a nominal value of 8.869.672 thousand tenge with a weighted average yield to maturity of 11,62% per annum, maturing until 2035. The bonds were placed at a discount in the amount of 380.267 thousand tenge; the accrued coupon remuneration as at the placement date was 159.900 thousand tenge.

- In October 2021, KEGOC JSC's bonds were placed on the KASE trading platform with a nominal value of 16.430.328 thousand tenge with a weighted average yield to maturity of 11,5% per annum, maturing until 2035. The bonds were placed at a discount in the amount of 562.427 thousand tenge; the accrued coupon remuneration as at the placement date was 717.914 thousand tenge.

- In December 2022, "green" bonds of KEGOC JSC were placed on the trading platform of "Kazakhstan Stock Exchange" JSC (KASE) with a total volume of 16.141.100 thousand tenge with a floating rate equal to the TONIA rate plus a margin of 3% and maturing until 2037.

- In March 2023, "green" bonds of KEGOC JSC were placed on the trading platform of "Kazakhstan Stock Exchange" JSC (KASE) with a total volume of 16.000.000 thousand tenge with a floating rate equal to the TONIA rate plus a margin of 3% and maturing until 2037.

On 2 May 2025, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan registered changes to the prospectus of the second bond issue under the second bond program regarding the use of proceeds. The proceeds from the bond placement will be directed toward the implementation of "green projects", including the expansion and modernization of the 500 kV "Zhambyl" substation as part of the project "Strengthening the electric grid of the Southern zone of the UES of Kazakhstan. Construction of electric grid facilities".

During the period ended 31 March 2026, the Group capitalized interest expenses on issued bonds in the amount of 142.034 thousand tenge (three months ended 31 March 2025: no capitalization occurred) *(Note 23)*.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

17. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Trade and other payables are presented as follows:

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Accounts payable for property, plant and equipment and construction in progress	**9.753.786**	22.311.327
Accounts payable for electricity purchased	**4.092.687**	7.265.648
Accounts payable for inventories, works and services	**4.605.765**	4.467.600
	18.452.238	34.044.575

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025 trade and other payables were denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Tenge	**14.415.591**	33.638.351
Russian ruble	**4.036.647**	406.224
	18.452.238	34.044.575

18. TAXES PAYABLE OTHER THAN CORPORATE INCOME TAX

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
VAT payable	**7.261.245**	383.203
Liabilities to the pension fund	**571.451**	463.017
Individual income tax	**355.309**	316.191
Social contribution payable	**331.266**	273.645
Social tax	**254.459**	243.436
Other	**8.413**	19.170
	8.782.143	1.698.662

19. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Due to employees	**6.625.455**	6.620.199
Other	**911.914**	832.858
	7.537.369	7.453.057

Due to employees mainly comprised of salaries payable and provision for unused vacation.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

20. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 March 2025
Service of using the NES	**61.681.796**	41.277.631
Electricity transmission services	**26.793.680**	20.437.884
Technical dispatching services	**14.279.962**	10.894.856
Revenue from the sale of balancing electricity at the BME of the RK	**11.805.202**	5.558.152
Revenue from sale of electricity for compensation of the interstate balances of electricity flows	**5.086.845**	4.315.169
Service of balancing electricity production and consumption	**5.180.316**	4.046.266
Revenue from sale of balancing electricity to cover technological loss imbalances	**1.044.380**	1.018.478
Power regulation services	**142.840**	152.588
Other	**425.605**	328.340
	126.440.626	88.029.364

In MW·hour	**31 March 2026**	31 March 2025
Service of using the NES	**21.567.074**	20.618.217
Electricity transmission services	**5.404.131**	5.852.773
Technical dispatching services	**31.321.191**	31.041.449
Revenue from the sale of balancing electricity at the BME of the RK	**485.610**	335.874
Revenue from sale of electricity for compensation of the interstate balances of electricity flows	**471.422**	478.955
Service of balancing electricity production and consumption	**60.236.229**	63.392.368
Revenue from sale of balancing electricity to cover technological loss imbalances	**36.374**	53.865
Power regulation services (MW)	**138**	158

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 March 2025
Revenue recognition timeline		
The goods are transferred at a certain point in time	**17.936.427**	10.891.799
The services are provided over a period of time	**108.504.199**	77.137.565
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**126.440.626**	88.029.364

