CENTRAL-ASIAN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION JOINT STOCK COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

CENTRAL-ASIAN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION JOINT STOCK COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONTENTS

CENTRAL-ASIAN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION JOINT STOCK COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly the consolidated financial position of Central-Asian Electric Power Corporation Joint Stock Company (hereafter the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively - the "Group") as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated results of its operations, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity for the year then ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

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

- properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Disclosure of additional information when compliance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB is insufficient to enable users of the financial statements to understand the impact of certain transactions and other events or conditions on the Group's consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance; and
- an assessment of the Group's ability to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls, throughout the Group;
- maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the consolidated financial position of the Group, and which enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved by management of the Group on 23 May 2025.

Signed on behalf of Group management:

B.Y. Oral
Chairman of the Management Board

L. I. Miroshnichenko
Chief Accountant

23 May 2025
Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

«Орталық - Азия Электроэнергетикалық Корпорациясы» Акционерлік қоғамы * Акционерное общество «Центрально - Азиатская Электроэнергетическая Корпорация» * Қазақстан Республикасы Астана қ. Республика Казахстан г. Астана

CAEPCO

Deloitte.

Deloitte LLP
36 Al Farabi Avenue
Almaty, 050059
Republic of Kazakhstan

Tel.: +7 (727) 258 13 40
Fax: +7 (727) 258 13 41
deloitte.kz

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Central-Asian Electric Power Corporation Joint Stock Company

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Central-Asian Power Corporation Joint Stock Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Republic of Kazakhstan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

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.

Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	
As described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, property, plant and equipment are carried at revalued amounts after initial recognition, which is the fair value of an item of property, plant and equipment at the revaluation date, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Management has identified each reportable segment disclosed in Note 5 as a separate cash-generating unit ("CGU"). As at 31 December 2024, the Group assessed the impairment indicators of property, plant and equipment related to the production of heat and electricity and the transmission and distribution of heat and electrical energy. Accordingly, impairment testing of the Group's property, plant and equipment was carried out as at 31 December 2024. The impairment testing of the Group's property, plant and equipment was carried out by an independent qualified appraiser as at 31 December 2024. As a result of impairment testing of property, plant and equipment related to CGU for electricity and heat production, the Group recognised an impairment loss, net of deferred income tax, in the amount of 29,589,202 thousand tenge in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, also an impairment loss of 3,848,034 thousand tenge in consolidated statement of profit or loss. For property, plant and equipment related to CGU for transmission and distribution of heat and electricity, the Group recognised profit of previously recognised impairment loss, net of deferred income tax in the amount of 918,250 thousand tenge in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, as well as a reversal of impairment loss in the amount of 5,331,138 thousand tenge in consolidated statement of profit or loss (Note 6). This is a key matter for our audit due to the materiality of property, plant and equipment recognised by the Group at the reporting date and the subjectivity of the assumptions and methods used in the impairment testing of these assets.	Our procedures in respect of the revaluation and impairment of property, plant and equipment included the following: • we obtained an understanding of the Group's procedures and control measures related to impairment testing of property, plant and equipment, as well as the development of key assumptions and the methods applied in the valuation model based on the discounted cash flow method; • we assessed the competence, qualifications, experience, independence and integrity of the external independent appraiser; • we reviewed the independent appraiser's report and challenged the appropriateness of the valuation methods. With the involvement of our internal valuation experts, we checked the compliance of valuation methods with the International Valuation Practice, earlier used by the Group; • we checked on sample basis the accuracy and completeness of the data used in the appraiser's report; • with the involvement of our internal valuation experts we assessed the appropriateness of management's key assumptions, including the weighted average cost of capital, volumes and tariffs for heat and electricity generation, transmission, distribution and sale and capital investments and post-forecast long-term growth rate, and checked that these assumptions are appropriate considering historical performance, the relevant tariff calculation methodology and industry practice. • we tested accounting for the results of the revaluation and impairment testing, reflected in consolidated other comprehensive income or consolidated profit or loss in accordance with IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets;* • we verified the accuracy and completeness of the relevant disclosures to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual report 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 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 the Annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 as issued by the IASB, 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 of the Group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for 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 to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

Olzhas Ashuov
Auditor
Qualification certificate
No.MF-0000715
dated 10 January 2019

Zhangir Zhilysbayev
General Director
Deloitte LLP

State Audit license of the
Republic of Kazakhstan
No.0000015, type MFU-2, issued by the
Ministry of Finance of the
Republic of Kazakhstan
dated 13 September 2006

23 May 2025
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

CENTRAL-ASIAN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION JOINT STOCK COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

(in thousands of tenge, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	6	355,019,292	382,430,604
Intangible assets	7	61,538,842	68,170,744
Deferred tax assets	28	5,043,390	3,430,003
Other financial assets	8	58,219	58,219
Advances paid	10	10,140,647	7,673,184
Other non-current assets		21,245	40,551
Total non-current assets		**431,821,635**	**461,803,305**
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventories	9	5,696,032	7,021,485
Trade accounts receivable	11	32,202,427	23,625,032
Advances paid	10	1,268,872	1,344,627
Income tax prepaid		2,244,513	1,315,527
Other current assets	12	2,768,145	3,335,234
Other financial assets	8	95,518	2,590,832
Cash	13	10,697,089	3,889,773
Total current assets		**54,972,596**	**43,122,510**
TOTAL ASSETS		**486,794,231**	**504,925,815**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY:			
Share capital	14	46,043,272	46,043,272
Additional paid-in capital		1,348,105	1,348,105
Properties revaluation reserve		70,743,066	108,776,175
Retained earnings		29,609,384	1,027,038
Non-controlling interest		(28,203)	86,963
Total equity		**147,715,624**	**157,281,553**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
(in thousands of tenge, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bonds issued	15	12,199,565	13,612,265
Non-current borrowings	16	85,496,977	119,255,948
Deferred income		509,448	1,234,107
Lease liabilities	18	6,624,523	8,534,171
Deferred tax liabilities	28	60,940,540	64,315,070
Asset decommissioning and restoration obligations	17	5,050,970	5,399,454
Employee benefit obligations		211,881	203,507
Other long-term accounts payable	20	2,056,297	3,476,330
Other liabilities and accrued expenses		440,703	669,811
Total non-current liabilities		**173,530,904**	**216,700,663**
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Current portion of bonds issued	15	3,997,261	785,682
Current borrowings and current portion of non-current borrowings	16	94,116,186	67,698,129
Current portion of deferred income		6,360	6,360
Current portion of lease liabilities	18	1,933,397	2,236,162
Trade accounts payable	19	51,588,872	42,115,447
Advances received		2,517,780	4,304,281
Current portion of asset decommissioning and restoration obligations	17	-	684,099
Income tax liability		119,781	4,227,586
Current portion of employee benefit obligations		67,313	46,303
Payables to employees		4,424,267	3,525,313
Taxes payable, other than income tax		4,966,744	4,766,686
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses		1,809,742	547,551
Total current liabilities		**165,547,703**	**130,943,599**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**486,794,231**	**504,925,815**

Signed on behalf of Group management:

B.Y. Oral
Chairman of the Management Board

L. I. Miroshnichenko
Chief Accountant

23 May 2025
Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Республика Казахстан г. Астана Акционерное общество «Центрально - Азиатская Электроэнергетическая Корпорация» * Қазақстан Республикасы Астана қ. «Орталық - Азия Электроэнергетикалық Корпорациясы» Акционерлік қоғамы
CAEPCO

The notes on pages 13-72 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CENTRAL-ASIAN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION JOINT STOCK COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(in thousands of tenge, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	2024	2023
Revenue	21	291,719,677	191,552,852
Cost of sales	22	(224,794,762)	(159,228,096)
GROSS PROFIT		**66,924,915**	**32,324,756**
General and administrative expenses	23	(13,510,377)	(12,532,307)
Selling expenses		(3,150,198)	(2,482,121)
Finance income	24	2,496,179	5,583,400
Finance cost	25	(40,708,493)	(35,263,359)
Recovery of allowance for expected credit losses		1,725,581	3,461,014
Foreign exchange gain, net	26	637,336	23,920,832
Net gain from reversal of impairment loss/ (loss on impairment) of property, plant and equipment	6	1,483,104	(1,831,477)
Other income	27	7,900,507	1,621,467
Other expenses	27	(3,016,525)	(6,453,309)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**20,782,029**	**8,348,896**
Income tax expenses	28	(3,357,259)	(3,635,288)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**17,424,770**	**4,713,608**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment, net of income tax	6	-	32,363,530
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment, net of income tax	6	(28,681,663)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**(11,256,893)**	**37,077,138**
Income/(loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Group		17,539,936	4,737,453
Non-controlling interests		(115,166)	(23,845)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Group		(11,141,727)	37,077,138
Non-controlling interests		(115,166)	-
PROFIT PER SHARE			
Profit per share, basic and diluted	32	**474.68**	**128.21**

Signed on behalf of Group management:

B.Y. Oral
Chairman of the Management Board

L. I. Miroshnichenko
Chief Accountant

23 May 2025
Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 13-72 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CENTRAL-ASIAN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION JOINT STOCK COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(in thousands of tenge, unless stated otherwise)

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Properties revaluation reserve	(Accumulated deficit)/Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
At 1 January 2023	**46,043,272**	**1,348,105**	**84,294,954**	**(16,365,766)**	**110,808**	**115,431,373**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,737,453	(23,845)	4,713,608
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	32,363,530	-	-	32,363,530
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**32,363,530**	**4,737,453**	**(23,845)**	**37,077,138**
Amortisation of properties revaluation reserve	-	-	(7,882,309)	7,882,309	-	-
Effect of operations under common control	-	-	-	4,773,042	-	4,773,042
At 31 December 2023	**46,043,272**	**1,348,105**	**108,776,175**	**1,027,038**	**86,963**	**157,281,553**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	17,539,936	(115,166)	17,424,770
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(28,681,663)	-	-	(28,681,663)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**(28,681,663)**	**17,539,936**	**(115,166)**	**(11,256,893)**
Amortisation of properties revaluation reserve	-	-	(9,351,446)	9,351,446	-	-
Effect of operations under common control	-	-	-	1,690,964	-	1,690,964
At 31 December 2024	**46,043,272**	**1,348,105**	**70,743,066**	**29,609,384**	**(28,203)**	**147,715,624**

Signed on behalf of Group management:

B.Y. Oral
Chairman of the Management Board

L. I. Miroshnichenko
Chief Accountant

23 May 2025
Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 13-72 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CENTRAL-ASIAN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION JOINT STOCK COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(in thousands of tenge, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Profit for the year		17,424,770	4,713,608
Income tax expenses recognised in profit or loss	28	3,357,259	3,635,288
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	6, 7	33,860,737	30,415,809
Finance costs	25	40,708,493	35,263,359
Recovery of allowance for expected credit losses		(1,725,581)	(3,461,014)
Recovery of allowance for obsolete inventories	9	(157,344)	(46,868)
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	27	470,807	2,752,002
(Gain from reversal of impairment losses)/impairment loss on property, plant and equipment, net	6	(1,483,104)	1,831,477
Foreign exchange gain, net		(637,336)	(23,920,832)
Finance income	24	(2,496,179)	(5,583,400)
Accrual of a provision for construction in progress	27	380,160	1,133,832
Profit from write-off of accounts payable		(222,000)	-
Income from government grants		(706,240)	(146,636)
Financial result from assets and subsidiary transfer, net	27	(4,263,375)	-
Other		128,551	1,166,070
Operating cash flow before movement in working capital		**84,639,618**	**47,752,695**
Changes in inventories		1,355,931	(660,684)
Changes in trade accounts receivable		(17,463,903)	(5,477,944)
Changes in advances paid		54,604	23,971
Changes in other current assets		2,784,538	(1,318,102)
Changes in trade accounts payable		18,658,657	14,402,261
Changes in advances received		(409,548)	(1,003,131)
Changes in other liabilities and accrued expenses		(882,575)	1,512,260
Cash generated by operating activities		**88,737,322**	**55,231,326**
Income tax paid		(6,697,478)	(1,654,903)
Interest paid	15, 16, 18	(34,755,091)	(30,313,588)
Net cash from operating activities		**47,284,753**	**23,262,835**

CENTRAL-ASIAN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION JOINT STOCK COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(in thousands of tenge, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	2024	2023
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		15,969	1,280,000
Proceeds on disposal of investments		-	100,050
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(35,181,292)	(28,623,536)
Purchases of intangible assets		(59,946)	(52,811)
(Placement)/withdrawal of cash from deposit accounts		(6,868)	1,569,970
Interest received on placed deposits		997,383	527,067
Interest received on loans issued		364	1,010,011
Net cash outflow on disposal of sale of subsidiary	27	(48,624)	-
Repayment of loans issued		299,636	3,492,084
Return of financial assistance issued to the Company under common control		2,645,499	1,879,824
Return of financial aid from shareholder		-	94,721
Other investment activities		966	2,000
Net cash used in investing activities		**(31,336,913)**	**(18,720,620)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from bank borrowings	16	83,506,550	45,146,729
Bonds issuance	15	-	8,609,375
Proceeds from financial aid from shareholder	20	500,000	4,902,280
Proceeds from financial aid from related party	20	-	2,400,000
Repayment of borrowings	16	(90,284,181)	(55,373,093)
Redemption of bonds	15	(500,000)	(7,079,564)
Lease liabilities	18	(2,238,658)	(2,143,785)
Net cash from financing activities		**(9,016,289)**	**(3,538,058)**
NET INCREASE IN CASH		**6,931,551**	**1,004,157**
CASH at the beginning of the year	**13**	**3,889,773**	**2,992,004**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash balances in foreign currencies		(124,453)	(106,547)
Effect of changes in allowance for expected credit losses for cash		218	159
CASH at the end of the year	**13**	**10,697,089**	**3,889,773**

Signed on behalf of Group management:

B.Y. Oral
Chairman of the Management Board

L. I. Miroshnichenko
Chief Accountant

23 May 2025
Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Қазақстан Республикасы Астана қ. «Орталық - Азия Электроэнергетикалық Корпорациясы» Акционерлік қоғамы ★ Республика Казахстан г. Астана Акционерное общество «Центрально - Азиатская Электроэнергетическая Корпорация» ★
CAEPCO

The notes on pages 13-72 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Central-Asian Electric Power Corporation Joint Stock Company (hereinafter "the Company" or "CAEPCO") was incorporated on 8 August 2008 (registration certificate number 93550-1910-AO, business identification number: 080840005767).

