

**"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe"
JSC**

Financial statement

As of December 31 and for the year ended December 31,
2024,
with an independent auditor's report

"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC

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"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC

Management's Confirmation of Responsibilities for the Preparation and Approval of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2024

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the description of the auditors' responsibilities contained in the independent auditors' report presented, is made to distinguish the auditors' responsibilities with respect to the financial statements of "Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation Aktobe" JSC (hereinafter referred to as the Company).

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that fairly reflect, in all material respects, the financial position as of December 31, 2024, as well as the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the period ended on that date, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter referred to as IFRS).

When preparing financial statements, the Company's management is responsible for:

- ensuring the correct selection and application of accounting policies;
- presentation of information, including accounting policy data, in a form that ensures the relevance, reliability, comparability and understandability of such information;
- disclosure of additional information in cases where compliance with IFRS requirements is insufficient for users of the financial statements to understand the impact that certain transactions, as well as other events or conditions, have on the financial position and financial performance of the Company;
- assessment of the Company's ability to continue operations in the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:


- development, implementation and maintenance of an effective and reliable internal control system of the Company;
- maintaining records in a form that enables the disclosure and explanation of the Company's transactions, as well as providing information of sufficient accuracy on any date about the financial position of the Company and ensuring that the financial statements comply with the requirements of IFRS;
- accounting in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and IFRS;
- taking all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the Company's assets; and
- identification and prevention of financial and other abuses.

These financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 were approved by the Company's management on April 30, 2025 and signed on its behalf by:


Amanbekov B.G.

Deputy Chairman of the Board




Kravtsova L.V.

Chief accountant

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder and management of "Social and entrepreneurial corporation "Aktobe" JSC

Opinion with a disclaimer

We have audited the financial statements of "Socio-Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible influence of the circumstances described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the financial statements, in all material respects, present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for a qualified opinion

As indicated in the statement of changes in equity, the composition of accumulated losses as of January 1, 2024 includes an adjustment in the amount of 163,957 thousand tenge related to transactions on payment for issued shares with property (including real estate) transferred in previous periods from government agencies.

We have not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to confirm the accuracy of the fair value of the assets transferred, the date of recognition of these assets as investment property, and the accuracy of the reflection of these transactions in shareholders' equity in previous reporting periods.

As a result, we were unable to verify the accuracy of the opening balance of capital as of January 1, 2024. Our reservation is limited only to the impact of this adjustment on the opening balance.

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 were audited by another auditor, who expressed a modified opinion on them on May 6, 2024.

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

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

In preparation the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, where appropriate, information relating to going concern and preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis, except when management intends to liquidate the Company, cease operations or unless no realistic alternative exists but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 degree of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. In addition, we:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements 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 due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to error because fraud can include collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation, or override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control that is 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 Company's internal control; evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 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 Company to cease to be a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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


Badambayeva Sayle
Audit Partner
IAC Russell Bedford A+ Partners LLP

Auditor's qualification certificate No. МФ-0000720
dated 10.01.2019.


Sholpanay Kudalbergenova
General Director
IAC Russell Bedford A+ Partners LLP


State license for audit activity
No. 18013076,
issued by the Internal State Audit Committee of the Ministry
of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan on July 3, 2018.

050000, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan
Abish Kekilbaiuly street 34

April 30, 2025



"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC

Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024

thousand tenge	Note:	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023 (recalculated)	January 1, 2023 (recalculated)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	6	592,437	543,620	508,178
Investment property	7	3,173,799	3,814,436	2,582,707
Investments		113,340	146,043	508,477
Non-current financial assets	8	-	-	-
Non-current accounts receivable	9	696,390	805,355	12,557
Total non-current assets		4,575,966	5,309,454	3,611,919
Current assets				
Inventories	10	243,931	2,778	11,070
Trade and other receivables	9	72,886	63,893	85,659
Current financial assets	8	2,325,250	6,914,399	2,660,072
Prepayment of income tax		74,155	44,947	31,291
Advances paid and other current assets	11	1,440,637	9,280	5,522
Bank deposits	12	4,213,444	-	44,734
Cash and cash equivalents	13	7,191,821	13,832,369	7,502,332
Total current assets		15,562,124	20,867,666	10,340,680
TOTAL ASSETS		20,138,090	26,177,120	13,952,599
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	14	10,063,203	10,018,785	8,514,293
Accumulated losses		(5,747,730)	(5,785,641)	(5,742,154)
Total equity		4,315,473	4,233,144	2,772,139
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current advances received	15	12,401,550	17,637,512	6,128,070
Non-current loans received	16	260,000	994,000	4,539,500
Total non-current liabilities		12,661,550	18,631,512	10,667,570
Current liabilities				
Current loans received	16	2,681,000	2,947,000	-
Trade and other accounts payable	17	133,545	50,286	499,857
Taxes and payments due		59,978	28,634	13,033
Corporate income tax payable		286,544	286,544	-
Total current liabilities		3,161,067	3,312,464	512,890
Total liabilities		15,822,617	21,943,976	11,180,460
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		20,138,090	26,177,120	13,952,599

These financial statements have been approved by the Company's management and signed on its behalf by:


Amanbekov B.G.

Deputy Chairman of the Board




Kravtsova L.V.

Chief accountant

April 30, 2025

The explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended December 31, 2024

thousand tenge	Note:	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Revenue from contracts with customers	18	1,840,972	277,253
Cost of sales	19	(1,537,423)	(79,421)
Gross income		303,549	197,832
Administrative expenses	20	(1,078,559)	(1,120,051)
Financial income/(expenses), net	21	1,448,900	(51,860)
Other income/(expenses), net	22	135,494	1,294,916
Reversal of impairment losses/(losses)	23	(73,563)	(175,355)
Income before tax		735,821	145,482
Income tax expenses	24	(171,934)	(352,926)
Net income/(loss)		563,887	(207,444)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		563,887	(207,444)

These financial statements have been approved by the Company's management and signed on its behalf by:

Amanbekov B.G.

Deputy Chairman of the Board

April 30, 2025

Kravtsova L.V.

Chief accountant

The explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC

Statement of Cash Flows (Direct Method) for the Year Ended December 31, 2024

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Operating activities		
Cash received from customers	1,417,992	202,517
Other receipts	10,994	752
Cash paid to suppliers and contractors	(1,299,417)	(275,995)
Cash paid to employees	(507,830)	(481,008)
Other taxes and social payments paid	(256,033)	(302,685)
Other payments	(31,735)	(207,485)
Net cash used in operating activities	(666,029)	(1,063,904)
Investment activities		
Repayment of loans issued	2,971,711	2,483,629
Sale of property, plant and equipment and investment property	535,500	172,457
Rewards received	1,134,818	453,548
Loans issued	(112,470)	(6,345,652)
Investments	-	(7,147)
(Issue)/refund of funds under government programs		
"Aul Amanaty" and "Modernization of housing and public utilities"	(5,303,644)	11,411,991
(Placement)/withdrawal of deposits	(4,159,783)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property	(40,651)	(176,385)
Net Cash (Used)/from in investment activities	(4,974,519)	7,992,441
Financial activities		
Repayment of loans	(1,000,000)	(858,500)
Getting loans	-	260,000
Payment of remuneration	-	-
Net cash used in financial activities	(1,000,000)	(598,500)
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(6,640,548)	6,330,037
Change in the allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
The effect of exchange rate changes on money	-	-
Cash at the beginning of the period	13,832,369	7,502,332
Cash at the end of the period	7,191,821	13,832,369

These financial statements have been approved by the Company's management and signed on its behalf by:


Amanbekov B.G.

Deputy Chairman of the Board




Kravtsova L.V.

Chief accountant

April 30, 2025

The explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended December 31, 2024


thousand tenge	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total capital
Balance as of January 1, 2023	8,514,293	(5,391,599)	3,122,694
Errors of past periods	-	(350,555)	(350,555)
Balance as of January 1, 2023 (restated)	8,514,293	(5,742,154)	2,772,139
Issue of shares	1,504,492	-	1,504,492
Net loss for the year (restated)	-	(207,444)	(207,444)
Other operations	-	163,957	163,957
Balance as of December 31, 2023 (restated)	10,018,785	(5,785,641)	4,233,144
Issue of shares	44,418	-	44,418
Net income for the year	-	563,887	563,887
Free transfer of assets	-	(525,976)	(525,976)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	10,063,203	(5,747,730)	4,315,473

These financial statements have been approved by the Company's management and signed on its behalf by:


Amanbekov B.G.

Deputy Chairman of the Board




Kravtsova L.V.

Chief accountant

April 30, 2025

The explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC

Note to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") Department of Justice of the Aktobe region, certificate of state registration No. 16826-1904-AO dated November 12, 2010, certificate of state re-registration of a legal entity dated September 5, 2018. BIN 101140008468.

The company is a payer of value added tax (VAT) on the basis of the certificate of registration for value added tax series 06001 No. 1114100 dated 01.01.2011.

The actual and legal address of the Company: 030000, Republic of Kazakhstan, Aktobe region, Aktobe city, Astana district, Maresyev street, building 103A.

As of December 31, 2024 and on the date of issuance of the financial statements, the sole shareholder of the Company is the State Institution "Finance Department of the Aktobe Region" (hereinafter referred to as the "Parent Company"). The ultimate controlling party of the Company is the Akimat of the Aktobe Region.

The Company operates in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The assets and liabilities of the Company are located on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The main activity of the Company is consulting on commercial activities and management, regulation and assistance in the effective conduct of economic activities, the activities of commercial and entrepreneurial public organizations, financial leasing, except for financial leasing of medical equipment and technology.

