KazTransOil JSC

Consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025
with the independent auditor's report

CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of KazTransOil JSC (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together – the "Group") as at 31 December 2025, and the Group's consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report.

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

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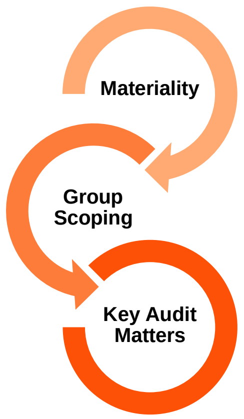
Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Law on Audit Activity that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview



Overall Group materiality: Kazakhstani Tenge ("KZT") 3,100,000 thousand, which represents approximately 5% of profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2025 adjusted for impairment loss on property, plant and equipment.

- The Group audit scope included the Company, one subsidiary, two joint ventures in Kazakhstan, one subsidiary in Georgia.
- Our audit scope addressed 99% of the Group's total assets, 98% of the Group's revenue, 99% of the Group's absolute value of underlying profit before tax.

- Fair value of property, plant and equipment

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

Materiality

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

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

Overall Group materiality	KZT 3,100,000 thousand (2024: KZT 2,378,000 thousand)
How we determined it	Approximately 5% of profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2025 adjusted for impairment loss on property, plant and equipment
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose profit before tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We further adjusted it for the impairment loss on property plant and equipment in the amount of KZT 17,406,776 thousand (Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements), because this is a significant one-off item. By excluding this item, we arrived at the measure which, in our view, better reflects the size of the operations. We chose 5%, which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies in this sector.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Fair value of property, plant and equipment Notes 5 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements Property, plant and equipment represent a significant portion of the Group's total assets of 1,209,918,094 thousand KZT as at 31 December 2025 (2024:1,092,284,434 thousand KZT). In line with the Group's accounting policy, property, plant and equipment is measured at revalued amount being fair value at the revaluation date less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognised after revaluation. At each reporting date management of the Group assesses whether the fair value of its property, plant and equipment materially differs from its carrying value and therefore whether revaluation is required. The Group performed a fair value assessment of its property, plant and equipment as of 1 October 2025. The Group engaged independent external appraisers to assist management in determining fair value of the property, plant and equipment. The underlying valuation methodologies and significant assumptions varied depending on the nature of the assets, incorporating complex estimation techniques and significant judgment. For the Group's assets, fair value was determined using a combination of the cost and income approaches for specialised oil and water transportation assets, as well as the market approach for non-specialised assets. Key assumptions used in these valuations included forecast transportation volumes, tariff rates, discount rates and long-term inflation. Under the cost approach, specialised assets such as pipelines were valued using replacement/reproduction cost and indexation methods. Significant assumptions included the determination of replacement cost, assessment of physical and functional obsolescence, and estimation of functional depreciation based on actual versus standard pipe diameters in accordance with applicable construction norms. The fair value measurement of the Group's property, plant and equipment involves a high degree of estimation uncertainty, the use of significant unobservable inputs and substantial judgement by management. Given the magnitude of the carrying amounts involved, the complexity of the valuation techniques applied, and the sensitivity of fair value to changes in key assumptions, this area was one of the most significant focus areas in our audit.	**Our audit procedures included:** We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent appraisers engaged by the Group to determine the fair value of property, plant and equipment as of 1 October 2025. We reviewed the appraisers' reports and verified the fair value amounts in the reports against the amounts reflected in the consolidated financial statements. We engaged our internal valuation experts to evaluate the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies and approaches applied, the reasonableness of key methodological assumptions, and the determination of discount and inflation rates used by the appraiser. We assessed the reasonableness of forecast data applied in the cash flow models, including assumptions regarding transportation volumes, tariff rates, expenses, period of operation, and other relevant inputs. We assessed the reasonableness of management's future forecasts of capital, revenue growth and operating costs included in the cash flow forecasts by comparing them to historical forecasts, current operational results, and existing contracts in place. We assessed the related disclosures presented in the Notes 5 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements for compliance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.

How we tailored our Group audit scope

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

When determining the overall approach to the group audit, we identified the type of work that should be performed by us, as the group auditor, or by component auditors.

The Group's major operational facilities are based in the Republic of Kazakhstan, where it provides oil and water transportation services through its network of main pipelines. The Group's assets and operations are distributed across six components, including two jointly controlled entities. Out of these, we identified two components as significant, the Company and one subsidiary.

For all significant components, we performed a full audit of their financial information, which the Group uses in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Overall, our audit scope covered 99% of assets, 98% of revenue, and 99% of absolute profit before tax. The procedures performed enabled us to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the Group's consolidated financial statements, which forms the basis of our opinion.

Other information

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

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

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

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

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Anel Aliaskarova.

On behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Approved by:

Azamat Konratbaev
Managing Director
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
(General State License of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan №0000005 dated 21 October 1999)

Signed by:

Anel Aliaskarova
Auditor in charge
(Qualified Auditor's Certificate №МФ-0001197 dated 16 October 2020)

13 March 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

In thousands of Tenge	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 recalculated	1 January 2024 recalculated
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	6	**1,209,918,094**	1,092,284,434	1,084,145,524
Right-of-use assets	7	**4,440,485**	5,730,642	6,731,336
Intangible assets	8	**9,709,889**	8,706,512	7,991,075
Investments in joint ventures	9	**128,995,962**	116,679,065	106,754,214
Advances to suppliers for property, plant and equipment		**431,053**	2,999,451	1,507,687
VAT recoverable	13	**8,541,538**	11,417,747	15,198,605
Other long-term accounts receivable	11	**551,901**	691,020	721,048
Bank deposits	15	**234,345**	412,163	718,088
Other non-current assets		**128,404**	132,853	275,336
		1,362,951,671	1,239,053,887	1,224,042,913
Current assets				
Inventories	10	**18,115,098**	8,108,007	8,932,013
Trade and other accounts receivable	11	**9,744,665**	9,063,837	8,447,028
Advances to suppliers	12	**1,333,640**	321,816	727,872
Prepayment for income tax		**394,778**	365,186	750,449
VAT recoverable and other prepaid taxes	13	**5,137,713**	5,670,000	10,955,879
Other current assets	14	**10,990,150**	6,611,565	5,594,496
Other financial assets	15	**26,876,090**	37,255,196	22,258,848
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**115,844,394**	72,643,539	76,672,612
		188,436,528	140,039,146	134,339,197
Total assets		**1,551,388,199**	1,379,093,033	1,358,382,110

The accounting policy and explanatory notes on pages 8 through 71 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

In thousands of Tenge	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 recalculated	1 January 2024 recalculated
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital	17	**61,937,567**	61,937,567	61,937,567
Treasury shares repurchased from shareholders	17	**(9,549)**	(9,549)	(9,549)
Asset revaluation reserve	17	**442,175,976**	362,625,769	380,639,671
Foreign currency translation reserve	17	**52,053,824**	53,582,668	46,118,253
Other capital reserves	17	**5,081,024**	1,205,950	1,244,710
Retained earnings		**589,444,067**	508,745,732	461,200,088
Total equity		**1,150,682,909**	988,088,137	951,130,740
Non-current liabilities				
Loans received	18	**45,515,686**	46,269,207	47,390,786
Issued debt securities	19	**34,878,055**	38,897,921	41,302,077
Employee benefit obligations	20	**16,243,925**	19,295,878	18,045,542
Deferred tax liabilities	33	**124,223,319**	101,199,091	105,107,494
Provision for asset retirement and land recultivation obligation	24	**24,053,013**	37,405,274	45,648,971
Contract liabilities to customers	21	**27,399,581**	30,952,291	31,908,136
Lease liabilities	23	**3,226,623**	4,462,431	5,102,611
Other non-current accounts payable		**–**	331,870	–
		275,540,202	278,813,963	294,505,617
Current liabilities				
Loans received	18	**9,010,389**	6,994,743	–
Issued debt securities	19	**8,533,260**	6,975,078	72,778
Current part of employee benefit obligations	20	**1,624,925**	1,348,358	1,185,285
Income tax payable		**1,835,637**	1,176,536	1,467,774
Trade and other accounts payable	22	**27,428,062**	28,212,066	34,937,605
Lease liabilities	23	**2,532,660**	2,512,325	2,420,628
Contract liabilities to customers	21	**31,374,608**	28,391,963	31,246,778
Other taxes payable	13	**2,427,898**	1,535,143	7,869,753
Provisions	24	**718,374**	1,498,155	1,303,694
Other current liabilities	25	**39,679,275**	33,546,566	32,241,458
		125,165,088	112,190,933	112,745,753
Total liabilities		**400,705,290**	391,004,896	407,251,370
Total equity and liabilities		**1,551,388,199**	1,379,093,033	1,358,382,110
Book value per ordinary share (in Tenge)	17	**2,966**	2,546	2,452

Signed and approved for issue on 13 March 2026.

General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) *Kassenov A.G.*

Chief Accountant *Akhmedina A.S.*

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In thousands of Tenge	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2025	2024 recalculated
Revenue	26	**357,478,331**	311,900,130
Cost of sales	27	**(286,443,615)**	(263,279,845)
Gross profit		**71,034,716**	48,620,285
General and administrative expenses	28	**(18,325,076)**	(17,417,881)
Other operating income	29	**7,993,956**	5,319,912
Other operating expenses	30	**(645,819)**	(894,494)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, net	6	**(17,406,776)**	(368,462)
Operating profit		**42,651,001**	35,259,360
Net foreign exchange gain, net		**(1,145,643)**	920,261
Finance income	31	**15,324,478**	12,002,158
Financing costs	32	**(21,351,941)**	(18,328,637)
Share in income of joint ventures	9	**16,869,885**	19,411,829
Profit before income tax		**52,347,780**	49,264,971
Income tax expense	33	**(6,713,647)**	(6,790,322)
Net profit for the year		**45,634,133**	42,474,649
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Tenge)	17	**119**	110

The accounting policy and explanatory notes on pages 8 through 71 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)

In thousands of Tenge	**Notes**	**For the year ended 31 December** **2025**	2024 recalculated
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive (loss)/income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange difference from translation of foreign operations of the Group		**(1,528,844)**	7,464,415
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net		**(1,528,844)**	7,464,415
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Revaluation and impairment of property, plant and equipment of the Group, net	6	**153,180,914**	6,035,346
Income tax effect	33	**(30,490,634)**	(1,207,069)
		122,690,280	4,828,277
Revaluation and impairment of property, plant and equipment of joint ventures, net		**14,131,350**	-
Income tax effect		**(2,826,270)**	-
	9	**11,305,080**	-
Decrease of provision for asset retirement and land recultivation obligation of the Group	25	**13,497,404**	8,939,643
Income tax effect	33	**(2,699,480)**	(1,787,929)
		10,797,924	7,151,714
Decrease of provision for asset retirement and land recultivation obligation of joint ventures		**1,477,762**	97,410
Income tax effect		**(295,552)**	(19,482)
		1,182,210	77,928
Actuarial income/(loss) from employee benefit obligations of the Group	21	**3,984,874**	(39,511)
Income tax effect	33	**(109,522)**	1,086
		3,875,352	(38,425)
Actuarial loss from employee benefit obligations of joint venture		**(348)**	(419)
Income tax effect		**70**	84
	9	**(278)**	(335)
Effect of income tax on disposals of property, plant and equipment	33	**1,716,931**	-
		1,716,931	-
Total other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net		**151,567,499**	12,019,159
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**150,038,655**	19,483,574
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**195,672,788**	61,958,223

Signed and approved for issue on 13 March 2026.

General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) *Kassenov A.G.*

Chief Accountant *Akhmedina A.S.*

The accounting policy and explanatory notes on pages 8 through 71 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		For the year ended 31 December	
In thousands of Tenge	**Notes**	**2025**	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		**52,347,780**	**49,264,971**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows			
Depreciation and amortization	27, 28	**71,481,857**	66,952,468
Finance costs	32	**21,351,941**	18,328,637
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, net	6	**17,406,776**	368,462
Share in income of joint ventures	9	**(16,869,885)**	(19,411,829)
Finance income	31	**(15,324,478)**	(12,002,158)
Income from oil surpluses	5.9	**(7,941,521)**	–
Revision of estimates and reversal of provision on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation, net	29	**(4,681,250)**	(3,649,718)
Amortization of deferred income	21, 29	**(3,185,404)**	(3,104,313)
Net foreign exchange loss/(gain), net		**1,145,643**	(920,261)
Write-off of inventory value to net realisable value	29	**(1,531,198)**	(53,654)
Employee benefit obligations, current services costs	27, 28	**534,745**	745,637
Write-off of VAT recoverable	28	**183,412**	175,417
(Reversal)/accrual of current provisions, net	28	**(106,348)**	36,137
(Reversal)/accrual of expected credit losses, net	28	**(35,533)**	124,951
(Income)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	29,30	**(84,319)**	106,525
Others		**214,954**	(93,764)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**114,907,172**	96,867,508
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Other current assets		**(4,892,049)**	(985,065)
VAT recoverable and other prepaid taxes		**3,225,084**	5,449,903
Advances to suppliers		**(748,374)**	283,027
Trade and other accounts receivable		**(624,277)**	(564,410)
Inventories		**32,285**	1,012,437
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities to customers		**2,913,816**	(2,980,275)
Other current and non-current liabilities and employee benefit obligations		**1,631,356**	(1,389,627)
Trade and other accounts payable		**(1,656,208)**	(862,088)
Other taxes payable		**957,407**	(4,383,031)
Cash flows from operating activities		**115,746,212**	92,448,379
Income taxes paid		**(13,261,624)**	(11,063,103)
Interest received		**13,571,543**	9,720,777
Interest paid		**(6,216,474)**	(335,278)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**109,839,657**	90,770,775

The accounting policy and explanatory notes on pages 8 through 71 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

In thousands of Tenge	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of notes of the National Bank	35	**(304.563.546)**	(212,023,702)
Proceeds from redemption of notes of the National Bank	35	**305,643,106**	206,502,941
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**(58,076,237)**	(65,231,790)
Purchases of bonds of Samruk Kazyna	35	**(10,000,000)**	(10,000,000)
Proceeds from redemption of Samruk-Kazyna bonds	35	**20,000,000**	–
Dividends received from joint ventures	9	**17,040,000**	9,564,571
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and non-current assets held for sale		**8,910,062**	24,926
Withdrawal of bank deposits		**1,216,809**	302,246
Placement of bank deposits		**(1,097,879)**	–
Proceeds from redemption of debt securities of foreign states		**512,969**	–
Acquisition of debt securities of foreign states		**(512,969)**	–
Proceeds from bonds redemption		**75,685**	1,403,403
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(20,852,000)**	(69,457,405)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans	18	**–**	21,000,000
Dividends paid	17	**(33,078,016)**	(25,000,826)
Repayment of debt securities	19	**(7,108,480)**	–
Payment of lease liabilities	23	**(2,695,289)**	(2,498,996)
Repayment of loans	18	**(1,352,850)**	(21,000,000)
Net cash flows (used in)/ received from financing activities		**(44,234,635)**	(27,499,822)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**44,753,022**	(6,186,452)
Net foreign exchange difference		**(1,537,205)**	2,159,739
Change in allowance for expected credit losses		**(14,962)**	(2,360)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**72,643,539**	76,672,612
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16	**115,844,394**	72,643,539

Signed and approved for issue on 13 March 2026.

General Director (Chairman of the Management Board)

KazTransOil

Kassenov A.G.

Chief Accountant

Akhmedina A.S.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

In thousands of Tenge	Share capital	Treasury shares repur-chased from shareholders	Asset revaluation reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other capital reserves	Retained earnings	Total
As at 31 December 2023	61,937,567	(9,549)	380,639,671	46,118,253	1,244,710	466,939,672	956,870,324
Changes in accounting policy *(Note 4.18)*						(5,739,584)	(5,739,584)
As at 1 January 2024 (recalculated)	61,937,567	(9,549)	380,639,671	46,118,253	1,244,710	461,200,088	951,130,740
Net profit for the year (recalculated)	–	–	–	–	–	42,474,649	42,474,649
Other comprehensive income	–	–	12,057,919	7,464,415	(38,760)	–	19,483,574
Total comprehensive income for the year (recalculated)	–	–	12,057,919	7,464,415	(38,760)	42,474,649	61,958,223
Transfer of revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment to retained earnings	–	–	(30,071,821)	–	–	30,071,821	–
Dividends *(Note 17)*	–	–	–	–	–	(25,000,826)	(25,000,826)
As at 31 December 2024 (recalculated)	61,937,567	(9,549)	362,625,769	53,582,668	1,205,950	508,745,732	988,088,137
Net profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	**45,634,133**	**45,634,133**
Other comprehensive income	–	–	**147,692,425**	**(1,528,844)**	**3,875,074**	–	**150,038,655**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	**147,692,425**	**(1,528,844)**	**3,875,074**	**45,634,133**	**195,672,788**
Transfer of revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment to retained earnings	–	–	**(41,263,113)**	–	–	**41,263,113**	–
Write-off of the reserve for the disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	–	**(8,584,656)**	–	–	**8,584,656**	–
Dividends *(Note 17)*	–	–	–	–	–	**(33,078,016)**	**(33,078,016)**
Other changes	–	–	**(18,294,449)**	–	–	**18,294,449**	–
As at 31 December 2025	**61,937,567**	**(9,549)**	**442,175,976**	**52,053,824**	**5,081,024**	**589,444,067**	**1,150,682,909**

Signed and approved for issue on 13 March 2026.