As at 31 December 2024, the shareholders of the Company are Mr. S.V. Kan (47.10%), Mr. A.Y. Klebanov (47.10%), residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, KIF ENERGY S.À R. L. (4.02%) and CAPEC JSC (1.78%). As at 31 December 2023, the shareholders of the Company are Mr. S.V. Kan (47.10%), Mr. A.Y. Klebanov (47.10%), residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, KIF ENERGY S.À R. L. (4.35%) and BAITEREK VENTURE FUND JSC (1.45%). As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group has no ultimate controlling party.

The Company's legal address: Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana city, Dostyk street, Business Center SAAD, 2, 5 floor.

The Company is the parent of the following subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively as "the Group"):

Subsidiaries	Immediate Parent Company	Location	Ownership interest		Principal activity
			31 December 2024	31 December 2023	
PAVLODARENERGO JSC	Central-Asian Electric Power Corporation JSC	Pavlodar city	100%	100%	Production of heat and electricity
Pavlodar Distribution Electric Grid Company JSC	PAVLODARENERGO JSC	Pavlodar city	99.99%	99.99%	Transmission and distribution of electricity
Pavlodar Heating Networks LLP	PAVLODARENERGO JSC	Pavlodar city	100%	100%	Transmission and distribution of heat
Pavlodarenergosbyt LLP	PAVLODARENERGO JSC	Pavlodar city	100%	100%	Sales of heat and electricity
Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP	PAVLODARENERGO JSC	Ekibastuz city, Pavlodar region	0%	100%	Production, distribution and transmission of electricity
CAPEC Green Energy LLP	PAVLODARENERGO JSC	Astana city	100%	100%	Production of power from renewable energy sources
SEVKAZENERGO JSC	Central-Asian Electric Power Corporation JSC	Petropavlovsk city	100%	100%	Production of heat and electricity
North-Kazakhstan Distribution Electric Grid Company JSC	SEVKAZENERGO JSC	Petropavlovsk city	100%	100%	Transmission and distribution of electricity
Petropavlovsk Heating Networks LLP	SEVKAZENERGO JSC	Petropavlovsk city	100%	100%	Transmission and distribution of heat
Sevkazenergosbyt LLP	SEVKAZENERGO JSC	Petropavlovsk city	100%	100%	Sales of heat and electricity
Akmola Distribution Electric Grid Company JSC (ADEGC)	Central-Asian Electric Power Corporation JSC	Akmola region	100%	100%	Transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity
ADEGC-ENERGOSBYT LLP	Akmola Distribution Electric Grid Company JSC	Akmola region	100%	100%	Sales of electricity
Pavlodar Vodokanal-Severniy LLP	Central-Asian Electric Power Corporation JSC	Pavlodar city	80%	80%	Technical water supply

The principal activity of the Group is production, transmission, distribution and sale of the heat and electricity in Pavlodar and North-Kazakhstan regions, distribution and sale of the electricity in Akmola region.

The Group holds all required licenses for the performance of activity on production, transmission and distribution of electricity and heat. The Group's total headcount as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 was 9,008 and 9,477 employees, respectively.

Operating environment

Emerging markets such as Kazakhstan are subject to different risks than more developed markets, including economic, political and social, and legal and legislative risks. Laws and regulations affecting businesses in Kazakhstan continue to change rapidly, tax and regulatory frameworks are subject to varying interpretations. The future economic direction of Kazakhstan is heavily influenced by the fiscal and monetary policies adopted by the government, together with developments in the legal, regulatory, and political environment.

Because Kazakhstan produces and exports large volumes of oil and gas, its economy is particularly sensitive to the price of oil and gas on the world market. Also, the government expenses on major infrastructure projects and various socio-economic development programs have a significant impact on the country's economy.

At the beginning of 2022, the military-political conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine escalated. As a result, several countries imposed economic sanctions against Russia and Belarus, including measures prohibiting new investments and restricting engagement with major financial institutions and numerous state-owned enterprises.

In 2024, the average price for Brent crude oil was 81 USD per barrel (2023: 83 USD per barrel). According to results of 2024, the Kazakhstan's gross domestic product grew by 4.8% per annum in 2024 (2023: 5.1%). Inflation in the country declined in 2024 to 8.6% per annum (2023: inflation was 9.8% per annum).

In 2024, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NBRK) increased the base rate from 14.25% to 15.25% annually, with a corridor of +/- 1.0 percentage points, leading to 15.25% per annum by year's end. The NBRK adheres to a monetary policy within the inflation targeting framework with a floating tenge exchange rate. The official tenge exchange rate against the US dollar changed from 454.56 tenge per US dollar on 1 January 2024 to 523.54 tenge on 31 December 2024. Uncertainty still exists with respect to the future development of geopolitical risks and their impact on the Kazakhstan economy.

Management of the Group is monitoring developments in the economic, political and geopolitical situation and taking measures it considers necessary to support the sustainability and development of the Group's business for the foreseeable future. However, the consequences of these events and related future changes may have a significant impact on the Group's operations.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

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

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") set out below, which are mandatory for the accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*;
- Amendments to IAS 1 *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*;
- Amendments to IFRS 16 *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*;
- Amendments to IFRS 7 and IAS 7 *Supplier Finance Arrangements*.

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Name of the standard and interpretations	Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 21 *Lack of Exchangeability*	1 January 2025
Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11: *IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IAS 7*	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries Without Public Reporting: Disclosures*	1 January 2027

The Group's management does not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods, with the exception of IFRS 18. The Group's management is in the process of reviewing the impact of IFRS 18 on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial*, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial* unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial* paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and IAS 33 *Earnings per Share*.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss;
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements;
- improve aggregation and disaggregation.

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by IASB.

Basis of preparation

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for property, plant and equipment and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values as at the reporting date. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account. Fair value for measurement and disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, lease contracts regulated by IFRS 16, and estimates comparable but not equal to the fair value (for example, net realisable value on measurement of inventories under IAS 2 or value in use on measurement of impairment under IAS 36).

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into levels based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs:

- Level 1 – inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 – inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, profit and loss, and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the companies of the Group and the presentation currency of these consolidated financial statements is tenge. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand tenge, unless otherwise indicated.

Segment reporting

Based on the information contained in the reports, which are reviewed by chief operating decision maker for the purpose of allocation of resources and assessment of performance, the Group identifies the following operating and reporting segments, which are production of heat and electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity, transmission and distribution of heat, sale of heat and electricity and others.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has the power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to Group owners and non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to Group owners and non-controlling interests' even if this results in a deficit balance of the non-controlling interests.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

Going concern principle

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on the assumption that the Group will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

As at 31 December 2024, the amount of the Group's current liabilities exceeded the amount of current assets by 110,575,107 thousand tenge (31 December 2023: 87,821,089 thousand tenge).

As described in Note 16, as at 31 December 2024, the Group was in breach of certain terms of its loan agreements with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD") and Clean Technology Fund ("CTF). The Group received no waivers of its right to claim as at immediate status as of 31 December 2024, the loans received were classified as demand loans and were recognised as current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position at the amount of 5,990,896 thousand tenge (2023: 6,470,077 thousand tenge).

The following factors were also considered in assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern:

- The Group and its subsidiaries performed loan servicing in a timely manner, including repayment of interest, and did not receive notification from banks that loans were to be repaid immediately, despite the breach of loan agreements.
- As disclosed in Note 16, current borrowings include short-term borrowings in the amount of 54,169,381 thousand tenge under renewable credit lines from Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC and Group VTB with a maturity of one year from the date of receipt of the tranche. These credit lines become available to the Group each time the existing debt under this credit line is repaid;
- According to order of the Minister of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 27 January 2025 No. 42, from 1 February 2025 approved the maximum tariffs for electricity for PAVLODARENERGO JSC – 23.17 tenge per kWh without VAT (from 1 January 2024: 18.25 tenge per kWh without VAT), for SEVKAZENERGO JSC – 23.17 tenge per kWh without VAT (from 1 January 2024: 18.61 tenge per kWh without VAT). The Group's management has assessed changes in tariffs and volumes of production, sales, transmission, and distribution of heat and electricity, as well as electricity generation by the wind power plant, and believes that cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to cover the working capital deficit.
- In 2024, net cash generated from operating activities amounted to 47,284,753 thousand tenge (2023: 23,262,835 thousand tenge). In 2025, the Group's management expects to receive net cash from operating activities, which, if necessary, the Group can use to repay part of the short-term debt;
- The Group is a monopolist in the production, transmission, distribution and sale of heat and electricity in the Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan regions, which indicates the strategic importance of the Group for the regions;
- Shareholders and the management of the Group have neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or significantly reduce the Group's activities.

Management believes that it has access to sufficient resources to continue its operating activities in the foreseeable future, and that the preparation of these consolidated financial statements based on the assumption of a going concern is appropriate and accordingly the Group will be able to realise its assets and repay its liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Based on these factors, management believes that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern and meet its obligations as they arise.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments in the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and classification of the statement of financial position, which would be required in case of the inability to apply the going concern assumption.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of companies of the Group are initially recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the rates prevailing on reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Foreign exchange gains and losses on these operations are recorded in profit or loss, except for exchange differences on borrowings in foreign currency related to objects of construction in progress, which are included in the cost of these objects.

The following table presents tenge exchange rates at the following dates:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
US Dollar	523.54	454.56
Russian Rouble	4.99	5.06

Weighted-average tenge exchange rates for the years ended 31 December were as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
US Dollar	469.11	456.24
Russian Rouble	5.07	5.42

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at acquisition cost. Cost of acquired property, plant and equipment represents cost of funds paid on acquisition of respective assets and other directly related costs incurred in delivery of assets to the facility and necessary preparation for their intended use.

After the initial recognition property, plant and equipment is recorded at revalued amount which represents the fair value at the date of revaluation less accumulated depreciation and any subsequent impairment loss. The revaluation of property, plant and equipment is conducted on a regular basis so that the possible difference between the carrying value and estimated fair value at the reporting date would be immaterial. The accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the total carrying value of the asset, after which the carrying value is recalculated to its revalued amount.

If the carrying amount is increased as a result of revaluation, the increase shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading “revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment”. However, such increase should be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses devaluation of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

If the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation decreases, the amount of such a decrease is included in profit or loss. Nevertheless, this decrease should be recognised in other comprehensive income in the amount of existing credit balance, if any, reflected in revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment in respect of that asset. The decrease, as recognised in other comprehensive income, reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment.

Capitalised cost includes major expenditures for improvements and replacements that extend the useful lives of the assets or increase their revenue generating capacity. Repairs and maintenance expenditures that do not meet the foregoing criteria for capitalisation are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation on revalued property, plant and equipment is recorded in profit or loss. Depreciation of construction-in-progress commences when the assets are put into operation. Deprecation is calculated on a straight-line basis during the useful lives, which approximate the following:

Buildings and constructions	5-70 years
Machinery and production equipment	3-40 years
Vehicles	3-15 years
Others	3-25 years

Residual value of asset, useful life and methods are reviewed and adjusted, if needed, at the end of each financial year.

Construction in progress comprises costs directly related to the construction of property, plant and equipment including an appropriate allocation of directly attributable variable overheads that are incurred in construction. Depreciation of these assets is made on the same basis as for property, plant and equipment, commences when the assets are put into operation. Construction in progress is reviewed regularly to determine whether its carrying value is fairly stated and whether appropriate allowance for impairment is required.

Gain or loss arising on disposal of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are measured at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is treated as the cost of the acquisition).

After initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses in a manner similar to intangible assets acquired in separate transactions.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. The value of corporate assets is also allocated to individual generating units or to the smallest groups of generating units for which a rational and consistent method of distribution can be found. The Group has defined each subsidiary as a separate cash generating unit.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are evaluated for impairment at least once a year and for signs of impairment at the end of the reporting period.

The recoverable value is defined as the highest of the two values: the fair value of the asset minus the disposal costs and the value of use. In estimating operational value, estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount factor reflecting the current market valuation of money over time and the risks inherent in the asset, for which the estimation of future cash flows has not been adjusted.

If the specified recoverable value of an asset (or generating unit) is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of that asset (or generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable value. Impairment losses are immediately recognised as gains or losses unless the asset is subject to regular revaluation (in this case the impairment loss is recorded as a decrease in the revaluation reserve). If the impairment loss exceeds the value gain from revaluation of the asset, the additional impairment loss is recognised as part of the gain or loss.

In cases where the impairment loss is subsequently recovered, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is increased to the amount resulting from a new valuation of its recoverable value, so that the new book value does not exceed the book value that would have been determined if the asset (or cash generating unit) had not reflected a loss on impairment in prior years. The recovery of the impairment loss shall be recognised directly as a gain or loss if it eliminates the impairment loss recognised in respect of the asset in prior years. Any increase in excess of this amount shall be considered an increase in revaluation value.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost comprises direct cost of materials and, where applicable, direct labor and overheads incurred to bring inventories to their current location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Lease

Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

A lease liability Is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of the following:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by increasing its carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest rate method) and by reducing its carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount by the amount of interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by decreasing the carrying amount by the amount of lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term changes or a significant event or significant change in circumstances occurs that results in a change in the assessment of the exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or a rate, or due to a change in the expected amount payable under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the original discount rate (unless the change in lease payments results from a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used);
- the lease contract is modified and the modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Right-of-use assets include the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives received, and any initial direct costs. Subsequently, they are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the right-of-use asset. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects the Group’s intention to purchase the asset, the corresponding right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation begins on the lease commencement date.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value based on the Group's financial asset management business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Wherein:

- debt instruments held as part of a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, and such cash flows include only payments of principal and interest, are generally subsequently measured at amortised cost;
- debt instruments held in a business model whose objectives are both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instrument, and such cash flows include only the payment of principal and interest thereon, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and
- all other debt and equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL are assessed for impairment.

All financial liabilities after initial recognition are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or FVPL.

Income or expense arising from a non-material modification of a financial liability carried at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss. Income or expense is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount at the date of modification and the discounted present value of future cash flows in accordance with the new contractual terms, discounted using the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

A material modification shall be accounted for as a settlement of the original financial liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables, expected to be settled in cash and cash equivalents or other financial assets, are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Advances to suppliers are carried at cost less allowance for impairment in the consolidated financial statements.

Advances are classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the advances are expected to be obtained after one year, or when advances relate to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition.

Advances to acquire assets are transferred to the carrying amount of the asset once the Group has obtained control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group.

Other advances are written-off to profit or loss when the goods or services relating to the advances are received. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to advances will not be received, the carrying value of the advances is written down accordingly, and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss for the year.

Prepaid taxes are stated at actual amounts paid less impairment allowance.