The organs of the Society are:

The highest body is the Sole Shareholder;

Governing body – Board of Directors;

The executive body is the Board.

The competence of the governing bodies is determined by the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Charter of the Company.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has no branches, representative offices, or subsidiaries or affiliates.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Declaration of Conformity

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IASIC") of the IASB.

View Basis

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments at fair value.

The principle of going concern

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and contractual liabilities in the normal course of business.



2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Therefore, the Company's management does not identify conditions or events that could significantly affect the Company's ability to continue operations on a going concern basis. These financial statements do not contain adjustments that would be required if the Company were not able to continue operations on a going concern basis.

Changes in accounting policies and data presentation procedures

The accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements are consistent with those applied in preparing the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company has not early adopted any other standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Kazakhstani tenge (hereinafter referred to as the "tenge"), which, being the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, best reflects the economic substance of most of the Company's transactions and the related circumstances affecting its activities. The Kazakhstani tenge is also the presentation currency of these financial statements.

All financial statement data has been rounded to the nearest thousand tenge.

3. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPERETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING STANDARDS AND INTERPERETATIONS

New and amended IFRS standards that came into effect this year:

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures Related to Supplier Financing Arrangements

The Company applied the amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures related to supplier financing arrangements for the first time in the current reporting period.

The amendments introduce a disclosure objective in IAS 7 that requires an entity to provide information about its supplier financing arrangements that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the effect of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows.

In addition, IFRS 7 was supplemented by a provision that supplier financing arrangements are included in the list of factors requiring disclosure of information about liquidity concentration risk.

The amendments contain specific transitional provisions that apply in the first annual reporting period in which the Company first applies the amendments. Under these transitional provisions, the Company is not required to disclose:

- comparative information for reporting periods prior to the first period in which the amendments are applied;
- the information required by paragraphs of IAS 7:44H(b)(ii)-(iii) at the beginning of the first reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.



3. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

This year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which are mandatory for application from January 1, 2024. These amendments did not have a significant impact on the disclosures presented or the amounts reflected in the financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The Company applied the amendments to IAS 1 issued in January 2020 for the first time.

The amendments relate solely to the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and do not affect the recognition of assets, liabilities, income or expenses, or the disclosures that are made about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights existing at the end of the reporting period, rather than on the expectation that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability. They also clarify that rights are considered to exist if the entity complies with covenants at the end of the reporting period, and define settlement as the transfer of cash, equity instruments, other assets, or services to the counterparty.

Amendments to IAS 1 Financial Reporting – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The Company applied the amendments to IAS 1 issued in November 2022 for the first time.

The amendments state that only those covenants that an entity is required to comply with before or at the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of an obligation for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and, accordingly, should be taken into account when classifying liabilities as current or non-current). These covenants affect whether an entity has a corresponding right at the end of the reporting period even if actual compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (for example, if the covenant relates to the entity's financial position at the reporting date but compliance is tested only subsequently).

The IASB also clarified that if an entity is required to comply with a covenant only after the reporting period, its right to defer settlement of the liability for more than 12 months after the reporting date is not at risk. However, if an entity's right to defer settlement of the liability is contingent on the entity satisfying covenants for twelve months after the reporting period, the entity must disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the potential risk of early settlement of the liabilities. Such information should include: a description of the covenants (their nature and timing of compliance); the carrying amount of the related liabilities; and factors and circumstances that indicate potential difficulties in satisfying the covenants.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases – Lease Liabilities in Sale and Leaseback Transactions

The Company applied the amendments to IFRS 16 for the first time in the current reporting period.

The amendments to IFRS 16 introduce requirements for the subsequent measurement of lease liabilities in sale and leaseback transactions that meet the sale recognition criteria in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The amendments require the selling lessee to determine the lease payments or revised lease payments so as to eliminate the recognition of a gain or loss relating to any retained right to use the asset after the commencement date of the lease.



3. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by a seller-lessee on the partial or complete termination of a lease. Without the requirements, a seller-lessee might recognise a gain on the right of use retained solely due to the restatement of the lease liability (for example, due to a change in the terms of the lease). This is particularly relevant in the case of sale-leaseback transactions involving variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

As part of the amendments, the IASB also amended one of the illustrative examples in IFRS 16 and added a new example that shows the subsequent measurement of assets and liabilities in sale and leaseback transactions that include variable lease payments. The examples also clarify that the liability arising from a sale and leaseback that qualifies as a sale in accordance with IFRS 15 is a lease liability.

The amendments are applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

New and revised IFRS standards issued but not yet effective

As at the date of approval of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

- Amendments to IAS 21 Restrictions on Currency Convertibility
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accounts: Disclosures

The Company's management does not expect that the application of these standards will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in future reporting periods, except in the following cases.

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Limitations on Currency Convertibility

The amendments clarify how to assess whether a currency is convertible and how to determine the exchange rate if it is not.

Under the amendments, a currency is considered convertible into another currency if the entity can obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which the transaction creates enforceable rights and liabilities.

An entity evaluates the convertibility of a currency at a particular point in time and for a particular purpose. If the entity can obtain no more than an insignificant amount of another currency at the assessment date for that purpose, the currency is considered inconvertible.

The assessment of convertibility is based on the entity's ability to obtain another currency, rather than on its intention or decision to make an exchange.

If the currency is not convertible, the entity shall estimate the appropriate spot rate at the measurement date. The objective of estimating the spot rate is to determine an exchange rate that reflects the price level at which an orderly transaction could be effected between market participants in the current economic environment.



3. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

The amendments do not prescribe a specific method for measuring the spot rate, but an entity may use an unadjusted observable exchange rate or another measurement method. Examples of observable rates include:

- a spot rate for a purpose other than that for which convertibility is assessed;
- the first exchange rate at which an organization was able to obtain another currency after convertibility was restored.

When using another valuation method, an entity may use any observable exchange rate (for example, rates transacted in markets or through mechanisms that do not create enforceable rights and liabilities) and adjust that rate as necessary to achieve the objective of estimating the spot rate.

If an entity measures spot rates in a currency non-convertibility environment, it shall disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the lack of convertibility affects or could affect the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments include a new appendix to IAS 21 that provides guidance on applying the new requirements, as well as illustrative examples to demonstrate their application in hypothetical situations.

The IASB also made consequential changes to IFRS 1 to align it with the revised version of IAS 21 in relation to the assessment of convertibility.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with earlier application permitted. Retrospective application of the amendments is not permitted; instead, entities must follow specific transitional provisions.

The Company's management expects that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's financial statements in the future.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, leaving most of the requirements of IAS 1 unchanged. The new standard adds additional requirements. In addition, some items from IAS 1 have been transferred to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. There have also been minor changes to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements:

- present certain categories and subtotals in the income statement;
- disclose management reporting metrics (MPM) in the notes to the financial statements;
- improve the principles of aggregation and disaggregation of information.

An entity shall apply IFRS 18 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 and the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7 are effective when IFRS 18 is applied. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application, except for transitional provisions as provided.

The Company's management expects that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's financial statements in the future.



3. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accounts: Disclosures

IFRS 19 provides an option for qualifying subsidiaries to apply reduced disclosure requirements when preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

A subsidiary is entitled to abbreviated disclosures if it does not have publicly available financial statements or if its ultimate or intermediate parent prepares consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS and are available for public use.

The application of IFRS 19 is voluntary for such subsidiaries and regulates the range of information to be disclosed.

An entity may apply IFRS 19 if, at the end of the reporting period:

- it is a subsidiary (including an intermediate parent company);
- it does not have public reporting;
- its ultimate or intermediate parent company prepares consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS and are available for public use.

A subsidiary is considered to have public reporting if:

- its debt or equity instruments are traded on a public market or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading on a public market (on a national or foreign stock exchange, over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets);

or

- it holds assets in trust on behalf of a broad group of third parties as one of its principal activities (e.g., banks, credit unions, insurance companies, broker/dealers, mutual funds, and investment banks typically meet this criterion).

Entities that are eligible to apply IFRS 19 may apply it in consolidated, separate or individual financial statements. An intermediate parent that does not apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated financial statements may apply it in its separate financial statements.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. If an entity applies IFRS 19 earlier than IFRS 18, it must use the modified set of disclosure requirements in the appendix to IFRS 19. If an entity applies IFRS 19 earlier than the amendments to IAS 21, it is not required to apply the currency inconvertibility disclosure requirements in IFRS 19.

The Company's management does not intend to apply IFRS 19 for the purposes of preparing financial statements.

The above amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current

In the statement of financial position, the Company presents assets and liabilities based on their classification as current (current) and non-current. An asset is current (current) if:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current (current) if:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Fair value assessment

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. Fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs:

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

The Company must have access to the principal or most favourable market.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best interests. Measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset takes into account

- the ability of a market participant to generate economic benefits either through the best and most efficient use of an asset
- in the most efficient manner, or as a result of its sale to another market participant who will use this asset in the best and most efficient manner.

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



Note to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and accounting

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes costs directly attributable to the purchase of the asset. The cost of assets manufactured or constructed by commercial means includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, as well as the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised borrowing costs.

If an item of property, plant and equipment consists of separate components with different useful lives, each of them is accounted for as a separate item (major component) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from its disposal with its carrying amount and is recognized on a net basis in the line item "other income" or "other expenses" in net income or loss.