General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) *Kassenov A.G.*

Chief Accountant *Akhmedina A.S.*

The accounting policy and explanatory notes on pages 8 through 71 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

On 2 May 2001, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan issued a resolution to create a new closed joint stock company National Company "Transportation of Oil and Gas" (hereinafter − TNG) owned by the Government. Based on that resolution, the Committee for State Property and Privatization of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan transferred the NOTC "KazTransOil" CJSC shares to TNG, and, as a result, the NOTC "KazTransOil" CJSC was re-registered and renamed as "KazTransOil" CJSC.

Under Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated on 20 February 2002, on the basis of closed joint-stock companies, National Oil and Gas Company "Kazakhoil" and National Company "Transport of Oil and Gas", reorganized by merger, the National Company "KazMunayGas" Closed Joint-Stock Company was created and became the sole shareholder of "KazTransOil" CJSC.

On 31 May 2004 in accordance with the requirements of Kazakhstani legislation, "KazTransOil" CJSC was re-registered as "KazTransOil" JSC (hereinafter − the Company).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, 90% of the Company's shares belong to National Company "KazMunayGas" JSC (hereinafter − KMG or the Parent Company), 10% of the Company's shares are in free circulation on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE) (hereinafter – KASE). As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, 67.42% of KMG shares belong to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by Sovereign Wealth Fund "Samruk-Kazyna" JSC (hereinafter − Samruk-Kazyna), 20% of KMG shares belong to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 9.58% of KMG shares belong to the Republic State Institution «National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan» and 3% of shares are in free circulation of the Astana International Exchange (AIX) and KASE. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a sole shareholder of Samruk-Kazyna and the ultimate controlling party of the Company.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Company had interest in the following companies:

Organization	Type of control	Place of incorporation	Principal activities	Ownership 31 December 2025	Ownership 31 December 2024
"MunaiTas" NWPC LLP (hereinafter − MunaiTas)	Joint venture	Kazakhstan	Oil transportation	**51%**	51%
"Kazakhstan-China Pipeline" LLP (hereinafter − KCP)	Joint venture	Kazakhstan	Oil transportation	**50%**	50%
"Batumi Oil Terminal" (hereinafter − BOT)*	Subsidiary	Georgia	Forwarding, transshipment and storage of oil and oil products and operating of sea port	**100%**	100%
"Petrotrans Limited" (hereinafter − PTL)	Subsidiary	UAE	Forwarding of oil and oil products	**100%**	100%
"Main Waterline" LLP (hereinafter − Main Waterline)	Subsidiary	Kazakhstan	Water transportation	**100%**	100%

* *BOT has the exclusive right to manage 100% of the shares of "Batumi Sea Port" LLC (hereinafter − BSP) and exercises control over the BSP's activities.*

The Company and its subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as the Group.

The Company's head office is located in Astana, Kazakhstan, at 20 Turan Avenue.

The Company has production facilities, which are located in Mangystau, Atyrau, Western-Kazakhstan, Aktubinsk, Karaganda, Ulytau, Pavlodar, Turkestan, North − Kazakhstan regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and in Shymkent, also branches, which are located in Astana (Research and Development Centre and Oil Transportation Control Centre) and representative offices in Russian Federation (Moscow, Omsk and Samara).

The Company is the national operator of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the main oil pipeline. The Group operates network of main oil pipelines of 5,197 km and water pipelines of 2,307 km. The Company provides services on oil transportation via main pipelines, a transport expedition of Kazakhstani oil via pipeline networks of other states, services for the operation and maintenance of oil pipelines of other companies, including joint ventures of the Group. Group's joint ventures MunaiTas and KCP own Kenkiyak-Atyrau, Kenkiyak-Kumkol, and Atasu-Alashankou pipelines mainly used for transportation of Kazakhstani crude oil, and also for transit of Russian oil to China.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

The Company is a natural monopolist and, respectively, is subject to regulation of the Committee on Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter − CRNM). CRNM is responsible for approving the methodology for calculating the tariff and tariff rates for oil transportation in domestic market of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *On Natural Monopolies* transit of crude oil through the pipelines on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and export from the Republic of Kazakhstan are excluded from the regulation of natural monopolies.

The approved tariff for pumping oil to the domestic market (excluding VAT) was from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 – 4,849.39 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers, from 1 July to 31 August 2024 – 4,851.87 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers, from 1 September to 30 November 2024 – 4,396.23 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers, from 1 December 2024 to 22 October 2025 – 4,461.76 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers, from 23 October 2025 to 31 December 2025 tariff was 4,915.21 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers, from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2026 – 4,963.25 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers.

Tariff for pumping oil on export from the Republic of Kazakhstan (excluding VAT) was from 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2024 – 10,150 Tenge per ton for 1,000 km, starting from 1 January 2025 – 11,300 Tenge per ton for 1,000 km.

Tariff for pumping oil for transit through Kazakhstani part of main oil pipeline “Tuymazy − Omsk − Novosibirsk-2” (excluding VAT) is 11.28 US Dollars per ton for 1,000 km without VAT.

Tariff for transportation of Russian oil through the territory of Kazakhstan to the People’s Republic of China on the route border of Russian Federation-border of Republic of Kazakhstan (Priirtyshsk) − Atasu (Republic of Kazakhstan) − Alashankou (People’s Republic of China) from 1 January 2019 till 30 April 2025 was 4.23 US Dollars per ton, from 1 May 2025 is 7.24 US Dollars per ton.

In general, tariff rates are based on the cost of capital return on operating assets. In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on regulation of natural monopolies, tariff rates cannot be lower than the expenditures required to provide services, and should provide for entity’s profitability at the level ensuring effective functioning of a natural monopoly.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by Internal Audit Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors on 11 March 2026 and signed by the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) and the Chief Accountant on 13 March 2026.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements of the Group (hereinafter − the consolidated financial statements) have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards based on the historical cost, except for property, plant and equipment, which are stated at revalued amounts, and other items described in the accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements are directed to primary users, being investors who lend or provide equity capital to the reporting Group. These consolidated financial statements assume that the primary users have a reasonable knowledge of business and economic activities and review and analyse the information diligently. At times, even well-informed and diligent users may need to seek the aid of an adviser to understand information about complex economic phenomena reported in these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements aim to disclose only information that Management considers is material for the primary users. Management seeks not to reduce the understandability of these consolidated financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information. Hence, only material accounting policy information is disclosed, where relevant, in the related disclosure notes.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in *Note 4*.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Tenge, and all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand, except for earnings per common share, book value per common share and special cases.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the principle of going concern.

3. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

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 re-assesses 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.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Interest in a joint venture

The Group has interests in joint operations in the form of joint ventures.

The Group's investment in its joint ventures is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost.

The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise 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 amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

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

4.2 Foreign currency translation

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Tenge. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Functional currency of the Company, Main Waterline and the joint ventures MunaiTas and KCP is Tenge. Functional currency of PTL and BOT is US Dollar, functional currency of BSP is Georgian Lari.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction first qualified for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All exchange differences arising from repayment and recalculation of monetary items, are included in consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Tenge at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income statements are translated at weighted average currency exchange rates. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange rates

Weighted average currency exchange rates established by KASE are used as official currency exchange rates in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Weighted average currency exchange rates for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
Tenge	**2025**	2024
US Dollars	**521.31**	469.31
Russian Rubles	**6.27**	5.07
Euro	**589.51**	507.63
Georgian Lari	**192.49**	174,34

As at 31 December the currency exchange rates of KASE were:

Tenge	**2025**	2024
US Dollars	**505.53**	525.11
Russian Rubles	**6.34**	4.88
Euro	**593.44**	546.74
Georgian Lari	**189.62**	188.89

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.3 Current versus non-current classification of assets and liabilities

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- At the end of the reporting period, the Group does not have the right to delay repayment of the obligation for at least 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 assets and liabilities.

4.4 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Group uses valuation models that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 − quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 − valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 − valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.4 Fair value measurement (continued)

At each reporting date, the Group analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-analyzed or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Group verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Group and external appraisers also compare changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

An analysis of the fair value of property, plant and equipment and additional information about the methods of its definition are provided in *Notes 5.1*.

4.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment initially are recognized at cost. The subsequent accounting is carried out at fair value, representing the fair value at the revaluation date less subsequent accumulated depreciation (except for land, technological oil and construction in process) and subsequent accumulated impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation, if any.

The Group periodically engages independent appraisers to revalue property, plant and equipment to their fair value. According to Accounting Policy property, plant and equipment is revalued at least 1 time in 3 years (except for technological oil, which is revalued during the period when the fair value changes) in order to ensure that fair value of the revalued asset does not significantly differ from its book value.

Any revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income and, credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised as expense in the statement of comprehensive income, in this case the increase is recognised through profit in the statement of comprehensive income. A revaluation loss is recognised as expense in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets' original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation and impairment as at the revaluation date, is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

In identifying excess of technological oil the Group assesses whether the transferred item from customers meets the definition of an asset, and if it is so, recognises the transferred asset as property, plant and equipment. At initial recognition such property, plant and equipment is measured at zero cost and revalued at each reporting date.

The present value of the expected costs of decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Further detailed information about the asset retirement and land recultivation obligation disclosed in *Notes 4.14, 5.7, 24*.

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

	Years
Pipelines	5-42
Transportation assets	10-12
Buildings	5-45
Machinery, transfer devices and equipment	4-30
Other	3-25

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

According to the Group's accounting policy technological oil, construction in progress and land are not subject to depreciation.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

4.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the assets. Intangible assets are generally amortized over seven-ten years. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

4.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit (hereinafter −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, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are confirmed by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations (including impairment on inventories) are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for the previously overvalued property, plant and equipment when the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in other comprehensive income up to the amount previously conducted revaluation.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.7 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

At each reporting date the Group makes an assessment as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. Previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised through profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount. In the latter case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Information on impairment of non-financial assets is disclosed in *Notes 5.1*, *6*.

4.8 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 «*Revenue from Contracts with Customers»*.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how The Group manages financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place ("regular way" trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term bank deposits, trade and other receivables, investments in bonds, Notes of the National Bank, reverse repo transactions.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments).

The Group has no financial assets measured at fair value.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.8 Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other accounts receivables, funds in credit institutions (bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents, Notes of the National Bank, reverse repo transactions, bonds of Samruk-Kazyna).

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- 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 without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

4.9 Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions *(Note 5)*;
- Trade and other accounts receivable *(Note 11)*;
- Bank deposits *(Note 15)*;
- Cash and cash equivalents, reverse repo transactions *(Note 16)*.

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all loans and other debt financial assets that are not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate for a similar instrument with a similar credit rating.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision model that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For funds in credit institutions (bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents, reverse repo transactions), Notes of the National Bank, bonds of Samruk-Kazyna, the Group calculated ECLs based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.9 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. Also it is considered a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

4.10 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value in case of loans borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of the subsequent measurement of financial liabilities of the Group are classified financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This category is the most significant for the Group. After initial recognition, such liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss as amortization is calculated using the effective interest rate. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account discounts or premiums on acquisition, as well as commissions or costs, which are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Depreciation of the effective interest rate is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

In this category, the Group includes trade and other payables, loans, issued debt securities and lease obligations.

Loans and issued debt securities costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of such an asset. Other borrowing and issued debt securities are recognized as expenses at the time of occurrence. More detailed information is provided in *Notes 18, 19*.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially 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 the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as income or expense.

4.11 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported 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 realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.12 Inventories

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

Cost includes all costs incurred in the normal course of business in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of inventories is determined by using of FIFO basis.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand, short-term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments (reverse repo transactions) with a maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, short-term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

4.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the profit or loss excluding any reimbursement.

The Group records a provision on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation. Provisions on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the asset retirement and land recultivation obligation. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a finance cost.

The estimated future costs on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in expected future costs or in the applicable discount rate change the amount of the revaluation reserve for an asset previously recognized in relation to that asset, so that:

- a decrease in a liability is recognized in other comprehensive income and recorded as an increase in the revaluation reserve for an asset, and it is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses the revaluation decrease previously recognized in profit or loss;
- an increase in a liability should be recognized in profit or loss, while it should be recognized in other comprehensive income and reduce the amount of the asset revaluation reserve in the amount of the previously accumulated credit balance in the account of the asset revaluation reserve of the corresponding asset.

When the related asset reaches the end of its useful life, all subsequent changes to the liability are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. *(Notes 5.7, 24).*

4.15 Employee benefits

The Group provides long-term employee benefits to employees before, on and after retirement, in accordance with the Collective agreements between the Group and its employees and Company's Rule of social support of non-working pensioners and disabled people. The Collective agreement provides for one-off retirement payments, financial aid for employees' disability, anniversaries and funeral. The entitlement to benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age.

The expected costs of the benefits associated with one-off retirement payments are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit post-employment plans with defined payments on the end of labor activity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses comprise both the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments arising because of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred.

Other movements are recognised in the current period, including current service cost, any past services cost and the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

The most significant assumptions used in accounting for defined benefit obligations are discount rate, mortality rate, future increase of salary and financial aid. The discount rate is used to determine the net present value of future liabilities and each year the unwinding of the discount on those liabilities is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as interest cost. The mortality assumption, future increase of salary and financial aid are used to project the future stream of benefit payments, which is then discounted to arrive at a net present value of liabilities.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.15 Employee benefits (continued)

The results of the revaluation of employee benefits obligations, including actuarial gains and losses, are recognized by the Group as follows:

- Post-employment benefits through other comprehensive income. In subsequent periods, the revaluation results will not be reclassified to profit or loss;
- Other long-term benefits through profit or loss.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit obligations. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under *'cost of sales', 'administration expenses'* and "*'finance expenses'* in consolidated statement of comprehensive income (by function):

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs;
- Net interest expense or income.

Employee benefits, except for one-time severance payments, post-employment benefits are considered as other long-term employee benefits. The expected cost of these benefits is accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for the defined benefit plan.

These obligations are valued by independent qualified actuaries on an annual basis.

More information disclosed in *Notes 5.6, 20*.

4.16 Revenue and other income recognition

The Group's activities mainly relates to the transportation of oil and water through main pipelines on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as to the transshipment of oil and oil products in Georgia.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements (as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer), except for transportation expedition contract where the Group is acting as an agent for which the Group recognizes revenue commission for its services.

In the consolidated financial statements, the Group generally recognizes revenue for the following types:

Transportation of crude oil and water

The Group recognizes revenue from the transportation of oil and water at the time of its delivery to the customer. Delivery is carried out almost instantly after the start of transportation. Due to the insignificant length of the execution period, the differences between revenue recognition at the time and during the period are insignificant.

Transshipment of oil and petroleum products and transportation by rail

Revenues from transshipment services are recognized at the time the services are rendered based on the actual volumes of oil and petroleum products transported by the Group during the reporting period.

Rendering of pipeline operation and maintenance services

Revenues from pipeline operation and maintenance services are recognized over time, as the buyer simultaneously receives and benefits from the performance of the Group's contractual obligations.

Seaport services

The seaport's services include BSP services for transshipment of dry cargo, and revenue from ship maintenance in the port. Revenue is recognized at the time the services are rendered.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.16 Revenue and other income recognition (continued)

Oil and oil products storage services

Oil and oil products products storage services are related to the storage of transported oil before it is shipped to the recipient. Revenue is recognized at the time of rendering services based on the actual volume and storage period of oil and petroleum products.

Oil transportation services

Provision of freight forwarding services is related to the transportation of Kazakh oil through the territory of the Russian Federation. Revenue is recognized at the time the services are rendered.

Rendering of other services

Revenue from rendering of other services is recognized as services are provided.

Fees for undelivered oil volumes

Income from fees for undelivered oil volumes is recognized for nominated and non-delivered oil volumes under oil transportation contracts on “ship or pay” terms.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized, interest income or expense are recognized using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

In preparing to adopt IFRS 15, the Group is considering the following:

Variable consideration

IFRS 15 requires the estimated variable consideration to be constrained to prevent over-recognition of revenue.

The variable consideration is absent in contracts with customers, due to the absence of discounts, credit payment, concessions in price, incentives, bonuses for results or other similar items. This update will have no effect on revenue recognition.

Principal versus agent considerations

IFRS 15 requires assessment of whether the Group controls a specified good or service before it is transferred to the customer / customer’s buyer.

The Group determined that it acts as a principal for all contracts under which revenue is recognized (since it controls the promised service before it is transferred to customer or to customer’s buyer), except for contracts on oil transportation coordination services where Group determined that it does not control the services before they are accepted by the customer’s buyer. Hence, Group is an agent, rather than principal in these contracts on oil transportation coordination services.

Advances received from customers

Advance payments received from customers are contractual obligations. The contractual obligations are the obligations to transfer to the buyer the goods or services for which the Group has received compensation from the buyer. If the buyer pays compensation before the Group transfers the product or service to the buyer, the contractual obligation is recognized at the time the payment is made or at the time the payment becomes payable (whichever is earlier). Contractual liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group fulfills its contractual obligations.

Under IFRS 15, the Group must determine whether there is a significant financing component in its contracts.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.16 Revenue and other income recognition (continued)

Advances received from customers (continued)

The Group receives only short-term advances from its customers. They are presented as part of contract obligations to customers. The Group determined that the length of time between the delivery of the services to the customer by the Group and the time when the customer pays for such services is relatively short. Therefore, the Group has concluded that given contracts do not contain significant financing component.

In accordance with the requirements for the consolidated financial statements, the Group has detailed information on revenue recognized under contracts with customers in categories reflecting how economic factors influence the nature, size, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows. Disclosure of detailed revenue is discussed in *Note 26*.

The recognition and measurement requirements in IFRS 15 are also applicable for recognition and measurement of any gains or losses on disposal of non-financial assets (such as items of property and equipment and intangible assets), when that disposal is not in the ordinary course of business. These changes did not affect the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

4.17 Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income. Management of the Group periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.17 Taxes (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 no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

Value added tax (VAT)

Tax authorities allow VAT repayments on sales and acquisitions to be made on a net basis. VAT recoverable represents VAT on acquisitions in the domestic market, less VAT on sales in the domestic market. Export sales are zero rated.