Loans and debt securities

Loans and debt securities, after initial recognition, are recorded at the amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

When accounting for loans from shareholders on non-market terms, the Group records income/(loss) from initial recognition in equity as a contribution to equity/(equity allocation). The accounting reflecting the economic substance of a transaction is applied consistently to all similar transactions and is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Provisions for obligations for reclamation and liquidation of facilities

Provisions for site restoration and decommissioning obligations are recognised when the Group has a present obligation arising from a past event; it seems likely that its settlement will require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits; and it is possible to make a reliable estimate of the amount of the liability. The disposal provision is formed and charged to the cost of property, plant and equipment in the reporting period in which the liability arises from the relevant fact of waste generation based on the net present value of estimated future costs.

Reclamation costs include the costs of dismantling or demolition of ash dump infrastructure facilities, cleaning the environment, monitoring emissions. The costs of liquidation of facilities include the costs of liquidating the main equipment and mechanisms directly involved in the production of electrical and thermal energy and structures intended for removal of combustion products, as well as equipment for fuel oil facilities and chemical reagent storage, which really have a negative impact on the environment.

Estimation of expenses is made on the basis of the plan of reclamation and liquidation of objects. Cost estimates are calculated annually as they are operated, subject to known changes, such as updated estimates and revised lives of assets or operations, with formal reviews being carried out on a regular basis.

The exact total amount of the necessary costs is unknown, the Group estimates its costs based on a feasibility study and engineering studies in accordance with the current technical rules and regulations for the disposal of landfills. The amount of amortisation or amortisation of the discount used in determining the net present value of provisions is credited to results of operations for each reporting period. Discount amortisation is included in finance costs.

Trade accounts payable and other liabilities

Trade accounts payable and other liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis with the recognition in profit or loss of the costs offset by the grants. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

The economic benefits of obtaining government loans at a rate below the market rate are accounted for as a government subsidy in the amount of the difference between the proceeds of the loan and its fair value calculated at current market rates.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is income arising in the course of the Group's ordinary activities. Revenue is recognised in the amount of transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring control over promised goods or services to the buyer, excluding amounts received on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised net of value added tax and discounts. Revenue from sale of electricity recognises during the period.

The main share of the Group's consolidated revenue is attributed to revenue from sale and transmission of power and heat. The sale of each type of services/goods is executed by a separate, identifiable contract with an individual purchaser.

According to the terms of contracts for the sale and transmission of power and heat of the Group's subsidiaries, performance obligations are identified as at the date of the contract. Contracts for the sale and transmission of power and heat across the Group do not include accompanying and/or additional services.

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. Consequently, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

According to the terms of the contract, the contract amount, for the sale and transmission of electricity and heat, is the price for the volume sold or transferred, electricity or heat, which is an independent object of the service/goods.

Sale of electricity and heat power

Revenue is measured based on actual volumes of sold electricity and heat. Revenue amount is determined based on tariffs approved by the authorised body.

Revenue is recognised in the reporting period when power and heat were consumed, according to the readings of metering devices.

The agreement for legal entities provides for payment within 5 working days from the date of issue of the payment document. The contract for legal entities financed from the state budget provides for payment by the 15th day following the settlement date.

The agreement for individuals provides for payment no later than the 25th day of the month following the settlement, based on a payment document issued by the Group. The billing period is one calendar month.

In cases where, during the reporting period, the actual records of metering devices for the consumer were not accounted, the revenue is estimated by calculation on the basis of historical data on energy consumption by the consumer or, in their absence, on the basis of consumption rates for this consumer category.

Accounts receivable are recognised at the time of invoicing because at that time the reimbursement is unconditional due to the fact that the due date is due only to the passage of time.

Transmission and distribution of electricity and heat power

The Group provides services under fixed price per 1 kWh/1gCal of transmitted and distributed power and heat based on tariffs approved by the authorised body.

Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. Revenue is recognised based on the actual volume of power and heat transmitted over the reporting period because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously. The actual volume of transmitted and distributed heat and power for the reporting period is confirmed by reconciliation acts for the volumes of transmitted and distributed heat and power, which are executed and signed with consumers based on commercial meter readings on a monthly basis. Invoices are issued to consumers on a monthly basis as at the last date of each month, and consideration is payable after invoice issue within 5 working days.

Accounts receivable are recognised at the time of invoicing because at that time the reimbursement is unconditional due to the fact that the due date is due only to the passage of time.

Revenues from the sale of power capacity regulation services

The Group provides services for the regulation of power capacity. Revenues from the provision of services for the regulation of power capacity are recognised in the reporting period when these services were provided. Revenue is determined on the basis of the actual volume of services received by the buyer on the basis of monthly reports on the supply of power regulation services from the system operator of the unified electric network.

The contract provides for payment for one kW of regulated capacity per month, and revenue is recognised in the amount to which the Group has the right to invoice. Based on the act signed for the reporting month, the Group issues invoices to customers on a monthly basis.

Revenues from power capacity readiness maintenance services

Also, the Group provides a service to maintain the availability of power capacity. Revenues from the provision of services to maintain the availability of power capacity are recognised in the reporting period when these services were provided. The revenue is determined on the basis of the actual available power capacity, on the basis of monthly reports on the availability of power capacity from the Single Purchaser in accordance with the Rules of the capacity market.

The contract provides for payment for the readiness to provide power of the heat power plant for one kWh of supported capacity per month, and revenue is recognised in the amount for which the Group is entitled to invoice. Based on the act signed for the reporting month, the Group issues invoices to the Single Purchaser on a monthly basis.

Recognition of expenses

Expenses are recognized when incurred and are recognized in the consolidated financial statements in the period to which they relate.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax due and deferred tax.

Current tax due is based on taxable profit for the year, taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group’s current tax expense is calculated using tax rates effective on the reporting date.

Deferred tax is the tax recognised on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the calculation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. Deferred taxes are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are revised at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimate.

Where the impact of time value of money is significant, the amount of the provision is calculated as the current value of expenses which are expected to settle the obligations. Where the discounting is used, the increase in the provision reflecting the period of past time is recognised as finance cost.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies

The following are the significant judgments, other than those involving estimates (which are disclosed separately below), that management has made in applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Identification of cash-generating units and assessment of impairment indicators of property, plant and equipment

The Group considers each segment disclosed in Note 5 as a separate cash-generating unit ("CGU"), as under the Group's current operating model, the cash inflows of each segment are independent.

In connection with the plans of the Group's subsidiaries related to the transmission and distribution of electric energy, regarding obtaining a license for carrying out a new type of activity and starting the supply of electric energy to consumers from 1 January 2025 (Note 33), the Group's management has determined that the process of transmission and distribution of electric energy constitutes a separate CGU (Cash Generating Unit), as it involves a separate tariff approval process, separate accounting, and distinct economic substance, namely the return on investments made in the power grid.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there are any impairment indicators for each CGU. If impairment indicators exist, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the assets.

Accounting for sales contracts with the Single Purchaser from 1 July 2023.

Since 1 July 2023, amendments to the Law "On Electric Power Industry" in the Republic of Kazakhstan have come into force, regulating the mechanism of operation of the wholesale electricity market. The target market model envisages a transition to centralised purchase and sale of planned volumes of electric energy. The changes provide for the introduction of the Single Purchaser of Electric Energy, represented by the "Renewable Energy Support Calculation and Financial Centre" LLP ("Single Purchaser"), and a balancing electricity market in real-time mode.

Within the framework of the functioning of this wholesale market model, the Single Purchaser daily carries out centralised purchase of declared planned volumes of electricity for the next day from energy-producing organizations at their maximum tariff and sells electric energy at an average price for all consumers. At the same time, the new market model implies the absence of "addressing" in the distribution of electric energy (it is impossible to determine the transmission route from the producer to the consumer).

Imbalances arising from deviations of participants in the wholesale electricity market from the declared planned volume of electricity production or consumption are regulated on the balancing electricity market by the balancing market settlement centre, represented by Kazakhstan Power Market Operator JSC ("KOREM"). The purchase and sale of balancing electric energy are carried out in accordance with calculations of hourly volumes of balancing electric energy and hourly imbalances at prices determined on the balancing market.

The Group has analysed contracts for the sale of electric energy concluded with the Single Purchaser, as well as the Rules for the Organization and Functioning of the Wholesale Electricity Market in accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and concluded that the Single Purchaser gains control over the electric energy produced by the Group and is not limited in its ability to direct the use of it. In addition, the Single Purchaser is considered by ultimate buyers as the party primarily responsible for the performance of the electric energy sales contract. Accordingly, the Group has determined that the Single Purchaser is the principal in contracts for the purchase and sale of electric energy in accordance with IFRS 15 and recognizes revenue at the gross amount of consideration it expects to receive.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Valuation of the fair value and impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Group accounts for property, plant and equipment at revalued amounts. The management of the Group performs revaluation sufficient frequency to provide assurance that fair value of property, plant and equipment does not differ materially from its carrying value. Determining the fair value of property, plant and equipment involves the use of judgment and is based on a wide range of factors such as changes in market expectations, changes in the availability of funding in the future and other changes in conditions. These estimates, including methodologies, can have a significant impact on the revalued amount and, ultimately, on the amount of any revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment were revalued to fair value as at 31 December 2021 in accordance with International Valuation Standards. The revaluation of property, plant and equipment was carried out by an independent appraiser KPMG Valuation LLP (the "Appraiser"), operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan on the basis of a license, having professional qualifications and relevant experience in the field of property valuation, similar to the property being valued in terms of location and category. The fair value of the Group's property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2021 was determined at 355,678,203 thousand tenge.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group conducted an analysis to assess the potential impact on the fair value of property, plant, and equipment associated with CGU for electricity and heat energy production in Pavlodar and Petropavlovsk cities, electricity transmission and distribution of electricity and heat energy in the Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan and Akmola regions, production and sale of electricity from a wind power plant in the Akmola region due to changes in key assumptions when applying the income method for valuation, specifically focusing on adjustments in the discount rate, projected volumes and tariffs for heat and electricity energy production, electricity transportation, and the production and sale of electricity by the wind farm at the level expected by management.

Based on the results of the analysis performed, the management of the Group concluded that the carrying value of property, plant and equipment related to CGU for the production of electricity and heat in Petropavlovsk city, the transmission and distribution of electricity and heat in Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan and Akmola regions, the production and sale of electricity from a wind power plant in the Akmola region does not differ materially from the fair value as at 31 December 2024, therefore, no revaluation of property, plant and equipment is required at the reporting date.

In addition, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there are any indicators of impairment of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment. In assessing whether there is any indication of impairment, the Group considers both external and internal sources of information to determine whether any events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment may not be recoverable.

As of 31 December 2024, the Group performed an assessment of indicators of impairment of property, plant and equipment related to the CGUs involved in the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of heat and electricity, due to changes in key assumptions. As a result of this assessment, indicators of impairment were identified.
Accordingly, as of 31 December 2024, the Group conducted an impairment test of property, plant and equipment. The impairment test was carried out by an independent appraiser through an estimation of the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, which was determined based on their value in use using the Group's development plan.

The cash flow projections used in the impairment test incorporate a number of subjective factors, including both operational and financial assumptions, based on the best available evidence. In performing the impairment test of property, plant and equipment, the Group applied the following key assumptions:

- The forecast period extends to 2031 and is based on the Development Concept of Kazakhstan's Fuel and Energy Sector until 2031, as well as the assumption of cash flow stabilization;
- The forecast for heat and electricity production volumes is based on the Group's Development Plan for 2025–2029, with volumes fixed at 2025 levels for the remaining years through 2031;
- The forecast for heat and electricity transmission and distribution volumes in 2025 is based on incoming electricity volumes less normative technical losses, in line with the Group's Development Plan for 2025–2029. Volumes for 2026–2031 are fixed at the 2025 forecast level.
- Tariffs for heat and electricity generation, transmission, and distribution in 2025 were based on approved tariff schedules. For the period from 2026 to 2031, tariffs were projected using a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) applied to the approved 2025 tariffs, gradually increasing toward tariff levels calculated based on the return on invested capital (RAB) methodology by 2031.
- The discount rate (WACC) used was 16.91% for the CGU related to electricity transmission and distribution, and 18.07% for the CGU related to the generation, transmission, and distribution of heat and electricity.
- The long-term growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period was set at 5%.
- Forecast capital expenditures for asset maintenance and replacement were based on the Group's Investment Program for 2025–2029. From 2030 capital expenditures were projected based on the average investment program for 2025–2029, adjusted to 2029 levels and indexed using forecast inflation rates for 2025–2029. Further projections were adjusted based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As a result of the impairment test of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024, the Group's management recognized an impairment loss of property, plant and equipment of 40,834,537 thousand tenge related to the CGU for heat and electricity generation, and a reversal of previously recognized impairment loss of 6,478,951 thousand tenge related to the CGU for heat and electricity transmission and distribution (Note 6).

The Group performed a sensitivity analysis of the recoverable amount of assets and concluded that, assuming reasonably possible changes in key assumptions, considered individually while keeping other parameters unchanged, the impact would be as follows:

Generation of Heat and Electricity in Pavlodar

- Discount rate (WACC) - If the discount rate increases from 18.07% to 19.07%, or decreases to 17.07%, the value in use of property, plant and equipment would decrease to 103,119,914 thousand tenge or increase to 126,133,521 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Electricity tariffs - If the growth rate of electricity tariffs decreases or increases by 5%, the value in use would decrease to 92,523,118 thousand tenge or increase to 134,874,970 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Heat tariffs - If the growth rate of heat tariffs decreases or increases by 5%, the value in use would decrease to 105,890,016 thousand tenge or increase to 121,508,073 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Electricity production volumes - If electricity production volumes increase or decrease by 3%, the value in use would increase to 119,867,014 thousand tenge or decrease to 107,514,484 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Heat production volumes - If heat production volumes increase or decrease by 3%, the value in use would increase to KZT 116,469,615 thousand or decrease to KZT 110,934,467 thousand, respectively.

Transmission and Distribution of Heat in Pavlodar Region

- Discount rate (WACC) - If the discount rate increases from 18.07% to 19.07%, or decreases to 17.07%, the value in use would decrease to 833,320 thousand tenge or increase to 2,774,927 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Tariffs - If tariff growth decreases or increases by 5%, the value in use would decrease to nil or increase to 5,543,045 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Service volumes - If service volumes increase or decrease by 10%, the value in use would increase to 3,653,162 thousand tenge or decrease to nil, respectively.

Transmission and Distribution of Electricity in Pavlodar Region

- Discount rate (WACC) - If the discount rate increases from 16.9% to 17.9%, or decreases to 15.9%, the value in use of property, plant and equipment would decrease to 18,110,355 thousand tenge or increase to 19,978,215 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Tariffs - If tariff growth decreases or increases by 5%, the value in use would decrease to 10,649,553 thousand tenge or increase to 27,249,103 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Service volumes - If service volumes increase or decrease by 3%, the value in use would increase to 19,438,332 thousand tenge or decrease to 18,530,056 thousand tenge, respectively.