Subsequent costs

Costs associated with the replacement of a part (major component) of a fixed asset increase the carrying amount of that asset if the probability that the Company will receive future economic benefits associated with that part is high and its cost can be reliably determined. The carrying amount of the replaced part is written off. Expenses for current repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment are recognized in income and expenses when they arise.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the asset until its residual value. Expected useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

	Useful service life, years
Buildings and structures	4-50
Machines and equipment	4-15
Computers and office equipment	3-5
Vehicles	4-10
Other property, plant and equipment	2-10



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The expected useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment are analyzed as of each reporting date.

Investment property

Property held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Investment property is recognized at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of acquired investment property includes purchase costs and other purchase-related costs.

The actual cost of real estate objects erected (built) by own efforts includes the cost of the real estate on the date of completion of construction. Equipment and fittings that are an integral part of the building are considered part of the investment real estate.

Investment property is depreciated in accordance with the principles applicable to property, plant and equipment.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there are any indicators that indicate that the current value of non-current assets may be impaired. If any such indicator is identified, an assessment is made of the possible decrease in the recoverable value of the assets (if any). If it is impossible to assess the recoverable value for an individual asset, the Company determines the recoverable value of the group of assets generating cash to which the asset belongs.

Calculation of the amount to be reimbursed

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of its value in use and the asset's fair value less costs to sell it. In assessing an asset's value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The recoverable amount of assets that do not independently generate cash flows is determined as part of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which these assets belong.

Reversal of impairment losses

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if the impairment loss had not been recognised.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments in associated companies

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The Company's investments in its associate are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is subsequently adjusted to recognise changes in the Company's share of the net assets of the associate or joint venture that arise after the purchase date.

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and assessment

Financial assets are classified upon initial recognition as those subsequently measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets upon initial recognition depends on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset and the business model used by the Company to manage these assets. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied a practical expedient, the Company initially measures financial assets at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied a practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15.

For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, the contractual terms of the asset must give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest" on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is made at the instrument level.

The business model used by the Company to manage its financial assets describes the way in which the Company manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether the cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets, or both.

All transactions involving the purchase or sale of financial assets that require delivery of the assets within the time period established by law or in accordance with the rules adopted in a particular market (trading on standard terms) are recognised on the transaction date, i.e. on the date when the Company assumes the obligation to buy or sell the asset.

Follow-up assessment

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



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

A company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment requirements. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when an asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Company classifies trade receivables and loans issued as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments)

An entity measures debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose purpose is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial asset;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income, foreign exchange gains and impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and measured in the same way as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. Any remaining changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, the cumulative amount of changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. The Company does not have debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets classified at the discretion of the Company as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments)

At initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably elect to classify investments in equity instruments as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they meet the definition of equity in IAS 32 Financial Assets: Presentation and are not held for trading. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Gains and losses on such financial assets are never reclassified to profit or loss.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The category of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss includes financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated at initial recognition by the Company as measured at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near future.

Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments by the Company. Financial assets whose cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model used. Notwithstanding the criteria for classifying debt instruments as measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, at initial recognition the Company may, at its own discretion, designate debt instruments as measured at fair value through profit or loss if such classification eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value, with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Termination of recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised (i.e. excluded from the Company's separate statement of financial position) if:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has undertaken an obligation to pay the received cash flows to a third party in full and without material delay under a "pass-through" agreement;
- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

If the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or entered into a pass-through arrangement, it assesses whether and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. If the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the asset. In this case, the Company also recognises a corresponding liability. The transferred asset and the corresponding liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and liabilities retained by the Company.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset or the maximum amount of consideration that the Company might be required to pay.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Derecognition due to a material modification of the terms of the instrument

The Company derecognizes a financial asset (loans issued) if the terms of the contract are renegotiated so that, in substance, it becomes a new loan, and the difference is recognized as gain or loss on derecognition before an impairment loss is recognized.

At initial recognition, loans are classified in Stage 1 for the purposes of measuring expected credit losses (ECLs), unless the originated loan is considered a purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial asset.

In assessing whether to derecognise financial assets due to a material modification, the Company considers, among other things, the following factors:

- change of loan currency;
- adding a share component;
- change of counterparty;
- whether the modification results in the instrument no longer meeting the SPPI test criteria.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when an existing financial liability is replaced by another with the same lender but with substantially different terms, or if the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified. For financial liabilities, the terms are considered substantially different if the present value of cash flows under the new terms, including commission payments less commission received, discounted at the original effective interest rate (hereinafter referred to as the "EIR"), differs by at least 10% from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows under the original financial liability.

If the modification does not result in a significant change in cash flows, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Company recognizes a gain or loss on the modification (for financial assets before an impairment loss is recognized).

Impairment of financial assets

Expected credit losses are recognised in two stages. For financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, an allowance is created for credit losses expected to arise from defaults within the next 12 months (12-month ECL). For financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, an allowance is created for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the financial instrument, regardless of the timing of defaults (lifetime ECL).

For cash and cash equivalents, the Company calculates expected credit losses for a 12-month period. 12-month expected credit losses are a part of lifetime credit losses that represent expected credit losses that arise from defaults on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is estimated at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. A financial asset is also considered to be in default if contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may conclude that a financial asset is in default if internal or external information indicates that it is unlikely that the Company will collect all of the remaining payments under the contract, without taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

Calculating Expected Credit Losses

The company calculates the ECL based on two probability-weighted scenarios (the "base" and "worst-case" scenarios) to estimate expected cash shortfalls, which are discounted using the EIR or its approximation. The cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due to the company under the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive.

The mechanics of calculating the ECL are described below, and the main elements are as follows:

Probability of Default (PD)	Probability of default (PD) is an estimate of the probability of a default occurring over a given time period. A default can only occur at a certain point in time during the period under consideration if the asset has not been derecognized and is still part of the portfolio.
Exposure to default (EAD)	The amount exposed at default (EAD) is an estimate of the amount exposed to default at a future date, taking into account expected changes in that amount after the reporting date, including payments of principal and interest, contractually or otherwise, repayments of loans issued and interest accrued as a result of late payments.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	Loss Given Default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss that would result from a default occurring at a given point in time. LGD is calculated as the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the lender expects to receive, including from the sale of collateral. This figure is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

In assessing the ECL, the Company considers two scenarios: a base case and an adverse scenario. The purpose of using multiple scenarios is to model the non-linear impact of assumptions about macroeconomic factors on the ECL. The "base case" scenario has a probability of 75%, and the "adverse" scenario has a probability of 25%. For each of them, separate PD, EAD and LGD indicators are established. Where appropriate, the assessment of multiple scenarios also takes into account the way in which loans that have defaulted are expected to be recovered, including the likelihood that credit quality will improve, as well as the value of collateral and the amount that could be obtained from the sale of the asset.

The maximum period for which expected credit losses are calculated is the contractual term of the financial instrument, unless the Company has a legal right to call this instrument earlier.

Impairment losses and their recoveries are recognised and presented separately from modification gains or losses, which are recognised as an adjustment to the gross carrying amount of financial assets.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Forecast information

In its models for determining the ECL, the Company uses a wide range of forecast information as initial economic data:

- GDP growth;
- inflation;
- oil price.

The inputs and models used in calculating ECL do not always reflect all market characteristics at the financial statement date. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are sometimes made as timing adjustments if such differences are material.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and assessment

Financial liabilities are classified upon initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, accounts payable or derivatives designated at the Company's discretion as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, respectively. All financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, less (in the case of accounts payable) directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include loans, trade and other payables, and finance lease liabilities.

Follow-up assessment

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows: Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss The category "financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities classified at the discretion of the Company upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred with a view to repurchase in the near future.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities designated at the Company's discretion upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss are classified in this category on the date of initial recognition and only if the criteria of IFRS 9 are met. The Company does not have financial liabilities designated at its discretion as at fair value through profit or loss.

Termination of recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the liability is extinguished, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, the exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in their carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss or in other equity.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and presented net in the statement of financial position when there is a currently enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis and to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the costs of completion and selling expenses. Net realizable value is based on an estimate of the realizable value less all estimated costs associated with completing, marketing, selling, and delivering the product.

The cost of inventory includes all costs of purchase, processing and other costs, including non-refundable taxes and duties, incurred in bringing the inventory to its current condition and location.

The write-off of inventories to the cost of services and to period expenses is carried out using the weighted average cost method.

Cash and their equivalents

Cash in the statement of financial position includes cash in banks and current bank deposits.

Labor costs and related deductions

Expenses on wages, pension contributions, contributions to the social insurance fund, paid annual leave and sick leave, and bonuses are accrued as the relevant work is performed by the Company's employees. On behalf of its employees, the Company pays pension and severance pay stipulated by the legal requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company makes payments in the amount of 10% of the employees' wages as deductions to the unified state accumulative pension fund.

When employees retire, the Company's financial liabilities cease, and all subsequent payments to retired employees are made by the unified state accumulative pension fund. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Compulsory Social Health Insurance", the Company transfers 3% of the compulsory social health insurance and 2% of the compulsory social health insurance contributions from employees' income on a monthly basis.

Lease

At the time of entering into a contract, the Company evaluates whether the agreement is a lease or contains features of a lease, i.e., the Company determines whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specified period of time in exchange for consideration.

Society as a tenant

The Company applies the current lease recognition exemption to its current leases (i.e., leases for which the lease term at the commencement date is 12 months or less and that do not contain an option to purchase the underlying asset). The Company also applies the low-value asset lease recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Lease payments for current leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset becomes available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, as adjusted for the remeasurement of the lease liability. The initial cost of right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the lease liability recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the expected useful life of the asset.

