SAMRUK-ENERGY JSC

IFRS Accounting Standards Separate Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

31 December 2023

Contents

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of Samruk-Energy JSC

Our opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Samruk-Energy JSC (the "Company") as at 31 December 2023, and the Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's separate financial statements comprise:

- the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the separate financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements.

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Our audit approach

Overview

Materiality	• Overall Company's materiality: Tenge 3,040,000 thousand, which represents approximately 0.49 % of the carrying amount of the Company's total assets.
Key audit matters	• Impairment of investments in subsidiaries and associates

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

Materiality

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

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

Overall materiality	Tenge 3,040,000 thousand
How we determined it	approximately 0.49 % of the carrying amount of the Company's total assets
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose the total carrying amount of the Company's assets as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Company is most commonly measured by users and is a generally accepted benchmark. We determined materiality as 0.49%. In practice, we chose 1%, which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for investment-oriented companies in this sector, however, in this case, we reduced this level down to 0.49% based on our materiality assessment as applied to the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates *See Note 4 of the separate financial statements.* The Company performed impairment indicator analysis of investments as at 31 December 2023. Based on the assessment performed, the Company's management has not identified any indicators of impairment.	Our procedures in respect of management's assessment of the impairment indicators of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates included: • analysis of identifying identifiable groups of assets that generate cash inflows independent of cash flows generated by other assets; • verification of accuracy and relevance of key assumptions used by management; • consideration of economic and market trends in the energy sector; • conducting a series of inquiries with management on key assumptions; • reviewing other inputs and reconciling them with supporting documents, such as the Development Plan, and comparing the Development Plan with actual results, where appropriate. We engaged our valuation experts to form our conclusion in relation to the assumptions and methodology used for indicators assessment. We also paid attention to the adequacy of disclosures in Note 4 to the separate financial statements in accordance with the requirements of IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets".

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises annual report but does not include the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after our audit report date.

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

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

When we read the other information not yet received described above, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Approved by:

Azamat Konratbaev
Managing Director
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
(General State License of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan #0000005 dated 21 October 1999)

Signed by:

Kumarbek Berdikulov
Auditor in charge
(Qualified Auditor's Certificate #0000188 dated 6 August 2014)

4 March 2024

Almaty, Kazakhstan

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Note	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		255,827	320,166
Intangible assets		629,749	697,765
Right-of-use assets		1,037,288	927,762
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	6	601,116,258	521,962,326
Loans issued and investments in debt securities	7	21,568,483	36,645,365
Other non-current assets	8	336,698	562,390
Total non-current assets		**624,944,303**	**561,115,774**
Current assets			
Inventories		18,892	19,317
Loans issued and investments in debt securities	7	18,814,406	15,632,164
Other current assets	9	1,033,079	8,838,129
Cash and cash equivalents	10	17,683,772	22,029,475
Total current assets		**37,550,149**	**46,519,085**
TOTAL ASSETS		**662,494,452**	**607,634,859**
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	443,567,998	378,531,570
Other reserves		89,366,359	89,220,724
Accumulated deficit		(33,147,096)	(39,788,431)
TOTAL EQUITY		**499,787,261**	**427,963,863**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	130,816,149	127,830,765
Lease liabilities		946,887	806,766
Other non-current financial liabilities		27,291	166,715
Total non-current liabilities		**131,790,327**	**128,804,246**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	28,740,744	47,176,852
Lease liabilities		420,149	351,994
Other payables and accrued liabilities	12	1,665,699	3,253,135
Other taxes payable		90,272	84,769
Total current liabilities		**30,916,864**	**50,866,750**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**162,707,191**	**179,670,996**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**662,494,452**	**607,634,859**
Carrying amount of an ordinary share (in Kazakhstani Tenge)	25	79,081	75,857

Signed on behalf of management on 4 March 2024.

Almasbi N. Kamalov
Managing Director on Economics
and Finance

Saule B. Tulekova
Head of Accounting and Tax
Department
Chief Accountant

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Note	2023	2022
Dividend income	14	36,347,285	32,552,145
Other operating income and expenses (net)	15	(1,058,241)	(14,617,319)
General and administrative expenses	16	(4,835,004)	(7,173,270)
(Impairment loss)/Reversal of impairment of financial assets (net)	17	(12,998,940)	305,472
Operating profit		**17,455,100**	**11,067,028**
Finance income	18	11,021,063	10,004,017
Finance costs	19	(19,639,328)	(25,673,267)
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**8,836,835**	**(4,602,222)**
Income tax expense	20	(154,500)	(49,641)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**8,682,335**	**(4,651,863)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		145,635	(108,274)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		**8,827,970**	**(4,760,137)**
Profit/(Loss) per ordinary share for the year (in Kazakhstani Tenge)	25	1,485	(830)

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Note	Share capital	Other reserves	Accumulated deficit	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022		376,045,927	89,328,998	(33,095,568)	432,279,357
Loss for the year		-	-	(4,651,863)	(4,651,863)
Other comprehensive loss		-	(108,274)	-	(108,274)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**(108,274)**	**(4,651,863)**	**(4,760,137)**
Share issue	11	2,485,643	-	-	2,485,643
Dividends declared	11	-	-	(2,041,000)	(2,041,000)
Balance at 31 December 2022		**378,531,570**	**89,220,724**	**(39,788,431)**	**427,963,863**
Profit for the year		-	-	8,682,335	8,682,335
Other comprehensive income		-	145,635	-	145,635
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**145,635**	**8,682,335**	**8,827,970**
Share issue	11	65,036,428	-	-	65,036,428
Dividends declared	11	-	-	(2,041,000)	(2,041,000)
Balance at 31 December 2023		**443,567,998**	**89,366,359**	**(33,147,096)**	**499,787,261**