Generation of Heat and Electricity in Petropavlovsk

- Discount rate (WACC) - If the discount rate increases from 18.07% to 19.07% or decreases to 17.07%, the value in use of property, plant and equipment would decrease to 66,913,059 thousand tenge or increase to 83,704,234 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Electricity tariffs - If the growth in electricity tariffs decreases or increases by 5%, the value in use would decrease to 56,919,872 thousand tenge or increase to 92,337,853 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Heat tariffs - If the growth in heat tariffs decreases or increases by 5%, the value in use would decrease to 70,046,848 thousand tenge or increase to 79,216,122 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Electricity production volumes - If electricity production volumes increase or decrease by 3%, the value in use would increase to 84,928,159 thousand tenge or decrease to 64,714,522 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Heat production volumes - If heat production volumes increase or decrease by 3%, the value in use would increase to 75,571,961 thousand tenge or decrease to 73,711,026 thousand tenge, respectively.

Transmission and Distribution of Heat in the North Kazakhstan Region

- Discount rate (WACC) - If the discount rate increases from 18.07% to 19.07% or decreases to 17.07%, the value in use would decrease to 4,130,713 thousand tenge or increase to 5,423,186 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Tariffs - If tariff growth decreases or increases by 5%, the value in use would decrease to 4,019,821 thousand tenge or increase to 5,396,616 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Service volumes - If service volumes increase or decrease by 10%, the value in use would increase to 6,048,638 thousand tenge or decrease to 3,288,292 thousand tenge, respectively.

Transmission and Distribution of Electricity in the North Kazakhstan Region

- Discount rate (WACC) - If the discount rate increases from 16.9% to 17.9% or decreases to 15.9%, the value in use of property, plant and equipment would decrease to 11,497,906 thousand tenge or increase to 12,713,162 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Tariffs - If electricity tariffs decrease or increase by 5%, the value in use would decrease to 7,379,692 thousand tenge or increase to 16,656,317 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Service volumes - If service volumes increase or decrease by 3%, the value in use would increase to 12,308,755 thousand tenge or decrease to 11,767,247 thousand tenge, respectively.

Transmission and Distribution of Electricity in the Akmola Region

- Discount rate (WACC) - If the discount rate increases from 16.9% to 17.9% or decreases to 15.9%, the value in use of property, plant and equipment would decrease to 38,747,764 thousand tenge or increase to 42,090,843 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Tariffs - If tariff growth decreases or increases by 5%, the value in use would decrease to 31,045,901 thousand tenge or increase to 49,580,264 thousand tenge, respectively.
- Service volumes - If service volumes increase or decrease by 3%, the value in use would increase to 40,833,983 thousand tenge or decrease to 39,792,182 thousand tenge, respectively.

However, if each of the above key assumptions changes is more significant or several factors are negatively affected at the same time, the fair value of assets may decrease significantly.

Provision for Asset Retirement Obligations

The Group's management performed an analysis to determine the existence and necessity of recognising provisions related to the decommissioning, dismantling, and site restoration of the Group's production assets.

In particular, management reviewed the requirements of the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which stipulates that upon cessation of operations of facilities that have a negative impact on the environment, the operators are obliged to eliminate the consequences of such operations in accordance with applicable legislation. The Environmental Code outlines that such remediation activities depend on the nature and environmental impact of the facilities. The Code also defines a classification of facilities by category, based on the degree of environmental impact.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group developed an approach and methodology for estimating such obligations in line with its accounting policy and recognized provisions for asset retirement obligations (Note 17). The initial recognition of the ARO provision was capitalised as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment (Note 6).

The following judgments were applied by the Group in determining the amount of the obligation to eliminate the consequences of the operation of assets as at 31 December 2024 and 2023:

- the Group did not calculate the obligations to eliminate the consequences of the operation of administrative buildings and other structures, which in the future, with a high degree of probability, can be re-profiled, and also have a minimal negative impact on the environment;
- the Group calculated the obligations to eliminate the consequences of the operation of heat power plants belonging to category I facilities. The amount of reserves is determined on the basis of the expected costs that will be incurred by the facilities in the event of the liquidation of the main equipment and mechanisms directly involved in the production of electrical and thermal energy and facilities intended for the removal of combustion products, as well as equipment for fuel oil facilities and a chemical warehouse, which really have a negative impact on the environment. Calculation of obligations to eliminate the consequences of the operation of the facilities as at 31 December 2024 was performed by the Group based on the results of assessments carried out by internal specialists;

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

- deadlines for the liquidation of category I facilities at Petropavlovsk CHPP-2, Pavlodar CHPP-2, CHPP-3, that have a negative impact on the environment are in 2050 and 2051, respectively, based on the average service life of the main production buildings. At the same time, the Group assumes that the fleet life of the main and auxiliary equipment and engineering structures of the main equipment will be maintained and extended through major repairs or reconstruction;
- the Group assesses as immaterial the obligations to eliminate the consequences of the operation of facilities of electric and heat distribution companies belonging to category IV, which is why it did not reflect them in these consolidated financial statements.

Taking into account the above, the estimated future costs of eliminating the consequences of the operation of facilities that have a negative impact on the environment are determined at current prices, adjusted for the projected average inflation rate in the long term in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the amount of 3.07%–6.27% and discounted as of the reporting date. The discount rate is based on a risk-free rate of 12.16%, defined as the yield on government bonds with maturities coinciding with the liquidation dates of the objects.

Subsidiaries:	**Liquidation period**	**The amount of provision for obligations to eliminate the consequences of operation of assets**	
		31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**
PAVLODARENERGO JSC	2051	2,107,137	1,496,759
Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP	2042	-	1,105,253
SEVKAZENERGO JSC	2050	1,026,517	896,937

As the actual costs for mitigating the impact caused by the operation of assets may differ from their estimates due to changes in relevant legislation, interpretations of norms, technologies, prices, and other conditions, and these costs will be incurred in the distant future, the carrying amount of provisions requires regular analysis and adjustment to account for such changes.

5. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group determines operating segments based on type of provided services, consequently, the Group identifies 5 main segments:

- production of heat and electricity;
- transmission and distribution of electricity;
- transmission and distribution of heat;
- sale of heat and electricity;
- wind power generation; and
- others.

Accounting policy regarding operating segments similar to accounting policy of the Group, described in Note 3.

The Group tracks multiple profitability measures such as profit before tax, profit for the year and gross profit. Despite this, the profit for the year is the ratio used for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

The Group operates in Pavlodar and the Pavlodar region, in Petropavlovsk and the North Kazakhstan region, in Astana and the Akmola region of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main consumers are residents of the above cities and regions, as well as the RFC for the Support of Renewable Energy Sources LLP.

(in thousands of tenge)

	For the year ended 31 December 2024							
Key operating performance indicators	**Production of heat and electricity**	**Transmission and distribution of electricity**	**Transmission and distribution of heat**	**Sale of heat and electricity**	**Electricity production by wind farms**	**Others**	**Eliminations**	**Total**
Revenue								
Revenue from third parties	111,915,454	24,743,014	60,970	126,697,441	28,245,758	57,040	-	291,719,677
Intersegment revenue	14,664,041	28,920,534	13,333,220	1,758,507	-	319,444	(58,995,746)	-
Total revenue	**126,579,495**	**53,663,548**	**13,394,190**	**128,455,948**	**28,245,758**	**376,484**	**(58,995,746)**	**291,719,677**
Cost of sales	(94,816,454)	(41,938,791)	(11,609,119)	(122,010,848)	(6,519,916)	(511,540)	52,611,906	(224,794,762)
General and administrative expenses	(6,645,502)	(3,345,791)	(735,914)	(1,372,514)	(661,373)	(870,107)	120,824	(13,510,377)
Selling expenses	(169,357)	-	-	(3,060,583)	-	-	79,742	(3,150,198)
Finance income	2,427,332	284,955	4,733	371,319	13,846,745	2,555,255	(16,994,160)	2,496,179
Finance cost	(30,692,424)	(1,566,173)	(845,845)	(203,952)	(20,045,678)	(2,302,185)	14,947,764	(40,708,493)
Recovery/(accrual) for expected credit losses	(13,868,789)	388,936	(3,390)	(605,544)	(392,345)	49,242	16,157,471	1,725,581
Foreign exchange gain, net	(684)	105,211	(401,398)	-	934,434	(227)	-	637,336
(Accrual)/reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(3,848,033)	4,283,908	1,047,230	-	-	-	-	1,483,105
Other income	2,719,797	1,866,520	305,202	730,168	15	410,982	1,867,823	7,900,507
Other expenses	(6,860,973)	(584,764)	(304,666)	(37,059)	(409,410)	(528,394)	5,708,740	(3,016,526)
(Loss)/profit before taxation	**(25,175,592)**	**13,157,559**	**851,023**	**2,266,935**	**14,998,230**	**(820,490)**	**15,504,364**	**20,782,029**
Income tax expenses	(730,840)	(2,749,333)	(333,307)	(309,959)	(1,577,052)	19,721	2,323,511	(3,357,259)
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	**(25,906,432)**	**10,408,226**	**517,716**	**1,956,976**	**13,421,178**	**(800,769)**	**17,827,875**	**17,424,770**
Other key segment information								
Capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	22,197,736	13,847,295	3,615,485	97,578	58,679	13,388	-	39,830,161
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	17,236,531	5,386,694	1,063,046	119,873	3,273,943	154,923	5,444	27,240,454

(in thousands of tenge)

	For the year ended 31 December 2023							
Key operating performance indicators	**Production of heat and electricity**	**Transmission and distribution of electricity**	**Transmission and distribution of heat**	**Sale of heat and electricity**	**Electricity production by wind farms**	**Others**	**Eliminations**	**Total**
Revenue								
Revenue from third parties	60,856,775	19,283,654	31,922	85,559,017	25,766,225	55,259	-	191,552,852
Intersegment revenue	31,962,126	18,438,994	9,726,466	645,414	-	299,997	(61,072,997)	-
Total revenue	**92,818,901**	**37,722,648**	**9,758,388**	**86,204,431**	**25,766,225**	**355,256**	**(61,072,997)**	**191,552,852**
Cost of sales	(87,706,416)	(31,197,423)	(8,975,033)	(86,077,231)	(5,861,570)	(414,395)	61,003,972	(159,228,096)
General and administrative expenses	(6,348,233)	(2,864,469)	(688,412)	(1,094,090)	(512,968)	(1,223,023)	198,888	(12,532,307)
Selling expenses	(174,619)	-	-	(2,376,963)	-	-	69,461	(2,482,121)
Finance income	4,789,927	152,498	1,252	243,375	13,815,074	2,954,887	(16,373,613)	5,583,400
Finance cost	(30,318,171)	(1,756,982)	(1,503,212)	(143,619)	(14,779,015)	(2,796,806)	16,034,446	(35,263,359)
(Accrual)/recovery for expected credit losses	316,042	(395,496)	(3,137,658)	(3,944)	(189,106)	3,333,628	3,537,548	3,461,014
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net	13,752	2,007,965	51,415	-	21,847,578	122	-	23,920,832
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(2,226,626)	(349,696)	744,845	-	-	-	-	(1,831,477)
Other income	687,578	472,594	228,313	589,086	90	78,084	(434,278)	1,621,467
Other expenses	(5,878,990)	(207,622)	(174,769)	(46,291)	(530,907)	(145,296)	530,566	(6,453,309)
(Loss)/profit before taxation	**(34,026,855)**	**3,584,017**	**(3,694,871)**	**(2,705,246)**	**39,555,401**	**2,142,457**	**3,493,993**	**8,348,896**
Income tax (benefit)/(expenses)	3,264,526	(777,608)	661,870	155,425	(6,557,439)	(861,612)	479,550	(3,635,288)
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	**(30,762,329)**	**2,806,409**	**(3,033,001)**	**(2,549,821)**	**32,997,962**	**1,280,845**	**3,973,543**	**4,713,608**
Other key segment information								
Capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	12,198,490	8,019,332	1,629,382	70,168	108,664	465,354	-	22,491,390
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	14,958,446	4,546,293	822,201	101,989	3,226,032	174,502	6,805	23,836,268

(in thousands of tenge)

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land, buildings and constructions	Machinery and production equipment	Vehicles	Others	Construction in progress	Total
Revalued cost						
At 1 January 2023	**89,423,445**	**275,680,733**	**5,106,040**	**1,297,300**	**16,724,874**	**388,232,392**
Additions	68,931	1,105,900	1,142,697	105,176	20,068,686	22,491,390
Internal transfers	4,731,685	12,800,808	54,900	(9,169)	(17,578,224)	-
Change in estimates of liability to eliminate the consequences of asset exploitation (Note 17)	(203,970)	(1,715,485)	-	-	-	(1,919,455)
Change in estimates of liabilities for ash dumps restoration (Note 17)	(221,528)	-	-	-	-	(221,528)
Disposals	(1,518,453)	(618,979)	(5,049)	(11,571)	(1,985,862)	(4,139,914)
Revaluation	7,485,026	33,040,066	56,131	(2,938)	-	40,578,285
Gain from reversal of impairment loss	15,563	758,423	247	-	-	774,233
Written-off on revaluation	(3,819,338)	(12,896,236)	(310,120)	(35,190)	-	(17,060,884)
Other	95	12,907	-	-	(1,123,019)	(1,110,017)
At 31 December 2023	**95,961,456**	**308,168,137**	**6,044,846**	**1,343,608**	**16,106,455**	**427,624,502**
Additions	16,135	719,649	1,083,036	130,923	37,880,418	39,830,161
Internal transfers	4,036,612	26,962,071	143,804	43,546	(31,186,033)	-
Change in estimates of liability to eliminate the consequences of asset exploitation (Note 17)	(204,024)	94,704	-	-	-	(109,320)
Change in estimates of liabilities for ash dumps restoration (Note 17	671,854	-	-	-	(42,176)	629,678
Disposals	(2,057,324)	(4,927,796)	(412,402)	(42,048)	(518,751)	(7,958,321)
Gain from reversal of impairment loss	442,698	4,883,662	20,796	1,279	-	5,348,435
Other	2,318	2	-	13	(1,414,343)	(1,412,010)
At 31 December 2024	**98,869,725**	**335,900,429**	**6,880,080**	**1,477,321**	**20,825,570**	**463,953,125**

(in thousands of tenge)

	Land, buildings and constructions	Machinery and production equipment	Vehicles	Others	Construction in progress	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2023	**(8,337,373)**	**(26,286,317)**	**(976,245)**	**(260,057)**	**(11,791)**	**(35,871,783)**
Depreciation charge	(4,702,678)	(18,120,897)	(864,981)	(147,712)	-	(23,836,268)
Disposals	34,482	132,012	3,214	13,143	-	182,851
Impairment loss	(807,497)	(1,753,495)	(154,567)	(14,023)	-	(2,729,582)
Written-off on revaluation	3,819,338	12,896,236	310,120	35,190	-	17,060,884
At 31 December 2023	**(9,993,728)**	**(33,132,461)**	**(1,682,459)**	**(373,459)**	**(11,791)**	**(45,193,898)**
Depreciation charge	(5,910,744)	(20,306,253)	(876,272)	(147,185)	-	(27,240,454)
Disposals	1,244,883	1,601,103	324,627	33,927	-	3,204,540
Impairment loss	(9,564,134)	(31,001,273)	(133,520)	(135,610)	-	(40,834,537)
Gain from reversal of impairment loss	127,209	995,944	3,713	3,650	-	1,130,516
At 31 December 2024	**(24,096,514)**	**(81,842,940)**	**(2,363,911)**	**(618,677)**	**(11,791)**	**(108,933,833)**
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2023	**85,967,728**	**275,035,676**	**4,362,387**	**970,149**	**16,094,664**	**382,430,604**
At 31 December 2024	**74,773,211**	**254,057,489**	**4,516,169**	**858,644**	**20,813,779**	**355,019,292**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

The group "Machinery and production equipment" includes rights-of-use assets of Pavlodar Distribution Electric Grid Company JSC, CAPEC Green Energy LLP and Akmola Distribution Electric Grid Company JSC:

	31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**
Cost	26,489,421	26,737,289
Impairment loss	-	(72,581)
Gain from reversal of impairment loss	72,581	-
Accumulated depreciation	(3,505,518)	(2,462,157)
Total	**23,056,484**	**24,202,551**

In 2024 and 2023, the Group did not capitalise interest expense into property, plant and equipment.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged was 187,718,550 thousand tenge and 222,125,611 thousand tenge, respectively.