Society as a landlord

Leases under which the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in entering into an operating lease are included in the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rent is recognised as revenue in the period in which it is earned.

Revenue is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers based on a five-step revenue recognition model:

- Identification of the contract with the buyer;
- Identification of individual performance liabilities;
- Determining the transaction price;
- Distribution of the transaction price among individual liabilities;
- Recognition of revenue as liabilities are satisfied - either at a point in time or over time, depending on the nature of the services provided or assets transferred.

Revenue is recognized as the amount receivable in exchange for goods transferred or services rendered, less VAT, discounts and returns. Revenue is recognized when an entity obtains control of an asset or when an obligation to provide services is fulfilled.

If the contract contains variable consideration, its amount is included in the transaction price only if there is a high probability that there will be no subsequent reduction in revenue.

Advance payments from customers are recognized as liabilities until the related liabilities are fulfilled.

Trade receivables

Accounts receivable are recognised when the Company has an unconditional right to receive compensation from the customer. This means that receipt of payment is not contingent on any further actions by the Company other than the payment due date. Such assets are recognised as financial assets and are carried at cost less expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Contract asset

An asset under a contract with a customer is recognized if the Company has transferred goods or services but does not yet have an unconditional right to payment (for example, additional conditions must be met).

Liabilities under the contract

An obligation under a contract with a customer is reflected in the event of an advance payment being received or an obligation to perform the contract, while the Company has not yet transferred the goods or provided the services. As the liabilities are fulfilled, the amount of the obligation under the contract is written off and recognized as revenue.

Assets and liabilities under contracts are assessed at each reporting date, taking into account the probability of performance and compensation.

Recognition of interest income

Interest income on all financial instruments measured at amortised cost (hereinafter "AC") and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss (hereinafter "FVPL") is calculated using the effective interest method. Interest income on interest-bearing financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hereinafter "FVOCI") is calculated using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate (hereinafter "EIR") is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and hence the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium received on purchase, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that is its best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Consequently, it recognises the impact of potentially different interest rates applied at different stages and other life cycle characteristics of the instrument. If the cash flow expectations of a financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk, the adjustment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a positive or negative change in the carrying amount of the asset and as an increase or decrease in interest income. The amount of the adjustment is subsequently amortised and recognised in profit or loss as interest income. The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, other than credit-impaired financial assets.

In the case of a financial asset that becomes credit-impaired and therefore falls within Stage 3, the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of that financial asset. If the financial asset defaults and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income based on gross cost. Interest income on financial assets that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised using the contractual interest rate in Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Income tax expenses

Income tax expense includes current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in income and expenses except to the extent that it relates to transactions recognized in equity, in which case it is also recognized in equity.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Current income tax is the amount of tax payable on taxable income for the year, plus any adjustments to the amount of income tax liability for prior years.

Deferred tax is determined using the balance sheet method by identifying temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes.

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

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be reduced. The amount of deferred tax assets is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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

In these financial statements, parties are considered to be related if they have the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making operating or financial decisions. In determining whether parties are related, consideration is given to the substance of the relationship, and not just the legal form of the relationship.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. When the realization of income is actually possible, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

Uncertain tax positions

Management reassesses the Company's uncertain tax positions at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for those income tax positions that, in management's assessment, are likely to result in additional tax assessments if these positions are challenged by the tax authorities. This assessment is made based on the interpretation of tax legislation that was enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and any known court rulings or other decisions on similar issues. Liabilities for fines, penalties and taxes other than income tax are recorded based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

Events after the reporting date

Events occurring after the end of the reporting period that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events occurring after the end of the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements if they are material.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

The key assumptions about the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Company's assumptions and estimates are based on the initial data available to it at the time the financial statements were prepared.

However, current circumstances and assumptions about the future may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the Company's control. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions as they occur.

Impairment losses on financial assets

Estimating impairment losses for all categories of financial assets requires judgment, including estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows and the value of collateral in determining impairment losses and assessing whether significant increases in credit risk have occurred. Such estimates depend on a number of factors, changes in which could result in different amounts of impairment allowances.

The Company's ECL calculations are the result of complex models that include a number of basic assumptions regarding the selection of input variables and their interdependencies. The elements of the ECL calculation models that are considered judgments and estimates include the following:

- the criteria used by the Company to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk such that the impairment allowance for financial assets should be measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL, and a qualitative assessment;
- grouping of financial assets into groups whereby ECLs for them are assessed on a group basis;
- development of models for calculating the ECL, including various formulas and selection of initial data;
- identifying relationships between macroeconomic scenarios and economic data, as well as the impact on PD, EAD and LGD indicators;
- selection of forecast macroeconomic scenarios and their weighting taking into account probability to obtain economic input data for ECL assessment models.

The Company's policy is to regularly review models taking into account actual losses and adjust them if necessary.

Classification and fair value measurement of investment property

Investment property includes land, buildings and retail premises that are not used for the Company's operations or sold in its operations, but are held primarily to generate rental income and capital appreciation.

Investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Fair value is determined based on recent transactions with properties of similar characteristics and location.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The Company estimates the remaining useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least at the end of each financial year and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as changes in estimates in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors. These estimates can have a material effect on the amounts of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and depreciation recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. At the reporting date, management assessed the remaining useful lives of property, plant and equipment and concluded that there was no need to revise the useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable temporary differences will be recovered and the commercial nature of the expense. Determining the amount of deferred tax assets to recognize in the financial statements based on the likely timing and amount of future taxable profits and future tax planning strategies requires significant management judgment.

The Company recognizes tax liabilities based on the assessment of the possibility of additional tax amounts. In cases where the final amounts of taxes withheld differ from the amounts initially recognized, such differences will affect the deferred tax expense of the period in which such tax expenses are incurred.

Taxation

In assessing tax risks, management considers as possible liabilities known areas of tax positions that the Company would not be able to challenge, or does not believe that it would be able to challenge successfully, when assessed by the tax authorities. Such determinations involve significant judgment and are subject to change as a result of changes in tax laws and regulations, determination of expected tax revenue results and the results of tax audits by the tax authorities.

5. RECALCULATION OF COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Errors of past periods

Prior period errors are omissions or misstatements in the financial statements that arise from the failure to use or the misuse of information that was available at the date the financial statements were authorised to be issued, when that information could reasonably have been obtained and considered in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative information for the prior period presented in which the error occurred.

The Company made a retrospective adjustment of errors from previous periods by restating comparative data as of January 1, 2023. The following cases were identified:

Erroneous classification of loans issued under the state program "Auyl Amanaty"

In previous periods, the Company recognized issued microloans as financial assets assessed at fair value through profit or loss. However, under this program, the Company acts as an agent, without assuming credit risk and without receiving economic benefits from servicing loans, except for a fixed agency fee. In this regard, the recognition of such assets and liabilities does not meet the criteria of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". Accordingly, issued loans and liabilities for funds received, as well as related income and expenses, were reversed.



5. RECALCULATION OF COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (continued)

The adjustments are reflected retrospectively as of 1 January 2023 in accordance with IFRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Erroneous recognition of assets and liabilities under the Modernization of Housing and Public Utilities

In previous periods, the Company erroneously reflected accounts receivable as assets and funds received from government agencies under the Modernization of Housing and Public Utilities as liabilities. In accordance with the terms of the program, the Company performs exclusively the functions of an operator and does not exercise control over the relevant assets, nor does it derive economic benefits from them. In this regard, the specified amounts were reversed and excluded from assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2023.

Erroneous recognition of income on transferred claims (2023)

In August 2023, based on the Agreement on the Assignment of Claims No. 79-93 dated 16.08.2023, the Company was transferred the rights to claim the debt of residents from the state institution. The transfer was gratuitous and was carried out within the framework of the order of the authorized state body. From the moment of the transfer, the Company received control over these assets and became a party to the contracts with residents.

However, the revenue from this transaction was incorrectly reflected in deferred income, with staged recognition as payments were received. The error was subsequently identified and corrected: the relevant amounts were reversed, and the revenue was recognized in full in 2023, when control over the asset was obtained, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Additionally, because payments on the transferred claims are due in the future, the asset was recognised at its present value calculated using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money, as required by IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Recalculation of the reserve for expected credit losses (ECL)

During the analysis of the accounting policy and the applied methodology for calculating reserves, the Company established that in previous periods the assessment of expected credit losses on financial assets was made on the basis of simplified assumptions and without sufficient consideration of credit risk, overdue periods and current conditions. Such methodology did not comply with the requirements of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" in terms of completeness and objectivity of the assessment of credit risk.

In this regard, the Company developed and implemented an updated model for assessing expected credit losses, taking into account the probabilities of default, losses given default and the period before default. Based on this model, adjustments were made to previously recognized reserves. The adjustments are reflected retrospectively as of January 1, 2023, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

Comparative data

When the financial statements are presented in a new format during the year, comparative information is adjusted to reflect the new presentation.