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**2023**	**2022**
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit/(Loss) before tax:	8,836,835	(4,602,222)
Adjustments for:		
Dividend income	(36,347,285)	(32,552,145)
Depreciation and amortisation	490,573	468,856
Finance costs	19,639,328	25,673,267
Finance income	(11,021,063)	(10,004,017)
Foreign exchange gain	(3,956)	(34,798)
Losses on impairment of assets	15,038,893	14,704,190
Profit from reversal of impairment of assets	(976,741)	(1,036,368)
Other	(673)	(3,899)
Cash used in operating activities before working capital changes:	**(4,344,089)**	**(7,387,136)**
Change in inventories	201	33,630
Change in trade receivables and other current assets	(380,520)	51,676
Change in other payables	(1,275,900)	652,800
Change in other taxes payable	(314,286)	1,400,551
Cash used in operating activities	**(6,314,594)**	**(5,248,479)**
Income tax paid	(200,450)	(48,761)
Dividends received	36,347,285	32,552,145
Interest paid	(9,756,504)	(15,302,279)
Net cash from operating activities	**20,075,737**	**11,952,626**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(126,178)	(394,175)
Proceeds from sales of debt instruments	7,068,959	384,600
Contribution to equity of subsidiaries and associates	(78,384,166)	(1,971,347)
Proceeds from the sale of shares in subsidiaries	7,901,055	14,447,066
Loans and financial aid provided to subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities	(20,977,096)	(5,248,700)
Proceeds from repayment of financial assistance granted to subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, bonds	12,000,000	5,941,331
Purchase of debt instruments	(8,099,614)	-
Proceeds from the repayment of financial instruments by issuers	9,900,000	20,100,000
Interest received from loans issued and investments in debt instruments	6,136,308	5,851,370
Return/(Placement) of bank deposits, net	1,401,000	(1,395,500)
Interest received on deposits	1,576,076	233,900
Repayment of financial receivables	232,260	-
Other income from investment activities	115,073	115,073
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	**(61,256,323)**	**38,063,618**
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Repayment of issued bonds and loans received (Note 11)	(32,344,168)	(84,427,246)
Proceeds from bonds issued and loans received (Note 11)	8,820,218	54,636,771
Proceeds from shares issued	62,746,343	2,485,643
Dividends paid	(2,041,000)	(2,041,000)
Repayment of the principal debt on the lease	(351,994)	(157,286)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	**36,829,399**	**(29,503,118)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	3,517	36,634
Change in impairment provision	1,967	(1,625)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(4,345,703)	20,548,135
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	22,029,475	1,481,340
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**17,683,772**	**22,029,475**

1 Samruk-Energy JSC and its Operations

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for the year ended 31 December 2023 for Samruk-Energy JSC (the "Company").

The Company was incorporated on 18 April 2007 and registered on 10 May 2007. The Company was established in the form of a joint stock company in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The sole shareholder of the Company is Samruk-Kazyna National Welfare Fund JSC ("Samruk-Kazyna"), which holds 100% of the Company's shares. The Company's ultimate controlling party is the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Principal activity

The Company is a holding company (the "Company") uniting a number of entities (Note 6) which carry out the following activities: the production of electricity and heat energy and hot water using coal, hydrocarbons, water resources and renewable energy sources ("RES"), the sale of electricity to households and industrial enterprises, transmission and technical distribution of electricity in the network, as well as leasing of property complexes of hydroelectric power plants.

Registered address and place of business

15A, Kabanbay Batyr Avenue, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan.

2 Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of preparation of financial statements

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS based on the historical cost convention as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments based on fair value. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented. The Company has prepared these separate financial statements for its management.

Users should read these separate financial statements in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2023 to obtain a complete picture of the financial position, results of operations and changes in the financial position of the Company as a whole.

The preparation of separate statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the separate financial statements are disclosed in the Note 4 to these separate financial statements.

Going concern

Management prepared these separate financial statements on a going concern basis.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency of the separate financial statements

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts presented in these separate financial statements are expressed in thousands of Tenge.

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. The Company's functional currency is the Tenge.

(ii) Transactions and balances in foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions and balances are translated into the functional currency at official rates on the dates of the transactions.

2 Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions and from the translation of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at year-end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss.

At 31 December 2023, the principal rate of exchange used for translating foreign currency balances was US Dollar per 454.56 (31 December 2022: US Dollar per Tenge 462.65).

Exchange restrictions and currency controls exist relating to converting the Tenge into other currencies.

Currently, the Tenge is not freely convertible in most countries outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

For the purposes of these separate financial statements, the Company accounted for these investments using historical cost convention less provision for impairment.

Financial instruments

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other consideration given to acquire the asset at the purchase date and includes transaction costs. Historical cost measurement applies only to investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, and to derivatives that are linked to such unquoted equity instruments, and redeemable in such equity instruments.

(i) Financial assets

At 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Company's financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost.

Debt instruments measured at amortized cost are presented in a separate statement of financial position less an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs").

The Company applies a "three-stage" impairment model based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not impaired at initial recognition is classified as being in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and the ECL for that asset are estimated based on lifetime ECL, that is, until the contractual maturity date, but taking into account the expected prepayment, if provided ("lifetime ECL"). If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as Lifetime ECL. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets ("POCI" financial assets), ECL is always measured as Lifetime ECL.

The Company derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expire or (b) the Company has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a transfer agreement, whilst (i) also transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose additional restrictions on the sale.

(iii) Financial liabilities

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

An exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors are also considered. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

2 Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash at current bank accounts and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements ("reverse repo") with other banks with an original maturity of less than ten days (secured debt instruments). Cash and cash equivalents are carried at AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows until maturity and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

Restricted balances are excluded from cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the consolidated cash flow statement.

Balances restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period are included in other non-current assets; balances restricted for more than three months but less than twelve months after the reporting period are included in other current assets.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. The Board of Directors of the Company determines value per share and a number of shares to be issued on each individual share issue based on the statutory rules. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium in equity.

Other reserves

Other reserves is the part of capital whose distribution to owners is restricted by IFRS, regulation or the Company's initiative and is prescribed by the constituent documents.

Other reserve capital includes business combination reserve, result of transactions with shareholder and other comprehensive income/loss.

The accrual of expenses or the distribution of assets at the discretion of the shareholder, including fixed assets, business combinations, interests in other entities and disposal groups, cash and other, are recognised within the equity as "Other reserves". Other reserves also include gain on initial recognition of loans received from the shareholder with non-market terms.