Results of performed impairment test

As disclosed in Note 4, based on the results of the impairment test as at 31 December 2024, the Group's management recognized an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment related to the generation of heat and electrical energy. The Group recognised an impairment loss in the amount of 29,589,202 thousand tenge in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, net of deferred income tax of 7,397,301 thousand tenge, as well as an impairment loss of 3,848,034 thousand tenge in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. For property, plant and equipment related to the transmission and distribution of electric energy, the Group recognised a reversal of impairment loss previously recognised in prior years in the amount of 918,250 thousand tenge in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, net of deferred income tax of 229,563 thousand tenge, as well as a reversal of impairment loss in the amount of 5,331,138 thousand tenge in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. This reversal of impairment relates to production assets.

The carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment that would have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements if the assets had been carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses is presented as follows:

	Land, buildings and constructions	**Machinery and production equipment**	**Vehicles**	**Others**	**Construction in progress**	**Total**
At 31 December 2024	49,397,066	202,207,483	3,408,673	816,146	20,825,570	**276,654,938**
At 31 December 2023	53,509,890	196,866,891	2,856,660	756,179	16,106,455	**270,096,075**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

The fair value of property, plant and equipment classified in Level 3 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2024 is 313,144,016 thousand tenge and 21,061,497 thousand tenge, respectively. The fair value of property, plant and equipment has been determined by applying the following generally accepted cost and income methods together. Management believes that the results of the measurement appropriately reflect the economic status of the Groups property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024.

Depreciation expense is recognised in:

	Notes	2024	2023
Cost of sales	22	32,881,155	29,495,380
General and administrative expenses	23	634,640	553,494
Selling expenses		110,479	98,367
Other expenses	27	234,463	268,568
Total depreciation and amortisation		**33,860,737**	**30,415,809**
Less: amortisation of intangible assets	7	(6,620,283)	(6,579,541)
Total depreciation accrued		**27,240,454**	**23,836,268**

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Licenses	Software	Others	Total
Initial cost				
At 1 January 2023	**114,741**	**1,657,504**	**86,494,226**	**88,266,471**
Additions	21,734	29,983	1,865	53,582
Internal transfers	771	20,257	(21,028)	-
Disposals	(1,536)	(6,783)	(31,782)	(40,101)
At 31 December 2023	**135,710**	**1,700,961**	**86,443,281**	**88,279,952**
Additions	26,563	12,928	20,455	59,946
Internal transfers	989	-	(989)	-
Disposals	(11,246)	(6,301)	(190,342)	(207,889)
At 31 December 2024	**152,016**	**1,707,588**	**86,272,405**	**88,132,009**
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2023	**(52,960)**	**(1,239,836)**	**(12,239,685)**	**(13,532,481)**
Depreciation charges	(14,685)	(142,908)	(6,421,948)	(6,579,541)
Disposals	1,536	-	1,278	2,814
At 31 December 2023	**(66,109)**	**(1,382,744)**	**(18,660,355)**	**(20,109,208)**
Depreciation charges	(16,591)	(208,574)	(6,395,118)	(6,620,283)
Disposals	11,246	1,011	124,067	136,324
At 31 December 2024	**(71,454)**	**(1,590,307)**	**(24,931,406)**	**(26,593,167)**
Carrying value				
At 31 December 2023	**69,601**	**318,217**	**67,782,926**	**68,170,744**
At 31 December 2024	**80,562**	**117,281**	**61,340,999**	**61,538,842**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

As at 31 December 2024, the Group has other intangible assets with a total carrying amount of 61,340,999 thousand tenge (31 December 2023: 67,782,926 thousand tenge), which includes an identifiable intangible asset represented by a long-term agreement with RFC for the Support of Renewable Energy Sources LLP.

8. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Other non-current financial assets		
Other accounts receivable	387,187	291,413
Deposits	58,496	58,496
Allowance for expected credit losses	(387,464)	(291,690)
Total other non-current financial assets	**58,219**	**58,219**
Other current financial assets		
Other accounts receivable	9,947,670	2,549,267
Litigation receivables and penalties accrued	458,781	1,270,007
Deposits	16,589	8,307
Others	170,112	135,729
Total	**10,593,152**	**3,963,301**
Allowance for expected credit losses	(10,497,634)	(1,372,469)
Total Other Current Financial Assets	**95,518**	**2,590,832**

Deposits consist of bank deposits in tenge and US dollars with maturity from 3 months to 1 year in second-tier banks with an interest rate of 1.5%-12.5% per annum for tenge and 0.2% for US dollar (2023: 1.5% - 14.75% per annum for tenge and 0.2% for the US dollar). Deposits in US dollars as at 31 December 2024 are 5,031 thousand tenge (as at 31 December 2023: 4,558 thousand tenge), the remaining part of financial assets is denominated in tenge.

Other accounts receivable as of 31 December 2023 are mainly represented by advance payments of the subsidiary CAPEC Green Energy LLP, namely 2,471,500 thousand tenge, to be refunded due to the termination of previously concluded contracts.

As at 31 December 2024, other accounts receivable mainly consist of receivables of Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP to the Group in the amount of 9,904,908 thousand tenge. As at 31 December 2024, this counterparty had a 100% allowance for expected credit losses (Note 27).

Other financial assets as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were denominated in the following currencies:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Tenge	4,307,302	1,527,359
US Dollars	4,558	1,558,737
Russian ruble	1,350	1,716
Total	**4,313,210**	**3,087,812**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

Other financial assets as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are carried at amortised cost.

For the years ended 31 December, the movement in the provision for expected credit losses on other financial assets:

	2024	2023
At 1 January	**1,664,159**	**1,499,023**
(Recovery)/accrual	(593,605)	333,356
Accrual of allowance for disposed subsidiary (Note 27)	9,904,908	-
Written off at the expense of a previously created reserve	(90,364)	(168,220)
At 31 December	**10,885,098**	**1,664,159**

9. INVENTORIES

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Spare parts and materials for maintenance	3,342,458	5,101,199
Coal and fuel oil	2,273,630	2,137,370
Other	746,787	744,868
	6,362,875	**7,983,437**
Allowance for obsolete inventories	(666,843)	(961,952)
	5,696,032	**7,021,485**

For the years ended 31 December, the change in the allowance for obsolete inventories was as follows:

	2024	2023
At 1 January	**961,952**	**1,008,822**
Recovery of allowance	(157,344)	(46,868)
Allowance write-off	(137,765)	(2)
At 31 December	**666,843**	**961,952**

10. ADVANCES PAID

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
For acquisition of property, plant and equipment	10,630,548	7,980,135
For services	791,226	816,153
For inventories	584,032	568,158
Other	11,391	20,954
	12,017,197	**9,385,400**
Allowance for impairment of advances paid	(607,678)	(367,589)
Total advances paid	**11,409,519**	**9,017,811**
Current	1,268,872	1,344,627
Non-current	10,140,647	7,673,184

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

For the years ended 31 December, the movement in the allowance for impairment of advances paid was as follows:

	2024	2023
At 1 January	**367,589**	**621,731**
Accrual/(recovery) of allowance	240,089	(124,110)
Allowance write-off	-	(130,032)
At 31 December	**607,678**	**367,589**

11. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Sale and transmission of electricity and heat power	33,974,637	26,399,935
Others	10,154,999	637,723
	44,129,636	**27,037,658**
Allowance for expected credit losses	(11,927,209)	(3,412,626)
Total	**32,202,427**	**23,625,032**

Major part of trade accounts receivable as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 includes receivables from consumers of heat and electricity energy. The Group's customer base includes households and industrial consumers.

Trade and other receivables include receivables Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP to the Group for a total amount of 9,924,782 thousand tenge. As at 31 December 2024, a 100% allowance for expected credit losses was accrued for this counterparty (Note 27).

The Group applies provision matrix for calculation of expected credit losses on receivables. For assessment of expected credit losses, trade accounts receivable was classified based on the general characteristics of credit risk and past due days. The Group recognises an allowance as a percentage, depending on the origination date of receivables.

The provision for credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables is determined in accordance with the reserve matrix presented in the table below. The allowance matrix is based on the number of days the asset has been recognised as at 31 December 2024:

As % of gross value	Historical loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses for the whole term	Net carrying amount
Trade and other receivables				
- current, less than 30 days	*2%*	29,416,083	(567,229)	28,848,854
- from 31 to 90 days	*8%*	3,045,055	(253,648)	2,791,407
- from 91 to 180 days	*23%*	415,889	(95,572)	320,317
- from 181 to 270 days	*49%*	292,267	(141,829)	150,438
- from 271 to 365 days	*65%*	261,173	(169,762)	91,411
- above 365 days	*100%*	10,699,169	(10,699,169)	-
Total		**44,129,636**	**(11,927,209)**	**32,202,427**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

The table below shows the default levels and the calculation of the loss allowance as at 31 December 2023:

As % of gross value	Historical loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses for the whole term	Net carrying amount
Trade and other receivables				
- current, less than 30 days	*2%*	19,019,340	(367,316)	18,652,024
- from 31 to 90 days	*3%*	4,741,799	(144,421)	4,597,378
- from 91 to 180 days	*21%*	226,890	(47,017)	179,873
- from 181 to 270 days	*39%*	270,469	(104,435)	166,034
- from 271 to 365 days	*93%*	399,969	(370,246)	29,723
- above 365 days	*100%*	2,379,191	(2,379,191)	-
Total		**27,037,658**	**(3,412,626)**	**23,625,032**

For the years ended 31 December the movements in the allowance for expected credit losses were as follows:

	2024	2023
At 1 January	**3,412,626**	**3,591,017**
Written-off against allowance during the period	(475,193)	(102,560)
Recovery of allowance for expected credit losses	(935,006)	(75,831)
Accrual of allowance for disposed subsidiary (Note 27)	9,924,782	-
At 31 December	**11,927,209**	**3,412,626**

As at 31 December 2024, approximately 29% of the balance of trade receivables (31 December 2023: 31%) is attributable to one major customer of the Group - the Single purchaser. In addition, the Group does not have a significant concentration of credit risk in one counterparty or Group of counterparties with similar characteristics. Credit risk concentration in relation to any other counterparties is limited due to the variety of the Group's customer base, which includes household consumers approximately 16% and legal entities approximately 84%.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, trade accounts receivable were denominated in tenge.

12. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Taxes recoverable and taxes prepaid, other than income tax	2,351,935	3,057,941
Deferred expenses	343,928	187,808
Due from employees	59,021	62,789
Others	13,261	26,696
	2,768,145	**3,335,234**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

13. CASH

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Demand deposits	7,436,052	3,698,958
Cash at bank accounts	3,254,789	202,583
Cash on hand	20,577	21,071
Cash in transit	19,323	1,033
	10,730,741	**3,923,645**
Allowance for expected credit losses	(33,652)	(33,872)
Total	**10,697,089**	**3,889,773**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, cash were denominated in the following currencies:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Russian Roubles	2,070,998	-
Tenge	8,659,738	3,923,645
US Dollars	5	-
Total	**10,730,741**	**3,923,645**

For the years ended 31 December, the movement in the cash allowance is as follows:

	2024	2023
At 1 January	**33,872**	**33,994**
Recovery	(218)	(159)
Written-off against previously created allowance	(2)	37
At 31 December	**33,652**	**33,872**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, cash related to Stage 1 of the expected credit loss model.

14. SHARE CAPITAL

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Share	Number of shares	Share	Number of shares
Sergey Vladimirovich Kan	47.1%	17,404,249	47.1%	17,404,249
Alexander Yakovlevich Klebanov	47.1%	17,404,429	47.1%	17,404,429
Others	5.8%	2,142,455	5.8%	2,142,455
Total	**100%**	**36,951,133**	**100%**	**36,951,133**
Shares declared but not issued	-	13,048,867	-	13,048,867
Total	**100%**	**50,000,000**	**100%**	**50,000,000**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

The Group's authorised share capital is 50,000,000 common shares.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, fully paid common shares amounted to 46,043,272 thousand tenge.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the number of shares declared but not issued is 13,048,867.

In 2024 and 2023, no dividends were declared or paid.