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized after deduction of VAT, except for instances, where amount of VAT is recognized as a part of costs for asset acquisitions or as a part of expenses; in this case, VAT is recognized, respectively, as part of the cost of acquiring the asset or as part of the expense item.

Due to specifics of tax legislation and the Group’s operations a certain part of input VAT can be carried over into subsequent years. Such portion of VAT is classified as long-term asset and assessed for impairment and considered as a corporate asset allocated to existing CGU. Receivables and payables are stated including VAT. The net amount of sales tax recoverable from or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of VAT recoverable, other taxes prepaid and other taxes payable in the statement of financial position.

4.18 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting principles applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the following amendments effective from 1 January 2025, which did not have a material impact:

- Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability (issued on 15 August 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025) effective 1 January 2025 which did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Changes in accounting for deferred tax liabilities on borrowed funds received at a lower-than-market rate *(Note 19)*

During 2025, the Group changed the accounting procedure for deferred tax liabilities arising from debt securities issued and acquired by a shareholder. In previous periods, the Group did not recognize deferred tax liabilities in respect of the discount recognized as a transaction with a shareholder in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. In accordance with IAS 8, the amendments were made retrospectively, and comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.18 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

The table below shows the impact of the changes on the presentation of indicators as of 31 December 2024 and for 2024:

In thousands of Tenge	**The amount originally submitted**	**The impact of the changes**	**Amount after the change on 31 December 2024**
Deferred tax assets	988,119	(988,119)	–
Deferred tax liability	97,344,310	3,854,781	101,199,091
Retained earnings	513,588,632	(4,842,900)	508,745,732
Deferred income tax (expenses)/benefits	(7,687,006)	896,684	(6,790,322)

The table below shows the impact of the changes on the presentation of indicators as of 1 January 2024:

In thousands of Tenge	**The amount originally submitted**	**The impact of the changes**	**Amount after the change on 1 January 2024**
Deferred tax assets	–	–	–
Deferred tax liability	99,367,910	5,739,584	105,107,494
Retained earnings	466,939,672	(5,739,584)	461,200,088
Deferred income tax expense	(7,043,878)	425,205	(6,618,673)

New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards and interpretations

A number of new standards and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and which the Group has not adopted ahead of schedule:

- Amendments to the Requirements for the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments — Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 30 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026).
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Issued on 9 April 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (Issued on 9 May 2024, then amended on 21 August 2025 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).
- IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts (issued on 30 January 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB).
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (Issued on 18 December 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026).
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (Issued in July 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026).

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

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Financial risk management and policies *(Note 37)*;
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures *(Note 37)*.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

5.1 Fair value measurement of the Group's property, plant and equipment

The Group accounts for property, plant and equipment at revalued amounts, representing their fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The Group performed a revaluation of property, plant and equipment at the end of 2025. The Group has engaged independent external appraisers to determine the fair value of its property, plant and equipment.

The valuation methods used by the Group in assessment and analyses of the fair value of property, plant and equipment are considered from the perspective of the highest and best use of the valued asset. The highest and best use of the Group's assets, except BOT, is their use in operating activities.

The highest and best use of the BOT's assets is their sale. Accordingly, the fair value of BOT's property, plant and equipment is determined using a comparative approach (market approach). The inputs used to determine their fair value belong to the 2nd level in the fair value hierarchy (unquoted observable inputs).

The Group's property, plant and equipment, except for BOT, are mainly presented by specialized assets and inputs used in determining their fair value are Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy (unobservable inputs).

The initial inputs used for determining the fair value of non-specialized assets (office buildings, land, vehicles, and certain other non-specialized assets) belong to Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy (unquoted observable inputs).

The methodology used in valuation of the specialized assets of the Group's companies, except BOT, was initially based depreciable replacement cost ("cost method"). In accordance with international valuation standards, when determining the value of property, plant and equipment using a cost-based approach for specialized assets, it is necessary to consider the economic obsolescence test. For determining the amount of economic obsolescence of specialized fixed assets of the Group's companies (expect for BOT and the Main Waterline), the appraiser conducts an economic obsolescence test using discounted future cash flows under the income approach.

If the value of a specialized asset, determined on the basis of the cost approach, is greater than the income approach, it is necessary to make an adjustment for economic obsolescence.

The fair value of assets is defined as the value of the business, adjusted for the fair value of net working capital. The Group's management has identified three cash-generating units (CGUs) — CGU Oil Transportation (Company), CGU Water Transportation (Main Waterline) and BSP CGU. Forecasting the cash flow is based on forecasts of oil volume turnover according to customers' requests and on expected future oil transportation tariffs. Cash flows in the post-forecast period are determined based on the extrapolation of forecast data using a long-term growth rate.

In the course of an independent assessment conducted in 2025, the results obtained in terms of income approach of the CGU Water Transportation (Main Waterline) and BSP CGU were lower than those determined by the residual replacement cost and, therefore, an adjustment for economic obsolescence was made. No economic obsolescence was detected under the CGU Oil Transportation (Company).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

5.1 Fair value measurement of the Group's property, plant and equipment (continued)

According to the results of the independent appraisal in 2025, the carrying value of property, plant and equipment of the Group (excluding technological oil) increased by 137,900,949 thousand Tenge, including the net revaluation through the asset revaluation reserve in the amount of 154,756,370 thousand Tenge, and the net write-down through profit and loss was recognized in the amount of 16,855,421 thousand Tenge.

The Group performed an analysis of property, plant and equipment at the end of 2025 and determined that there were no significant differences between the carrying amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment and the amount which would have been determined using fair value as at 31 December 2024.

The main assumptions used to estimate and analyze the fair value of CGU as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Cash-generating units					
	Oil Transportation (Company)		Water Transportation (Main Waterline)		BSP	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Discount rate (WACC)	**15.4%**	16.96%	**15.4%**	–	**15.4%**	13.9%
Long-term rate of inflation	**6.91%**	4%	**6.91%**	–	**2.2%**	2%

Sensitivity analysis of value of property, plant and equipment for the change in the discount rate and long-term growth rate is as follows:

		Increase/(decrease) in value of property, plant and equipment		
In millions of Tenge	(Decrease)/ increase in rate	Oil transportation (Company) CGU	Water transportation (Main Waterline) CGU	BSP CGU
Discount rate	-0.5%	**23,298**	**9,499**	**664**
	+0.5%	**(15,987)**	**(8,920)**	**(630)**
Long-term rate of inflation	-0.5%	**27,954**	**4,864**	**(422)**
	+0.5%	**(26,112)**	**(9,750)**	**448**

During the reporting period, there were no transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy of property, plant and equipment, nor were there any transfers to Level 1.

In addition, during 2025, the Group recognized a decrease in the fair value of individual property, plant and equipment in the total amount of 557,679 thousand Tenge, including 551,355 thousand Tenge through profit and loss (in 2024: 429,597 thousand Tenge, including 368,462 thousand Tenge through profit and loss *(Note 6)*, due to the fact that the book value of these property plant and equipment exceeded their recoverable value.

5.2 Revaluation of technological oil

Technological oil is revalued at each reporting date, due to the fact that fluctuations are frequent and significant. Technological oil of the Company was revalued on each reporting date of interim periods and on 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The inputs used in determining the fair value of technological oil refer to Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy (unquoted observable inputs).

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

5.2 Revaluation of technological oil (continued)

The following judgments were taken into account by the Group's management when determining fair value of technological oil:

- Technological oil is an integral part of the process of operating the pipeline without which the transportation is not possible and, accordingly, the object of valuation is a specialized asset;
- Tariffs are being closely monitored by CRNM and the Government (except export tariffs and transit through the territory of Kazakhstan) to ensure they will not adversely affect general price index in the country, and thus may be set at the level which will not allow to recover cost of oil, if it was valued at international market price;
- And if the Group needs to buy additional oil to fill in new parts of pipeline, it would use the terms of the transportation agreements, according to which the oil extracting entities, upon the request of the Group, provide oil to fill the system of the Group's main pipelines.

For the oil extracting entities there is an internal or tolling price for oil, which is delivered to the refineries of the KMG Group.

Taking into account all these factors as at 31 December 2024 the fair value of the Group's technological oil was determined based on the price of 85,268 Tenge per ton (as at 31 December 2024: 85,863 Tenge per ton). Other comprehensive loss from the effect of the change in fair value of the technological oil during 2025 was equal to 1,569,132 thousand Tenge (for the year 2024 other comprehensive income: 6,096,481 thousand Tenge) *(Note 6)*.

The volume of oil in the pipeline as at 31 December 2025 amounted to 2,638 thousand tons (31 December 2024: 2,738 thousand tons).

5.3 Useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment

The Group assesses the remaining useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment at least at each financial year-end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 «*Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*».

5.4 Allowances for financial assets

The Group recognises allowances for expected credit losses for trade accounts receivable and funds in credit institutions (cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits), reverse repo transactions, Notes of the National Bank and bonds of Samruk-Kazyna.

For trade and other receivables, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated expected credit losses based on lifetime of these financial instruments. The Group used a provision model that is prepared taking into account historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For funds in credit institutions (bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents), reverse repo transactions and Notes of the National Bank, investments in bonds, the Group calculated expected credit losses based on the 12-month period. The 12-month expected credit losses is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime expected credit losses.

The Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. Also, it is considered a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 allowance for expected credit losses was created in the amount of 6,075,773 thousand Tenge and 6,268,983 thousand Tenge, respectively *(Notes 11, 15, 16)*. The main amount of the accrued reserve is related to overdue accounts receivable of consumers of oil transshipment services (BOT and PTL).

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

5.5 Tax provision

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of inspections by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax inspections and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the country.

5.6 Employee benefits

The cost of defined long-term employee benefits to employees before, on and after retirement and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the assessment of employee benefit obligations and other long-term employee benefits was carried out by an independent actuary.

Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

As the estimated discount rate, the Group uses risk-free rates on state securities of the Republic of Kazakhstan with maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the employee benefits obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Increase in future salary is based on expected future inflation rates for the respective country.

Principal actuarial assumptions used for valuation of employee benefit obligations as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

As a percentage	**2025**	2024
Discount rate	**15.29%**	11.42%
Future financial aid increase	**7.39%**	7.09%
Future salary increases	**7.25%**	6.02%
Mortality rate	**4.66%**	4.32%

As at 31 December 2025 the average period of post-retirement benefit obligations were 17.5 years (as at 31 December 2024: 18.1 years).

Sensitivity analysis of employee benefit obligations for the change in significant estimates as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**(Decrease)/ increase in rate**	**Increase/ (decrease) in obligation**
Discount rate	**-0.5%**	**1,005,856**
	+0.5%	**(1,099,821)**
Future financial aid increase	**-1%**	**(2,036,020)**
	+1%	**2,215,495**
Future salary increase	**-1%**	**(190,004)**
	+1%	**221,020**
Life duration	**-1 year**	**(180,102)**
	+1 year	**179,168**

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

5.7 Asset retirement and land recultivation obligation

The reserve was determined at the end of the reporting period using the projected inflation rate for the expected period of fulfillment of obligations, and the discount rate at the end of the reporting period which is presented below:

As a percentage	**2025**	2024
Discount rate	**13.29%**	9.99%
Inflation rate	**7.39%**	5.34%
Period of fulfillment of obligations	**25 years**	16 years

As at 31 December 2025, the Group revised its estimates for asset retirement and land recultivation obligation. At the same time, taking into account that the Group conducts regular diagnostics and maintains its production facilities, periodically modernizing and reconstructing them, which leads to a regular extension of their actual service life, as well as taking into account forecasts of oil production in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the deadline for fulfilling obligations was extended until the end of 2050 (31 December 2024: until the end of 2040).

As the estimate discount rates the Group uses risk-free rates of US Treasury bonds, with maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the asset retirement and land recultivation obligation adjusted for country risk and inflation rate of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As at 31 December 2025 the carrying amount of the asset retirement and land recultivation obligation was 24,053,013 thousand Tenge (31 December 2024: 37,405,274 thousand Tenge) *(Note 24)* and includes the corresponding provisions for oil pipelines, oil pumping stations (OPS).

Provisions for oil pipelines

According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan *About the Main Pipeline* which came into force on 4 July 2012, the Group has a legal obligation to decommission its oil pipelines at the end of their operating life and to restore the land to its original condition. Activities on land recultivation are carried out when replacing the pipelines at the end of their useful life.

Provisions for OPS

In accordance with the amendments made to the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, after the termination of the operation of facilities that have a negative impact on the environment, the operators (owners) of facilities are obliged to ensure the elimination of the consequences of the operation of facilities in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As part of the elimination of the consequences of the operation of facilities that have a negative impact on the environment, work should be carried out to bring land plots into a condition that ensures the safety and (or) human health, environmental protection and suitable for their further use for their intended purpose, in accordance with the procedure provided for by the land legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. According to the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the objects of the Group belong to category II, which have a moderate negative impact on the environment. Accordingly, in 2022, the Group created a reserve for decommissioning and recultivation of the OPS lands.

Assessing the cost of rehabilitation of the environment is subject to potential changes in environmental requirements and interpretations of the law. Furthermore, uncertainties in the estimates of these costs include potential changes in regulatory requirements, alternative disposal and recovery of damaged land and levels of discount and inflation rates, and the time, when such obligations will be due.

Sensitivity analysis of asset retirement and land recultivation obligation for the change in significant assumptions as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**(Decrease)/ increase in rate**	**(Decrease)/ increase in liabilities**
Discount rate	**-0.5%**	**2,460,919**
	+0.5%	**(2,205,673)**
Inflation rate	**-0.5%**	**(2,328,593)**
	+0.5%	**2,589,548**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

5.8 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of loans received as of the reporting date was determined by discounting expected cash flows based on interest rates calculated based on the base interest rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan effective at the reporting date plus 1.5% (as of 31 December 2024: based on the base interest rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan effective at the reporting date plus 1.5%).

The fair value of the debt securities was obtained by discounting the expected cash flows based on interest rates calculated based on the estimated yield parameters of government securities effective at the reporting date.

The fair value of loans received from the Eurasian Development Bank was determined by discounting expected cash flows based on interest rates calculated based on the base interest rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan effective at the reporting date, minus 2%.

During the reporting period, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, and there were no movements to or from Level 3.

5.9 Recognition of technological oil surplus

The Group performed oil measurements as at 31 December 2025, which identified a surplus of 93,136 tons of technological oil. As at 31 December 2025, income from the surplus was recognized by the Group as a variable consideration under contracts with customers and included in revenue from oil transportation services. The specified surplus in the amount of 7,941,521 thousand Tenge was recognized as assets, including inventories in the amount of 7,941,009 thousand Tenge. Management considers it appropriate to recognize the excess oil amounting to 90,219 tons as part of current assets as at 31 December 2025, since the specified amount of oil was sold to the parent company in March 2026.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	Land	Oil pipelines	Water pipelines	Transportation assets	Buildings and constructions	Machinery, transfer devices and equipment	Technological oil	Other	Construction in progress	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	35,250,815	289,911,833	170,808,816	28,867,999	122,675,955	202,813,812	229,023,588	12,909,297	76,057,379	1,168,319,494
Foreign currency translation	3,765,747	–	–	973,647	1,305,154	1,038,358	–	61,268	493,226	7,637,400
Additions	–	–	–	3,064,768	91,265	2,722,048	–	1,104,344	52,844,680	59,827,105
Transfers from construction-in-progress	–	4,311,262	–	3,121,907	5,581,990	16,974,250	–	413,859	(30,403,268)	–
Disposals	–	(57,833)	–	(11,193)	(202,299)	(544,535)	(22,049)	(526,777)	(12,382)	(1,377,068)
Additions to the provision for asset retirement and land recultivation obligation *(Note 24)*	–	54,820	–	–	189,057	–	–	–	–	243,877
Revaluation (through revaluation reserve) *(Note 5.2)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,096,481	–	–	6,096,481
Transfers from non-current assets held for sale	16,231	–	–	–	6,037	–	–	–	–	22,268
Transfers to inventory	–	(157,283)	–	(212,826)	(26,313)	(472,395)	–	(12,015)	(15,481)	(896,313)
Transfers and reclassifications	–	(24,173)	–	(483)	–	35,444	–	(27,612)	16,824	–
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	39,032,793	294,038,626	170,808,816	35,803,819	129,620,846	222,566,982	235,098,020	13,922,364	98,980,978	1,239,873,244
Foreign currency translation	**(1,258,104)**	**–**	**–**	**(125,152)**	**29,481**	**(156,139)**	**–**	**(15,359)**	**(55,889)**	**(1,581,162)**
Additions	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,427,983**	**107,323**	**2,461,978**	**512**	**883,534**	**55,008,623**	**61,889,953**
Transfers from construction-in-progress	**–**	**82,935,056**	**–**	**134,498**	**25,502,202**	**20,012,928**	**–**	**1,240,711**	**(129,825,395)**	**–**
Disposals	**(30,359)**	**(2,795,988)**	**–**	**(92,859)**	**(379,586)**	**(1,601,169)**	**(8,598,836)**	**(445,015)**	**(2,527)**	**(13,946,339)**
Revaluation/(impairment) (through asset revaluation reserve)	**(314,005)**	**53,333,093**	**42,366,640**	**5,141,780**	**13,538,419**	**33,141,229**	**(1,569,132)**	**2,611,622**	**4,937,592**	**153,187,238**
(Impairment)/revaluation (through profit and loss)	**6,997,955**	**(10,235,773)**	**(7,616,773)**	**538,808**	**(2,446,394)**	**(3,520,542)**	**–**	**(189,074)**	**(383,628)**	**(16,855,421)**
Additions related to asset retirement and land recultivation obligation *(Note 24)*	**–**	**506,923**	**–**	**–**	**21,411**	**13,755**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**542,089**
Transfers to inventory	**(12,560)**	**(802,865)**	**–**	**(318,192)**	**(14,614)**	**(406,378)**	**–**	**(4,995)**	**(817,773)**	**(2,377,377)**
Transfers and reclassifications	**–**	**–**	**(12,940,112)**	**(75,130)**	**7,917,748**	**5,111,827**	**–**	**(14,333)**	**–**	**–**
Substruction of accumulated amortization and impairment due to revaluation	**–**	**(61,475,126)**	**(14,940,069)**	**(12,436,468)**	**(23,143,166)**	**(69,692,823)**	**–**	**(7,721,691)**	**(463,242)**	**(189,872,585)**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	**44,415,720**	**355,503,946**	**177,678,502**	**31,999,087**	**150,753,670**	**207,931,648**	**224,930,564**	**10,267,764**	**27,378,739**	**1,230,859,640**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