Earnings per share and carrying amount of one share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares; therefore, the diluted earnings per share equals the basic earnings per share (Note 25).

In accordance with the decision of the Exchange Council of Kazakhstan Stock Exchange JSC ("KASE") dated October 4, 2010, the consolidated financial statements must contain data on the book value of one share (common and preferred) as of the reporting date, calculated in accordance with the approved KASE rules.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently carried at AC using the effective interest method.

In accounting for loans from the shareholders with off market terms, the Company records gain/(loss) on origination in equity as a capital contribution/(distribution). The method used reflects the transaction's economic substance and is applied consistently to all similar transactions and is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

2 Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial time to get ready for intended use or sale (qualifying assets) are capitalised as part of the costs of those assets.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are accrued when the counterparty performed its obligations under the contract. Trade and other payables, are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at AC using the effective interest method.

Income taxes

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

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the state budget in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods.

3 New Accounting Pronouncements

The following revised standards became mandatory for the Company with effect from 1 January 2023, but did not have a material impact on the Company:

- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction – Amendments to IAS 12 (issued on 7 May 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current - Amendments to IAS 1 (issued on 23 January 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).
- Classification of liabilities as current and non-current - bringing forward the effective date - Amendments to IAS 1 (issued on 15 July 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued on 12 February 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (issued on 12 February 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (issued on 18 May 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Amendments to IFRS 17 and an amendment to IFRS 4 (issued on 25 June 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Transition option to insurers applying IFRS 17 – Amendments to IFRS 17 (issued on 9 December 2021 and Amendments to IAS 12 Income taxes: International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (issued 23 May 2023).

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 or later, and which the Company has not early adopted.

- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (issued on 22 September 2022 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024).
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 (originally issued on 23 January 2020 and subsequently amended on 15 July 2020 and 31 October 2022, ultimately effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024).
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements (Issued on 25 May 2023).
- Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability (issued on 15 August 2023).

3 New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

The amendments issued, but postponed, and which the Company has not early adopted:

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB).

Unless otherwise described above, the new standards and interpretations are not expected to affect significantly the Company's financial statements.

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

Impairment of investments

At each reporting date management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of separate assets or groups of assets, and whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for separate assets or groups of assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased.

If such indications exist, management estimates the recoverable amount of an asset, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The calculation of value in use requires the application of the management's estimates and judgments, which are deemed appropriate under the current circumstances.

Assessment of impairment indicators also requires the use of judgments and estimates in determining possible technological obsolescence of fixed assets, discontinuing operations, residual useful lives, and other changes in operating conditions.

Under IAS 36, one of the possible impairment indicators is the presence of significant changes that had negative consequences for the Company that occurred during the period or are expected in the near future in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the Company operates or in the market for which the asset is used.

In assessing the recoverable amount of assets, the Company makes estimates and judgments. Estimates and judgments are repeatedly evaluated and based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgments, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies.

The principal facts and assumptions used in the analysis of the impairment indicators are:

- Lack of negative changes in the economic efficiency of subsidiaries for the reporting period;
- Increase in marginal tariffs for electricity for energy producing organizations ("EPO") from 1 June 2023 in accordance with Order of the Minister of Energy of the RoK No. 192 dated 26 May 2023, with the possibility of adjusting tariffs with an increase in basic costs, in accordance with clause 2 of Article 12-1 of the Law of the RoK «On Electric Power Industry» and the Rules for approving the marginal tariff for electrical energy, approved by Order of the Minister of Energy of the RoK No. 147 dated 27 February 2015;
- A change in interest rates on loans will not have a significant impact on the recoverable amount of assets, since an increase in the debt financing rate will be similarly reflected in the WACC rate when calculating the rate of return, in the next validity period of the cap tariffs, according to the methodology for determining the rate of return taken into account when approving the cap tariffs for electricity, as well as a fixed profit for balancing, taken into account when approving cap tariffs for balancing electricity approved by Order of the Minister of Energy of the RoK No. 205 dated 22 May 2020, the cost part of the tariff also includes interest expenses for the previous period;

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

- The introduction of a new target model of the electricity sales market from July 1, 2023 had no significant impact on the financial results of the power plants. The volume of purchases and sales of imbalances at balancing the electricity market amounted to less than 5% of the total sales volume, which is a minor deviation. The price of purchase and sale of electricity at centralized bidding in the event of imbalances also had no significant impact on the results of the reporting period. The plants primarily operate in accordance with the declared volumes and accordingly, the plan usually corresponds to the fact, which allows minimizing the volume of transactions on the balancing electricity market.
- A change in inflation rates will not have a significant impact, since the cost part of the tariff includes costs taking into account actual inflation for the previous year, as well as amendments to the Law “On Natural Monopolies” No. 177-VII ZRK dated 30 December 2022 stipulate additional conditions for adjusting tariffs approved for 5 years for the transmission of electricity before its expiration (change in the approved investment program in connection with the implementation of national projects, receipt on the balance sheet or in trust management of networks, change in the average monthly nominal wage);
- Lack of significant changes having adverse consequences for subsidiaries, which occurred during the period or may presumably occur in the nearest future;
- Projected growth in the medium term in demand for electricity in the northern and southern zones of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Additional facts and assumptions used in the analysis of impairment indicators for AlES:

- Increase in the tariff for heat energy from 1 August 2023 with the possibility of adjusting tariffs when changing the type and cost of strategic goods, according to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Natural Monopolies”;
- It is planned to upgrade the two main power plants of AlES (Almaty CHP-2 and CHP-3). The residual value of the existing assets of the coal-fired power units of these plants, subject to conservation or dismantling, by the time the new gas turbine/combined cycle power units are put into operation will be equal to zero;
- No significant changes that have occurred during the period, or are expected to occur in the near future and can have a material effect on the asset's recoverable amount.