15. BONDS ISSUED

	Maturity date	Coupon rate, per annum	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
KZX000001664	29 September 2030	20.5%	8,000,000	8,000,000
KZ2P02Y10E531	11 June 2025	6%	3,300,000	3,300,000
KZ2C00006500	20 January 2027	13.75%	3,000,000	3,500,000
KZ2C0Y10F369	6 September 2026	12.5%	1,934,997	1,935,000
KZX000001029	25 August 2030	11%	609,375	609,375
Accrued interest			1,997,860	285,682
Discount			(2,645,406)	(3,232,110)
			16,196,826	**14,397,947**
Non-current			12,199,565	13,612,265
Current			3,997,261	785,682

The table below sets out an analysis of the amount of net debt and the movements in the Group's bonds issued from financing activities for each of the periods presented. The movement of cash within these liabilities, excluding interest paid, is presented as financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows:

	2024	2023
At 1 January	**14,397,947**	**15,522,502**
Changes in cash flow from financing activities		
Coupon paid	(840,857)	(1,670,663)
Redemption of bonds	(500,000)	(7,079,564)
Bonds issued	-	8,609,375
Total changes in cash flow from financing activities	**(1,340,857)**	**(140,852)**
Other changes		
Interest accrued (Note 25)	2,511,332	1,613,340
Initial recognition of the discount through profit and loss (Note 24)	-	(2,666,868)
Initial recognition of discount through equity	-	(381,065)
Others	628,404	450,890
Total other changes related to liabilities	**3,139,736**	**(983,703)**
At 31 December	**16,196,826**	**14,397,947**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

16. BORROWINGS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Bank loan principal	175,063,622	182,592,049
Including:		
VTB group	84,652,922	87,707,043
Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	83,406,285	87,089,961
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development and Clean Technology Fund	7,004,415	7,795,045
Accrued interest payable in loans	5,182,063	5,211,489
Less:		
Fair value adjustment on loan	(540,376)	(713,907)
Unamortised portion of one-off commission	(92,146)	(135,554)
	179,613,163	**186,954,077**
Current borrowings	94,116,186	67,698,129
Non-current borrowings	85,496,977	119,255,948

Current borrowings are represented by the current portion of long-term borrowings in the amount of 39,946,805 thousand tenge, including principal debt in the amount of 35,656,993 thousand tenge, and short-term revolving line in the amount of 54,169,381 thousand tenge, including principal debt in the amount of 53,277,130 thousand tenge.

According to the agreement with Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC dated 2 September 2021 the Group has limit on the revolving credit line in the amount of 34,992,333 thousand tenge. Maturity date of this credit line is 6 September 2026. The intended purpose is to replenish working capital. The interest rate is the base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan as at the date of each tranche issue + 3% margin. The maturity dates under the revolving credit line are one year from the date of a tranche receipt.

According to the agreement with Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC dated 12 March 2024 the Group has a limit on the revolving credit line in the amount of 3,375,000 thousand tenge. The credit line is valid until 18 October 2030. The intended purpose is to replenish working capital. The interest rate is the base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan as at the date of each tranche issue + 3% margin. The maturity dates under the revolving credit line are one year from the date of a tranche receipt.

According to the agreement with Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC dated 25 December 2024 the Group has a limit on the revolving credit line in the amount of 5,062,500 thousand tenge. The credit line is valid until 25 December 2027. The intended purpose is to replenish working capital. The interest rate is the base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan as at the date of each tranche issue + 3% margin. The maturity dates under the revolving credit line are one year from the date of a tranche receipt.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

In accordance with the agreement with VTB Group dated 11 April 2024, the Group has a revolving credit line limit of 2,000,000 thousand rubles (equivalent to 9,980,000 thousand tenge at the exchange rate of the Russian ruble as of 31 December 2024). The credit line is valid until 11 April 2026. Purpose - repayment of outstanding debt under previously issued K, M and N tranches. Interest rate - in the amount of the Key Rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation + margin of 3.5%. The repayment period of loans under the revolving credit line is one year from the date of receipt of the tranche.

As of 31 December 2024, the other part of short-term renewable lines amounted to 1,139,548 thousand tenge.

The currency analysis of the undiscounted principal on bank loans is presented below:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Tenge	93,190,667	98,506,228
Russian roubles	83,910,877	86,110,394
US dollars	3,144,141	3,186,916
Total	**180,245,685**	**187,803,538**

Changes in liabilities resulting from financing activities

The table below presents changes in liabilities resulting from financing activities, including changes due to cash flows and changes not due to cash flows. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those liabilities for which cash flows have been or will be classified as cash flows from financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

	2024	2023
At 1 January	**186,954,077**	**219,809,516**
Changes in cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	83,506,550	45,146,729
Repayment of borrowings	(90,284,181)	(55,373,093)
Interest paid	(32,684,192)	(27,383,505)
Total changes in cash flows from financing activities	**(39,461,823)**	**(37,609,869)**
Other changes		
Accrued interest, recognised in profit or loss (Note 25)	34,565,930	29,749,508
Foreign exchange adjustments (Note 26)	(761,501)	(24,014,990)
Amortisation of discount	152,921	160,004
Other	(1,836,441)	(1,140,092)
Total other changes related to liabilities	**32,120,909**	**4,754,430**
At 31 December	**179,613,163**	**186,954,077**

Maturity analysis	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Within 1 year	94,116,186	67,698,129
During second year	35,808,678	30,550,206
From two to five years inclusive	49,688,299	88,705,742
	179,613,163	**186,954,077**

During 2024, proceeds from loans received were represented by receipts from Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC in the total amount of 75,301,565 thousand tenge for the purpose of replenishing working capital. Loans were received in tenge at a rate equal to the base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan effective on the date of loan disbursement + 3% margin. The maturity dates are one year from the date of a tranche receipt.

Loans received from the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan through the Clean Technology Fund ("CTF") at a rate below the market rate are accounted for as a government grant in the amount of the difference between the proceeds of the loan and its fair value calculated at the current market rates at the time of receipt of the loan.

Loans from CTF and under non-revolving credit lines from Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC were received at a fixed interest rate. Loans from the EBRD, VTB Group and revolving credit lines from Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC were received at a floating rate: EBRD in the amount of All-in-cost + 4.5%; VTB Group in the amount of the key rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation + 3.5% margin; Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC in the amount equal to the base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, effective on the date of issuance of the loan + 3%.

The effective rate on loans in tenge, roubles and US dollars was 11% – 24.5%, 19.5% - 27.9% and 0.75%, respectively (2023: in tenge, roubles and US dollars, 20.4% - 22.73%, 10.5% and 19.0% and 0.75%, respectively).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the loans are secured by property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of which is disclosed in Note 6, as well as 100% of shares in the authorised capital of CAPEC Green Energy LLP and 96% + 2 of shares of CAEPCO JSC.

Cross default

VTB Group

In accordance with the terms of the loan agreement with VTB Group, ADEGC JSC, SKREK JSC and CAPEC Green Energy LLP on the basis of the consolidated data of CAEPCO JSC are required to comply with the following financial indicators (financial covenants):

- leverage ratio, no more than 4.6 (2023: 5.2);
- interest coverage ratio, no less than 1.5 (2023: 1.5);
- coverage ratio – ratio of total EBITDA of Obligated entities to consolidated EBITDA of CAEPCO JSC group, not less than 90%;
- coverage ratio – the ratio of the total revenue of the Obliged entities to the consolidated revenue of the Group of CAEPCO JSC, not less than 75%;
- coverage ratio – ratio of the total value of assets of Obligated entities to consolidated assets of CAEPCO JSC Group, not less than 90%;
- coverage ratio is the ratio of the total value of fixed assets of the Obligated entities to the consolidated fixed assets of the Group of CAEPCO JSC, not less than 85%.

In the calculation of the coverage ratio - the ratio of the total revenue of the obligated parties to the consolidated revenue of the CAEPCO JSC Group the revenue is based on the individual financial statements of the debtors, including the income of CAEPCO JSC Group.

As at 31 December 2024, CAEPCO JSC Group has fulfilled the financial indicators (financial covenants) under the terms of the loan agreement with VTB Group (as at 31 December 2023: CAEPCO JSC Group has fulfilled the financial indicators). During 2024, CAEPCO JSC Group has fulfilled financial indicators under the loan agreement with the VTB Group as of each quarter reporting date (during 2023, the CAEPCO Group has not fulfilled financial indicators related to interest coverage ratio as at 30 September 2023, however CAEPCO Group received a waiver letter from the VTB Group confirming that early repayment would not be required). As of 31 December 2024, the carrying amount of borrowing subject to financial covenants amounted 76,447,937 thousand tenge (as at 31 December 2023: 87,707,043 thousand tenge).

Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC

In accordance with the terms of the loan agreement No. KS 02-22-43 dated 20 October 2022 with Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, PAVLODARENERGO JSC, ADEGC JSC, SEVKAZENERGO JSC, PREDC JSC, CAEPCO JSC on the basis of the consolidated data of the CAEPCO JSC Group are obliged to comply with the following financial indicators (financial covenants):

- debt/EBITDA ratio – not more than 4.0 (2023: 5.0);
- EBITDA/interest – not less than 2.0 (2023: 1.5);
- Gross profit margin – not less than 20% (2023: 20%);
- Gross profit margin – not less than 30% (2023: 30%).

As at 31 December 2024, the CAEPCO JSC Group complied with all financial covenants, except for the EBITDA profitability covenant. Regarding this covenant, the Group received a letter from JSC Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan dated 31 December 2024 stating the decision not to monitor this financial covenant based on the 2024 results.

On 21 December 2023, the Group received a letter from Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC regarding its decision not to monitor financial covenants for 2023, with the exception of the financial debt/EBITDA ratio. As of 31 December 2023, CAEPCO Group has fulfilled this financial indicator (financial covenant).

As at 31 December 2024, the carrying amount of the loan subject to financial covenants was 38,002,354 thousand tenge (as of 31 December 2023: 51,183,575 thousand tenge).

European Bank of Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD")

In accordance with the terms of the loan agreements with the EBRD, the Group is required to meet the following financial indicators (financial covenants) on a quarterly basis:

- Cash available for debt service for the 12 months preceding the date of settlement of the principal and interest on all financial debts payable or accrued during this period, at least 1.25:1; and
- The total amount of financial debt to profit before deduction of interest, income tax and depreciation expenses for the 12 months preceding the date of calculation is not more than 4:1.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group has not complied with these financial covenants. The Group's management informed the EBRD in a timely manner of the breach of the terms of the loan agreement prior to the reporting date. However, as the EBRD did not provide a letter of consent not to require early repayment in relation to this breach, the Group reclassified the loans in the consolidated financial statements from non-current to current liabilities. At the same time, the EBRD did not send a written notice demanding early repayment.

During 2024 and 2023, the Group did not comply with the financial covenants under its loan agreements with the EBRD as at each quarterly date in 2024 and 2023.

Since the reporting date, the Group has not complied with its financial covenants as at 31 March 2025 (based on unaudited data). As of 31 December 2024, the carrying amount of borrowing was 6,383,117 thousand tenge (as of 31 December 2023: 6,945,584 thousand tenge).

17. ASSET DECOMMISSIONING AND RESTORATION OBLIGATIONS

	31 December 2024 г.	31 December 2023
Provision for obligations to eliminate the consequences of the operation of assets	3,133,654	3,498,949
Provision for liabilities for the reclamation of ash dumps	1,917,316	2,584,604
	5,050,970	**6,083,553**
Including:		
Current portion	-	684,099
Non-current portion	5,050,970	5,399,454
	5,050,970	**6,083,553**

Provision for obligations to eliminate the consequences of the operation of assets

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
As at 1 January	**3,498,949**	**4,905,309**
Initial recognition of a liability allocated to an increase in property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	(109,320)	(1,919,455)
Provision write-off (Note 27)	(540,314)	-
Unwinding discount	284,339	513,095
Carrying value as at 31 December	**3,133,654**	**3,498,949**

As at 31 December 2021, the Group recognised a provision for obligations to eliminate the consequences of the operation of assets in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Code in the amount of 4,440,801 thousand tenge.

The amount of the provision was determined using the nominal prices in effect at the reporting date, applying the projected inflation rate for the expected period before liquidation and the discount rate at the reporting date. (Note 4).

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

Movement in provision for ash dumps restoration is as follows:

	2024	2023
Carrying amount at 1 January	**2,584,604**	**2,948,602**
Unwinding of present value discount	131,644	323,984
Changes in accounting estimates allocated to increase in property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	629,678	(221,528)
Changes in estimate of existing provision for asset retirement obligations through the income statement	-	(13,575)
Utilised during the year	-	(452,879)
Provision write-off (Note 27)	(1,428,610)	-
Carrying amount at 31 December	**1,917,316**	**2,584,604**
Including:		
Current	-	684,099
Non-current part	1,917,316	1,900,505
	1,917,316	**2,584,604**

The provision amount was determined as at the reporting date using nominal prices in effect at that date and using a forecast inflation rate for the expected useful life of ash dumps and discount rate as at the reporting dates. The discount rate is based on the profitability of state securities issued closer to the date of the consolidated financial statements and with maturity approximating the maturity of the liabilities.

Presented below are principal assumptions used to assess ash dump restoration obligations:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Discount rate	11.50%-12.11%	11.71%–14.23%
Inflation rate	3.07%-6.27%	4%–5%

18. LEASE LIABILITIES

As of December 31, the analysis of the maturity of the lease liability is as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
1 year	1,933,397	2,236,162
2 year	2,159,241	1,986,936
3 year	1,443,338	2,081,953
4 year	1,485,222	1,443,338
5 year and over	1,536,722	3,021,944
	8,557,920	**10,770,333**
Including:		
Current	1,933,397	2,236,162
Non-current	6,624,523	8,534,171

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

On 4 September 2019, the subsidiary CAPEC Green Energy LLP entered into a lease agreement with Industrial Development Fund JSC of 17,009,905 thousand tenge and interest of 10% per annum. From 26 February 2020, CAPEC Green Energy LLP began to accept parts of 14 Astana EXPO-2017 Wind Farm turbines as a right-of-use asset until 4 September 2029 of 16,456,944 thousand tenge, of which a part was classified from advances paid of 5,102,971 thousand tenge and the remainder recognised as a lease liability of 11,353,973 thousand tenge.

Movement of lease liabilities:

	2024	2023
At 1 January	**10,770,333**	**12,324,187**
Changes in cash flows from financing activities		
Lease liability repayments	(2,238,658)	(2,143,785)
Interest repaid	(1,230,042)	(1,259,420)
Total changes in cash flow from financing activites	**(3,468,700)**	**(3,403,205)**
Other changes		
Interest accrued (Note 25)	1,076,144	1,273,977
Lease discount amortisation	135,756	159,217
Other	44,387	416,157
Total other changes related to liabilities	**1,256,287**	**1,849,351**
At 31 December	**8,557,920**	**10,770,333**

19. TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
For purchased goods	20,615,203	22,563,118
For purchased services	16,690,162	12,977,240
For property, plant and equipment	14,253,051	6,496,670
Other	30,456	78,419
	51,588,872	**42,115,447**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, trade accounts payable were denominated in the following currencies:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Tenge	51,587,875	42,113,989
Russian roubles	997	1,458
	51,588,872	**42,115,447**

The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 30 days. For most suppliers no interest is charged on the trade payables. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

20. OTHER LONG-TERM ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Loans from the shareholder	1,012,907	2,299,870
Loans from related party	679,016	840,428
Other	364,374	336,032
Total	**2,056,297**	**3,476,330**

Loans from the shareholder are represented by agreements between a subsidiary Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP in the amount of 4,902,280 thousand tenge until 31 December 2030 and CAEPCO JSC in the amount of 3,000,000 thousand tenge until 31 December 2030. Loans from related parties are represented by agreements between a subsidiary Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP and Solis LTD LLP in amount of 400,000 thousand tenge until 2026 and between CAEPCO JSC and H2Technologies LLP in amount of 2,000,000 thousand tenge until 31 December 2030.