As a result of the retrospective correction of errors and reclassification of relevant items, the following indicators of the Company's financial statements were revised:



"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC

Note to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024

5. RECALCULATION OF COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (continued)

Report on the financial position as of December 31, 2023

thousand tenge	Amount before recalculation	Errors of past periods	Reclassification	Amount after recalculation
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	543,620	-	-	543,620
Investment property	4,210,521	(396,085)	-	3,814,436
Investments	-	-	146,043	146,043
Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	146,043	-	(146,043)	-
Non-current financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,650,834	(8,650,834)	-	-
Non-current lease receivables	56,342	-	(56,342)	-
Non-current accounts receivable	3,387,134	(2,638,121)	56,342	805,355
Other non-current financial assets	47,042	(47,042)	-	-
Other non-current assets	89,182	(89,182)	-	-
Total non-current assets	17,130,718	(11,821,264)	-	5,309,454
Current assets				
Inventories	2,778	-	-	2,778
Trade and other receivables	7,840,089	(7,776,196)	-	63,893
Current financial assets	1,454	6,912,945	-	6,914,399
Other current financial assets	15,417	(15,417)	-	-
Other current assets	229,372	(229,372)	-	-
Prepayment of income tax	44,947	-	-	44,947
Advances paid and other current assets	-	9,280	-	9,280
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13,832,369	-	-	13,832,369
Total current assets	21,966,426	(1,098,760)	-	20,867,666
TOTAL ASSETS	39,097,144	(12,920,024)	-	26,177,120
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	10,018,785	-	-	10,018,785
Issue income	698,679	(698,679)	-	-
Components of other comprehensive income	12,870	(12,870)	-	-
Accumulated losses	(5,690,701)	(94,940)	-	(5,785,641)
Total equity	5,039,633	(806,489)	-	4,233,144
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current advances received	-	17,637,512	-	17,637,512
Non-current loans received	-	994,000	-	994,000
Non-current liabilities measured at amortized cost	3,034,267	(3,034,267)	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	30,944,323	(30,944,323)	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	33,978,590	(15,347,078)	-	18,631,512
Current liabilities				
Current loans received	-	2,947,000	-	2,947,000
Trade and other accounts payable	42,319	7,967	-	50,286
Current estimated liabilities	4,649	(4,649)	-	-
Employee benefits	568	(568)	-	-
Current liabilities under contracts with customers	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	31,385	(31,385)	-	-
Taxes and payments due	-	28,634	-	28,634
Corporate Income Tax payable	-	286,544	-	286,544
Total current liabilities	78,921	3,233,543	-	3,312,464
Total liabilities	34,057,511	(12,113,535)	-	21,943,976
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	39,097,144	(12,920,024)	-	26,177,120



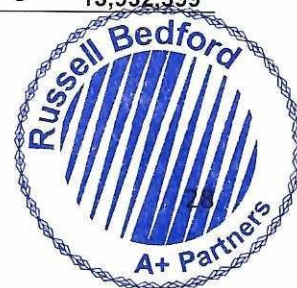
"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC

Note to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024

5 RECALCULATION OF COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (continued)

Statement of financial position as at 1 January 2023

thousand tenge	Amount before recalculation	Errors of past periods	Reclassification	Amount after recalculation
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	508,178	-	-	508,178
Investment property	2,582,707	-	-	2,582,707
Investments	-	-	508,477	508,477
Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	508,477	-	(508,477)	-
Non-current financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Non-current lease receivables	56,342	-	(56,342)	-
Non-current accounts receivable	914,607	(958,392)	56,342	12,557
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	145,093	(145,093)	-	-
Total non-current assets	4,715,404	(1,103,485)	-	3,611,919
Current assets				
Inventories	11,070	-	-	11,070
Trade and other receivables	3,535,248	(3,449,589)	-	85,659
Current financial assets	-	2,660,072	-	2,660,072
Other current financial assets	44,734	-	(44,734)	-
Other current assets	29,554	(29,554)	-	-
Prepayment of income tax	31,291	-	-	31,291
Advances paid and other current assets	-	5,522	-	5,522
Bank deposits	-	-	44,734	44,734
Cash and cash equivalents	7,502,332	-	-	7,502,332
Total current assets	11,154,229	(813,549)	-	10,340,680
TOTAL ASSETS	15,869,633	(1,917,034)	-	13,952,599
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES				
Capital				
Share capital	8,514,293	-	-	8,514,293
Issue income	57,108	(57,108)	-	-
Components of other comprehensive income	64,765	(64,765)	-	-
Accumulated losses	(5,513,472)	(228,682)	-	(5,742,154)
Total capital	3,122,694	(350,555)	-	2,772,139
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current advances received	-	6,128,070	-	6,128,070
Non-current loans received	-	4,539,500	-	4,539,500
Non-current liabilities measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	9,772,617	(9,772,617)	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	2,461,431	(2,461,431)	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	12,234,048	(1,566,478)	-	10,667,570
Current liabilities				
Current loans received	-	-	-	-
Trade and other accounts payable	398,497	-	101,361	499,857
Current estimated liabilities	1,607	-	(1,607)	-
Employee benefits	17,663	-	(17,663)	-
Current liabilities under contracts with customers	82,008	-	(82,008)	-
Other current liabilities	13,116	-	(13,116)	-
Taxes and payments due	-	-	13,033	13,033
Corporate Income Tax payable	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	512,891	-	-	512,890
Total liabilities	12,746,939	(1,566,478)	-	11,180,460
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	15,869,633	(1,917,033)	-	13,952,599



Note to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024

5 RECALCULATION OF COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (continued)

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2023

thousand tenge	Amount before recalculation	Errors of past periods	Reclassification	Amount after recalculation
Revenue from contracts with customers	298,283	-	(21,030)	277,253
Cost of sales	(9,178)	-	(70,243)	(79,421)
Gross income	289,105	-	(91,273)	197,832
Administrative expenses	(1,295,104)	-	175,053	(1,120,051)
Financial income	566,042	-	(566,042)	-
Financial expenses	(3,256)	-	3,256	-
Financial income/expenses, net	-	(614,646)	562,786	(51,860)
Other income	1,157,736	-	(1,157,736)	-
Other expenses	(824,028)	-	824,028	-
Other income/expenses, net	-	1,044,988	249,928	1,294,916
Reversal of impairment losses/(losses)	-	(175,355)	-	(175,355)
Income before tax	(109,505)	254,987	-	145,482
Income tax expenses	(66,382)	(286,544)	-	(352,926)
Net income/(loss)	(175,887)	(31,557)	-	(207,444)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2023

As a result of retrospective adjustment of errors from previous periods, the Company restated the statement of cash flows for the comparative period in accordance with IAS 8 in order to ensure comparability and reliability of the reporting.

The restatement included the elimination of erroneously reported cash receipts and payments on loans provided under agency arrangements, adjustments to the classification of certain flows between operating and investing activities, and a revision of certain items of operating income related to revenue and debt repayments.

Since the Company uses the direct method, the changes affected specific cash flows presented in the report. The restated indicators are presented as of January 1, 2023 and did not affect the final change in cash for the period.



JSC "Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe"

Statement of Management's Responsibilities for the Preparation and Approval of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2024

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

thousand tenge	Land plots	Buildings and structures	Machines and equipment	Computers and transmission devices	Vehicles	Other types of property, plant and equipment	Total
Initial cost							
As of January 1, 2022	58,946	392,809	162,889	24,349	115,515	106,630	861,138
Receipts	-	-	-	2,783	-	-	2,783
Contribution to the authorized capital	45,162	59,459	1,037	-	-	3,345	109,003
Disposals	-	-	-	(6,868)	(2,170)	(710)	(9,748)
As of December 31, 2022	104,108	452,268	163,926	20,264	113,345	109,265	963,176
Receipts	-	152,726	-	11,302	-	593	164,621
Contribution to the authorized capital	39,417	-	-	-	-	-	39,417
Disposals	(34,112)	(176,109)	(26)	-	(17,908)	(1,483)	(229,638)
As of December 31, 2023	109,413	428,885	163,900	31,566	95,437	108,375	937,576
Admission	-	-	16,586	14,490	5,416	4,159	40,651
Contribution to the authorized capital	16,595	27,823	-	-	-	-	44,418
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(569)	(569)
As of December 31, 2024	126,008	456,708	180,486	46,056	100,853	111,965	1,022,076
Accumulated depreciation							
As of January 1, 2022	-	(165,344)	(56,943)	(15,333)	(97,528)	(89,819)	(424,967)
Accrued for the year	-	(16,674)	(12,617)	(1,672)	(4,237)	(4,245)	(39,445)
Disposals	-	-	-	6,868	1,722	710	9,300
As of December 31, 2022	-	(182,018)	(69,560)	(10,137)	(100,043)	(93,354)	(455,112)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	1	-	113	114
As of January 1, 2023 after restoration	-	(182,018)	(69,560)	(10,136)	(100,043)	(93,241)	(454,998)
Accrued for the year	-	(18,747)	(12,675)	(3,564)	(3,506)	(4,127)	(42,619)
Disposals	-	87,911	2	-	15,842	174	103,929
As of December 31, 2023	-	(112,854)	(82,233)	(13,700)	(87,707)	(97,194)	(393,688)
Accrual of impairment loss	-	-	(10)	(107)	-	(151)	(268)
As of January 1, 2024 after accrual	-	(112,854)	(82,243)	(13,807)	(87,707)	(97,345)	(393,956)
Accrued for the year	-	(30,595)	(13,787)	(5,629)	(3,007)	(3,220)	(56,238)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	558	558
As of December 31, 2024	-	(143,449)	(96,030)	(19,436)	(90,714)	(100,007)	(449,636)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	24	-	19,973	19,997
As of December 31, 2024 after restoration	-	(143,449)	(96,030)	(19,412)	(90,714)	(80,034)	(429,639)
Carrying amount							
As of December 31, 2022	104,108	270,250	94,366	10,128	13,302	16,024	428,178
As of December 31, 2023	109,413	316,031	81,657	17,759	7,730	11,030	543,610
As of December 31, 2024	126,008	313,259	84,456	26,644	10,139	31,931	592,437



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Assets transferred to trust management

In 2024, the Company transferred buildings and structures, land plots, machinery and equipment and other property, plant and equipment belonging to the Company to third parties for trust management on the basis of contracts concluded for a certain period. In accordance with the terms of the contracts, all significant risks and benefits associated with the ownership of these assets, including the payment of taxes, the obligation to provide maintenance and insurance, remain with the Company. The Director has no right to alienate or use the asset outside the framework specified in the contract.