Additional facts and assumptions used in the analysis of impairment indicators for AZhC:

- Exceeding the plan in terms of key operational and financial performance indicators at 31 December 2023;
- Projected growth in the medium term in demand for electricity in Almaty city and the Almaty region;
- Increase in the tariff for electricity transmission from 1 July 2023 per joint order of the DCRNM under the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Almaty and Almaty Region No. 50-OD dated 23 June 2023;
- Costs of purchased electricity from the Unified Purchaser and on the balancing electricity market are included in the tariff estimate;
- The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 30 December 2022 No. 177-VII amended the Law of RoK “On Natural Monopolies” dated 27 December 2018 No. 204-VI ZRK enabling to adjust the tariffs for electricity transmission approved for 5 years before expiration. By the Order of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 8 December 2023, changes were made to the Rules for the formation of tariffs of natural monopoly entities, approved by Order of the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 19 November 2019 No. 90, which updated the incentive method for regulating the spheres of natural monopoly, allowing the use of 50% the permissible level of profit at the discretion of the natural monopoly entity, upon achieving the performance indicators determined by the specified Rules.

As a result of the analysis of external and internal impairment indicators, the Company’s management concluded that there were no impairment indicators at the date of the analysis. Accordingly, the Company’s management has decided not to test for impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of these subsidiaries and the investment in the joint venture as of 31 December 2023.

Ereymentau Wind Power LLP

The Company has identified an individual indicator of impairment for Ereymentau Wind Power LLP due to the delay in the implementation of the project for the construction of a 50 MW wind farm in Ereymentau town and litigation by Ereymentau Wind Power LLP with Settlement and Financial Center for Renewable Energy Support LLP regarding the extension of the contract for the receipt of a tariff for the sale of electricity. The Company has recognized a full impairment of the investment in Ereymentau Wind Power LLP in the amount of Tenge 9,253,541 thousand (Note 6).

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

Expansion and reconstruction of Ekibastuz GRES-2 with the installation of power unit No. 3

In 2008, EGRES-2 began preparations to construct power unit No. 3 with a capacity of 500 MW. Subsequently, the construction plan was revised and until 2016 the Company was at the stage of implementing design estimates, preliminary construction and purchasing the necessary equipment for the new power unit No. 3 with a capacity of 630 MW. On 29 August 2016, EGRES-2 terminated the general contract for the construction of power unit No. 3, concluded between EGRES-2 and KVARTZ KZ LLP, due to the postponement of the construction of power unit No. 3.

EGRES-2 carried out a number of activities related to the construction of power unit No. 3, including:

- On 14 March 2022 the Market Council Commission for the Review of Investment Programs made a unanimous decision to recommend the investment program of SEGRES-2 JSC "Expansion and reconstruction of EGRES-2 with the installation of a power unit st. No. 3" for admission to consideration by the authorized body.
- Measures have been taken to prepare the station for the reception and proper storage of equipment from the People's Republic of China, heated hangar-type buildings have been built and secured storage facilities have been allocated. A significant part of the technological equipment for the power unit has been accepted. At the same time, in order to complete the construction of the power unit, it is necessary to additionally order the manufacture of the missing part of the equipment.

Due to the insufficiency of generating capacity, according to the forecast balances of electrical energy and capacity for 2024–2030 by the Ministry of Energy of Kazakhstan, a significant shortage of electrical energy is predicted by 2030. And also in connection with the introduction of a significant volume of renewable energy sources by 2030, the construction of additional flexible capacities for regulation is required. In the forecast balance, in order to reduce the shortage of electricity and maneuverable power, the construction of new stations was envisaged, including the expansion of EGRES-2 and the construction of a new station of GRES-3.

Taking into account the above facts, the Company's management is considering the possibility of using existing Chinese equipment for: a) the further construction of a flexible power unit at EGRES-2, and also b) the possible sale of equipment at EGRES-3 for the construction of a new station. The Company is currently developing a Preliminary Feasibility Study for the project “Construction of State District Power Plant-3. Stage I".

Balkhash Thermal Power Plant

On 29 October 2019, the Company acquired 50% + 1 share of BTPP from Samsung C&T and became the owner of 100% interest in BTPP. As of the acquisition date, BTPP was on the brink of bankruptcy and did not actually perform any relevant activities. Since 2017, creditors and suppliers have repeatedly brought a suit due to the insolvency of BTPP, which in turn led to the seizure of property, and also substantially limited the activities of BTPP. On 6 December 2019, a temporary administrator was appointed by the court to control and conduct the bankruptcy process.

On 20 April 2022, at the request of Bank Centercredit JSC, a Specialized Interdistrict Court of the Almaty region (the “SIEC”) initiated a civil proceeding on the bankruptcy of BTPP. The decision of the SIEC of Almaty region dated 27 June 2022 has refused to declare BTPP bankrupt. The decision of the Judicial Board for Civil Cases of the Almaty Regional Court upheld the decision, and dismissed the appeal of Bank CenterCredit JSC. According to the courts, the recognition of the BTPP is premature due to the lack of the State’s eventual decision on the future fate of the Project and is based on reasoning on the presence of assets and fixed assets in the BTPP, the value of which may be the subject of fulfillment of obligations in the case of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan would have a negative opinion in relation to the Project, as well as Prospects for the resumption of the Project and the restoration of the financial situation of the debtor with the possibility of repayment of debt to creditors.

In its turn, the operations of the BTPP were completely suspended as of 31 December 2023. The property of BTPP was fully distrained and arrested by bailiffs on the applications of creditors and tax authorities for subsequent sale through an auction to pay off the debt to creditors. Therefore, management believes that the Company has no control and the investments in BTPP are fully impaired.

5 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

Related parties are defined in IAS 24, "Related Party Disclosures". Parties are generally considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party, is under common control, or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering whether the parties are related, the substance of the relationship is taken into account, not merely the legal form. The Company's parent entity and ultimate controlling party are disclosed in Note 1.

The related parties include the companies under control of Samruk-Kazyna. The State exercises control over the Company. The Company decided to apply the exemption from disclosure of individually insignificant transactions and balances with the Government and its related entities because the Government has control, joint control or significant influence over such parties.

The Company purchases from and sells goods to a large number of government related entities.