During 2024, management determined the fair value of loans at the dates of initial recognitions at the average market rate of 16.18%-20.78% and reflected an adjustment to fair value in equity in the amount of 5,193,042 thousand tenge.

Movement of loans from related parties and shareholder:

	2024	2023
On 1 January	**3,140,298**	**705,084**
Changes in cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from a shareholder, related party	500,000	7,302,280
Total changes in cash flows from financing activities	**500,000**	**7,302,280**
Other changes		
Disposal of a subsidiary	(2,386,339)	-
Contract modification through profit or loss	(320,491)	-
Initial recognition of discount through equity	-	(5,193,042)
Amortisation of discount	1,025,348	325,976
Other	(266,893)	-
Total changes related to liability	**(1,948,375)**	**(4,867,066)**
As at 31 December	**1,691,923**	**3,140,298**

21. REVENUE

	2024	2023
Sale of electricity	220,544,558	139,223,605
Sale of heat energy	36,968,353	26,834,937
Transmission of electricity	24,400,131	19,148,506
Electricity power maintenance	8,821,468	5,630,519
Transmission of heat	60,970	31,922
Other	924,197	683,363
	291,719,677	**191,552,852**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

From 1 January 2019, by order of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the power market was introduced, the main purpose of which is to ensure the balance reliability of the country's energy system. The capacity tariff is determined at a centralised auctions by a single operator and is a permanent part of revenue, valid for a calendar year. In 2024, the capacity tariff was 1,055 thousand tenge and 1,065 thousand tenge per Mw/hour (2023: 590 thousand tenge per Mw/hour). At the same time, in 2024 and 2023, SEVKAZENERGO JSC has an individual tariff for the service of maintaining the readiness of electric power in the amount of 434 thousand tenge per MWh per month.

22. COST OF SALES

	2024	2023
Electricity and heat purchased for sale	54,033,747	27,296,190
Services received	40,669,463	26,229,461
Payroll expenses and related taxes	34,172,490	25,509,647
Depreciation and amortization	32,881,155	29,495,380
Coal and fuel oil	32,563,515	29,784,443
Transmission of electric and thermal energy	10,896,705	6,474,900
Technical losses	8,782,325	4,390,735
Inventories	6,790,343	6,446,326
Other	4,005,019	3,601,014
	224,794,762	**159,228,096**

23. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Payroll expenses and related taxes	6,136,590	5,215,281
Services received	2,330,817	1,999,179
Taxes, except income tax	1,621,157	1,525,917
Fines and forfeits under economic contracts	1,144,177	1,236,819
Depreciation and amortisation	634,640	553,494
Compensation of members of the Board of Directors	409,967	374,031
Inventories	368,994	408,524
Other	864,035	1,219,062
	13,510,377	**12,532,307**

24. FINANCE INCOME

	2024	2023
Interest income from deposits	1,173,182	726,739
Income from amortisation of discount on loans issued	372,239	591,922
Income from the initial recognition of an assignment agreement with a third party	320,489	651,913
Income from amortisation of discount on loans issued to third parties	222,724	520,155
Income on interest on loans issued	7,844	168,868
Income from the initial recognition of the discount on the bonds issued (Note 15)	-	2,666,868
Other	399,701	256,935
	2,496,179	**5,583,400**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCE COST

	2024	2023
Interest expenses on bank borrowings (Note 16)	34,565,930	29,749,508
Interest expenses on bonds issued (Note 15)	2,511,332	1,613,340
Finance lease fee (Note 18)	1,076,144	1,273,977
Other	2,555,087	2,626,534
	40,708,493	**35,263,359**

26. FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN, NET

	2024	2023
Foreign exchange gain, net loans (Note 16)	761,501	24,014,990
Foreign exchange loss, net cash	(124,453)	(106,547)
Other	288	12,389
	637,336	**23,920,832**

27. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Other income		
Financial result of transfer of assets and subsidiary, net	4,263,375	-
Income from other services	2,236,210	1,219,425
Income from government grants	706,240	146,636
Gain on write-off of accounts payable	307,664	18,140
Other income	387,018	237,266
	7,900,507	**1,621,467**
Other expenses		
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(470,807)	(2,752,002)
Expenses for writing off long-term VAT	(398,233)	(803,172)
Accrual of provision for construction in progress	(380,160)	(1,133,832)
Loss on currency exchange	(337,408)	(248,138)
Expenses for depreciation of leased fixed assets	(234,463)	(268,568)
Expenses for accrual of a provision for long-term VAT	-	(360,552)
Other expenses	(1,195,454)	(887,045)
	(3,016,525)	**(6,453,309)**

Operations of Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP

On 19 January 2023, Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP and the state institution Department of Housing and Communal Services, Passenger Transport and Highways of the Akimat of the City of Ekibastuz signed a gratuitous transfer agreement (gift). Under this agreement, Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP transferred a heat network with a total book value of 1,841,707 thousand tenge (accumulated depreciation as of the transfer date: 52,850 thousand tenge).

On 1 June 2023, Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP and the state institution Department of Economy and Finance of the Akimat of the City of Ekibastuz signed a trust management agreement for state property, under which the state institution transferred assets to Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP for trust management, including earlier transferred assets under a gratuitous transfer agreement for a one-year period under trust conditions.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

On 31 May 2024, Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP and the state institution Department of Housing and Communal Services, Passenger Transport and Highways of the Akimat of the City of Ekibastuz signed another gratuitous transfer agreement (gift). Under this agreement, Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP transferred heat supply infrastructure facilities to the state institution. The Group recognized a loss on the disposal of assets in the amount of 4,967,521 thousand tenge and income from the write-off of liabilities related to asset operation in the amount of 1,968,924 thousand tenge (Note 17).

On 1 August 2024, due to the gratuitous transfer of all assets by Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP to a state institution, and the trust management agreement for those assets being signed with another company, the Group's management decided to sell its 100% ownership interest in Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP to a third party for 200 thousand tenge, which is not subject to adjustment under deferred payment terms.

The result of the disposal of net liabilities of Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP was recognized by the Group as other income in the amount of 4,263,375 thousand tenge, considering the losses from the disposal of fixed assets and the write-off of obligations related to gold recovery and environmental remediation of previously operated assets.

The assets and liabilities of Ekibastuzteploenergo LLP as of the disposal date are presented below:

	1 August 2024
Assets	
Other non-current assets	7,451
Inventories	669,668
Trade receivables	632,482
Advances issued	65,313
Income tax prepayment	1
Other assets	1,382,460
Cash and cash equivalents	48,824
Total assets of the disposal group classified as held for sale	**2,806,199**
Obligations	
Long-term accounts payable	3,108,905
Trade Payables	16,742,285
Advances received	76,953
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	9,969,518
Total liabilities of the disposal group classified as held for sale	**29,897,661**
Net liabilities disposed of	**(27,091,462)**
Net liabilities disposed of	(27,091,462)
Cash remuneration	(200)
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 8 and 11)	19,829,690
Gain from the disposal of its subsidiary, which is not a component of the discontinued operation	**(7,261,972)**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

Net cash outflow before disposal of subsidiary:

	1 August 2024
Cash consideration	200
Less: outflaws of cash and cash equivalents	(48,824)
Net cash outflow	**(48,624)**

28. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

Entities incorporated in Kazakhstan pay income tax from the taxable profit according to the legislation of Kazakhstan.

In 2024 and 2023, income tax rate was 20%.

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December were as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Current income tax expenses	(1,634,870)	(5,414,528)
Prior year adjustments	(70,630)	-
Deferred income tax (expenses)/benefit	(1,651,759)	1,779,240
Income tax expenses	**(3,357,259)**	**(3,635,288)**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Deferred tax asset as a result of:		
Tax losses carry-forward	4,052,964	4,652,084
Allowance for expected credit losses	1,603,886	963,549
Asset decommissioning and restoration liabilities	1,010,194	1,216,710
Carrying amount of property, plant and equipment	815,825	2,906,219
Loans issued	431,293	652,717
Provisions for unused vacation reserve	363,826	290,603
Borrowings	211,483	251,887
Taxes accrued, unpaid	174,990	176,500
Government grants received	76,348	215,901
Other temporary differences	924,974	1,068,932
Total deferred tax assets	**9,665,783**	**12,395,102**
Less: deferred tax assets offset against deferred tax liabilities	(4,622,393)	(8,965,099)
Deferred tax assets	**5,043,390**	**3,430,003**
Deferred tax liabilities as a result of:		
Property, plant and equipment	(64,198,856)	(70,930,618)
Borrowings	(112,650)	(863,535)
Financial aid from the shareholder	(397,419)	(431,024)
Bond issued	(529,086)	(654,268)
Other temporary differences	(324,922)	(400,724)
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(65,562,933)**	**(73,280,169)**
Less: deferred tax liabilities offset against deferred tax assets	4,622,393	8,965,099
Deferred tax liabilities	**(60,940,540)**	**(64,315,070)**
Deferred tax liabilities, net, including:	**(55,897,150)**	**(60,885,067)**
Deferred tax liabilities	(60,940,540)	(64,315,070)
Deferred tax assets	5,043,390	3,430,003

The movement in deferred taxes for the years ended 31 December, was as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	**(60,885,067)**	**(53,562,266)**
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax liabilities	4,987,917	(7,322,801)
Balance at 31 December	**(55,897,150)**	**(60,885,067)**
Recognised:		
in profit or loss	(1,649,720)	1,779,240
in equity	6,637,637	(9,102,041)
	4,987,917	**(7,322,801)**

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

Below is a reconciliation of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December, to profit before tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	2024	2023
Profit before taxation	**20,782,029**	**8,348,896**
Theoretical income tax expense/(benefit) at statutory average rate of 20% (2023: 20%)	4,156,406	1,669,779
Adjustments for:		
Write-off of previously recognised deferred tax asset	32,117	-
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax asset	-	(32,117)
Income tax adjustment for previous years	15,338	-
Tax losses of subsidiaries in the current year not recognised as deferred tax assets in the reporting year	-	1,650,004
Tax effect on the disposal of a subsidiary	97,276	-
Tax effect (non-taxable income)/non-deductible expenses	(943,878)	347,622
Income tax expenses	**3,357,259**	**3,635,288**

As at 31 December 2024, the Group has unrecognised tax assets in the amount of 502,289 thousand tenge (31 December 2023: 1,978,222 thousand tenge).

According to tax legislation Republic of Kazakhstan, tax losses may be offset against taxable income during 10 years from the date of occurrence. The Group’s management estimated expected amount of tax losses, which can be offset against future taxable income during 2024-2033.

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Group related parties include shareholders, subsidiaries and associates or companies over which the Group or its shareholders exercise control, and key management personnel.

Related party transactions are performed on terms that would not necessarily be available to third parties.

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and jointly controlled companies are excluded on consolidation and not presented in this note.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group had the following operations with related parties:

Company name	**CAPEC JSC**	**Subsidiaries of CAPEC JSC**
Unwinding of discount, interest income and other finance income	372,239	-

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group had the following operations with related parties:

Company name	CAPEC JSC	Subsidiaries of CAPEC JSC
Unwinding of discount, interest income and other finance income	591,922	-

Balances between the Group and related parties as at 31 December 2024 are presented below.

Company name	CAPEC JSC
Trade accounts receivable including financial aid	402,266

Balances between the Group and related parties as at 31 December 2023 are presented below:

Company name	CAPEC JSC
Trade accounts receivable including financial aid	2,482,137

The Group entered into transactions with related parties such as obtaining loans, placing cash on deposits and acquiring subsidiaries.

Key personnel of the Group

In 2024, compensation to the Board of Directors and other key management personnel in the form of salary and bonuses amounted to 212,210,838 thousand tenge (2023: 350,456 thousand tenge) – current remuneration. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the key management personnel, including the Board of Directors of the Group consisted of 17 and 22 employees, respectively.

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's major financial instruments include other financial assets, cash, borrowings, bonds, lease, as well as trade receivable and accounts payable. The main risks attributable to the Group's financial instruments are liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group also monitors the market risk, including currency risk and interest rate risk.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

Categories of financial instruments

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, financial instruments were as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Financial assets		
Trade accounts receivables (Note 11)	32,202,427	23,625,032
Cash (Note 13)	10,697,089	3,889,773
Other financial assets	153,737	2,649,051
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings (Note 16)	179,613,163	186,954,077
Trade accounts payable (Note 19)	51,588,872	42,115,447
Bonds issued (Note 15)	16,196,826	14,397,947
Lease liabilities (Note 18)	8,557,920	10,770,333
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	6,674,712	4,072,864
Other long-term accounts payable (Note 20)	2,056,297	3,476,330

Capital risk management

The Group manages the risks associated with capital to ensure that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while increasing the tariffs and optimising the debt and equity balance.

The equity structure of the Group comprises share capital, additional paid-in capital, revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment and retained earnings as presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The information on significant accounting policies and accepted methods, including criteria of recognition, basis for measurement and basis on which revenue and expenses are recognised, with respect to each class of financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments is disclosed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Objectives of financial risk management

Risk management is an essential element of the Group’s operations. The Group controls and manages financial risks related to operations of the Group by analysing the risk exposure by degree and amount of risk. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including currency risk and interest rate risk in relation to cash flows. The description of the Group’s risk management policies is provided below.

Fair value

In the opinion of the Group's management, the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities carried in the consolidated financial statements at amortised cost are approximately equal to their fair values.

Credit risk

Credit risk arising from the failure of counterparties to comply with the terms of the Group's financial instruments is generally limited to amounts, if any, by which the counterparties' liabilities exceed the Group's liabilities to those counterparties. The Group's policy provides for transactions with financial instruments with a number of creditworthy counterparties. The Group's management believes that its maximum exposure is equal to the amount of trade account receivables (Note 11), cash (Note 13), other financial assets (Note 8) and other assets (Note 12), less allowances for expected credit losses recorded at the reporting date. The Group conducts regular assessment of creditworthiness. The Group has a policy of ongoing monitoring to ensure that transactions are concluded with customers with adequate credit history and do not exceed the established credit limits.

With regard to credit risk related to cash and other financial assets, the Group's risk is associated with the possibility of default of credit institutions in which cash and deposits are placed, with the maximum risk being equal to the present value of these assets.

Assessing credit risk for risk management purposes is a complex process and requires the use of models, as risk varies with market conditions, expected cash flows and over time. Assessment of credit risk for a portfolio of assets requires additional assessments in relation to the probability of a default, the corresponding loss ratios and the correlation of defaults between counterparties.