In thousands of Tenge	Land	Oil pipelines	Water pipelines	Transportation assets	Buildings and constructions	Machinery, transfer devices and equipment	Technological oil	Other	Construction in progress	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at 1 January 2024	–	(26,908,834)	(5,033,835)	(5,520,337)	(9,706,602)	(31,530,584)	–	(3,923,012)	(1,550,766)	(84,173,970)
Foreign currency translation	–	–	–	(172,698)	(135,674)	(211,646)	–	(16,279)	–	(536,297)
Depreciation charge	–	(21,058,743)	(6,575,570)	(4,271,853)	(7,265,202)	(22,541,943)	–	(2,856,095)	–	(64,569,406)
Transfers from construction-in-progress	–	(65,550)	–	–	(46,666)	(122,273)	–	(1,847)	236,336	–
Disposals	–	57,834	–	9,308	138,144	508,945	18,044	512,917	8,457	1,253,649
Transfers to inventory	–	153,043	–	212,400	24,760	465,273	–	11,266	69	866,811
Impairment (through profit and loss)	(3,413)	(32,857)	–	(27,670)	(4,937)	(28,030)	–	(351)	(271,204)	(368,462)
Impairment (through asset revaluation reserve)	(12,818)	(5)	–	(2,032)	(6,889)	(5,403)	(18,044)	(6)	(15,938)	(61,135)
Transfers and reclassifications	–	–	–	483		(730)	–	247	–	–
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at 31 December 2024	(16,231)	(47,855,112)	(11,609,405)	(9,772,399)	(17,003,066)	(53,466,391)	–	(6,273,160)	(1,593,046)	(147,588,810)
Foreign currency translation	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(19,749)**	**(28,416)**	**(46,951)**	**–**	**(567)**	**–**	**(95,683)**
Depreciation charge	**–**	**(21,985,395)**	**(6,560,353)**	**(4,397,547)**	**(8,838,337)**	**(24,820,901)**		**(2,694,570)**		**(69,297,103)**
Transfers from construction-in-progress	**–**	**(984,382)**	**–**	**–**	**(115,241)**	**(16,288)**	**–**	**(1,372)**	**1,117,283**	**–**
Disposals	**16,231**	**2,712,360**	**–**	**90,774**	**351,472**	**1,562,901**	**–**	**442,418**	**–**	**5,176,156**
Transfers to inventory	**–**	**795,271**	**–**	**315,085**	**13,110**	**401,092**	**–**	**4,971**	**19,459**	**1,548,988**
Impairment (through profit and loss)	**–**	**(501,417)**	**–**	**(20,135)**	**(7,864)**	**(19,900)**	**–**	**(577)**	**(1,462)**	**(551,355)**
Impairment (through asset revaluation reserve)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(8)**	**(840)**	**–**	**–**	**(5,476)**	**(6,324)**
Transfers and reclassifications	**–**	**–**	**539,171**	**–**	**(329,906)**	**(209,532)**	**–**	**267**	**–**	**–**
Substruction of accumulated amortization and impairment due to revaluation	**–**	**61,475,126**	**14,940,069**	**12,436,468**	**23,143,166**	**69,692,823**	**–**	**7,721,691**	**463,242**	**189,872,585**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at 31 December 2025	**–**	**(6,343,549)**	**(2,690,518)**	**(1,367,503)**	**(2,815,090)**	**(6,923,987)**	**–**	**(800,899)**	**–**	**(20,941,546)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

In thousands of Tenge	Land	Oil pipelines	Water pipelines	Transpor-tation assets	Buildings and con-structions	Machinery, transfer devices and equipment	Techno-logical oil	Other	Construction in progress	Total
As at 31 December 2025										
Gross carrying amount	**44,415,720**	**355,503,946**	**177,678,502**	**31,999,087**	**150,753,670**	**207,931,648**	**224,930,564**	**10,267,764**	**27,378,739**	**1,230,859,640**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**-**	**(6,343,549)**	**(2,690,518)**	**(1,367,503)**	**(2,815,090)**	**(6,923,987)**	**–**	**(800,899)**	**–**	**(20,941,546)**
Net book value	**44,415,720**	**349,160,397**	**174,987,984**	**30,631,584**	**147,938,580**	**201,007,661**	**224,930,564**	**9,466,865**	**27,378,739**	**1,209,918,094**
As at 31 December 2024										
Gross carrying amount	39,032,793	294,038,626	170,808,816	35,803,819	129,620,846	222,566,982	235,098,020	13,922,364	98,980,978	1,239,873,244
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(16,231)	(47,855,112)	(11,609,405)	(9,772,399)	(17,003,066)	(53,466,391)	–	(6,273,160)	(1,593,046)	(147,588,810)
Net book value	39,016,562	246,183,514	159,199,411	26,031,420	112,617,780	169,100,591	235,098,020	7,649,204	97,387,932	1,092,284,434

The carrying value of each revalued class of property, plant and equipment that would have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements had the assets been carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	Land	Pipelines	Transportation assets	Buildings and constructions	Machinery, transfer devices and equipment	Technological oil	Other	Construction in progress	Total
As at 31 December 2025	**34,910,928**	**236,912,363**	**23,819,207**	**99,665,766**	**270,203,665**	**30,268,877**	**4,874,832**	**25,466,663**	**726,122,301**
As at 31 December 2024	29,149,643	173,580,237	23,092,843	79,936,801	277,336,732	30,270,415	4,134,418	98,612,032	716,113,121

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 construction in progress mainly includes the following production facilities:

- Replacement of pipeline sections of main oil pipelines;
- Replacement, reconstruction and construction of the objects of main oil pipelines and main waterline (pumping stations, communication lines, oil reservoirs, power supply and other).

As at 31 December 2025:

- The gross carrying amount and corresponding accumulated depreciation of fully depreciated plant and equipment still in use are absent at the reporting date (0 Tenge) (as at 31 December 2024: 730,589 Tenge);
- Construction in progress included materials and spare parts in the amount of 1,428,446 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2024: 2,090,987 thousand Tenge), which were acquired for construction works.

In January 2025, the Company sold to KMG the surplus of its own technological oil in the volume of 100,000 tons in the amount of 8,837,778 thousand Tenge excluding VAT, the amount of disposal amounted to 8,586,300 thousand Tenge, net income from sales amounted to 251,478 thousand Tenge *(Note 35)*.

7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Right-of-use assets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Right-of-use assets				
In thousands of Tenge	**Land and other assets**	**Transportation assets**	**Buildings and constructions**	**Machinery, equipment and transfer devices**	**Total**
Net book value as at 1 January 2024	67,496	6,421,189	235,189	7,462	6,731,336
Additions *(Note 23)*	–	–	739,457	851,313	1,590,770
Modification of contracts *(Note 23)*	–	(432,902)	3,572	–	(429,330)
Disposals	–	(397,450)	(17,202)	–	(414,652)
Amortization charge	(2,056)	(1,522,262)	(215,702)	(7,462)	(1,747,482)
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	65,440	4,068,575	745,314	851,313	5,730,642
Additions *(Note 23)*	**–**	**–**	**4,895**	**–**	**4,895**
Modification of contracts *(Note 23)*	**–**	**277,175**	**–**	**–**	**277,175**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(5,691)**	**–**	**(5,691)**
Amortization charge	**(1,948)**	**(1,366,471)**	**(153,593)**	**(44,524)**	**(1,566,536)**
Net book value as at 31 December 2025	**63,492**	**2,979,279**	**590,925**	**806,789**	**4,440,485**

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	Licenses	Software	Right for land use	Capital expenditures in progress and other	Total
Net book value as at 1 January 2024	423,040	499,903	6,876,583	191,549	7,991,075
Additions	449,514	18,589	–	162,901	631,004
Transfers from capital expenditures in progress	–	63,327	–	(63,327)	–
Amortization charge	(167,825)	(201,909)	(279,698)	(6,163)	(655,595)
Disposals	(19,058)	(145,373)	–	–	(164,431)
Accumulated depreciation on disposal	19,058	145,373	–	–	164,431
Foreign currency translation	19,674	–	710,086	10,268	740,028
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	724,403	379,910	7,306,971	295,228	8,706,512
Additions	**330,408**	**40,392**	**–**	**1,381,629**	**1,752,429**
Transfers from capital expenditures in progress	**129,161**	**242,917**	**–**	**(372,078)**	**–**
Transfers and reclassifications	**1,428**	**(1,428)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Amortization charge	**(180,967)**	**(144,204)**	**(308,157)**	**(4,530)**	**(637,858)**
Disposals	**(18,012)**	**(59,206)**	**–**	**–**	**(77,218)**
Accumulated depreciation on disposal	**18,012**	**59,206**	**–**	**–**	**77,218**
Impairment (through profit and loss)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(119,706)**	**(119,706)**
Foreign currency translation	**(11,894)**	**–**	**24,514**	**(4,108)**	**8,512**
Net book value as at 31 December 2025	**992,539**	**517,587**	**7,023,328**	**1,176,435**	**9,709,889**
As at 31 December 2025					
At cost	**2,793,538**	**5,017,987**	**12,121,078**	**1,348,343**	**21,280,946**
Accumulated amortization and impairment	**(1,800,999)**	**(4,500,400)**	**(5,097,750)**	**(171,908)**	**(11,571,057)**
Net book value	**992,539**	**517,587**	**7,023,328**	**1,176,435**	**9,709,889**
As at 31 December 2024					
At cost	2,377,157	4,795,312	12,089,067	342,900	19,604,436
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(1,652,754)	(4,415,402)	(4,782,096)	(47,672)	(10,897,924)
Net book value	724,403	379,910	7,306,971	295,228	8,706,512

9. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

Investments in joint ventures as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	KCP	MunaiTas	Total
As at 1 January 2024	81,916,865	24,837,349	106,754,214
Share in income of joint ventures	18,270,988	1,140,841	19,411,829
Share in other comprehensive income/(loss) of joint ventures	120,415	(42,822)	77,593
Dividends	(8,000,000)	(1,564,571)	(9,564,571)
As at 31 December 2024	92,308,268	24,370,797	116,679,065
Share in income of joint ventures	**13,515,355**	**3,354,530**	**16,869,885**
Share in other comprehensive income of joint ventures	**9,787,787**	**2,699,225**	**12,487,012**
Dividends	**(15,000,000)**	**(2,040,000)**	**(17,040,000)**
As at 31 December 2025	**100,611,410**	**28,384,552**	**128,995,962**

9. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (continued)

The following tables below show summarized financial information about joint ventures, including the Group's proportionate share:

	KCP			
	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
In thousands of Tenge	**50%**	**100%**	50%	100%
Assets and liabilities of joint venture				
Current assets	**29,951,551**	**59,903,101**	24,796,382	49,592,764
Non-current assets	**97,749,073**	**195,498,145**	92,110,094	184,220,188
Current liabilities	**(7,456,296)**	**(14,912,591)**	(6,610,107)	(13,220,214)
Non-current liabilities	**(19,632,918)**	**(39,265,836)**	(17,988,101)	(35,976,202)
Net book value of investment / net assets	**100,611,410**	**201,222,819**	92,308,268	184,616,536
Additional information				
Cash and cash equivalents	**21,026,600**	**42,053,200**	19,551,677	39,103,354

	MunaiTas			
	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
In thousands of Tenge	**51%**	**100%**	51%	100%
Assets and liabilities of joint venture				
Current assets	**14,822,655**	**29,064,029**	10,709,209	20,998,449
Non-current assets	**21,905,092**	**42,951,161**	21,056,664	41,287,576
Current liabilities	**(3,164,781)**	**(6,205,453)**	(2,011,413)	(3,943,947)
Non-current liabilities	**(5,178,414)**	**(10,153,753)**	(5,383,663)	(10,556,202)
Net book value of investment / net assets	**28,384,552**	**55,655,984**	24,370,797	47,785,876
Additional information				
Cash and cash equivalents	**9,859,160**	**19,331,686**	6,493,793	12,732,927

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, joint ventures have no current and non-current financial liabilities, except for trade and other payables and estimated liabilities.

	KCP			
	For the year ended 31 December			
	2025		2024	
In thousands of Tenge	**50%**	**100%**	50%	100%
Information on profit or loss and other comprehensive income of joint venture for the year				
Revenue	**38,108,446**	**76,216,893**	43,969,602	87,939,204
Income from continuing operations for the year	**13,515,355**	**27,030,711**	18,270,988	36,541,976
Other comprehensive income	**9,787,786**	**19,575,572**	120,415	240,830
Total comprehensive income	**23,303,141**	**46,606,283**	18,391,403	36,782,806
Dividends	**(15,000,000)**	**(30,000,000)**	(8,000,000)	(16,000,000)
Additional information				
Depreciation and amortization	**(8,456,221)**	**(16,912,442)**	(8,361,129)	(16,722,258)
Interest income	**3,205,225**	**6,410,449**	1,343,847	2,687,694
Interest expense	**-**	**-**	(166,673)	(333,346)
(Expense)/income on exchange differences	**(261,490)**	**(522,980)**	571,683	1,143,366
Income tax expense	**(3,407,354)**	**(6,814,708)**	(4,581,747)	(9,163,494)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

9. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (continued)

	MunaiTas			
	For the year ended 31 December			
	2025		2024	
In thousands of Tenge	**51%**	**100%**	51%	100%
Information on profit or loss and other comprehensive income/(loss) of joint venture for the year				
Revenue	**11,557,590**	**22,661,942**	7,227,078	14,170,741
Income from continuing operations for the year	**3,354,530**	**6,577,509**	1,140,841	2,236,943
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	**2,699,224**	**5,292,596**	(42,822)	(83,965)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**6,053,754**	**11,870,105**	1,098,019	2,152,978
Dividends	**(2,040,000)**	**(4,000,000)**	(1,564,571)	(3,067,786)
Additional information				
Depreciation and amortization	**(2,094,809)**	**(4,107,468)**	(1,789,587)	(3,508,994)
Interest income	**1,285,103**	**2,519,809**	1,003,703	1,968,045
Income tax expense	**(952,643)**	**(1,867,928)**	(388,136)	(761,051)

10. INVENTORIES

Inventories as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Crude oil	**7,692,794**	-
Spare parts	**3,907,069**	3,092,176
Fuel	**3,858,277**	2,062,586
Goods	**206,460**	1,091,248
Construction materials	**765,607**	831,511
Overalls	**474,672**	515,353
Chemical reagents	**191,516**	204,869
Other	**1,018,703**	310,264
Total	**18,115,098**	8,108,007

The increase in crude oil is due to recognition of surplus in technological oil in the amount of 90,219 tons by the end of 2025, which the Group sold in March 2026. The fair value of crude oil at 31 December 2025 was determined based on the average price of oil supplied to Kazakhstani refineries, which amounted to 85,268 Tenge per ton.

11. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Other long-term accounts receivable as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Other accounts receivable from third parties	**575,620**	721,169
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(23,719)**	(30,149)
Total	**551,901**	691,020

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses related to other long-term accounts receivable is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
As at 1 January	**30,149**	127,621
(Reversal) for the year, net *(Note 28)*	**(6,430)**	(97,472)
As at 31 December	**23,719**	30,149

11. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued)

Current trade and other accounts receivable as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Trade accounts receivable from third parties	**7,840,730**	8,509,216
Trade accounts receivable from related parties *(Note 35)*	**7,231,018**	6,221,489
Other accounts receivable from third parties	**686,556**	548,325
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(6,013,639)**	(6,215,193)
Total	**9,744,665**	9,063,837

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses related to trade and other receivables is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
As at 1 January	**6,215,193**	5,326,570
(Reversal)/charge for the year, net *(Note 28)*	**(29,103)**	222,423
Currency translation	**(151,103)**	667,782
Used when write-off	**(21,348)**	(1,582)
As at 31 December	**6,013,639**	6,215,193

Trade and other accounts receivable as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Tenge	**9,816,780**	7,606,307
US Dollar	**468,122**	2,138,482
Russian Ruble	**4,587**	5,867
Other currency	**7,077**	4,201
Total	**10,296,566**	9,754,857

Information on the Group's exposure to credit risk from trade and other accounts receivable using the estimated reserves model is provided:

	Trade and other accounts receivable					
		Past due payments				
In thousands of Tenge	**Unexpired**	**Less than 30 days**	**From 31 to 60 days**	**From 61 to 90 days**	**More than 91 days**	**Total**
As at 31 December 2025						
Expected credit loss rate	**0.39%**	**0.04%**	**0.17%**	**0.13%**	**95.62%**	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**9,807,284**	**153,355**	**53,274**	**46,041**	**6,273,970**	**16,333,924**
Expected credit losses	**(38,046)**	**(68)**	**(88)**	**(59)**	**(5,999,097)**	**(6,037,358)**
Total	**9,769,238**	**153,287**	**53,186**	**45,982**	**274,873**	**10,296,566**

	Trade and other accounts receivable					
		Past due payments				
In thousands of Tenge	**Unexpired**	**Less than 30 days**	**From 31 to 60 days**	**From 61 to 90 days**	**More than 91 days**	**Total**
As at 31 December 2024						
Expected credit loss rate	0.48%	1.69%	6.36%	12.98%	97.01%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	9,187,275	310,264	85,765	41,796	6,375,099	16,000,199
Expected credit losses	(44,521)	(5,253)	(5,452)	(5,425)	(6,184,691)	(6,245,342)
Total	9,142,754	305,011	80,313	36,371	190,408	9,754,857

12. ADVANCES TO SUPPLIERS

Advances to suppliers as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Advances to third parties	**1,333,261**	321,437
Advances to related parties	**1,017**	1,017
	1,334,278	322,454
Less: impairment allowance	**(638)**	(638)
Total	**1,333,640**	321,816

13. VAT AND OTHER TAXES

VAT recoverable and other prepaid taxes as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Non-current VAT recoverable	**8,541,538**	11,417,747
Current VAT recoverable	**4,501,047**	4,308,457
Taxes and payments in other governments	**356,904**	967,253
Property tax	**248,159**	361,151
Other taxes prepaid	**31,603**	33,139
Total	**13,679,251**	17,087,747

Other taxes payable as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Personal income tax	**941,824**	824,557
Social tax	**874,827**	670,720
Property tax	**570,726**	3,537
Other taxes	**40,521**	36,329
Total	**2,427,898**	1,535,143

14. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current non-financial assets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Due for oil transportation coordination services	**10,300,860**	6,001,971
Deferred expenses from third parties	**323,154**	366,261
Prepaid insurance	**365,630**	242,808
Other	**506**	525
Total	**10,990,150**	6,611,565

15. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-current assets:

Bank deposits as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Long-term bank deposits − Tenge	**234,739**	412,745
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(394)**	(582)
Total	**234,345**	412,163

15. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 long-term bank deposits comprised restricted bank deposits with interest from 2% to 3.4% per annum maturing in 2028 and in 2030, arranged for the purpose of preferential lending rates for the Company's employees for the purchase of residential property

Current assets:

Other financial assets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Notes of the National Bank *(Note 35)*	**26,272,478**	27,226,874
Due from employees	**547,383**	7,628
Short-term bank deposits	**53,586**	−
Bonds of Samruk Kazyna (*Note 35)*	**−**	10,018,063
Other	**2,643**	2,631
Total	**26,876,090**	37,255,196

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Time deposits with banks − Tenge	**69,761,916**	43,061,484
Time deposits with banks − US Dollar	**16,075,072**	13,145,153
Time deposits with banks – Rubles	**−**	1,800,779
Current accounts with banks − US Dollar	**6,610,815**	5,896,985
Current accounts with banks – Georgian Lari	**970,618**	2,362,470
Current accounts with banks − Tenge	**65,079**	59,165
Current accounts with banks – other currency	**54,853**	40,159
Reverse repo transactions	**22,329,502**	6,289,809
Other current accounts with banks	**14,560**	10,594
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(38,021)**	(23,059)
Total	**115,844,394**	72,643,539

As at 31 December 2025:

- Time deposits with maturity less than 3 months in Tenge interests ranged from 17% to 17.8% per annum (as at 31 December 2024: from 13.75% to 15.05% per annum);
- Time deposits with maturity less than 3 months placed in US Dollars interests ranged from 2.5% to 3.75% per annum (as at 31 December 2024: from 3% to 4% per annum);
- Current accounts placed in US Dollars ranged from 2.3% to 4% per annum (as at 31 December 2024: from 3.65% to 3.9% per annum);
- Current accounts placed in Georgian Lari ranged from 9.5% to 11% per annum (as at 31 December 2024: from 9.4% to 10.5% per annum);
- Current accounts placed in Tenge ranged from 6.75% to 15,25% per annum (as at 31 December 2024: from 6.75% to 12,5% per annum).

Reverse repo transactions

In order to manage free liquidity, at the end of 2025 and 2024 the Group placed funds in such financial instruments as autorepo (secured by government securities of the Republic of Kazakhstan). As at 31 December 2025 the average yield is 17.06% with maturity of 7 to 14 days (as at 31 December 2024: an average yield - 15%, with a maturity of 5 to 9 days).

17. EQUITY

Share capital

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Company's share capital comprised of 384,635,600 common shares authorized, issued and fully paid in the amount of 62,503,284 thousand Tenge, except for 1 share, which was authorized but not issued and not paid.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the share capital was equal to 61,937,567 thousand Tenge, net of consulting costs related to the issuance of shares in the amount of 565,717 thousand Tenge.

Treasury shares repurchased from shareholders

In 2016 based on request of a minority shareholder and the subsequent decision of the Board of Directors, the Company repurchased the announced common shares in the amount of 7,500 units for 9,549 thousand Tenge.

Asset revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserve was formed based on revaluation and devaluation of property, plant and equipment of the Group and share in the asset revaluation reserve of the joint ventures.

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment of the Group	**401,843,981**	331,632,882
Share in the asset revaluation reserve of the joint ventures	**40,331,995**	30,992,887
Total	**442,175,976**	362,625,769

The Group transferred the amount of 8,809,879 thousand Tenge from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings in accordance with its accounting policy for carrying forward upon impairment reversal. The Group also transferred an amount of 18,294,449 thousand Tenge from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings related to the initial recognition of process oil surpluses as variable consideration at fair value, as required by IFRS 15 from the date of its entry into force (from 1 January 2018). The carry-over does not affect profit or loss, total income, earnings per share, cash flows, or total equity. It also has no effect on loan covenants or regulatory capital. Taking into account these qualitative factors and the absence of bias or materiality at the level of the entire financial statements, the Group's management concluded that these transfers are not significant for the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency translation reserve

As at 31 December 2025 foreign currency translation reserve was equal to 52,053,824 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2024: 53,582,668 thousand Tenge). Change in foreign currency translation reserve is due to the translation of the operations of the foreign subsidiaries as a result of changes in exchange rates *(Note 4.2)*.

Other capital reserves

As at 31 December 2025 other capital reserves amounted to 5,081,024 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2024: 1,205,950 thousand Tenge). Change in this reserve is due to recognition of actuarial gains and losses from revaluation of the Group's and joint ventures' employee benefits obligations under defined benefit plans. Actuarial income from revaluation of the Group's employee benefits obligations under defined benefit plans amounted to 3,984,874 thousand Tenge *(Note 20)*, income tax effect of which amounted to 109,522 thousand Tenge *(Note 33)*. During 2024 actuarial loss from revaluation of the Group's employee benefits obligations under defined benefit plans amounted to 39,511 thousand Tenge *(Note 20)*, income tax effect of which amounted to 1,086 thousand Tenge.

Retained earnings

Dividends

During 2025 the Company accrued and paid dividends based on the decision of the general meeting of shareholders dated 22 May 2025 in the amount of 33,078,016 thousand Tenge based on the results of 2024 (calculated as 86 Tenge per 1 share), including 29,770,795 thousand Tenge related to KMG *(Note 35)* and 3,307,221 thousand Tenge – to non-controlling interest holders.

17. EQUITY (continued)

Dividends (continued)

During 2024 the Company accrued and paid dividends based on the decision of the general meeting of shareholders dated 23 May 2024 in the amount of 25,000,826 thousand Tenge based on the results of 2023 (calculated as 65 Tenge per 1 share), including 22,501,182 thousand Tenge related to KMG *(Note 35)* and 2,499,644 thousand Tenge − to non-controlling interest holders.

Earnings per share

Since the Company, as the Parent of the Group, does not issue convertible financial instruments, basic earnings per share of the Group are equal to diluted earnings per share.

The following reflects the net profit and share data used in the basic earnings per share computations:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
Net profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent of the Group	**45,634,133**	42,474,649
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the year for basic and diluted earnings per share	**384,628,099**	384,628,099
Basic and diluted earnings per share, in relation to profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company, as a Parent company of the Group (in Tenge)	**119**	110

Book value per ordinary share

Book value per ordinary share is calculated in accordance with requirements of KASE of the Parent of the Group is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Total assets	**1,551,388,199**	1,379,093,033
Less: intangible assets *(Note 8)*	**(9,709,889)**	(8,706,512)
Less: total liabilities	**(400,705,290)**	(391,004,896)
Net assets for calculation of book value per ordinary share	**1,140,973,020**	979,381,625
Number of ordinary shares	**384,628,099**	384,628,099
Book value per ordinary share (in Tenge)	**2,966**	2,546

18. LOANS RECEIVED

Movements in loans received for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
As at 1 January	**53,263,950**	47,390,786
Including:		
Long-term part	**46,269,207**	47,390,786
Short-term part	**6,994,743**	–
Received from related parties *(Note 35)*	**–**	21,000,000
Repayment of principal amount	**(1,352,850)**	(21,000,000)
Repayment of interest	**(5,873,913)**	–
Interest accrued on loans received from third parties	**5,614,419**	4,765,885
Interest accrued on loans received from related parties *(Note 35)*	**2,874,469**	1,128,279
Additional costs	**–**	(21,000)
As at 31 December	**54,526,075**	53,263,950
Including:		
Long-term part on loans received from third parties	**20,533,938**	24,161,928
Long-term part on loans received from related parties *(Note 35)*	**24,981,748**	22,107,279
Current-term part on loans received from third parties	**9,010,389**	6,994,743

18. LOANS RECEIVED (continued)

Loans of JSC "Halyk Bank"

On 25 November 2022, Main Waterline entered into an agreement on the provision of a credit line with JSC "Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan" (hereinafter – the agreement) for the amount of 41,392,745 thousand Tenge (29,592,745 thousand Tenge and 11,800,000 thousand Tenge) with the floating interest rate at the level of the base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan plus 2.5% (an additional agreement dated October 18, 2024 provides for a floating rate at the level of the National Bank's base rate plus 1.5%) , the loan term is 120 months from the date of conclusion of an agreement. The purpose of the credit line is to finance the project "Reconstruction and expansion of the main waterline "Astrakhan-Mangyshlak" 1st stage".

Bank loan agreements establish the beginning of loan repayment and payment of interest for the first tranche – starting from 30 May 2025 and 1 December 2025, respectively, for the second tranche – starting from 10 October 2025 and 10 April 2026, respectively, with a payment frequency of once every six months.

The Group capitalized borrowing costs incurred during construction into the cost of the qualifying asset prior to its commissioning at the end of 2023. Staring from 1 January 2024, borrowing costs are recognized by the Group through profit or loss.

As at 31 December 2025, the amount of the principal debt on loans received from JSC Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan is 19,039,895 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2024: 20,392,745).

As at 31 December 2025, the nominal interest rate on loans is on average 19.5% (as at 31 December 2024: 15.75%), the effective interest rate is on average 15.67% (as at 31 December 2024: 13.88%).

Loans of Eurasian Development Bank

Main Waterline entered into a loan agreement with the Eurasian Development Bank and on 1 July 2024 received a loan in the amount of 21,000,000 thousand Tenge (hereinafter – Loan agreement) with the floating interest rate at the level of the base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, effective on the date of determining the interest rate, minus 2%, the loan term is 108 months. The grace period for the payment of principal debt and interest is 30 months from the date of issue of the loan. The purpose of the credit line is to refinance the debt of the Main Waterline under an agreement with JSC "Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan". The Company acted as the guarantor of the fulfillment of the obligations of the Main Waterline under the attracted loan.

The loan was recognized at fair value less borrowing costs. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the amount of the principal debt on loans received from EDB is 21,000,000 thousand.

As at 31 December 2025, the nominal interest rate on loans is 14.5%, the effective interest rate – 12.33% (as at 31 December 2024: nominal interest rate on loans - 12.5%, effective interest rate – 11.01%).

Covenants

The Group must ensure the fulfillment of non-financial covenants in accordance with the Agreement on the provision of a credit line. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group complies with all non-financial covenants. There are no financial covenants under the terms of the Agreement and Loan agreement.

19. ISSUED DEBT SECURITIES

Movements in issued debt securities for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
As at 1 January	**45,872,999**	41,374,855
Including:		
Long-term part	**38,897,921**	41,302,077
Short-term part	**6,975,078**	72,778
Discount amortization *(Note 32)*	**4,655,681**	4,483,422
Interest accrued *(Note 32)*	**333,676**	350,000
Repayment of interest	**(342,561)**	(335,278)
Repayment of principal amount	**(7,108,480)**	–
As at 31 December	**43,411,315**	45,872,999
Including:		
Long-term part	**34,878,055**	38,897,921
Short-term part	**8,533,260**	6,975,078

During 2023 in order to finance the investment project «Reconstruction and expansion of the main waterline «Astrakhan-Mangyshlak» 1st stage», Main Waterline issued bonds in total amounting to 50 billion Tenge and additionally 20 billion Tenge with a coupon rate of 0.5% per annum and a circulation period 10 years, the grace period for repayment of the principal debt is 2 years, the interest payment dates are set from October 2023 and April 2024, respectively. These bonds were purchased by KMG at the expense of anti-crisis funds from the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan in April and October 2023, respectively.

The amount of bonds was recognized at fair value based on the market interest rate on the date of their placement in the amount of 11.74% and 11.57%, respectively.

The difference between the market and coupon interest rates on the issued bonds was recognized by the Group as a discount and reflected in retained earnings in the amount of 30,823,948 thousand Tenge.

As at 31 December 2025, the remaining nominal value of the principal debt on the bonds is 62,891,520 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2024: 70,000,000 thousand Tenge).

Covenants

The Group must ensure compliance with non-financial covenants in accordance with the bond purchase agreement. As at 31 December 2025, the Group is in compliance with all non-financial covenants. There are no financial covenants under the terms of the bond purchase and sale agreement.

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Group has employee benefit obligations, mainly consisting of additional payments for pensions and jubilee obligations applicable to all employees. These payments are unfunded.

Employee benefits obligations as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Non-current portion of employee benefit obligations	**16,243,925**	19,295,878
Current portion of employee benefit obligations	**1,624,925**	1,348,358
Total	**17,868,850**	20,644,236

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Changes in the present value of employee benefit obligations for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
As at 1 January	**20,644,236**	19,230,827
Interest cost *(Note 32)*	**2,266,586**	2,024,555
Current services cost *(Notes 27,28)*	**534,745**	745,637
Actuarial loss/(gain) through profit and loss	**1,866**	(7,588)
Actuarial (gain)/loss through other comprehensive income	**(3,984,874)**	39,511
Benefits paid	**(1,593,709)**	(1,388,706)
As at 31 December	**17,868,850**	20,644,236

21. CONTRACT LIABILITIES TO CUSTOMERS

Long-term contract liabilities to customers as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Deferred income from related parties *(Note 35)*	**18,453,436**	21,351,909
Deferred income from third parties	**8,946,145**	9,600,382
Total	**27,399,581**	30,952,291

Short-term contract liabilities to customers as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Advances received from related parties *(Note 35)*	**16,858,474**	15,747,602
Advances received from third parties	**10,930,919**	9,028,777
Current part of deferred income from related parties *(Note 35)*	**2,799,157**	2,799,157
Current part of deferred income from third parties	**786,058**	816,427
Total	**31,374,608**	28,391,963

Deferred income from related parties

The Group`s deferred income from related parties relates to the receipt of services from the consumer on a free basis for the sections of pipelines used by them in the period 2021-2022 for the total amount of 32,454,806 thousand Tenge and during 2024 in the amount 824,757 thousand Tenge.

The Group recognized the value of these assets as non-monetary reimbursement of the Group's services and recognized contract liability and property, plant and equipment for the indicated amounts.

Amortization of deferred income for the 12 months of 2025 was recognized by the Group as revenue from the provision of services in the amount of 2,846,656 thousand Tenge (for the 12 months of 2024: 2,799,157 thousand Tenge), including water transportation in the amount of 2,799,157 thousand Tenge.

Deferred income from third parties

Deferred income from third parties mainly represents the Group's obligation to provide certain BSP assets for long-term lease to a counterparty.

The change in the amount of these liabilities as of 31 December 2025 is due to recognition of income for the year, as well as changes in exchange rates at the reporting date.

Revenue recognized in respect of contracts with customers

During the current reporting period, the Group recognized the revenue in the amount of 29,386,783 thousand Tenge in respect of contract liabilities to customers as at the beginning of the reporting period (2024: 28,487,679 thousand Tenge).

22. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Current accounts payable

Trade and other accounts payable as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Accounts payable to third parties for goods and services	**25,431,056**	25,278,029
Accounts payable to related parties for goods and services *(Note 35)*	**1,968,343**	1,609,851
Other accounts payable to third parties	**28,663**	1,324,186
Total	**27,428,062**	28,212,066

Trade and other accounts payable included payables to third parties, related to property, plant and equipment and construction in progress in the amount of 15,722,400 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2024: 15,769,858 thousand Tenge).

Trade and other accounts payable as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are in the following currencies:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Tenge	**25,977,255**	26,518,921
US Dollars	**974,430**	188,967
Other currency	**476,377**	1,504,178
Total	**27,428,062**	28,212,066

23. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Current part of obligations	**2,532,660**	2,512,325
Non-current part of obligations	**3,226,623**	4,462,431
Total	**5,759,283**	6,974,756

Changes in the present value of obligations for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
As at 1 January	**6,974,756**	7,523,239
Additions for the year *(Note 7)*	**4,895**	1,590,770
Payments for the year	**(2,695,289)**	(2,498,996)
Amortization of discount on obligations *(Note 32)*	**1,205,446**	1,293,392
Modification *(Note 7)*	**277,175**	(429,330)
Disposals	**(7,700)**	(504,319)
As at 31 December	**5,759,283**	6,974,756

The information below describes the cost of expenses related with lease reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 2025 and 2024:

In thousands of Tenge	**For the year ended 31 December 2025**	For the year ended 31 December 2024
Right-of-use assets amortization *(Note 7)*	**1,566,536**	1,747,482
Amortization of discount on obligations *(Note 32)*	**1,205,446**	1,293,392
Low-value assets lease expenses	**128,870**	251,634
Total	**2,900,852**	3,292,508

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

24. PROVISIONS

Current provisions

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
As at 1 January	**1,498,155**	1,303,694
(Reversal)/ accrual, net *(Note 28)*	**(106,348)**	36,137
Provisions used	**(688,651)**	–
Foreign currency translation	**15,218**	158,324
As at 31 December	**718,374**	1,498,155

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 short-term provisions of the Group are mainly presented by tax provisions (BOT and BSP).