Such purchases and sales are individually insignificant and are generally entered into on an arm's length basis. As of 31 December 2023, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Shareholder**	**Companies under common control**	**Subsidiaries and Joint ventures**
Loan issued to subsidiaries	-	-	38,808,336
Trade receivables	-	-	1,820
Interest on loans issued	-	-	1,524,481
Dividends receivable	-	-	481
Trade payables	-	787,684	146,820
Borrowings	79,746,328	-	18,225,225

As of 31 December 2022, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Shareholder**	**Companies under common control**	**Subsidiaries and Joint ventures**
Loan issued to subsidiaries	-	-	51,198,130
Trade receivables	-	-	2,484
Interest on loans issued	-	-	667,744
Dividends receivable	-	-	488
Trade payables		719,616	309,362
Borrowings	75,136,659	-	30,681,664

Share of emissions is disclosed in Note 11.

The income and expense items with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2023 were as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Shareholder**	**Companies under common control**	**Subsidiaries and Joint ventures**
Dividend income	-	-	36,347,285
Finance income	-	-	7,875,602
Finance costs	8,340,964	-	(2,848,796)
Asset impairment expense (net)	-	-	(14,746,139)
General and administrative expenses	-	(431,822)	(787,102)

5 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (Continued)

The income and expense items with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2022 were as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Shareholder	Companies under common control	Subsidiaries and Joint ventures
Dividend income	-	-	32,552,145
Finance income	-	-	9,103,385
Finance costs	(7,757,215)	-	(4,033,929)
Asset impairment expense (net)	-	-	(14,670,713)
General and administrative expenses	-	(237,649)	(785,847)

Key management compensation is presented below:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2023	2022
Key management compensation - expense	358,801	295,528
Independent directors – members of the Board of Directors – expense	41,686	48,737
Independent directors – members of the Board of Directors – accrued liability	12,017	15,049

Key management personnel compensation represents the salaries, bonuses and other short-term employee benefits. Key management personnel as at 31 December 2023 include 5 persons (31 December 2022: 5 persons). Independent directors - members of the Board of Directors at 31 December 2023 – 4 persons (31 December 2022 - 4 persons).

At 31 December 2023, the Company has following outstanding guarantees from related parties:

- Corporate guarantee from Samruk-Kazyna in the amount of 12,285,000 thousand Tenge for outstanding loan to Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC (2022: Tenge 12,285,000 thousand);
- Corporate guarantee of Samruk-Kazyna in the amount of Tenge 130,000,000 thousand under the loan agreement of AlES JSC with the EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), purpose is to finance the project on transfer of Almaty CHP-2 to gas. The Group also signed a guarantee agreement with Samruk-Kazyna in the amount of Tenge 130,000,000 thousand within the guarantee provided by Samruk-Kazyna to EBRD as a collateral on loan agreement between AlES and EBRD. This loan has not yet been drawdown;
- Corporate guarantee of Samruk-Kazyna in the amount of 98,000,000 thousand tenge under the loan agreement of AlES JSC with the ADB (Asian Development Bank), purpose is to finance the project on transfer of Almaty CHP-2 to gas. The Group also signed a guarantee agreement with Samruk-Kazyna in the amount of Tenge 98,000,000 thousand within the guarantee provided by Samruk-Kazyna to ADB as a collateral on loan agreement between AlES and ADB. This loan has not yet been drawdown;
- Corporate guarantee from Samruk-Energy to Samruk-Kazyna in the amount of Tenge 117,000,000 thousand within the guarantee provided by Samruk-Kazyna to Development Bank of Kazakhstan as a collateral on loan agreement between AlES and Development Bank of Kazakhstan. This loan has not yet been drawdown.

6 Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

Table below summarises the cost of investments as of 31 December 2023:

			31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Acquisition date	Country of registration	Cost of investments (in thousands of Tenge)	Percentage of ownership	Cost of investments (in thousands of Tenge)	Percentage of ownership
Subsidiaries						
Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1 named after Bulat Nurzhanov	31.10.2012	Kazakhstan	331,003,748	100%	331,003,748	100%
Almaty Power Stations JSC	26.07.2011	Kazakhstan	109,960,175	100%	34,061,653	100%
Alatau Zharyk Company JSC	29.07.2009	Kazakhstan	67,576,169	84%	62,914,945	100%
Qazaq Green Power PLC	04.11.2022	Kazakhstan	37,485,166	100%	37,942,209	100%
Shardarinskaya HPP JSC	03.06.2011	Kazakhstan	2,524,772	100%	2,524,772	100%
Bukhtarminskaya HPP JSC	04.01.2008	Kazakhstan	1,838,100	96.32%	1,838,100	96.32%
AlmatyEnergoSbyt LLP	26.07.2011	Kazakhstan	136,003	100%	136,003	100%
Energy Solutions Center LLP	16.03.2019	Kazakhstan	107,449	100%	107,449	100%
Ereymentau Wind Power LLP	28.05.2016	Kazakhstan	-	100%	948,771	100%
Joint ventures and associates						
Forum Muider B.V.	23.12.2008	Netherlands	41,759,543	50%	41,759,543	50%
Ekibastuz SEGRES-2 JSC	04.01.2008	Kazakhstan	8,725,133	50%	8,725,133	50%
Impaired investments						
Balkhash Thermal Power Plant (Note 4)	24.06.2008	Kazakhstan	32,085,280	100%	32,085,280	100%
Ereymentau Wind Power LLP	28.05.2016	Kazakhstan	9,253,541	100%	8,304,770	100%
Shulbinskaya HPP JSC	04.01.2008	Kazakhstan	1,230,658	92,14%	1,230,658	92.14%
Ust-Kamenogorskaya HPP JSC	04.01.2008	Kazakhstan	465,019	89,99%	465,019	89.99%
Energiya Semirechiya LLP	28.05.2016	Kazakhstan	-	-	2,411,010	25%
Less:						
Impairment of investments			(43,034,498)		(44,496,737)	
Total investments			**601,116,258**		**521,962,326**	

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has ownership interests in the jointly controlled entities as follows:

- SEGRES -2 – 50%. The remaining 50% share is held by Samruk-Kazyna National Welfare Fund JSC».
- Forum Muider – 50%. The remaining 50% is held by UC RUSAL.
- Forum Muider Limited – 50%. The remaining 50% is held by UC RUSAL.