Due to the absence of a transfer of control over the asset, the building continues to be included in the Company's property, plant and equipment and is depreciated in the normal manner.

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of assets transferred into trust management is 149,367 thousand tenge (December 31, 2023: nil tenge).

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

thousand tenge	Land plots	Buildings and structures	Other	Total
Initial cost				
As of January 1, 2022	2,549,893	-	-	2,549,893
Receipts	12,870	-	-	12,870
Contribution to the authorized capital	16,781	42,606	-	59,387
Disposals	(38,610)	-	-	(38,610)
As of December 31, 2022	2,540,934	42,606	-	2,583,540
Receipts	1,352	10,412	-	11,764
Contribution to the authorized capital (<i>recalculated</i>)	236,703	1,345,970	5,701	1,588,374
Disposals	(246,600)	(53,017)	-	(299,617)
As of December 31, 2023 (<i>restated</i>)	2,532,389	1,345,971	5,701	3,884,061
Disposals	(4,190)	(563,546)	(5,701)	(573,437)
As of December 31, 2024	2,528,199	782,425	-	3,310,624
Accumulated depreciation				
As of January 1, 2022	-	-	-	-
Accrued for the year	-	(833)	-	(833)
As of December 31, 2022	-	(833)	-	(833)
Accrued for the year (<i>recalculated</i>)	-	(69,958)	(285)	(70,243)
Disposals	-	1,451	-	1,451
As of December 31, 2023 (<i>restated</i>)	-	(69,340)	(285)	(69,625)
Accrued for the year	-	(105,055)	(71)	(105,126)
Disposals	-	37,570	356	37,926
As of December 31, 2024	-	(136,825)	-	(136,825)
Carrying amount				
As of December 31, 2022	2,540,934	41,773	-	2,582,707
As of December 31, 2023	2,532,389	1,276,631	5,416	3,814,436
As of December 31, 2024	2,528,199	645,600	-	3,173,799

The Company's investment property includes real estate located in the Aktobe region and intended for lease and sale.

The fair value of the investment property at December 31, 2024, approximates its carrying amount.



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS

thousand tenge	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 (recalculated)	01.01.2023 (recalculated)
Long term part			
Other loans issued	508,543	508,543	508,543
Reserve for expected credit losses	(508,543)	(508,543)	(508,543)
Total non-current financial assets	-	-	-
Short term part			
Loans issued under the "Revolving Scheme" project	3,401,708	7,846,936	3,669,079
Outstanding claims	720,064	839,273	701,152
Reserve for expected credit losses	(1,796,522)	(1,771,810)	(1,710,159)
Total current financial assets	2,325,250	6,914,399	2,660,072

Other loans issued

Other issued loans represent amounts provided in 2009–2015 as part of the implementation of projects for the construction of greenhouses, development of field plots and other activities in the field of agriculture. Due to the long delay in repayment and the lack of repayment on these loans, the Company accrued a reserve for expected credit losses in the amount of 100% of the carrying amount of these assets.

Loans issued under the Revolving Scheme project

In order to stabilize prices for socially significant food products (SSP), the Akimat of the Aktobe region allocated funds from the regional budget for the implementation of price containment mechanisms through preferential lending to business entities engaged in the production and sale of SSP under the "revolving scheme". The main condition is the sale of their products at fixed prices.

The program is implemented on the basis of the Model Rules for the Implementation of Price Stabilization Mechanisms for Socially Significant Food Products approved by the order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 29, 2019 No. 280 registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on July 30, 2019 No. 19123 and the Resolution of the Akimat of the Aktobe region dated November 30, 2021 No. 391 on amendments to the resolution dated October 21, 2019 No. 440.

The Company provides loans with an interest rate of 0.1% for a period of up to 36 months. As of December 31, 2024, all loans are current. These funds were provided with collateral in the form of guarantees, as well as real estate, the value of which is determined by an independent appraisal company. Guarantees and the market value of property received as collateral for loans provided as of December 31, 2024 amounted to 3,855,849 thousand tenge (as of December 31, 2023: 3,855,849 thousand tenge).

The movement of financial assets is presented as follows:

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
On January 1	9,194,752	5,756,614
Provision of principal debt	112,470	6,345,652
Repayment of principal debt	(2,971,711)	(2,483,629)
Offsetting	(1,727,184)	(426,035)
Penalties	2,627	-
Taxes and payments	17,374	133
Interest accrued	1,987	2,017
Interest received	-	-
As of December 31	4,630,315	9,194,752



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

The movement of the reserve for expected credit losses on financial assets is presented as follows:

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
On January 1	(2,280,353)	(2,218,702)
Accrued	(24,712)	(489,758)
Restored	-	428,107
As of December 31	(2,305,065)	(2,280,353)

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

thousand tenge	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 (recalculated)	01.01.2023 (recalculated)
Non-current accounts receivable	1,318,236	1,464,912	32,318
Non-current claims outstanding	126,622	127,639	103,108
Other non-current receivables	465,824	465,824	465,824
Discount	(504,518)	(562,200)	(19,761)
Reserve for expected credit losses	(709,774)	(690,820)	(568,932)
Total non-current accounts receivable	696,390	805,355	12,557
Current accounts receivable from buyers and customers	185,774	159,866	151,486
Current accounts receivable from related parties	30,587	30,587	30,587
Reserve for expected credit losses	(143,475)	(126,560)	(96,414)
Total current accounts receivable	72,886	63,893	85,659

In August 2023, based on the Agreement on the Assignment of Claims No. 79-93 dated August 16, 2023, the Company was transferred free of charge the rights to claim for the debt of residents, with a repayment period of 1 year to 12 years, from a government agency in accordance with the order of the authorized government body. As a result of the transfer, the Company gained control over the relevant accounts receivable and became a party to the contracts with residents.

The said non-current receivables were recognised at fair value, calculated as the present value of expected cash flows discounted at 20%. The discount in the amount of 552,494 thousand tenge was recognised as part of finance expenses in 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the unwinding of the discount recognised as part of finance income amounted to 56,250 thousand tenge (for 2023: 8,782 thousand tenge).

In addition, the composition of non-current receivables also reflects the debt of counterparties for land plots sold in installments. The discount on this debt was recognized in 2022 in the amount of 20,886 thousand tenge as part of financial expenses, and its depreciation was recognized as part of financial income, which for 2024 amounted to 1,434 thousand tenge (for 2023: 1,273 thousand tenge).

The movement in the reserve for expected credit losses is presented as follows:

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
On January 1	(817,380)	(665,346)
Accrued	(36,887)	(153,440)
Restored	1,018	1,406
As of December 31	(853,249)	(817,380)



"Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Aktobe" JSC

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

10. INVENTORIES

thousand tenge	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	01.01.2023
Stabilization fund	238,045	-	8,658
Raw materials and supplies	6,879	3,771	3,405
Reserve for write-off of goods	(993)	(993)	(993)
	243,931	2,778	11,070

11. ADVANCES ISSUED AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

thousand tenge	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 (recalculated)	01.01.2023 (recalculated)
Current advances issued	1,413,953	1,207	1,626
Current tax assets	23,214	5,974	3,602
Future expenses	3,747	2,244	294
Allowance for impairment	(277)	(145)	-
	1,440,637	9,280	5,522

12. BANK DEPOSITS

thousand tenge	% bid	Currency	Maturity date	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	01.01.2023
Cash on hand						
savings accounts in tenge	15%	tenge	May 2025	4,159,783	-	-
Rewards to be received				53,661	-	44,734
				4,213,444	-	44,734

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

thousand tenge	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	01.01.2023
Cash in current bank accounts	3,334	34,091	3,832,455
Cash in savings accounts	7,188,469	13,798,278	3,669,877
Cash on hand	18	-	-
	7,191,821	13,832,369	7,502,332

The funds have a limited use, since they were formed due to targeted state programs. Currently, the Company receives interest income by placing temporarily available funds from state programs in savings accounts in second-tier banks. Funds in savings accounts are represented by current deposits for up to 3 months in second-tier banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan at an interest rate of 15%, the remuneration received was reflected in financial income and for 2024 amounted to 1,389,621 thousand tenge (2023: 488,853 thousand tenge).

14. EQUITY

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company's declared share capital is 15,000,000 thousand tenge, the issued and paid-in capital is 10,063,203 thousand tenge. The par value of 1 share is 1,000 tenge.

Information on the sole shareholder and ultimate controlling party is provided in Note 1.

Free transfer of assets

In September 2023, in accordance with the resolution of the Akimat of the Aktobe region, the Company was transferred a landfill, a land plot, a garage and an administrative building. On June 24, 2024, the Akimat of the Aktobe region issued a resolution to cancel the above resolution and the Company returned the above assets to the State Institution "Department of Housing and Public Utilities, Passenger Transport and Highways of Aktobe".



14. EQUITY (continued)

Dividends

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company's distributed reserves may not exceed the Company's retained earnings in accordance with its financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, or the income for the period in the case of carried-forward losses. Distribution may not be made if this would lead to a capital deficit or insolvency of the Company. No dividends were declared during the reporting period (in 2023: no dividends were declared).