Credit risk classification system. In order to assess credit risk and classify financial instruments by the level of credit risk, the Group uses two approaches: an internal rating system based on risks or an assessment of risk levels assessed by external international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's [S&P], Fitch, Moody's). Internal and external credit ratings are compared on a single internal scale with a certain range of default probabilities.

The internal risk-based rating system is developed internally and ratings are assessed by management. The Group uses different methods of credit risk assessment depending on the asset class.

The Group uses internal risk-based rating systems to assess credit risk for the following financial assets: trade account receivables and other assets.

To estimate expected credit losses, the Group uses supported forward-looking information, including forecasts of macroeconomic indicators. However, as with all economic forecasts, assumptions and the likelihood of their realisation are inevitably associated with a high level of uncertainty, and, therefore, actual results may differ materially from those projected.

Rating models are regularly reviewed based on actual default data and updated as necessary. Regardless of the method used, the Group regularly confirms the accuracy of the ratings, calculates and evaluates the predictive capabilities of the models.

External ratings are assigned to counterparties by independent international rating agencies such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch. These ratings are publicly available. Such ratings and corresponding ranges of default probabilities apply to cash and other financial assets.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

The table below presents external credit ratings (if any) as at the end of respective reporting period:

31 December 2024	**Cash**	**Other financial assets**	**Loans issued**	**Total**
From B- to BBB+	8,558,303	75,085	-	8,633,388
Below B-	-	-	1,769,281	1,769,281
Not identified	2,172,438	10,963,750	-	13,136,188
Allowance for ECL	(33,652)	(10,885,098)	(1,769,281)	(12,688,031)
Total financial assets	**10,697,089**	**153,737**	**-**	**10,850,826**

31 December 2023	**Cash**	**Other financial assets**	**Loans issued**	**Total**
From A+ to AAA+	1,969	-	-	1,969
From B- to BBB+	3,865,847	66,803	-	3,932,650
Below B-	-	-	3,658,223	3,658,223
Not identified	55,829	4,246,407	-	4,302,236
Allowance for ECL	(33,872)	(1,664,159)	(3,658,223)	(5,356,254)
Total financial assets	**3,889,773**	**2,649,051**	**-**	**6,538,824**

Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risk arising from open positions in (a) currency and (b) interest rate instruments, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements.

Currency risk

The Group has borrowings denominated in foreign currency and imports major spare parts for investment program. As a result, the Group has assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The Group minimises the currency risk by monitoring changes in exchange rates in which the liabilities are denominated.

The carrying value of monetary assets and liabilities of the Group denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, was as follows:

	Assets		**Liabilities**	
	31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
Russian roubles	2,070,998	1,350	(83,911,874)	(86,111,852)
US dollars	5,036	4,558	(3,144,141)	(3,186,916)

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table reflects the Group's sensitivity to 20% increase or decrease in value of tenge against foreign currencies. The sensitivity level of 20% is used in preparation of internal reports on currency risk for key management and represents the management's estimate of justifiably possible changes in exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes all financial assets of the Group denominated in the currency different from the currency of the creditor or borrower. The positive figure indicated below reflects the decrease in loss and increase in equity when the tenge rate against a respective currency strengthens by 20%. In case of weakening of the tenge rate against a respective currency by 20%, there will be an equal and opposite effect on loss and equity, and the amounts indicated below will be opposite value.

	Effect of US Dollar		Effect of Russian rouble	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Financial assets	1,007	912	414,200	270
Financial liabilities	628,828	637,383	16,782,375	17,222,370

Interest rate risk

The Group's operations are exposed to interest rate risk as it has borrowings with fixed and floating interest rates. The Group manages interest rate risk by retaining balanced ratio of loans and borrowings with fixed and floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following interest rate sensitivity analysis was made regarding the exposure to interest rate risk on non-derivative instruments at the reporting date. For liabilities with floating rates an analysis was made assuming that the outstanding liability was not changed during the entire year. When preparing the management reports on interest rate risk for the Group management an assumption is used on a change in the interest rate by 1%, which meets the expectations of the management regarding the reasonably possible fluctuation of interest rates.

If interest rates on liabilities were 1% higher/lower and all other variables remained constant, then the Group's loss for the year ended 31 December 2024 would decrease/increase by 1,570,650 thousand tenge (2023: 942,552 thousand tenge) and retained earnings as at 31 December 2024 would have increased/decreased by 1,570,650 thousand tenge (retained earnings as of 2023: 923,202 thousand tenge).

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Group's shareholders, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risks by maintaining sufficient reserves, borrowings and available credit lines by constant monitoring of projected and actual cash flow and comparing maturity dates of its financial assets and liabilities.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

Liquidity risk tables

The following tables demonstrate the Group's contract dates for its non-derivative financial assets and liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes cash flows on both interest and principal.

The table on liquidity risk and interest rate risk as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, is presented as follows:

	Effective interest rate	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 December 2024					
Non-interest bearing:					
Trade accounts payable	-	51,588,872	-	-	51,588,872
Other long-term accounts payable	-	-	2,056,297	-	2,056,297
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	-	6,234,009	440,703	-	6,674,712
Interest-bearing:					
Bonds issued	6%–20.5%	6,937,552	26,137,210	1,517,667	34,592,429
Borrowings	0.75%-27.9%	128,588,632	114,579,103	3,196,953	246,364,688
Lease liabilities	5%-12.58%	2,945,945	8,217,180	-	11,163,125
Total		**196,295,010**	**151,430,493**	**4,714,620**	**352,440,123**

	Effective interest rate	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 December 2023					
Non-interest bearing:					
Trade accounts payable	-	42,115,447	-	-	42,115,447
Other long-term accounts payable	-	-	860,552	10,348,280	11,208,832
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	-	4,026,817	228,282	128,759	4,383,858
Interest-bearing:					
Bonds issued	6%-20.5%	1,333,429	9,044,676	20,113,532	30,491,637
Borrowings	0.75%-22.73%	89,102,576	142,450,054	-	231,552,630
Lease liabilities	5%-12.5%	3,494,402	9,489,086	1,620,956	14,604,444
Total		**140,072,671**	**162,072,650**	**32,211,527**	**334,356,848**

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Taxation

Tax conditions in the Republic of Kazakhstan are subject to changes and inconsistent application and interpretation. Discrepancies in interpretation of Kazakhstan laws and regulations by the Group and Kazakhstani authorities may lead to accrual of additional taxes, penalties and interest.

Kazakhstan tax legislation and practice are in a state of continuous development and therefore are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes, which may be retroactive. In some cases, for the purpose of determining the tax base, the tax legislation refers to IFRS Accounting Standards provisions, issued by IASB, at that the interpretation of relevant IFRS Accounting Standards provisions by Kazakhstan tax authorities may differ from the accounting policies, judgements and estimates applied by management in preparation of these financial statements, which could lead to additional tax liabilities of the Group. Tax periods remain open to retroactive review by the tax authorities for five years.

The Group's management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and the Group's tax position is justified. In the opinion of the Group's management, the Group will not incur significant losses on current and potential tax claims exceeding provisions formed in these financial statements.

Litigation

The Group may be subject to legal proceedings and court decisions that, individually or in the aggregate, did not have a significant effect on the Group.

Environmental issues

The Group's management believes that at the moment the Group follows the current environmental, health and safety laws and regulatory acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan. However, these laws and regulatory acts may change in future. The Group is unable to foresee the timing and degree of changes in the environmental, health and safety laws. In case of such changes the Group might be required to upgrade its technological equipment in order to meet more rigid requirements.

At each reporting date, the Group's management evaluates future liabilities and creates a provision for restoration of used ash dumps according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the provision for ash dumps restoration amounted to 1,917,316 thousand tenge and 2,584,604 thousand tenge, respectively (Note 17).

On 1 July 2021, the new Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as the "Code") has come into effect. This Code contains a number of principles aimed at minimising the consequences of environmental damage caused by the activities of enterprises and/or achieving complete restoration of the environment to its original state. Depending on the level and risk of negative impact on the environment, objects are classified into four categories, where objects that have a significant negative impact on the environment belong to the first category. The Group's management has analysed the presence and requirement for recognising obligations related to decommissioning, dismantling, and reclamation of the Group's production assets and has established a provision as at 31 December 2024 in the amount of 3,133,654 thousand tenge (31 December 2023: 3,498,949 thousand tenge) (Note 17).

Under the current version of the Environmental Code, the Group is obligated to provide financial assurance for the remediation of consequences of Category I facilities within the period until July 1, 2029. Financial assurance may be provided in the form of guarantees; bank deposit pledges; asset pledges; or insurance. Financial assurance may be provided in one or more of these forms, as listed above, or in a combination thereof at the discretion of the operator of the Category I facility, provided that the share of the financial assurance in the form of a bank deposit pledge must be:

- no less than ten percent of the total financial assurance amount, if ten years have passed since the commissioning of the facility (for facilities commissioned from 1 July 2026 to 2036);

- one hundred percent of the total financial assurance amount, if twenty years have passed since the commissioning of the facility (for facilities commissioned from 1 July 2026 to 2046).

The operator of a Category I facility is required to provide financial assurance for the purpose of performing remediation work in the event of decommissioning of such a facility.

The amount of financial assurance is determined in accordance with the methodology approved by the authorized environmental protection authority, based on the estimated cost of remediation work for the decommissioned Category I facility, and is subject to reassessment every seven years.

Considering the postponement of the deadline for providing financial assurance for the remediation of Category I facilities, the Group continues to analyze possible options for providing financial assurance and monitor changes in regulatory requirements related to such assurance.

The Group conducts periodic assessments of its environmental obligations at least annually. As obligations are identified, they are recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Contingent obligations that may arise as a result of changes in environmental legislation or enforcement practices, as well as from court decisions, are assessed by the Group in terms of probability and materiality. The Group's management believes that under the existing internal control systems and current legislation, the likelihood of significant environmental obligations arising from past activities that would require recognition or disclosure in the current consolidated financial statements is low.

Insurance

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group insured energy generation assets of Heat and Power CHPP-2 and CHPP-3 and oxygen workshop in Pavlodar and Heat and Power Plant 2 in Petropavlovsk. The Group did not insure other property, plant and equipment. Since the lack of insurance does not represent the decrease in the value of assets or occurrence of liabilities, no provision for unforeseen expenses related to damage or loss of such assets is required.

Capital investments

The Group developed and agreed with the Department of the Committee for the Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Ministry of national Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Competition Protection Agency of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan an investment program plan for 2024, under which the Group is required to invest 28,396,967 thousand tenge, including 654,548 thousand tenge carried forward from the previous period.

(in thousands of tenge, unless otherwise stated)

Actual execution amounted to 25,242,814 thousand tenge, taking into account savings and activities carried forward from the previous period. The reduction in the execution of investment activities will not result in the introduction of a temporary compensatory tariff by the authorized body, since the Group's companies experienced a decrease in profit-based financing sources in the amount of 2,499,605 thousand tenge, corresponding to a reduction in the volume of regulated services provided, as well as activities in the total amount of 654,548 thousand tenge that were also carried over to the next period.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had contractual obligations to purchase property, plant and equipment for the total amount of 15,114,895 thousand tenge (2023: 15,149,673 thousand tenge).

32. PROFIT PER SHARE

Profit per share in the calculation of basic earnings per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of issued ordinary shares for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the amounts of common shares and common shares with diluted effect are equal due to the fact that there is no dilution.

	2024	**2023**
Profit for the year	**17,539,936**	**4,737,453**
Weighted average number of common shares	36,951,133	36,951,133
Profit per share, tenge	**474.68**	**128.21**

The carrying value of one common share as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is presented below.

Ordinary shares as at	**Number of shares in circulation**	**Net assets, net of intangible assets**	**Carrying value of one share, tenge**
31 December 2024	36,951,133	86,176,782	2,332.18
31 December 2023	36,951,133	89,110,809	2,411.59

The carrying value of one common share was obtained by dividing the amount of net assets by the number of ordinary shares placed as at 31 December 2024 and 2023. Net assets represent all assets minus intangible assets in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

The Group's management believes that it is in full compliance with the requirements of the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange as at the reporting date.

33. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Tariffs of PAVLODARENERGO Group

By the Order of DKREM No 120-OD dated 23 December 2024, from 1 January 2025, the tariff for the production of heat energy for PAVLODARENERGO JSC was approved in the amount of 5,013.59 tenge/Gcal (average sale) without VAT.

By the Order of DKREM No 16-OD dated 27 February 2025, from 5 March 2025, the tariff for the production of heat energy for PAVLODARENERGO JSC was approved in the amount of 5,637.62 tenge/Gcal (average sale) without VAT.

By Order of the Minister of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan No 42 dated 27 January 2025, the maximum tariff for electricity in the amount of 24.29 tenge/kWh excluding VAT was approved, with entry into force from 1 February 2025.

Tariffs of SEVKAZENERGO Group

By the Order of DKREM No 26-OD dated 7 March 2025, from 16 March 2025, the tariff for the production of heat energy for SEVKAZENERGO JSC in the amount of 5,634.31 tenge/Gcal without VAT was approved (from 16 February 2024 - 4,278.1 tenge/Gcal without VAT).

Loans received

On 24 April 2025, Additional Agreement No. 3 to the syndicated loan agreement dated 9 November 2022, was executed between VTB Group and CAEPCO Group. In the supplementary agreement, CAPEC Green Energy LLP plans to raise the revolving limit to 3.7 billion rubles (which is 23.2 billion tenge based on the Russian ruble exchange rate at the time of the agreement's signing) with an interest rate set at the Key Rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation plus a margin of 3.5%. This increase aims to cover the repayment of existing debt associated with earlier issued tranches K, M, N, O, maturing in no more than 12 months, and available until 11 April 2026.

Changes in the operations of power transmission companies

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Electric Power Industry” dated 8 July 2024, a decision was made within the framework of energy sector reform to discontinue the operations of energy supplying organizations. Starting from 1 January 2025, the purchase of electricity for consumer supply is to be carried out by transmission companies, which are required to obtain the relevant licenses.

As of 1 January 2025, the transmission companies within the Group obtained licenses for this new type of activity and commenced the sale of electricity for consumer supply. Accordingly, starting 1 January 2025, energy supplying organizations ceased electricity sales operations.

Transfer of 100% Ownership Interest in Petropavlovsk Heating Networks LLP

In 2025, it is planned to transfer a 100% ownership interest in Petropavlovsk Heating Networks LLP to the local executive authority of the city of Petropavlovsk. However, as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the transfer process has not been completed, and the final terms of the transaction, including the purchase price, have not been determined. Meanwhile, Petropavlovsk Heating Networks LLP continues its core operations of heat energy transmission in the city of Petropavlovsk.

34. APROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved and authorised for issue by Group management on 23 May 2025.