For the purpose of redomiciliation, Forum Muider B.V. to the jurisdiction of the AIFC, due to the impossibility of direct transfer to the AIFC from the jurisdiction of the Netherlands, on 18 October 2023, Forum Muider Limited was established in the Republic of Cyprus. The shareholders of Forum Muider Limited are JSC Samruk-Energo and UC RUSAL (RF) in equal shares (50% shares each).

Qazaq Green Power PLC

On 4 November 2022, the Company registered a subsidiary, Qazaq Green Power PLC (“QGP”) in the jurisdiction of the Astana International Financial Center in the legal form of “Public Company” with an authorized capital of Tenge 48,000 thousand. On 22 December, the Company made a contribution to the authorized capital of QGP by transferring the full block of shares of Moynakskaya HPP JSC and participation shares in First Wind Power Station LLP, Samruk-Green Energy LLP and Kazhydrotekhenergo LLP at a market value of Tege 57,742,779 thousand. The Company recognized the investment in QGP at the original cost of the transferred investment in the amount of Tenge 37,942,209 thousand. In 2023, the Company transferred to QGP 25% shares in the associated company Energiya Semirechiya LLP, which had no impact on the carrying value of QGP's investment due to the previously recognized impairment provision for Energiya Semirechiya LLP.

7 Loans Issued and Investments in Debt Securities

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2022**
Non-current portion		
Bonds of Moinak HPP JSC named after U.D. Kantayev	12,000,000	18,000,000
Bonds of Shardarinskaya HPP JSC	9,700,000	12,600,000
Loan issued to Alatau Zharyk Company JSC	-	6,182,007
Bonds of First Heartland Jusan Bank (previously - Tsesnabank JSC)	37,682	32,693
Less: impairment provision	(169,199)	(169,335)
Total loans issued and investments in debt securities – non-current borrowings	**21,568,483**	**36,645,365**
Current portion		
Loan issued to Ereymentau Wind Power LLP	9,447,096	1,770,000
Bonds of Moinak HPP JSC named after U.D. Kantayev	7,500,000	7,000,000
Loan issued to Alatau Zharyk Company JSC	6,794,254	-
Financial aid issued to Ereymentau Wind Power LLP	4,100,000	3,881,768
Bonds of Shardarinskaya HPP JSC	2,900,000	2,900,000
Loan issued to Bukhtarminskaya HPP JSC	1,300,000	-
Accrued interest on loans issued	1,188,266	298,027
Loan issued to Balkhash Thermal Power Plant JSC	377,301	377,301
Accrued interest on bonds	348,807	378,133
Bonds of MREK JSC	-	374,829
Financial assistance to Ust-Kamenogorskaya HPP JSC	30,390	30,390
Loans issued to Zhambyl GRES named after T.I.Baturov JSC	5,442	5,442
Less: impairment provision	(15,177,150)	(1,383,726)
Total loans issued and investments in debt securities – current borrowings	**18,814,406**	**15,632,164**
Total loans issued and investments in debt securities	**40,382,889**	**52,277,529**

Bonds of Moynak HPP JSC

On 18 June 2019, Moynak HPP JSC ("MHPP") issued and placed coupon bonds in the amount of 47,000,000 pieces at a par value of Tenge 1,000 with an interest rate of 11% per annum. The bonds were issued to refinance a loan to the State Bank of China. The maturity of the bonds is 7 years. The bonds were issued without collateral on the Astana International Exchange (hereinafter referred to as “AIX”) and purchased by the Company. During the reporting period, MHPP re-sold redeemed coupon bonds in the amount of 1,500,000 pieces at a par value of Tenge 1,000 in accordance with the approved terms of the bond issue. The interest rate on the bonds was revised from 11% to a floating rate, which is calculated using the formula “Base Rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan + Margin 2%”. As of 31 December 2023, the balance of the nominal value of the bonds is Tenge 19,500,000 thousand (31 December 2022: Tenge 25,000,000 thousand).

Bonds of Shardarinskaya HPP JSC

On 26 November 2021, the Company acquired bonds of Shardarinskaya HPP JSC issued on the AIX platform in the amount of Tenge 18,400,000 thousand, with a circulation period of 6 and a half years, and a coupon rate of 13% per annum. The bonds were purchased for the purpose of refinancing loans from Shardarinskaya HPP JSC to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. As of 31 December 2023, the balance of the nominal value of the bonds is Tenge 12,600,000 thousand (December 31, 2022: Tenge 15,500,000 thousand).

Loan issued to Alatau Zharyk Company JSC

On 31 January 2011, the Company issued a loan to Alatau Zharyk Zharyk JSC in the amount of Tenge 7,000,000 thousand for the construction and reconstruction of substations and other facilities. The loan maturity is 21 January 2024, the interest rate is 2% per annum, payable on a quarterly basis. The carrying amount of the loan as at 31 December 2023 was Tenge 6,773,789 thousand (2022: Tenge 6,228,315 thousand). The carrying amount of the loan is the present value of future cash flows discounted at 12.5%. The difference between the fair value of the loan at the date of initial recognition and its nominal value in the amount of Tenge 3,675,691 thousand was recognized as an additional investment in AZhC at the date of recognition of the asset.

7 Loans Issued and Investments in Debt Securities (Continued)

Loan and financial aid issued by Ereymentau Wind Power LLP

During 2021, the Company provided financial assistance to Ereymentau Wind Power LLP ("EWP") for a total amount of Tenge 4,100,000 thousand for the implementation of the investment project "Construction of a wind farm of 50 MW capacity near Eereymentau town".

During 2022, the Company issued EWP loans in the amount of Tenge 1,770,000 thousand.

During the reporting period, the Company issued EWP loans in the amount of Tenge 7,677,096 thousand, including a loan in the amount of Tenge 6,626,296 thousand to repay the loan debt to the Eurasian Development Bank.

The amount of the difference between the fair value of financial assistance on the date of initial recognition and its nominal value was recognized as an additional investment in EWP.

Because of uncertainty in the solvency of EWP due to the delay in the implementation of the 50 MW wind farm construction project in Ereymentau and litigation with the Settlement and Financial Center for Support of Renewable Sources LLP Energy", as of 31 December 2023, the Company completely impaired financial assistance and loans issued to Ereymentau Wind Power LLP. Also, as of 31 December 2023, all investments in EWP were fully impaired.