Discounts to consumers are approved by the order of the Committee for Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Starting from July 1, 2023, with the introduction of the Single Electricity Buyer model and the transfer of the balancing electricity market to real-time mode, KEGOC JSC expenses under electricity purchase contracts aimed at compensating for the interstate balance of electric energy flows and the purchase of balancing electricity on the BME of the RK are reimbursed by equivalent revenues under the corresponding sales contracts, which excludes a negative financial result for these operations.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

21. COST OF SERVICES

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 March 2025
Technical losses of electric energy	**27.569.885**	19.829.238
Depreciation and amortization	**13.239.731**	13.967.006
Payroll expenses and other deductions associated with payroll	**10.763.980**	8.756.080
Costs for purchase of electricity to compensate for interstate electricity balance flows	**9.369.048**	4.135.474
Costs for the purchase of balancing electricity at the BEM of the RK	**7.522.999**	5.737.847
Taxes	**2.239.694**	2.316.252
Services to ensure capacity readiness to bear loads	**2.057.512**	1.927.826
Repair and maintenance expenses	**1.844.964**	1.422.112
Costs for the purchase of balancing electricity to cover technological loss imbalances	**1.613.896**	790.509
Inventories	**325.821**	346.317
Security services	**467.660**	420.078
Others	**2.152.311**	1.449.492
	79.167.501	61.098.231

22. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 March 2025
Payroll expenses and other deductions associated with payroll	**1.783.590**	1.257.053
Taxes other than corporate income tax	**397.946**	48.904
Third-party company services	**189.212**	179.785
Technical support costs	**114.376**	178.824
Depreciation and amortization	**111.928**	92.325
Insurance expenses	**62.400**	23.279
Accrual / (reversal) of allowance for obsolete inventories	**52.219**	(43.356)
Business trip expenses	**46.157**	17.026
Communal expenses	**39.842**	37.597
Consulting services	**38.130**	90.010
Expenses for the Board of Directors	**18.385**	20.081
Materials	**16.033**	27.425
Other	**339.030**	620.670
	3.209.248	2.549.623

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

23. FINANCE INCOME / (EXPENSES)

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 March 2025
Finance income		
Interest income on deposits, quoted bonds and current accounts	**1.706.483**	2.339.467
Income from the National Bank of RK notes *(Note 11)*	**1.643.433**	506.620
Income from reverse REPO transactions	**129.429**	598.928
Amortization of discount on long-term accounts receivable *(Note 26)*	**25.014**	10.279
Amortization of discount on other financial assets	**3.814**	2.662
Income from revaluation of DSFK financial instruments *(Note 11)*	**1.852**	741
	3.510.025	3.458.697
Less: interest capitalized into cost of qualifying asset *(Note 6)*	**–**	–
	3.510.025	3.458.697
Finance expenses		
Bond coupon	**5.151.665**	4.856.630
Interest on loans	**160.276**	87.686
Discount costs	**31.503**	78.275
Bank guarantee commission	**7.886**	19.592
Amortization of loan origination fee	**304**	303
Amortization of premium on other financial assets	**–**	3.156
Others	**30.417**	22.921
	5.382.051	5.068.563
Less: interest capitalized into cost of qualifying asset *(Note 6)*	**(240.946)**	–
	5.141.105	5.068.563

24. FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN / (LOSS), NET

Due to the change in the Tenge's exchange rate for the period ended 31 March 2026, the Group recognized a net foreign exchange gain of 28.802 thousand tenge (for the period ended 31 March 2025: net foreign exchange loss of 334.380 thousand tenge).

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

25. CORPORATE INCOME TAX EXPENSE

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 March 2025
Current corporate income tax		
Corporate income tax expense	**9.317.263**	5.290.064
Adjustments in respect of current corporate income tax of previous year	**–**	–
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax benefit	**(948.816)**	(972.030)
Total corporate income tax expense reported in interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**8.368.447**	4.318.034

The corporate income tax rate in the Republic of Kazakhstan is 20% in 2026 and 2025.