15. NON-CURRENT ADVANCES RECEIVED

Non-current advances received are represented by targeted funds provided by government agencies for the implementation of government programs and projects. These funds were not spent on the reporting date and are subject to use in subsequent periods strictly in accordance with the terms of their provision.

The "Reversible Scheme" program

In order to curb the growth of prices for socially significant food products (SSP), the Akimat of the Aktobe region allocated funds from the regional budget for the implementation of two price stabilization mechanisms:

- formation of a regional stabilization fund,
- preferential lending to business entities under the "Revolving Scheme" project, which provides for the provision of revolving loans to producers and distributors of SSP.

Loans issued under the Revolving Scheme project are presented in Note 8, loans received are presented in Note 16.

The Stabilization Fund Program

The company acts as an operator for the formation and use of the regional stabilization fund, which is fully replenished by purchasing domestically produced vegetables. Goods from the stabilization fund are sold at fixed prices, below market prices, through the Tabys communal market in Aktobe, as well as through a network of communal mini-markets covering the population of the region.

Microcredit program "Auyl Amanaty"

The company participates in the implementation of the state program of microcrediting of the rural population "Auyl Amanaty" on the basis of:

- Rules for microcredit and leasing in rural areas and small towns, approved by order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 20, 2023 No. 443;
- Comprehensive plan for increasing population incomes until 2029, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 14, 2022 No. 218.

According to the terms of the concluded agreements, the Company received targeted funds from the state institution "Aktobe Region Agriculture Department" for the subsequent provision of microloans to third parties at a preferential rate of 2.5% per annum.



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

15. NON-CURRENT ADVANCES RECEIVED (continued)

The Company acts as an agent, does not manage funds at its own discretion and does not bear credit risk. In accordance with the terms of the program, the Company receives an agent's fee in the amount of 2.49% per annum of the amount of loans issued during the entire term of their servicing.

Since the Company does not control the transferred funds and does not receive economic benefits other than remuneration, the issued loans are not recognized as assets, and the transactions themselves are reflected off-balance sheet. Agency fees are recognized as revenue as the corresponding liabilities are fulfilled.

16. LOANS RECEIVED

thousand tenge	Interest rate	Currency	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 (recalculated)	01.01.2023 (recalculated)
Entrepreneurship Management Aktobe region	0.1%	Tenge	2,941,000	3,941,000	4,539,500
			2,941,000	3,941,000	4,539,500
Short term part			2,681,000	2,947,000	-
Long term part			260,000	994,000	4,539,500
			2,941,000	3,941,000	4,539,500

The company participates in the implementation of the regional program for the stabilization of prices for socially significant food products (SSP), aimed at containing the growth of prices through preferential lending to business entities engaged in the production and sale of SSP under the "revolving scheme".

Within the framework of this program, the Company was provided with targeted loans from the state institution "Department of Entrepreneurship of the Aktobe Region" at a preferential rate of 0.1% per annum. These funds are then provided by the Company to business entities on similar terms. The repayment period for the loans received is 2025-2026.

The company operates within the framework of the approved conditions of the state program and does not derive economic benefit from the use of the said funds. The loans received are classified as financial liabilities and are accounted for at par value, without discounting, since the transfer rate is identical to the attraction rate.

The movement of loans received is presented as follows:

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Nominal value		
On January 1	3,941,000	4,539,500
Loans received	-	260,000
Repayment of loans received	(1,000,000)	(858,500)
Interest accrued	392	291
Interest paid	(392)	(291)
As of December 31	2,941,000	3,941,000
Carrying amount		
Short term part	2,681,000	2,947,000
Long term part	260,000	994,000
As of December 31	2,941,000	3,941,000



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

thousand tenge	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	01.01.2023
Current accounts payable to suppliers and contractors	83,007	32,619	40,439
Other financial liabilities	6,641	2,750	82,008
	89,648	35,369	122,447
Current estimated employee benefit liabilities	30,778	4,197	17,663
Current warranty liabilities	3,594	452	1,607
Current wage arrears	65	568	-
Arrears of fines, penalties and forfeitures awarded	-	-	306,351
Other current accounts payable	9,460	9,700	51,789
	133,545	50,286	499,857

18. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH BUYERS

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Income from reimbursement of costs for the industrial zone	978,388	13,502
Income from food sales	357,133	7,180
Income from agency agreements	335,613	200,216
Income from services to ensure the functioning of the industrial zone	127,877	4
Lease income	41,912	56,351
Income from the sale of land lease rights	49	-
	1,840,972	277,253

The provision of services occurs over a period of time because the buyer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Company delivers them.

19. COST OF SALES

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Electricity	556,849	-
Commercial gas	438,178	-
Cost price of food products	392,861	8,658
Depreciation and amortization	105,126	70,243
Repair and maintenance of property, plant and equipment	40,212	-
Fuel and lubricants	4,197	358
Other	-	162
	1,537,423	79,421

20. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Labor expenses	662,491	595,850
Social tax and social contributions	70,970	64,708
Taxes and payments to the budget	63,008	62,118
Expenses for services under civil-law contracts	61,510	47,594
Depreciation and amortization	56,166	42,620
Security services	31,545	1,023
Travel expenses	27,861	23,234
Lease expenses	24,107	24,107
Repair and maintenance of property, plant and equipment	19,234	10,759
Utility expenses	17,917	11,427
Sponsorship assistance	997	148,532
Other	42,753	88,079
	1,078,559	1,120,051



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

21. FINANCIAL INCOME/(EXPENSES), NET

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Financial income		
Deposit rewards	1,389,621	488,853
Amortization of discount on installment contracts	57,684	10,055
Interest on loans issued	1,987	2,017
Total financial income	1,449,292	500,925
Financial expenses		
Expenses on interest on loans received	(392)	(291)
Discount on installment contracts	-	(552,494)
Total financial expenses	(392)	(552,785)
Total financial (expenses) income	1,448,900	(51,860)

22. OTHER INCOME/(EXPENSES), NET

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Other income		
Income from disposal of property, plant and equipment and investment property	531,981	632,570
Penalty under contracts	124,490	-
Other income	11,749	8,238
Income from the assignment of the right to claim for the modernization of housing and communal services	-	1,488,855
Income from sale of share	-	21,030
Total other income	668,220	2,150,693
Other expenses		
Expenses from disposal of property, plant and equipment and investment property	(530,178)	(483,231)
Other expenses	(2,548)	(2,965)
Expenses for sale of share	-	(369,581)
Total other expenses	(532,726)	(855,777)
Total	135,494	1,294,916

23. (LOSSES)/ RECOVERY OF IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Reversal of impairment losses		
Restoration of the reserve for impairment of property, plant and equipment	19,997	-
Recovery of the reserve for impairment of non-current assets accounts receivable	1,018	1,300
Recovery of the reserve for impairment of financial assets	-	441,769
	21,015	443,069
Impairment losses		
Accrual of provision for impairment of financial assets	(36,711)	(519,462)
Accrual of reserve for impairment of investments	(32,703)	-
Accrual of a reserve for impairment of non-current accounts receivable	(19,972)	(97,356)
Accrual of a reserve for impairment of current receivables	(4,915)	(1,193)
Accrual of reserve for impairment of advances issued	(277)	(145)
Accrual of reserve for impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	(268)
	(94,578)	(618,424)
	(73,563)	(175,355)



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

24. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

The Company's income tax expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented as follows:

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Current income tax expense	171,934	352,926
Deferred income tax expense	-	-
Income tax expenses	171,934	352,926

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, income tax is calculated at a rate of 20% of the estimated taxable profit for the year (period). Deferred taxes are calculated at the rates applicable to the period in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

thousand tenge	2024	2023 (recalculated)
Income before tax	735,821	145,482
Tax at the established rate of 20%	147,164	29,096
Change in unrecognized tax assets	182,495	164,823
Tax impact of exchange rate and other permanent differences	(157,725)	159,007
Income tax expenses	171,934	352,926
Effective tax rate	23%	243%

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items due to the insufficient probability of the Company receiving future taxable income against which these deferred tax assets can be offset:

thousand tenge	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 (recalculated)	01.01.2023 (recalculated)
Property, plant and equipment and investment property	263,251	33,603	42,771
Discount and amortization of non-current accounts receivable	100,904	112,440	3,952
Reserve for non-current accounts receivable	141,955	138,164	113,786
Reserve for current accounts receivable	28,695	25,312	19,283
Reserve for non-current financial assets	101,709	101,709	101,709
Reserve for current financial assets	359,304	354,362	342,032
Vacation reserve	6,156	839	3,533
Taxes payable	3,802	3,802	287
Carry-forward tax losses	-	53,050	31,105
	1,005,776	823,281	658,458

25. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party, is under common control, or can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In assessing related party relationships, the economic substance of the relationship, and not just its legal form, is taken into account.



25. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE (continued)

Related party transactions:

thousand tenge	Parent company	Associated companies	Other related parties
December 31, 2024			
Investments	-	113,340	-
Financial assets	-	947,560	-
Loans received	-	-	2,941,000
Advances received	-	-	12,401,550
Payment of capital	44,418		
Implementation to related parties	-	1,255	-
Purchases from related parties	-	(274,897)	-
December 31, 2023			
Investments	-	146,043	-
Financial assets	-	4,374,824	-
Loans received	-	-	3,941,000
Advances received	-	-	17,637,512
Payment of capital	1,504,492	-	-

Key Management Transactions

The total amount of remuneration of key management personnel included in administrative expenses (Note 20) is 90,176 thousand tenge (2023: 125,983 thousand tenge).