Reconciliation of loans issued and investments in debt instruments

The table below sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in the Company's assets from investing activities for each of the periods presented. The items of these liabilities are reflected in the statement of cash flows as part of investing activities.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**2023**	**2022**
Loans issued and investments in debt securities at 1 January	52,277,529	73,449,639
Loans issued and financial aid issued	20,977,096	5,248,700
Purchase of debt instruments	8,099,614	-
Repayment of loans, financial aid and bonds purchased	(21,900,000)	(26,041,331)
Interest obtained	(6,136,308)	(5,852,250)
Sales of debt instruments	(7,068,959)	(384,600)
Interest income on loans issued, bonds and notes	7,078,254	5,924,977
Finance income on unwinding of discount on financial aid provided	845,239	1,029,413
Accrual for impairment provision (net)	(13,793,288)	(704,443)
Loss from modification of financial aid	-	(392,576)
Other movements	3,712	-
Loans issued and investments in debt securities at 31 December	**40,382,889**	**52,277,529**

As at 31 December 2023, loans issued and investments in debt instruments were classified as Stage 1, except for loans and financial assistance issued to Ereymentau Wind Power LLP, which were fully impaired. (2022: all loans issued and investments in debt instruments were classified as Stage 1, except for loans issued to Ereymentau Wind Power LLP, which were classified as Stage 2).

8 Other Non-Current Assets

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2022**
Trade receivables from buyers of subsidiaries	424,293	621,228
Other receivables from employees	18,823	42,945
Less: provision for impairment	(106,418)	(101,783)
Total other non-current financial assets	**336,698**	**562,390**

9 Other Current Assets

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Trade receivables from buyers of subsidiaries	333,018	7,653,881
Receivables from Tauba Invest LLP	84,940	317,200
Dividends receivable	481	488
Short-term deposits	304	1,304
Restricted cash	-	1,400,000
Less: provision for impairment	(207,313)	(891,820)
Total other current financial assets	**211,430**	**8,481,053**
Advances paid	470,667	24,680
Other	320,023	344,165
Other short-term assets	219,155	161,169
Taxes payable	104,710	134,966
Other receivables from employees	46,437	55,582
Future expenses	(339,343)	(363,486)
Total other current assets	**1,033,079**	**8,838,129**

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables primarily include the sale by the Company of shares of VK REC JSC, which were acquired by OESK Holding LLP (formerly “VKEC LLP”). During the reporting period, accounts receivable from OESK Holding LLP were fully repaid in the amount of Tenge 7,901,055 thousand.

10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Cash under agreement of purchase and reverse sale ("reverse repo") with other banks with an original maturity of up to 3 months	17,336,336	9,999,119
Cash on time deposits up to 3 months - Tenge	330,000	11,986,000
Cash at current bank accounts – Tenge	11,473	42,668
Cash on hand	4,873	3,681
Cash on broker accounts - Tenge	644	
Cash at current bank accounts – US Dollar	472	-
Less: provision for impairment	(26)	(1,993)
Total cash and cash equivalents	**17,683,772**	**22,029,475**

In order to diversify the treasury portfolio, at the reporting date the Company used purchase and resale agreements (“reverse repos”) that represent transactions for the placement of funds for a short-term period (1-7 days) through an authorized broker secured by marketable securities with a rating no less than sovereign. These transactions have made it possible to increase the Company's profitability.

10 Cash and Cash Equivalent (Continued)

The degree of credit risk mitigation provided by collateral is presented by disclosing collateral values separately for (i) assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are equal to or exceed carrying value of the asset ("over collateralised assets") and (ii) assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are less than the carrying value of the asset ("under-collateralised assets").

	Over collateralised assets		Under-collateralised assets	
In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Carrying amount of assets**	**Fair value of collateral**	**Carrying amount of assets**	**Fair value of collateral**
31 December 2023				
Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements ("reverse repo") with other banks with an original maturity of up to three months	17,336,336	17,336,336	-	-
31 December 2022				
Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements ("reverse repo") with other banks with an original maturity of up to three months	9,999,119	9,999,119	-	-

The Company has not recognized any expected credit losses in respect of short-term reverse repurchase agreements with excessive collateral. The collateral represents traded government and quasi-government bonds.

The table below analyses the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents balances based on credit risk levels as at 31 December 2023. A description of the Company's credit risk classification system is provided in Note 21.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Corresponden t accounts**	**Deposits in banks**	**Reverse REPO agreements with other banks**	**Total**
- Excellent level	-	-	17,336,336	17,336,336
- Good level	12,589	330,000	-	337,743
- Satisfactory Level	-	-	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand	**12,589**	**330,000**	**17,336,336**	**17,678,925**

The table below analyses the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents balances based on credit risk levels as at 31 December 2022. A description of the Company's credit risk classification system is provided in Note22.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Corresponden t accounts**	**Deposits in banks**	**Reverse REPO agreements with other banks**	**Total**
- Excellent level	-	-	9,999,119	9,999,119
- Good level	42,668	11,986,000	-	12,028,668
- Satisfactory Level	-	-	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand	**42,668**	**11,986,000**	**9,999,119**	**22,027,787**

11 Share Capital

At 31 December 2023, the issued 6,311,967 ordinary shares were fully paid in the amount of Tenge 443,567,998 thousand (2022: 5,632,537 shares in the amount of Tenge 378,531,570 thousand). Each ordinary share carries one vote. The Company does not have any preference shares. The number of authorised shares is 8,602,187. As at 31 December 2023, SWF Samruk-Kazyna holds 100% shares in the Company (2022: 100%).

11 Share Capital (Continued)

On 1 July 2023, Samruk Kazyna purchased 253,500 of the Group shares at the price of Tenge 95,468 per ordinary share and were fully paid in cash in the amount Tenge 24,201,138 thousand in accordance with the preferred right to purchase shares, for the purposes of contribution to equity capital of AlES JSC as part of implementation of the project of Modernisation of Almaty CHP-2 with the minimization of the environmental impact.

On 11 August 2023, Samruk Kazyna purchased 22,180 of the Company shares at the price of Tenge 103,250 per ordinary share in the total amount Tenge 2,290,085 thousand by transferring on 14 November 2023 electrical grid facilities located in Almaty region.