A reconciliation of the 20% corporate income tax rate and actual corporate income tax recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is provided below:

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 March 2025
Profit before tax from continuing operations	**41.730.588**	22.868.125
Tax at statutory income tax rate of 20%	**8.346.118**	4.565.625
Adjustments in respect of current corporate income tax of previous year	**–**	–
Interest income from securities	**(5.839)**	(189.020)
Other non-taxable income	**28.168**	(58.571)
Corporate income tax expense reported in profit or loss	**8.368.447**	4.318.034

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

In thousands tenge	**31 March 2026**	31 December 2025
Deferred tax assets	**–**	–
Deferred tax liabilities	**(129.735.203)**	(130.684.019)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(129.735.203)**	(130.684.019)

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to corporate income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

As of 31 March 2026, the prepayment for corporate income tax amounted to 127.107 thousand tenge (as of 31 December 2025: 108.270 thousand tenge), and corporate income tax arrears amounted to 7.240.545 thousand tenge (as of 31 December 2025: 2.508.071 thousand tenge).

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include the Group's key management personnel, organizations in which the Group's key management personnel directly or indirectly own a significant interest, as well as other Government-controlled enterprises. Transactions with related parties were carried out on terms agreed between the parties, which do not necessarily correspond to market rates, with the exception of certain regulated services that are provided based on tariffs offered to related and third parties.

Transactions with related parties as at 31 March 2026 and 2025 represent the following:

In thousands tenge		Subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna	Associated of Samruk-Kazyna	Joint ventures of Samruk-Kazyna	Associated of the Group
Sale of services	**2026**	**20.627.596**	**4.259.523**	**1.393.572**	**217.196**
	2025	14.518.949	3.400.517	1.337.343	139.001
Purchase goods and services	**2026**	**170.965**	**536.250**	–	**–**
	2025	361.634	448.527	–	–
Amortization of discount on long-term receivables	**2026**	**6.321**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	2025	10.279	–	–	–

Receivables and payables from related party transactions as at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025 from transactions with related parties are as follows:

In thousands tenge		Subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna	Associated of Samruk-Kazyna	Joint ventures of Samruk-Kazyna	Associated of the Group
Current trade accounts receivable for the sale of services	**2026**	**3.499.546**	**100.299**	**222.041**	**155.684**
	2025	2.797.479	42.367	194.520	106.452
Accounts receivable for sale of property, plant and equipment	**2026**	**213.735**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	2025	256.538	–	–	–
Current trade and other accounts payable for the services purchased	**2026**	**177.973**	**393.841**	**–**	**–**
	2025	254.477	380.323	–	–

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Revenue and cost of sales, trade accounts receivable and payable

The sale of services to related parties is mainly represented by electricity transmission, use of the national electric grid, technical dispatching services, and services for organizing the balancing of electricity production and consumption. Purchases of services from related parties primarily include communications services, energy services, purchase of electricity, purchase of electric power availability services, postal services, and software technical support.

Other accounts receivable

On 30 September 2015 the Group has sold buildings and constructions with equipment and land located in Astana city to its related party, Kazpost JSC, for 2.161.476 thousand tenge. In accordance with sales agreement Kazpost JSC will repay the outstanding balance by equal monthly payments until June 2027. Accordingly, the Group has discounted future cash flows at a market discount rate of 10,37%. As of 31 March 2026, the unamortized discount on receivables from Kazpost JSC amounted to 15.512 thousand tenge (as on 31 December 2025: 21.833 thousand tenge). As of 31 March 2026, the amount of debt less discount amounted to 213.735 thousand tenge, where the amount of 33.612 thousand tenge was part of long-term receivables from related parties (as of 31 December 2025, the amount of debt less discount was 256.538 thousand tenge, the amount of long-term receivables from related parties is 76.416 thousand tenge). For the three months ended 31 March 2026, the Group recognized income from amortization of the discount in the amount of 6.321 thousand tenge (for the three months ended 31 March 2025: 10.279 thousand tenge) *(Note 23).*

As at 31 March 2026 the Group had accounts receivable for the sale of property, plant and equipment of Balkhash thermal power plant (TPP) JSC, a related party, in the amount of 220.494 thousand tenge (as at 31 December 2025: 220.494 thousand tenge). In accordance with sale agreement, Balkhash TPP JSC had to pay the outstanding balance till the end of 2018, however, as at 31 March 2026 the amount hasn't been paid. In connection with the suspension of construction of Balkhash TPP, the management of the Group decided to accrue a 100% provision for the expected credit losses in 2018.

The total ECL for receivables from related parties as at 31 March 2026 was 245.797 thousand tenge (as at 31 December 2025: 231.577 thousand tenge).