26. CONTRACTUAL AND CONTINGENT COMMITMENTS

Lawsuits

The Company is involved in various immaterial legal proceedings related to its operating activities, such as claims for payment of fines, penalties under a loan agreement, and disputes over state procurement. The Company does not believe that such pending or potential legal proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, could have any material adverse effect on its financial position or operating results.

The Company assesses the degree of probability of occurrence of material liabilities and reflects the corresponding reserve in the financial statements only when there is a sufficient probability that the events leading to the occurrence of the liability will occur and the amount of the corresponding liability can be reasonably determined.

Taxation

Kazakhstan's tax legislation and regulations are subject to constant change and varying interpretations. There are frequent cases of disagreement between local, regional and national tax authorities. The current regime of fines and penalties for identified and confirmed violations of Kazakhstan's tax legislation is strict.

Tax audits may cover five calendar years of operations immediately preceding the year of audit. Under certain circumstances, audits may cover longer periods. Due to the uncertainties inherent in the Kazakhstan tax system, the potential amount of taxes, penalties and interest, if any, may exceed the amount expensed to date and accrued as of December 31, 2024.

Management believes that as of December 31, 2024, its interpretation of applicable law is appropriate and it is probable that the Company's tax position will be sustained.



26. CONTRACTUAL AND CONTINGENT COMMITMENTS (continued)

Environmental issues

The Company is required to comply with various environmental laws and regulations. Kazakhstan environmental legislation is constantly changing and subject to ambiguous interpretations. Although management believes that the Company complies with government environmental requirements, there can be no assurance that there are no contingent liabilities.

Terms of business

Kazakhstan continues to implement economic reforms and develop a legal, tax and administrative infrastructure that would meet the requirements of a market economy. The stability of the Kazakh economy will largely depend on the progress of these reforms, as well as on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Government in the sphere of economics, financial and monetary policy.

During 2024, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan decided to reduce the base rate to 14.75% per annum with an interest rate corridor of +/- 1 percentage point. External inflationary processes continue to develop favorably against the backdrop of falling global food prices and the restrictive policy of central banks. Inflationary pressure remains in the domestic economy due to stable domestic demand, supported by fiscal stimulus, as well as inflated and unstable inflation expectations.

The Company continues to evaluate the impact of these events on its operations, financial position and financial conditions. The Company's management believes that it is taking appropriate measures to maintain the economic stability of the Company in the current conditions.

As part of its participation in the implementation of government programs, the Company assesses the presence of contingent and potential liabilities arising depending on the nature of participation - in the form of an operator with recognition of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or in the role of an agent without recognition of assets.

State programs

1. Programs with recognition of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet

These programs include:

- "Revolving scheme" – provision of revolving loans to producers and sellers of socially significant food products;
- Formation of a regional stabilization fund - purchase, storage and sale of products at fixed prices.

The company recognizes the funds received as liabilities, and the loans issued and goods purchased as assets. In this regard, the following potential liabilities are possible:

- The risk of return of unspent or misused funds - in the event of violations of financing conditions by government agencies;
- The risk of losses from impairment of purchased inventories, given limited shelf life and price fluctuations;
- The risk of ineffective use of funds, including possible write-offs or non-repayment of issued loans.

As of the reporting date, the Company has no grounds for recognizing estimated liabilities under the above programs.



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

26. CONTRACTUAL AND CONTINGENT COMMITMENTS (continued)

2. Programs with an agent model (off-balance sheet accounting)

These programs include:

- " Auyt Amanaty" is a state program for microcrediting of rural population;
- "Modernization of housing and public utilities" — transfer and maintenance of rights of claim at the expense of budgetary funds.

The company acts as an agent, not recognizing assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, and program transactions are recorded in off-balance sheet accounts. Possible contingent liabilities include:

- Risk of return of agency fees - if facts of non-compliance with reporting or violations of program conditions are identified;
- The risk of claims from government agencies in the event of detection of misuse of funds, despite the agency model of participation;
- Responsibility for incomplete or untimely performance of the operator's functions, including administration, control and monitoring.

As of the reporting date, no claims were received from authorized bodies against the Company. Potential risks remain uncertain in terms of estimates and, accordingly, are reflected as contingent liabilities.

If in the future there are orders or there is a high probability of any of the specified risks being realized, the Company will consider the issue of recognizing the corresponding estimated liabilities in the financial statements.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

In connection with its activities, the Company is exposed to various financial risks associated with its financial instruments. The Company's main financial instruments include: loans to customers, trade and other accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents, loans and credits issued, trade and other accounts payable. The main risks arising from financial instruments are liquidity risk, credit risk and currency risk.

The Company's financial instruments are presented as follows:

thousand tenge	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 (recalculated)	01.01.2023 (recalculated)
Financial assets:			
Non-current financial assets	-	-	-
Non-current accounts receivable	696,390	805,355	12,557
Trade and other receivables	72,886	63,893	85,659
Current financial assets	2,325,250	6,914,399	2,660,072
Bank deposits	4,213,444	-	44,734
Cash and cash equivalents (except cash in the cash register)	7,191,803	13,832,369	7,502,332
	14,499,773	21,616,016	10,305,354
Financial liabilities:			
Non-current loans received	260,000	994,000	4,539,500
Current loans received	2,681,000	2,947,000	-
Trade and other accounts payable	89,648	35,369	122,447
	3,030,648	3,976,369	4,661,947



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a transaction with a financial instrument will cause financial losses to the other party due to failure to fulfill an obligation under the contract. Credit risk arises as a result of the Company's credit and other transactions with counterparties, as a result of which financial assets arise. Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risk include mainly cash and cash equivalents, deposits, and trade receivables from related parties. The Company's maximum risk is equal to the carrying amount of these instruments:

thousand tenge	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 (recalculated)	01.01.2023 (recalculated)
Non-current financial assets	-	-	-
Non-current accounts receivable	696,390	805,355	12,557
Trade and other receivables	72,886	63,893	85,659
Current financial assets	2,325,250	6,914,399	2,660,072
Bank deposits	4,213,444	-	44,734
Cash and cash equivalents (except cash in the cash register)	7,191,803	13,832,369	7,502,332
	14,499,773	21,616,016	10,305,354

The Company creates an estimated reserve for expected credit losses. The Company places its funds only in approved financial institutions and within the limits set for each financial institution. The limits are set in order to minimize the concentration of risks and reduce financial losses in the event of insolvency of a financial institution. The Company places its funds in second-tier banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan with a credit rating of "Standard and Poor's» not lower than B .

thousand tenge	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	01.01.2023
(BBB-) to BBB+	1,476,481	4,304,021	-
(BB-) to BB+	856	1,517	504,686
(B-) to B+	9,927,910	9,526,831	7,042,380
	11,405,247	13,832,369	7,547,066

The Company creates an estimated allowance for impairment of accounts receivable, which is an estimate of the amount of expected credit losses. Accounts receivable by age as of December 31:

thousand tenge	Total	Percent expected losses	Expected credit losses
As of December 31 , 2024			
Not expired	45,320	1.53%	(692)
Expired up to 90 days	9,136	3.32%	(303)
Expired from 91 to 180 days	1,085	5.16%	(56)
More than 270 days	1,534,597	55.53%	(852,198)
	1,590,138		(853,249)
As of December 31 , 2023 (recalculated)			
Not expired	2,250	0.04%	(1)
Expired up to 90 days	1,123	2.23%	(25)
Expired from 91 to 180 days	1,167	24.51%	(286)
More than 270 days	1,655,365	49.36%	(817,068)
	1,659,905		(817,380)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will have difficulty obtaining funds to pay off liabilities related to financial instruments.



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk may arise from the inability to quickly sell a financial asset at a price close to its fair value. The Company regularly monitors its liquidity needs and management ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any upcoming liabilities.

Below is information about the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated amounts of undiscounted interest payments:

thousand tenge	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 year to 5 years	Total
December 31, 2024				
Trade and other accounts payable	89,648	-	-	89,648
Loans received	-	2,681,000	260,000	2,941,000
	89,648	2,681,000	260,000	3,030,648
December 31, 2023 (restated)				
Trade and other accounts payable	35,369	-	-	35,369
Loans received	-	2,947,000	994,000	3,941,000
	35,369	2,947,000	994,000	3,976,369
January 1, 2023 (restated)				
Trade and other accounts payable	122,447	-	-	122,447
Loans received	-	-	4,539,500	4,539,500
	122,447	-	4,539,500	4,661,947

Interest rate risk

The Company has no loans and credits with variable interest rates as of the reporting dates of December 31. The Company does not account for any financial instruments with a fixed interest rate in the manner prescribed for instruments measured at fair value with its changes reflected in profit or loss for the period or as available for sale. Therefore, any change in interest rates as of the reporting date would not affect the amount of profit or loss for the period or equity.

Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates relates to the Company's operating activities. The Company does not have financial instruments other than its functional currency and is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Fair value

Management believes that the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amounts. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is calculated by Level 2 of the hierarchy.

28. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

In April 2025, the Company entered into a Framework Agreement on opening a credit line with Agrarian Credit Corporation JSC. Within the framework of this agreement, it entered into a loan agreement in the amount of 394,450 thousand tenge with a repayment period of March 10, 2026 at a rate of 1.5% for subsequent lending to entities of the agro-industrial complex to replenish working capital for spring field and harvesting work in 2025.

There were no other events after the reporting date of December 31, 2024, until the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