Non-current provisions

Asset retirement and land recultivation obligation

Movements in the provision for asset retirement and land recultivation obligation for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
As at 1 January	**37,405,274**	45,648,971
Charge for the year through asset *(Note 6)*	**542,089**	243,877
Revision of estimates through revaluation reserve	**(13,497,404)**	(8,939,643)
Revision of estimates through profit and loss	**(4,427,365)**	(3,067,495)
Reversed through profit and loss	**(253,885)**	(582,223)
Discount amortization *(Note 32)*	**4,284,304**	4,101,787
As at 31 December	**24,053,013**	37,405,274

25. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Vacation allowance and other employee benefits	**12,868,216**	11,418,106
Liabilities for oil transportation coordination services to related parties *(Note 35)*	**10,475,039**	9,063,805
Employee salary	**6,207,991**	5,659,463
Liabilities for oil transportation coordination services to third parties	**5,590,246**	4,724,897
Pension and social insurance	**1,609,822**	1,398,166
Payables for oil transportation coordination services to third parties	**468,615**	445,760
Other	**2,459,346**	836,369
Total	**39,679,275**	33,546,566

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

26. REVENUE

Revenue for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025				
In thousands of Tenge	**Oil transportation and related services**	**Oil transshipment**	**Water transportation**	**Other**	**Total segments**
Crude oil transportation	**262,040,782**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**262,040,782**
Pipeline operation and maintenance services	**34,048,196**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**34,048,196**
Water transportation	**–**	**–**	**27,051,998**	**–**	**27,051,998**
Oil transshipment and railway shipment	**–**	**19,292,640**	**–**	**–**	**19,292,640**
Seaport services	**–**	–	**–**	**10,230,187**	**10,230,187**
Oil and oil products storage services	**94,477**	**1,116,125**	**–**	**–**	**1,210,602**
Oil transportation coordination services	**1,049,009**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,049,009**
Fees for undelivered oil volumes	**971,536**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**971,536**
Other	**30,581**	**–**	**3,466**	**1,549,334**	**1,583,381**
Total	**298,234,581**	**20,408,765**	**27,055,464**	**11,779,521**	**357,478,331**
Geographic regions*					
Kazakhstan	**253,944,785**	**8,852,887**	**27,055,464**	**245,537**	**290,098,673**
Russia	**43,746,255**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**43,746,255**
Georgia	**–**	**2,374,567**	**–**	**10,616,478**	**12,991,045**
UAE	**–**	**7,811,830**	**–**	**72,462**	**7,884,292**
Uzbekistan	**543,541**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**543,541**
Other states	**–**	**1,369,481**	**–**	**845,044**	**2,214,525**
Total revenue under contracts with customers	**298,234,581**	**20,408,765**	**27,055,464**	**11,779,521**	**357,478,331**
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time *(Note 4.16)*	**264,186,385**	**20,408,765**	**27,055,464**	**11,779,521**	**323,430,135**
Over time	**34,048,196**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**34,048,196**
Total	**298,234,581**	**20,408,765**	**27,055,464**	**11,779,521**	**357,478,331**

26. REVENUE (continued)

	2024				
In thousands of Tenge	**Oil transportation and related services**	**Oil transshipment**	**Water transportation**	**Other**	**Total segments**
Crude oil transportation	225,295,318	–	–	–	225,295,318
Pipeline operation and maintenance services	30,741,556	–	–	–	30,741,556
Water transportation	–	–	25,043,759	–	25,043,759
Oil transshipment and railway shipment	–	18,400,706	–	–	18,400,706
Seaport services	–	–	–	8,384,692	8,384,692
Oil storage services	187,349	1,155,441	–	–	1,342,790
Oil transportation coordination services	956,201	–	–	–	956,201
Fees for undelivered oil volumes	279,539	–	–	–	279,539
Other	31,445	–	7,276	1,416,848	1,455,569
Total	257,491,408	19,556,147	25,051,035	9,801,540	311,900,130
Geographic regions*					
Kazakhstan	224,799,547	9,449,087	25,051,035	762,629	260,062,298
Russia	29,781,423	–	–	–	29,781,423
Georgia	–	2,313,699	–	8,571,008	10,884,707
UAE	–	7,305,749	–	467,903	7,773,652
Uzbekistan	2,910,438	–	–	–	2,910,438
Other states	–	487,612	–	–	487,612
Total revenue under contracts with customers	257,491,408	19,556,147	25,051,035	9,801,540	311,900,130
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time *(Note 4.16)*	226,749,852	19,556,147	25,051,035	9,801,540	281,158,574
Over time	30,741,556	–	–	–	30,741,556
Total	257,491,408	19,556,147	25,051,035	9,801,540	311,900,130

* *The revenue information in the tables above is given according to the location of the customers*

For the year ended 31 December 2025 revenue from the crude oil transportation to the five major customers amounted to 42,572,603 thousand Tenge, 37,420,063 thousand Tenge, 32,722,410 thousand Tenge, 32,476,637 thousand Tenge and 15,734,467 thousand Tenge (for 2024: revenue from these customers amounted to 51,898,355 thousand Tenge, 35,544,978 thousand Tenge, 19,796,109 thousand Tenge, 16,775,996 thousand Tenge and 13,789,845 thousand Tenge, respectively).

27. COST OF SALES

Cost of sales for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
Personnel costs	**121,083,933**	109,455,041
Depreciation and amortization	**70,138,539**	65,638,269
Security services	**16,642,625**	14,036,609
Taxes other than income tax	**14,478,166**	13,930,234
Repair and maintenance	**13,138,467**	12,347,406
Electric energy	**12,808,874**	11,538,668
Materials and fuel	**11,345,488**	11,324,222
Railway services	**7,721,644**	7,883,939
Gas expense	**5,074,945**	3,806,255
Food and accommodation	**3,082,084**	3,135,535
Insurance	**1,666,953**	1,377,941
Environmental protection	**1,252,329**	1,262,502
Production services	**1,285,482**	1,055,481
Business trip expenses	**1,042,866**	1,034,170
Post-employment benefits *(Note 20)*	**505,269**	701,573
Other	**5,175,951**	4,752,000
Total	**286,443,615**	263,279,845

The increase in personnel costs in the reporting period is mainly due to the indexation of production employees of the Group.

28. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
Personnel costs	**13,126,049**	11,871,793
Depreciation and amortization	**1,343,318**	1,314,199
Repair and maintenance	**549,943**	511,768
Outstaffing services	**444,445**	358,084
Office maintenance	**392,474**	472,057
Auditing, consulting and professional services	**366,503**	421,151
Business trip expenses	**261,141**	289,656
Taxes other than income tax	**249,173**	180,467
Social sphere expenses	**199,595**	223,135
Write-off of VAT recoverable	**183,412**	175,417
Information services	**161,612**	149,052
Communication services	**99,469**	96,181
Post-employment benefits *(Note 20)*	**29,476**	44,064
(Reversal)/accrual of allowance for expected credit losses, net *(Note 11)*	**(35,533)**	124,951
(Reversal)/accrual of short-term provisions, net *(Note 24)*	**(106,348)**	36,137
Other	**1,060,347**	1,149,769
Total	**18,325,076**	17,417,881

Information on audit fees

In connection with the audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, the remuneration under the audit services agreements amounted to 85,359 thousand Tenge. During 2025, the audit organization (PricewaterhouseCoopers) did not provide any non-audit services to the Group.

29. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
Income from revision of estimates and reversal of an asset retirement and land recultivation obligation, net	**4,681,250**	3,649,718
Income from inventory recognition	**1,531,198**	53,654
Income from fines and penalties	**908,643**	1,114,483
Amortization of deferred income	**338,748**	305,156
Income from disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	**84,319**	–
Other income	**449,798**	196,901
Total	**7,993,956**	5,319,912

30. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
Impairment of intangible assets	**119,706**	–
Loss on liquidation of idle production facilities	**96,550**	196,823
Expenses for accidents liquidation	**15,090**	332,803
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	**–**	106,525
Other expenses	**414,473**	258,343
Total	**645,819**	894,494

31. FINANCE INCOME

Finance income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
Interest income on bank deposits, current accounts and reverse repo transactions	**10,610,253**	8,483,765
Interest income from notes of the National Bank (*Note 35)*	**3,734,467**	2,416,580
Interest income from bonds of the Samruk Kazyna *(Note 35)*	**733,125**	19,792
Income from revision of the fair value of bonds	**–**	756,795
Amortization of discount on long-term receivables	**138,695**	156,744
Income from the revision of the fair value of bonds	**–**	756,795
Other finance income	**107,938**	168,482
Total	**15,324,478**	12,002,158

32. FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**2025**	2024
Interest on loans received *(Note 18)*	**8,488,888**	5,894,164
Amortization of discount on issued debt securities *(Note 19)*	**4,655,681**	4,483,422
Amortization of discount on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation *(Note 24)*	**4,284,304**	4,101,787
Interest cost on employee benefit obligations *(Note 20)*	**2,266,586**	2,024,555
Amortization of discount on lease liabilities *(Note 23)*	**1,205,446**	1,293,392
Interest on issued debt securities *(Note 19)*	**333,676**	350,000
Other finance costs	**117,360**	181,317
Total	**21,351,941**	18,328,637

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

33. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	2025	2024 recalculated
Current income tax expense	**15,249,237**	13,759,001
Prior years adjustments	**22,906**	(66,376)
Deferred income tax benefits	**(8,558,496)**	(6,902,303)
Income tax expense	**6,713,647**	6,790,322

A reconciliation of income tax expense on accounting profit, multiplied by income tax rate and current income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	2025	2024 recalculated
Profit before income tax	**52,347,780**	49,264,971
Statutory rate	**20%**	20%
Income tax expense on accounting profit	**10,469,556**	9,852,994
Prior years adjustments	**110,346**	(66,376)
Intragroup (income)/non-deductible losses of foreign operations, net	**(1,137,081)**	181,086
Non-deductible expense on long-term employee benefit obligations	**483,438**	474,472
Gain on surplus of technological oil	**–**	493,644
Other non-deductible expenses, net	**161,365**	(263,132)
Tax effect of other adjustments		
Profit of joint ventures recognized based on equity method	**(3,373,977)**	(3,882,366)
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**6,713,647**	6,790,322

Starting from 1 January 2020 amendments to the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan came into force in terms of taxation of controlled foreign companies (hereinafter – CFC).

According to the Tax Code a CFC is an entity which meets the following conditions at the same time: 1) a non-resident legal entity; 2) 25 and more percent of the participation interest (voting shares) in the entity directly or indirectly, or constructively belong to a legal entity or an individual which is the resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan; 3) the effective income tax rate of a non-resident legal entity is less than 10 percent.

The profit of CFC indicated in its separate financial statements is a subject of income tax for resident company of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Group's management has analysed and determined that the following companies of the Group fall under the definition of CFC: BOT, PTL and BSP. In this respect, the Company, as the parent company of the Group, has included in its taxable income for 2024 and 2025 the profits of individual BOT, PTL and BSP companies.

33. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

Deferred income tax balances, calculated by applying the statutory income tax rates in effect at the respective statement of financial position dates to the temporary differences between the basis of assets and liabilities and the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements, comprised the following at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

In thousands of Tenge	**31 December 2025**	**Charged to profit and loss**	**Charged to other capital reserves**	**Other**	31 December 2024 recalculated	Charged to profit and loss	Charged to other capital reserves	Other	1 January 2024 recalculated
Deferred tax assets									
Provision for assets retirement and land recultivation obligation and other provisions	**4,807,855**	**(79,390)**	**(2,699,480)**	**105,667**	7,481,058	90,413	(1,787,929)	48,777	9,129,797
Transfer of losses for subsequent periods	**13,805,665**	**3,832,301**	**–**	**–**	9,973,364	4,316,417	–	–	5,656,947
Deferred income	**4,260,882**	**(569,331)**	**–**	**–**	4,830,213	(394,880)	–	–	5,225,093
Employee benefits and other employee related accrued liabilities	**3,081,633**	**348,164**	**(109,522)**	**(19)**	2,843,010	67,071	1,086	12	2,774,841
Lease liabilities	**1,092,190**	**(305,107)**	**–**	**56,414**	1,340,883	(349,756)	–	232,288	1,458,351
Provision for expected credit losses	**191,795**	**(3,637)**	**–**	**–**	195,432	(30,264)	–	–	225,696
Taxes payable	**213,757**	**82,836**	**–**	**–**	130,921	(20,054)	–	–	150,975
Discount on long-term accounts receivables	**57,858**	**(27,739)**	**–**	**–**	85,597	(31,349)	–	–	116,946
Unrealized income from intragroup transactions	**31,651**	**(6,159)**	**–**	**–**	37,810	(4,377)	–	–	42,187
Reserve for impairment of advances to suppliers	**10,780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	10,780	–	–	–	10,780
Provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	**3,381**	**(2,370)**	**–**	**–**	5,751	3,555	–	–	2,196
Revaluation of investments in bonds	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	(11,779)	–	–	11,779
Less: deferred tax assets net-off deferred tax liabilities	**(27,557,447)**	**–**	**–**	**(622,628)**	(26,934,819)	–	–	(2,129,231)	(24,805,588)
Deferred tax assets	**–**	**3,269,568**	**(2,809,002)**	**(460,566)**	–	3,634,997	(1,786,843)	(1,848,154)	–
Deferred tax liabilities									
Discount on debt securities issued	**(3,911,764)**	**931,136**	**–**	**–**	(4,842,900)	896,684	–	–	(5,739,584)
Property, plant and equipment	**(146,980,905)**	**4,044,485**	**(28,773,703)**	**(105,667)**	(122,146,020)	1,938,771	(1,207,069)	(48,777)	(122,828,945)
Right-of-use assets	**(888,097)**	**313,307**	**–**	**(56,414)**	(1,144,990)	431,851	–	(232,288)	(1,344,553)
Add: deferred tax assets net-off deferred tax liabilities	**27,557,447**	**–**	**–**	**622,628**	26,934,819	–	–	2,129,231	24,805,588
Deferred tax liabilities	**(124,223,319)**	**5,288,928**	**(28,773,703)**	**460,547**	(101,199,091)	3,267,306	(1,207,069)	1,848,166	(105,107,494)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	**(124,223,319)**	**8,558,496**	**(31,582,705)**	**(19)**	(101,199,091)	6,902,303	(2,993,912)	12	(105,107,494)

33. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

The deferred taxes on property, plant and equipment represent differences between tax and book base of property, plant and equipment due to different depreciation rates in tax and accounting books and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

34. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its services and has four reportable segments, as follows:

- Oil transportation and related services;
- Oil transshipment;
- Water transportation;
- Other segments.

Segments that are identified, but do not separately exceed quantitative limits (amount of separate segment revenue comprises less than 10% of combined revenue) are combined in "Other segments". Such services include transshipment of dry cargo (sugar-airbrick, ammonium nitrate, cement, grain, sunflower and oil cake) in BSP with operation of dry-cargo, ferry and container terminals, and also passenger terminal services.

Oil transportation and related services provided by the Company, which do not exceed quantitative limits and are intimately connected with the Group's main operating activities, or with main asset of the Group − pipelines, such as: oil storage, expedition services, services on support and maintenance of pipelines, are included into service related to oil transportation. Separate management report is not provided to the Management of the Group on some types of these services and accordingly they cannot be identified as separate segments.

Services on transshipment of oil and oil-products through BSP with operation of BOT are included in "Oil transshipment" segment. Revenue from oil terminal is generated through storage, transshipment of oil and oil-products and expedition. Expedition services rendered by PTL, represent transshipment of oil and oil-products services through railway from Azerbaijanian-Georgian border to oil terminal in Batumi. This type of activity is directly related to oil transshipment, and therefore is not shown as a separate segment.

34. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

In thousands of Tenge	**For the year ended 31 December 2025**						For the year ended 31 December 2024					
	Oil transportation and related services (Kazakhstan)	**Oil trans-shipment (Georgia)**	**Water trans-portation (Kazakhstan)**	**Other**	**Adjustments and exceptions**	**Total segments (conso-lidated)**	Oil trans-portation and related services (Kazakhstan)	Oil trans-shipment (Georgia)	Water trans-portation (Kazakhstan)	Other	Adjustments and exceptions	Total segments (consolidated)
Revenue												
External customers	**298,234,581**	**20,408,765**	**27,055,464**	**11,779,521**	**–**	**357,478,331**	257,491,408	19,556,147	25,051,035	9,801,540	–	311,900,130
Intersegmental	**1,175,928**	**–**	**202,074**	**–**	**(1,378,002)**	**-**	1,169,163	–	194,099	–	(1,363,262)	–
Total revenue *(Note 26)*	**299,410,509**	**20,408,765**	**27,257,538**	**11,779,521**	**(1,378,002)**	**357,478,331**	258,660,571	19,556,147	25,245,134	9,801,540	(1,363,262)	311,900,130
Financial results												
(Accrual)/reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets through profit and loss	**(10,472,000)**	**5,174,523**	**(12,044,135)**	**(65,164)**	**–**	**(17,406,776)**	(368,462)	–	–	–	–	(368,462)
Depreciation and amortization *(Notes 27, 28)*	**(57,649,026)**	**(3,189,375)**	**(10,638,243)**	**(5,213)**	**–**	**(71,481,857)**	(54,366,911)	(1,200,495)	(10,103,376)	(1,281,686)	–	(66,952,468)
Interest income *(Note 31)*	**12,663,205**	**258,048**	**1,941,291**	**215,301**	**–**	**15,077,845**	9,162,290	181,154	1,364,565	212,128	–	10,920,137
Loan and debt securities expenses *(Note 32)*	**–**	**–**	**(13,478,245)**	**–**	**–**	**(13,478,245)**	–	–	(10.727.586)	–	–	(10.727.586)
Share in income of joint ventures	**16,869,885**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**16,869,885**	19,411,829	–	–	–	–	19,411,829
Income tax expense	**(11,432,028)**	**–**	**4,718,381**	**-**		**(6,713,647)**	(8,914,306)	–	1,225,423	1,877		(7,687,006)
Segment profit for the period	**56,436,785**	**6,443,392**	**(18,876,003)**	**2,319,828**	**(689,869)**	**45,634,133**	49,628,442	1,991,752	(9,225,278)	1,532,766	(2,349,717)	41,577,965
Other disclosures												
Total assets	**1,305,136,086**	**59,090,896**	**246,905,912**	**25,804,779**	**(85,549,474)**	**1,551,388,199**	1,153,438,854	53,713,502	232,944,792	25,502,490	(85,518,486)	1,380,081,152
Total liabilities	**259,670,444**	**3,781,869**	**128,770,818**	**10,456,886**	**(1,974,727)**	**400,705,290**	248,406,373	1,125,311	125,223,999	14,346,006	(1,951,574)	387,150,115
Investments in joint ventures *(Note 9)*	**128,995,962**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**128,995,962**	116,679,065	–	–	–	–	116,679,065
Capital expenditures, including:	**57,231,842**	**2,526,268**	**2,339,188**	**1,542,555**		**63,639,853**	53,156,819	2,322,145	2,833,624	1,348,797	(28,033)	59,633,352
Property, plant and equipment	**55,886,255**	**2,328,170**	**2,316,993**	**1,358,533**		**61,889,951**	52,660,976	2,234,384	2,833,624	1,301,397	(28,033)	59,002,348
Intangible assets	**1,345,587**	**198,098**	**22,195**	**184,022**	**–**	**1,749,902**	495,843	87,761	–	47,400	–	631,004

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Related party transactions were made on terms agreed to between the parties that may not necessarily be at market rates, except for certain regulated services, which are provided based on the tariffs available to related and third parties.

The following tables provide the total amount of transactions, which have been entered into with related parties during 2025 and 2024 and the related balances as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Trade and other accounts receivables from related parties are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**Notes**	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024*
Trade and other accounts receivable from related parties			
Trade accounts receivable from joint ventures and associated entities of KMG		**3,607,771**	3,895,396
Trade accounts receivable from subsidiaries of KMG		**143,981**	197,219
Trade accounts receivable from joint ventures of the Company		**3,256,567**	2,009,454
Trade accounts receivable from subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna		**222,699**	119,420
Total trade accounts receivable from related parties	11	**7,231,018**	6,221,489
Less: allowance for expected credit losses		**(3,966)**	(1,102)
Total		**7,227,052**	6,220,387

** Certain amounts in related party transaction disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been reclassified in accordance with the presentation adopted in the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025. The Group has changed the presentation of its financial statements because the new presentation presents information that is more relevant to users of the financial statements.*

Cash and cash equivalents and other current financial assets from related parties are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**Notes**	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Notes of the National Bank	15	**26,272,478**	27,226,874
Time deposits in subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna		**16,652,169**	21,253,196
Bonds of Samruk Kazyna	15	**–**	10,018,063
Total other current financial assets		**42,924,647**	58,498,133

Notes of the National Bank

As at 31 December 2025, the Notes of the National Bank are represented by financial instruments with an average yield of 17.4% and a maturity of 28 days (as at 31 December 2024: an average yield 14.8% and a maturity of 28 days).

Time deposits in subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna

As at 31 December 2025, time deposits of up to three months were placed in Tenge and in US dollars with an interest rate of 15% per annum and 4% per annum, respectively (as at 31 December 2024 in Tenge and in US dollars with an interest rate of 15% per annum and 4% per annum, respectively).

Loans received from related parties are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**Notes**	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Loans received from related parties			
Loans received from state-controlled parties		**24,981,748**	22,107,279
Total loans received from related parties	18	**24,981,748**	22,107,279

Obligations under debt securities issued acquired by related parties:

In thousands of Tenge	**Notes**	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
Debt securities purchased by related parties			
Obligations under debt securities issued acquired by KMG		**43,411,315**	45,872,999
Total obligations for issued securities acquired by related parties	19	**43,411,315**	45,872,999

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Contract liabilities to customers to related parties are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**Notes**	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024*
Contract liabilities to customers to related parties			
Non-current part of deferred income under contracts with joint ventures of KMG		**18,453,436**	21,351,909
Total non-current contract liabilities to customers to related parties	21	**18,453,436**	21,351,909
Advances received from joint ventures and associated entities of KMG		**9,950,768**	10,394,624
Advances received from subsidiaries of KMG		**6,830,624**	5,352,798
Advances received from subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna		**25,265**	180
Current part of deferred income under contracts with joint ventures and associated entities of KMG		**2,850,974**	2,799,157
Total current contract liabilities to customers to related parties	21	**19,657,631**	18,546,759
Total contract liabilities to customers to related parties		**38,111,067**	39,898,668

** Certain amounts in related party transaction disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been reclassified in accordance with the presentation adopted in the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025. The Group has changed the presentation of its financial statements because the new presentation presents information that is more relevant to users of the financial statements.*

Trade and other accounts payable to related parties are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	**Notes**	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024*
Trade accounts payable to related parties for goods and services			
Trade accounts payable to subsidiaries of KMG		**1,477,347**	1,262,877
Trade accounts payable to joint ventures and associated entities of KMG		**783**	861
Trade accounts payable to subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna		**455,708**	320,028
Trade accounts payable to joint ventures and associated entities of Samruk-Kazyna		**34,505**	26,085
Total trade accounts payable to related parties for goods and services	22	**1,968,343**	1,609,851

** Certain amounts in related party transaction disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been reclassified in accordance with the presentation adopted in the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025. The Group has changed the presentation of its financial statements because the new presentation presents information that is more relevant to users of the financial statements.*

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Other current liabilities to related parties are as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024*
Current liabilities for oil transportation coordination services to related parties			
Liabilities for oil transportation coordination services to joint ventures and associated entities of KMG		**6,120,417**	4,836,905
Liabilities for oil transportation coordination services to subsidiaries of KMG		**4,344,643**	4,226,900
Liabilities for oil transportation coordination services to subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna		**9,979**	–
Total current liabilities for oil transportation coordination services to related parties	25	**10,475,039**	9,063,805
Employee benefits obligation of key management personnel			
Employee benefits obligation of key management personnel		**58,415**	22,679
Total employee benefits obligation of key management personnel		**58,415**	22,679
Total other current liabilities to related parties		**10,533,454**	9,086,484

** Certain amounts in related party transaction disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been reclassified in accordance with the presentation adopted in the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025. The Group has changed the presentation of its financial statements because the new presentation presents information that is more relevant to users of the financial statements.*

During the years ended 31 December the Group had the following transactions with the related parties:

	For the year ended 31 December	
In thousands of Tenge	2025	2024*
Sales to related parties		
Revenue from main activities with joint ventures and associated entities of KMG	**130,821,799**	115,466,791
Revenue from main activities with subsidiaries of KMG	**68,889,959**	61,795,774
Revenue from main activities with joint ventures of Company	**18,836,894**	17,292,612
Revenue from main activities with subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna	**2,156,225**	1,231,302
Income from sale of property, plant and equipment of KMG, net	**251,478**	–
Total	**220,956,355**	195,786,479

** Certain amounts in related party transaction disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been reclassified in accordance with the presentation adopted in the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025. The Group has changed the presentation of its financial statements because the new presentation presents information that is more relevant to users of the financial statements.*

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Revenue from main activities with entities under common control of KMG is related to the services of oil and water transportation.

Purchase of services and assets from related parties is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2025	2024*
Purchases from related parties			
Purchases of services from subsidiaries of KMG		**13,231,005**	11,025,715
Purchases of services from joint ventures and associated entities of KMG		**3,911**	21,797
Purchases of of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from subsidiaries of KMG		**–**	516
Purchases of services from subsidiaries of Samruk Kazyna		**2,618,954**	1,856,225
Purchases of services from joint ventures and associated entities of Samruk Kazyna		**209,977**	167,267
Other additions of property, plant and equipment (non-monetary reimbursement of services) from joint ventures of KMG		**–**	824,757
Total		**16,063,847**	13,896,277

** Certain amounts in related party transaction disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been reclassified in accordance with the presentation adopted in the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025. The Group has changed the presentation of its financial statements because the new presentation presents information that is more relevant to users of the financial statements.*

Other non-operating income and expenses from related parties is as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Other non-operational income and expenses from related parties			
Financial income from state-controlled parties	31	**3,734,467**	2,416,580
Financial income from subsidiaries of Samruk-Kazyna		**1,241,632**	1,144,819
Financial income from transactions with Samruk Kazyna	31	**733,125**	19,792
Financial income from transactions with KMG	32	**(4,989,357)**	(4,833,422)
Financial costs on loans received from government-controlled parties	18	**(2,874,469)**	(1,128,279)
Income from exchange differences from transactions with subsidiaries of Samruk Kazyna		**–**	1,201,025
Total		**(2,154,602)**	(1,179,485)

Cash flows with related parties from investing and financing activities, as well as interest received from investing activities and interest paid from financing activities are presented as follows:

In thousands of Tenge	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Cash flows to related parties			
Proceeds from redemption of notes of the National Bank		**305,643,106**	206,502,941
Proceeds from redemption of Samruk-Kazyna bonds		**20,000,000**	–
Proceeds from loans received from state-controlled parties	18	**–**	21,000,000
Dividends received from joint ventures	9	**17,040,000**	9,564,571
Interest income from notes of the National Bank		**3,609,299**	2,289,658
Interest income from Samruk-Kazyna bonds		**752,917**	–
Purchase of notes of the National Bank		**(304,563,546)**	(212,023,702)
Purchases of bonds of Samruk Kazyna		**(10,000,000)**	(10,000,000)
Dividends paid to the KMG	17	**(29,770,795)**	(22,501,182)
Repayment of the principal debt on debt securities issued acquired by KMG	19	**(7,108,480)**	–
Payments of interest for transactions with KMG	19	**(342,561)**	(335,278)
Total		**(4,740,060)**	(5,502,992)

The total amount of remuneration accrued to key management personnel for the year ended 31 December 2025 was 663,072 thousand Tenge (for the year ended 31 December 2024: 707,275 thousand Tenge). Payments to key personnel primarily consist of salary and remuneration expenses established by the Company's contracts and internal regulations.

36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Operating environment

Kazakhstan continues economic reforms and development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks as required by a market economy. The future stability of Kazakhstan economy is largely dependent upon these reforms and developments and the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government.

Kazakhstan economy continued to be impacted by a volatility in crude oil prices and a continuing devaluation of Kazakhstani Tenge. The combination of the above along with other factors resulted in reduced access to capital, a higher cost of capital, increased inflation and uncertainty regarding economic growth. Management believes it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Group's business in the current circumstances.

The war in Ukraine

On February 24, 2022, Russia launched a military invasion of Ukraine. In response to the invasion, the United States, the European Union and a number of other states imposed widespread sanctions on Russia, including banning Russian banks from using the Swift system. Russia is Kazakhstan's largest trading partner.

Kazakhstan is set to remain highly reliant on commodity exports, which account for 80% of goods exports. Hydrocarbons alone are more than 50% of goods exports, most of which are exported via Russia through the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC). CPC has experienced some disruptions due to regulatory and security issues, however, the risk of large-scale disruptions in exports through CPC is considered low. As the war continues and new sanctions are introduced the overall impact remains fluid. The long-term consequences of the current economic situation are difficult to predict, and management's current expectations and estimates may differ from actual results.

Risk monitoring of sanctions

During the period ended 31 December 2025 and as of the specified reporting date, the Group complied with the requirements and restrictions established by the applicable sanctions imposed by the European Union, the United States of America and other countries against the Russian Federation (RF) and Iran. The Group's management believes that the risk of sanctions against the Group's companies is low.

36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

Sanctions against companies of the Russian Federation

On 15 October 2025, the United Kingdom renewed sanctions against the Russian Federation prohibiting any mutual cooperation with certain companies, including PJSC OC Rosneft (hereinafter referred to as Rosneft). On 22 October 2025, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) The Treasury Department of the United States of America has imposed blocking sanctions (SDN-List) on certain Russian companies, including Rosneft, prohibiting any mutual cooperation with them. On 23 October 2025, the EU adopted the 19th package of sanctions against Russia, including a complete ban on transactions for individual Russian oil companies, including Rosneft.

On 10 November 2025, the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, at the initiative of the Company, sent a letter to OFAC. In response, OFAC sent a reply dated 21 November 2025, confirming that non-U.S. citizens, including non-U.S. financial institutions, are not subject to U.S. sanctions under U.S. Presidential Decree 14024 for participating in transactions with the Company and Rosneft that are necessary for the continuation of the Pavlodar Oil Chemistry Refinery LLP (hereinafter - POCR) or the fulfillment of the Company's contract with Rosneft for the transportation of crude oil to the border of Kazakhstan and China. This guidance is valid until 29 April 2026, subject to the following conditions: these transactions do not affect U.S. citizens or the U.S. financial system, are not carried out in the interests of any sanctioned persons, with the exception of Rosneft, and are not related to other sanctioned activities.

On 24 February 2026, the United Kingdom expanded the sanctions list against Russia, prohibiting any mutual cooperation with certain companies, including PJSC Transneft (hereinafter referred to as Transneft). At the same time, general licenses have been issued for the completion of Transneft's operations, which expire on 9 April 2026. The UK Treasury has also amended the general license of Russian Oil Exempt Projects, which exempts a number of international oil and gas projects with the participation of Russian companies from sanctions until 14 October 2027. According to the document, the restrictions imposed against Transneft do not apply to foreign joint projects, the implementation of which is necessary to ensure the energy security of third countries (CPC, Druzhba oil pipeline).

The Company has existing agreements with Rosneft on the transportation of Russian oil in transit through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the People's Republic of China for a period up to 2034, including on behalf of KCP, and related technological operations (substitution) during loading of POCR, as well as relations with Transneft on transportation of Kazakh oil through the territory of the Russian Federation to Europe.

Payments for the services provided are made by the Company in accordance with the established procedure, taking into account the applicable sanctions restrictions. As of today, the Group, together with KMG, is working to extend the validity of the above-mentioned permits/licenses.

Taxation

Kazakhstan’s tax legislation and regulations are subject to ongoing changes and varying interpretations. Instances of inconsistent opinions between local, regional and national tax authorities are not usual, including opinions with respect to IFRS treatment of revenues, expenses and other items in the financial statements. The current regime of penalties and interest related to reported and discovered violations of Kazakhstan’s tax laws are severe.

Penalties are generally 80% of the taxes additionally assessed and interest is assessed at the refinancing rate established by the National Bank of Kazakhstan multiplied by 1.25. As a result, penalties and interest can amount to multiples of any assessed taxes. Fiscal periods remain open to review by tax authorities for five calendar years proceeding the year of review. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

Due to uncertainties associated with Kazakhstan’s tax system, the ultimate amount of taxes, penalties and interest, if any, may be in excess of the amount expensed to date and accrued as at 31 December 2025. As at 31 December 2025 the Management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that it is probable that the Group’s tax positions will be sustained, except as provided for or otherwise disclosed in these consolidated financial statements. On 18 July 2025, the new Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan was signed. In this document, one of the significant changes applicable to the Company is an increase in the VAT rate from 12% to 16%. Due to its entry into force on 1 January 2026, the above changes had no impact on these financial statements.

International Tax Reform — Pillar II model rules

The Company is an indirect subsidiary of Samruk-Kazyna. Samruk-Kazyna has subsidiaries operating in various jurisdictions where the Pillar II model rules have been adopted or largely adopted. However, since the Company and its subsidiaries operate in jurisdictions where the Pillar II model rules have not yet been implemented (Kazakhstan, Georgia, UAE), these model rules are not applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries.

36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Transfer pricing control

Transfer pricing control in Kazakhstan has a very wide scope and applies to many transactions that directly or indirectly relate to international business regardless of whether the transaction participants are related or not, The transfer pricing legislation requires that all taxes applicable to a transaction should be calculated based on market price determined in accordance with the "arm's length" principle.

The transfer pricing law is not explicit and there is little precedence with some of its provisions. Moreover, the law is not supported by detailed guidance. As a result, application of transfer pricing control to various types of transactions is not clearly regulated.

Due to uncertainties associated with the Kazakhstan transfer pricing legislation, there is a risk that the tax authorities may take a position that differs from the Group's position, which could result in additional taxes, fines and interest as at 31 December 2025.

As at 31 December 2025 the Management believes that its interpretation of the transfer pricing legislation is appropriate and that it is probable that the Group's positions with regard to transfer pricing will be sustained.