Other

The amount of the guarantee of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the IBRD loan as at 31 March 2026 amounted to 4.316.210 thousand tenge (as at 31 December 2025: 5.194.770 thousand tenge).

Remuneration for key management personnel mainly consists of salaries and other related expenses (taxes, deductions, sick leave, vacation pay, financial assistance, etc.) for the reporting period, and includes annual remuneration for members of the Board of Directors and the Management Board (paid in a lump sum in the reporting period based on the results of the previous period's operating activities).

For the three months ended 31 March 2026, the total remuneration of key management personnel included in general and administrative expenses in the interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income is 76.288 thousand tenge (the three months ended 31 March 2025: 78.416 thousand tenge).

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating environment

Economic reforms and the development of legal, tax, and administrative infrastructure that would meet the requirements of a market economy continue in Kazakhstan. The stability of the Kazakhstani economy in the future will largely depend on the progress of these reforms, as well as on the effectiveness of the government's economic, financial, and monetary policy measures.

Taxation

Kazakhstan's tax legislation and regulations are subject to constant changes and varying interpretations. Cases of disagreement between local, regional, and national tax authorities are not uncommon, including opinions on the recognition of revenue, expenses, and other items in financial statements. The current system of fines and penalties for detected offenses based on the laws in force in Kazakhstan is very harsh. As a result, the amount of additional tax assessments, fines, and penalties may exceed the amount charged to expenses and not yet accrued as at 31 March 2026.

Management believes that as at 31 March 2026, its interpretation of the applicable legislation is appropriate and the Group's tax position will be sustained.

Terms of loan agreements

As disclosed in *Note 15*, the Group has entered into loan agreements with ADB, EBRD, and DBK. According to the loan agreements between the Group and the creditors, the Group is required to comply with the following covenants:

- according to the loan agreement with ADB (calculated on a quarterly basis):
  - debt-to-Equity ratio of not more than 1:1 (as at 31 March 2026 – 0,24);
  - debt-to-EBITDA ratio of not more than 3,8:1 (as at 31 March 2026 – 1,15);
- according to the loan agreement with EBRD (calculated on a quarterly basis):
  - financial debt to EBITDA ratio of not more than 4,3:1 (as at 31 March 2026 – 1,15);
  - financial debt to Equity ratio of not more than 1:1 (as at 31 March 2026 – 0,24);
- according to the loan agreement with DBK (calculated on an annual basis):
  - Total Debt/EBITDA ratio of not more than 3,8 (as at 31 March 2026 – 1,06).

The Group has also issued bonds *(Note 16)* and is required to comply with the following covenants, which are calculated on a semi-annual basis:

- Debt-to-EBITDA ratio of not more than 3:1 (as at 31 March 2026 – 1,06);
- Debt-to-Equity ratio of not more than 0,6:1 (as at 31 March 2026 – 0,20);
- self-financing ratio of at least 20% (as at 31 March 2026 – 102%);
- debt service ratio of at least 1,2 (as at 31 March 2026 – 21,8);
- liquidity of at least 1:1 (as at 31 March 2026 – 2,2);
- net debt to EBITDA ratio of not more than 4:1 (as at 31 March 2026 – 0,5).

The Group's management believes that all covenants stipulated in the terms of the loan agreements and the bond issue have been complied with.

Insurance

As at 31 March 2026, the Group insured operational assets for the amount of 510.936.517 thousand tenge. Upon the occurrence of an insured event, the insurance payment is made within the insured amount. The Group did not provide insurance coverage for its other operation property. Since absence of any insurance does not imply a reduction of the cost of assets or origination of liabilities, no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements for unexpected expenses associated with damage or loss of such assets, which the Group assesses as unlikely.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Contractual commitments

In order to ensure the reliability of the national electricity grid through the reconstruction of 220-500 kV transmission lines, which have already reached and which will be achieved in the coming years the standard service life, as well as to increase the reliability of electricity supply to consumers in the Western zone of the UES of Kazakhstan and to maintain production assets in working order, the Group has developed capital investment plan.

The five-year (2021-2026) investment program of KEGOC JSC for a total amount of 274.760.648 thousand tenge in accordance with the legislation on natural monopolies of the Republic of Kazakhstan was approved by a joint order of the Committee for the Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.21-OD dated March 11, 2021 and the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.122 dated April 7, 2021. The program is subject to 100% execution, but KEGOC JSC may make changes to it and adjust the cost and timing of individual events.