Tax liabilities of enterprises in Georgia

BSP

In 2015, the Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance of Georgia (hereinafter referred to as the Revenue Service), as a result of BSP tax audits for the period 2010-2014, accrued taxes and fines in the amount of 7,289 thousand Georgian lari (equivalent to 1,382 million Tenge). As a result of appeals against the decisions of the Revenue Service from 2015 to 2020, the amount of additional taxes and fines was reduced to 5,915 thousand Georgian lari (equivalent to 1,122 million Tenge). The BSP continued to challenge the decisions of the Revenue Service in accordance with the established procedure. The management of the BSP, based on an analysis of local tax legislation and current practice in similar tax proceedings, in the period from 2016 to 2024 recognized tax obligations in the amount of 4,807 thousand Georgian lari (equivalent to 911 million Tenge), including tax reserves in the amount of 3,851 thousand Georgian lari (equivalent to 730 million Tenge), and paid 4,655 thousand lari to the budget of Georgia in the period from 2016 to 2020 against this obligation. As a result of appeals against the decisions of the Revenue Service, on 24 October 2025, the BSP received a tax claim, on the basis of which the amount of the tax liability was reduced from 5,915 thousand Georgian lari to 4,517 thousand Georgian lari (equivalent to 857 million Tenge), as a result, the reserve for tax obligations in the amount of 290 thousand Georgian lari (equivalent to 55 million Tenge) was reversed.

BOT

In December 2021, BOT received from the Revenue Service a tax audit report for the period from 1 July 2018 to 15 February 2021, according to which additional taxes and fines were accrued in the amount of 2,605 thousand Georgian lari (equivalent to 493,960 thousand Tenge). The management of BOT does not agree with the decision of the Revenue Service and, starting from 2022, is currently appealing it to the courts and authorized bodies of Georgia.

As of 31 December 2025, the total amount of reserves and tax liabilities recognized by BOT amounts to Georgian lari 2,605 thousand. As an interim measure for the fulfillment of BOT's obligations, the tax authorities imposed restrictions on property (land), the book value of which as of 31 December 2025 is US dollars 6 million (equivalent to 3,033 million Tenge). These restrictions do not affect the operational activities of BOT. The management of the BOT estimates the probability of an outflow of financial resources as probable. Accordingly, the provision was not formed as of 31 December 2025.

Environmental obligations

The enforcement of environmental regulation in Kazakhstan is evolving and subject to ongoing changes. Potential liabilities which may arise as a result of changes in legislation cannot be reasonably estimated. Under existing legislation management believes that there are no probable or possible liabilities which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position or results of operations, except for those disclosed in these consolidated financial statements *(Notes 24)*.

36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

Insurance matters

The insurance industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available.

The Group has insurance coverage over property, third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on Company's property or relating to the Group's operations.

Commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment

As at 31 December 2025 the Group had contractual commitment to acquire property, plant and equipment, and construction services for the amount of 46,132,195 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2024: 68,167,708 thousand Tenge). These contractual commitments are a part of the investment program.

Share of the Group as at 31 December 2025 in contractual obligations of joint ventures to acquire property, plant and equipment, and construction services amounted to 881,885 thousand Tenge (31 December 2024: 229,677 thousand Tenge).

Investment program commitments of the Company

In November 2020, by a joint order of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the CRNM, an investment program for the period 2021-2025 was approved, according to which the Company had an obligation to implement an investment program totaling 214.2 billion Tenge in the period from 2021 to 2025. By a joint order of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the CRNM in December 2025, changes were made to the approved investment program in terms of the indicators for 2025. Thus, the total amount of the approved investment program for the period 2021-2025 amounted to 188.8 billion Tenge. As of 31 December 2025, the balance of the Company's approved investment program is 705 million Tenge, which were postponed to 2026 by the decision of the above-mentioned authorized bodies.

Investment program commitments of the Main Waterline

In May 2024, by a joint order of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the CRNM, an investment program for the period 2024-2029 was approved, according to which the Main Water Pipeline in the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2029 has an obligation to implement an investment program totaling 30.3 billion Tenge. As of 31 December 2025, the balance of the implementation of the investment program of the Main Water Pipeline is 25.1 billion Tenge. The investment program is expected to be completed in full by the end of the first half of 2029.

Investment program commitments of KCP

In October 2024, by a joint order of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the CRNM, the investment program for the period 2025-2029 was approved, according to which the Company has an obligation to implement the investment program in the period from 2025 to 2029 for a total amount of 26.4 billion Tenge (Company's share – 13.2 billion Tenge). As of 31 December 2025, the remaining balance of the KCP investment program is 22.98 billion Tenge (Company share: 11.49 billion Tenge). The management of KCP plans to implement the program in full by the end of 2029.

Investment program commitments of Munaitas

The Munaitas investment program was approved in April 2025 by a joint order of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the CRNM for the period from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2030. An amount of 10.8 billion Tenge has been approved for the period from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 (the first regulatory year). As of 31 December 2025, the remaining balance of the Munaitas investment program is 8.9 billion Tenge (Company share: 4.5 billion Tenge). The management of KCP plans to implement the program in full by 30 June 2026.

Legal proceedings

Legal proceedings BOT with business counterparties

On 19 December 2016, the Tbilisi City Court, as part of interim measures against the claims of BOT's business counterparty, imposed a ban on the alienation and mortgage encumbrance of BOT's real estate - a land plot (the main territory of Batumi) with buildings and structures located on it. The book value of the specified property as of 31 December 2025 amounted to 5.76 million US dollars (equivalent to 2,912 million Tenge). These restrictions do not affect the operational activities of BOT.

36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

Legal proceedings (continued)

Legal proceedings BOT with business counterparties (continued)

In the period 2016-2025, court decisions in the case were repeatedly reviewed, including the decision of 11 November 2021 to recover lost profits in the amount of 16.5 million US dollars (equivalent to 8,664 million Tenge), which was overturned by the Tbilisi Court of Appeal on 31 October 2023 with the referral of the case for a new hearing. In 2025, the Supreme Court of Georgia declared the cassation appeals of the parties inadmissible. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, a date is expected to be set for a retrial by the Tbilisi City Court.

The management of BOT estimates the probability of an outflow of financial resources as remote. Accordingly, the provision was not formed as of 31 December 2025.

Claim of business counterparty to BOT

On 21 January 2021, the Batumi City Court received a claim from BOT's business counterparty for recovery of lost profits in the amount of 12.5 million US dollars (6,319 million Tenge) and for the establishment of fixed transshipment tariffs. By a court ruling dated 27 January 2021, as an interim measure, a ban was imposed on the alienation and mortgage encumbrance of a land plot in Batumi with a book value of 6.3 million US dollars (3,185 million Tenge). By the court's decision of 16 July 2021, the claim was satisfied, and subsequent appeals and cassation appeals by BOT led to the referral of the case to the Kutaisi Court of Appeal (20 July 2023). On 16 December 2025, the parties filed a joint application for postponement of the case, the court hearing is scheduled for May 2026. The management of BOT assesses the probability of an outflow of financial resources as remote.

The CNODC legal case

On 8 April 2025, by order of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, amendments were introduced to the tariff for oil transportation of Russian oil through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the People’s Republic of China along the route: border of Russian Federation – border of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Priirtyshsk) – Atasu (Republic of Kazakhstan) – Alashankou (People’s Republic of China). Effective 1 May 2025, the tariff for the Atasu – Alashankou (KCP) was established at 7.76 US dollars per tonne (previously 10.77 US dollars) excluding VAT, and for the Priirtyshsk – Atasu (Company) section at 7.24 US dollars per tonne (previously 4.23 US dollars) excluding VAT. Currently, the calculations are carried out based on the new tariff. In July 2025, CNODC (the second founder of KCP) filed a lawsuit to invalidate the order, and the Company and KCP were involved in the case as interested parties by a court ruling dated 14 July 2025. The claim was returned by a court ruling, and the appeal filed against the ruling was dismissed. Subsequently, the plaintiff filed a new claim requesting that the actions of the Ministry of Energy be declared illegal and that it be obliged to take certain actions (to provide access to information related to the tariff revision). This claim was also dismissed by the court. However, after the appeal review, the case was sent for a new hearing. On 20 February 2026, the court partially satisfied the claim, recognizing the refusal of the Ministry of Energy on the allegations as illegal and obligated the Ministry of Energy to familiarize the CNODC with the materials of the case for review. On 28 February 2026, CNODC filed an administrative claim with the Specialized Interdistrict Administrative Court of Astana against the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan seeking to invalidate and annul the Order. On 2 March 2026, the court accepted the claim and included the Company and KCP as third parties. A preliminary hearing between the parties is scheduled for 17 March 2026.

Despite the fact that the potential impact of the results of these proceedings on the financial position cannot be reliably determined, the Group's management believes that any potential recalculation of the tariff will have a prospective effect without adjusting past periods.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

Legal proceedings (continued)

The termination of the BSP management agreement

In accordance with BSP Management agreement between BOT and the Georgia Government, the last one has the right for termination of this agreement, in case the BSP in the course of 2 years does not meet its obligations on minimum volume of transshipment, which is 4 million tons of oil per year. In addition, if the transshipment volume is less than 6 million tons per year, BOT has to pay the penalties according to the agreement conditions. The management of the Group believes, as at 31 December 2025 BSP was not subject to the risk of termination of this agreement by the Georgia Government, since the actual transshipment through the BSP for 12 months 2025 amounted to 7.3 million tons (during 2024: 6.6 million tons).

Legal proceeding of a joint venture

In February 2025, the contractor filed a lawsuit against MunaiTas to recover 7.9 billion Tenge in additional costs (Company share: 4 billion Tenge) incurred in increasing the pipeline's capacity in 2020-2022. MunaiTas does not agree with the claim, as the work has not been agreed and documented, which contradicts the terms of the contract. On 15 September 2025, the Almaty City Council of Economic Cooperation granted the claim in full, obliging MunaiTas to pay 7.9 billion Tenge and state duty costs. In November 2025, MunaiTas filed an appeal against the court's decision of 15 September 2025. In January 2026, the Almaty City Court granted the appeal of MunaiTas, the decision of the Almaty City Council of 15 September 2025 was overturned, and the contractor's claim was denied in full. As of 31 December 2025, no provisions for this proceeding were recorded in the financial statements.

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk that comprises: credit risk, currency risk and liquidity risk. The management of the Group reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

Credit risk

The Group enters into transactions with creditworthy counterparties only. The clients wishing to trade on a commercial loan terms are subject to a credit check procedure. The receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Maximum exposure is the carrying amount of trade receivables. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group.

The Group places deposits with Kazakhstani and foreign banks *(Notes 15, 16)*. Management of the Group reviews credit ratings of these banks periodically to eliminate extraordinary credit risk exposure. In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group accruals allowances for expected credit losses in respect of funds with credit institutions.

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The table below shows the balances of cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets such as long-term bank deposits, Notes of the National Bank, bonds of Samruk-Kazyna as at the reporting date using the "Moody's", "Fitch" and "Standard & Poor's" credit ratings.

		Rating			
Bank	**Location**	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024	**31 December 2025**	31 December 2024
National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	**BBB / Stable**	Baa1/Stable	**26,272,478**	27,226,874
«Kazpost» JSC	Kazakhstan	**BBB- / Stable**	BBB-/Stable	**16,651,846**	21,253,196
«ForteBank» JSC	Kazakhstan	**BB / Positive**	BB/Stable	**19,608,067**	12,385,428
Samruk Kazyna	Kazakhstan	**–**	BBB/Stable	–	10,018,063
«Bereke Bank» JSC	Kazakhstan	**B+ / Stable**	–	**12,000,276**	–
«Eurasian Bank» JSC	Kazakhstan	**–**	Ba2/Stable	–	9,971,777
«Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan» JSC	Kazakhstan	**BBB- / Stable**	BBB-/Stable	**7,985,990**	8,473,637
«Altyn Bank» JSC (SB China Citic Bank Corporation Ltd)	Kazakhstan	**BBB / Stable**	BBB/Stable	**22,902,747**	6,401,793
«Kazakhstan Sustainability Fund» JSC, Ministry of Finance of the RK	Kazakhstan	**BBB / Stable**	BBB/Stable	**22,329,371**	6,289,807
Emirates NBD Bank PJSC	UAE	**A+ / Stable**	A+/Stable	**1,651,061**	2,081,536
Liberty Bank	Georgia	**B+ / Stable**	B+ / Positive	**2,251,125**	2,013,272
Bank of Georgia	Georgia	**BB / Stable**	BB/Stable	**1,634,378**	1,794,826
TBC Bank	Georgia	**BB / Stable**	BB/Negative	**405,941**	1,563,778
Halyk Bank of Georgia	Georgia	**BB+ / Stable**	BB+/Negative	**1,662,183**	791,340
Hellenic Bank	Cyprus	**BBB / Stable**	BBB-/Stable	**505,530**	28,356
Citibank Kazakhstan JSC (UAE)	Kazakhstan	**A+/ Stable**	–	**1,548,439**	–
Alatau City Bank JSC	Kazakhstan	**Ba3/ Positive**	–	**4,963,346**	–
Eurobank (Cyprus)	Cyprus	**BBB / Stable**	–	**28,815**	–
«OTP Bank» JSC	Russia	**No rating**	–	**3,151**	6,947
«Bank CenterCredit» JSC	Kazakhstan	**BB / Positive**	–	**39**	–
«APB» JSC	Russia	**No rating**	–	**20**	9
Total				**142,404,803**	110,300,639

Interest rate risk

The risk associated with changes in interest rates is the risk of fluctuations in the value of a financial instrument as a result of changes in interest rates on the market. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's loans with a floating interest rate and a change-dependent base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The table below provides an analysis of the sensitivity of the Group's pre-tax profit to possible changes in the interest rate, while other parameters are assumed to be constant.

In thousands of Tenge	**Increase +/ decrease – in basis points**	**Impact on profit before taxes: (decrease)/ increase**
2025		
The base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan	**+100**	**(545,261)**
	−100	**545,261**
2024		
The base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan	+100	(532,640)
	−100	532,640

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a current liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial investments and financial assets (e,g. accounts receivables, other financial assets) and projected cash flows from operations.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2024 and 2023 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

In thousands of Tenge	On demand and less 1 month	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 December 2025						
Loans received	**–**	**9,010,388**	**15,294,270**	**37,359,131**	**20,603,732**	**82,267,521**
Issued debt securities	**–**	**8,533,260**	**8,559,584**	**25,229,475**	**21,917,966**	**64,240,285**
Trade and other accounts payable	**27,428,062**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**27,428,062**
Lease liabilities	**–**	**2,752,174**	**2,759,932**	**1,501,549**	**3,696,708**	**10,710,363**
Other current liabilities	**468,615**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**468,615**
Total	**27,896,677**	**20,295,822**	**26,613,786**	**64,090,155**	**46,218,406**	**185,114,846**
As at 31 December 2024						
Loans received	–	6,994,743	31,167,012	17,857,292	18,469,271	74,488,318
Issued debt securities	–	7,401,471	8,539,706	25,372,059	30,311,765	71,625,001
Trade and other accounts payable	28,212,066	–	331,870	–	–	28,543,936
Lease liabilities	–	2,824,053	2,779,606	4,246,897	3,839,262	13,689,818
Other current liabilities	445,760	–	–	–	–	445,760
Total	**28,657,826**	**17,220,267**	**42,818,194**	**47,476,248**	**52,620,298**	**188,792,833**

Currency risk

The table below shows the total amount of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities that give rise to foreign exchange exposure.

In thousands of Tenge	US Dollar	Georgian Lari	Russian Ruble	Euro	Total
At 31 December 2025					
Assets	**23,154,008**	**1,031,281**	**33,152**	**506**	**24,218,947**
Liabilities	**974,430**	**465,087**	**476,366**	**3,539**	**1,919,422**
At 31 December 2024					
Assets	21,180,620	2,366,671	1,833,152	13,128	25,393,571
Liabilities	188,967	1,805,855	457,049	18,904	2,470,775

The Group does not have formal arrangements to mitigate foreign exchange risks of the Group's operations. The Group also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from revenues in US Dollars.

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US Dollar, Georgian Lari, Russian Ruble and Euro exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). There is no significant impact on the Group's equity.

In thousands of Tenge	Increase/ decrease in US Dollar exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax
2025		
US Dollar	**8.84%**	**1,960,311**
	-8.84%	**(1,960,311)**
Georgian Lari	**7.52%**	**38,016**
	-18.39%	**(92,967)**
Russian Ruble	**15.22%**	**(67,467)**
	-15.22%	**67,467**
Euro	**11.1%**	**(337)**
	(11.1%)	**337**
2024		
US Dollar	+9.09%	1,908,141
	−7.34%	(1,540,787)
Georgian Lari	7.52%	41,858
	-18.39%	(102,362)
Russian Ruble	+2%	27,522
	−22.95%	(315,816)
Euro	+9%	(520)
	−5.95%	344

Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy equity ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholder, return capital to shareholder or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 approximate their fair values due to their short maturities, except for the financial instruments disclosed below:

	31 December 2025					31 December 2024				
		Fair value by valuation levels					Fair value by valuation levels			
In thousands of Tenge	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities	**43,411,315**	**39,106,703**	**–**	**39,106,703**	**–**	45,872,999	46,204,280	–	46,204,280	–
Loans received with a floating interest rate	**54,526,075**	**49,698,721**	**–**	**49,698,721**	**–**	53,263,950	53,452,685	–	53,452,685	–

38. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

After the reporting date, geopolitical developments occurred in Iran, which led to increased tensions in the region and increased volatility in global commodity and financial markets. The Group's management is closely monitoring the development of the situation and assessing the possible impact on the Group's operations, financial position and cash flows. As of the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, management has not identified any events requiring adjustments to the amounts recognized in the financial statements. However, the situation continues to evolve, and its possible impact cannot be reliably estimated at the moment.

On 11 March 2026, the Group sold to KMG surplus in technological oil in the volume of 90,219 tons in the amount of 9,799,066 thousand Tenge, including VAT.