The program of KEGOC JSC was changed by a joint order of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.75 dated February 17, 2025 and the Committee for the Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.24-OD dated February 24, 2025. As a result of that a total amount of the five-year investment program of KEGOC JSC amounted to 314.344.910 thousand tenge.

As at 31 March 2026, the amount of capital commitments under contracts entered into by the Group under the investment plan amounted to 430.891.315 thousand tenge (31 December 2025: 643.275.596 thousand tenge).

Activity regulation

Tariffs for the transmission of electric energy, for the use of the national electric grid, for technical dispatching of supply to the grid and consumption of electric energy, for balancing production and consumption of electric energy

Tariffs and tariff estimates for the regulated services of "KEGOC" JSC for 2021-2026 were approved by Order of the Committee for the Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – CRNM) No.79-OD dated August 16, 2021.

Order No.92-OD of CRNM dated July 3, 2023 approved changes in tariffs and tariff estimates for regulated services of "KEGOC" JSC for the transmission of electrical energy through the national electric grid, for the use of the national electrical grid, for technical dispatch of supply and consumption of electricity in the grid, for management of production and consumption effective on July 1, 2023 onwards:

1) for the transmission of electrical energy in the national electric grid in the amount of:
   - 2,935 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023;
   - 3,381 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2023 to 30 September 2024;
   - 3,492 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025;
   - 3,564 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026.
2) for use of the national power grid in the amount of:
   - 1,651 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023;
   - 1,943 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2023 to 30 September 2024;
   - 2,002 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025;
   - 2,056 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026.
3) for the technical dispatching of electricity supply and consumption in the grid in the amount of:
   - 0,320 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023;
   - 0,339 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2023 to 30 September 2024;
   - 0,351 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025;
   - 0,356 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026.
4) electricity production and consumption balancing in the amount of:
   - 0,057 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023;
   - 0,060 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2023 to 30 September 2024;
   - 0,064 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025;
   - 0,066 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Activity regulation (continued)

Order No.25-OD of CRNM dated February 9, 2024 approved changes in tariffs and tariff estimates for regulated services of KEGOC JSC for the transmission of electrical energy through the national power grid and for the use of the national electrical grid on March 1, 2024 onwards:

1) 3,474 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) for the transmission of electrical energy in the national power grid for the period from March 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024;
2) 1,996 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) for the use of the national power grid for the period from March 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024.

By CRNM Order №82-OD dated September 11, 2024, the adjustment of tariff estimates was approved without changing the tariff level of regulated services of “KEGOC” JSC.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 601 of the Rules for the formation of tariffs, which are approved by the Order of the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.90 dated November 19, 2019, on February 12, 2025, “KEGOC” JSC sent an application to the CRNM for changing the approved tariffs and tariff estimates for the regulated services of “KEGOC” JSC before their expiration dates for the fourth (from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025) and the fifth (from October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026) base years.

Order No.36-OD of CRNM dated March 27, 2025 approved changes in tariffs and tariff estimates for regulated services of “KEGOC” JSC effective on April 1, 2025 onwards:

1) for the transmission of electrical energy in the national electric grid in the amount of:
   - 4,276 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 April 2025 to 30 September 2025;
   - 4,958 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2025 to 31 March 2026;
   - 5,012 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 April 2026 to 30 September 2026.
2) for use of the national power grid in the amount of:
   - 2,452 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 April 2025 to 30 September 2025;
   - 2,860 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2025 to 31 March 2026;
   - 2,892 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 April 2026 to 30 September 2026.
3) for the technical dispatching of electricity supply and consumption in the grid in the amount of:
   - 0,374 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 April 2025 to 30 September 2025;
   - 0,456 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026.
4) electricity production and consumption balancing in the amount of:
   - 0,066 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 April 2025 to 30 September 2025;
   - 0,086 tenge/kWh (excluding VAT) from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026.

By CRNM Order №77-OD dated September 3, 2025, the adjustment of tariff estimates was approved without changing the tariff level of regulated services of KEGOC JSC.

28. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 21, 2026, the annual General Meeting of Shareholders of “KEGOC” JSC decided to pay dividends based on the results of performance for the second half of 2025 in the amount of 22.298.711 thousand tenge to all holders of ordinary shares of “KEGOC” JSC, which is equal to 81,00 tenge per common share.