On 19 October 2023, Samruk Kazyna purchased 403,750 of the Company shares at the price of Tenge 95,468 Tenge per share and were fully paid in cash in the amount Tenge 38,545,205 thousand in accordance with the preferred right to purchase shares, for the purposes of contribution to equity capital of AlES JSC as part of implementation of the project of Reconstruction of Almaty CHP-2.

On 26 April 2023, the Company declared dividends payment to the Sole Shareholder in the amount of Tenge 2,041,000 thousand, with the share price of Tenge 362.36 (2022: Tenge 2,041,000 thousand). On 29 May 2023, Samruk-Energy JSC has fully paid dividends in amount Tenge 2,041,000 thousand to the Sole Shareholder (2022: Tenge 2,041,000 thousand).

On 20 December 2022 Samruk Kazyna purchased 30,725 of the Group shares at price of 80,899.7 Tenge per share and were fully paid in cash in the amount Tenge 2,485,643 thousand in accordance with the preferred right to purchase shares.

12 Other Payables and Accrued Liabilities

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Note**	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2022**
Estimated liability to Qazaq Gaz JSC		678,309	678,309
Debt to suppliers		517,312	661,703
Accrued tax provisions	21	-	1,425,750
Other		470,078	487,373
Total other payables and accrued liabilities		**1,665,699**	**3,253,135**

13 Borrowings

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2022**
Non-current portion		
Loans from JSC SWF Samruk-Kazyna	70,394,751	72,571,081
Bonds issued	40,122,505	40,113,235
Bank loans	20,298,893	15,146,449
Total non-current borrowings	**130,816,149**	**127,830,765**
Current portion		
Loans from subsidiaries and joint ventures	15,274,500	29,905,606
Loans from JSC SWF Samruk-Kazyna	9,175,363	2,381,109
Interests accrued – loans from JSC SWF Samruk-Kazyna and subsidiaries	3,126,940	960,527
Interests accrued – bank loans	462,275	1,054,029
Interests accrued – bonds issued	413,566	413,567
Current bank loans	288,100	12,462,014
Total current borrowings	**28,740,744**	**47,176,852**
Total borrowings	**159,556,893**	**175,007,617**

13 Borrowings (Continued)

Carrying amounts and fair value of borrowings are analysed below:

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Loans from JSC SWF Samruk-Kazyna and subsidiaries	97,971,554	81,369,419	105,818,323	85,586,643
Bank loans	21,049,268	21,049,267	28,662,492	28,662,492
Bonds	40,536,071	34,513,754	40,526,802	32,344,330
Total borrowings	**159,556,893**	**136,932,440**	**175,007,617**	**146,593,465**

Loans from JSC SWF Samruk-Kazyna

On 17 March 2010, the Company signed a loan agreement with JSC SWF Samruk-Kazyna for Tenge 48,200,000 thousand for the purpose of refinancing its debt by acquiring a 50% interest in Forum Muider. The loan has an interest rate of 1.2% per annum and a maturity date on or before 15 September 2029. The principal is repayable in equal annual instalments and the interest is payable in semi-annual instalments starting from the next accounting year after the borrowing.

On 14 January 2011, the Company signed a loan agreement with JSC SWF Samruk-Kazyna for Tenge 7,000,000 thousand to finance the construction of substation of Alatau Zharyk Company JSC. The interest rate is 2% per annum and a maturity date on or before 25 January 2024. The principal amount is payable at maturity and interest is payable by semi-annual payments.

On 16 January 2014, the Company signed a loan agreement with JSC SWF Samruk-Kazyna for Tenge 200,000,000 thousand to acquire the retained interest in EGRES-1. The principal amount is payable on 1 December 2028 and interest at 7.8% is payable by semi-annual payments.

On 3 October 2014, the principal amount of Tenge 100,000,000 thousand was converted into shares of the Company. The interest rate on the remaining principal amount was increased to 9% per annum.

On 25 December 2015, the interest rate on the principal amount was reduced to 1% per annum, which was a significant change in the terms of the loan. The market rate on the date of receipt of the loan was 12.8% per annum. The Company recognized gain from the initial recognition of the loan in the amount of Tenge 72,581,903 thousand as part of other equity.

Bank loans: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

In December 2016, the Company opened a non-revolving credit facility for EUR 100 million to refinance Eurobonds. In September 2019, the Company received two tranches of Tenge 39,114,450 thousand within this credit facility. The interest rate is set based on the independent indicative interest rate for loans on All-in-cost basis, plus margin of 3.5% and 4.5% per annum. Changes in the independent indicative interest rate are recorded on a quarterly basis. The principal is payable twice a year and at maturity. As at 31 December 2023, the Company fully repaid its loan to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

Bank loans: Asian Development Bank

On 8 November and 5 December 2018, the Company opened non-revolving credit facilities for USD 120 million with the Asian Development Bank in order to increase the operational efficiency of core activities and identify opportunities associated with renewable energy sources. In 2019, the Company received three tranches under credit facilities for a total of Tenge 45,860,800 thousand with maturities of tranche A and B after 5 years, tranche C after 7 years. The interest rate is set on the basis of actual inflation indicators of the Republic of Kazakhstan (All-in-cost), plus bank margin (3.75% for tranches A and B, 4.50% for tranche C). In 2022, tranches A and B were repaid in full prior to the scheduled maturity date.

Bank loans: Eurasian Development Bank

On 30 June 2023, the Company received a loan from the Eurasian Development Bank of Tenge 6,626,296 thousand with a maturity date of 31 October 2034. The intended purpose is to provide a loan to Ereymentau Wind Power LLP in order to repay the principal debt of the subsidiary to the Eurasian Development Bank. Interest rate – 11.5% per annum until 31 October 2026. From 1 November 2026 until full repayment of the principal debt, the interest rate is equal to the sum of the base rate of the National Bank of Kazakhstan and a margin of 2.25% per annum.

13 Borrowings (Continued)

Bank loans: Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan and Bereke Bank

As at 31 December 2023, the Company repaid a loan from Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC in the amount of Tenge 4,000,000 thousand and a loan from Bereke Bank JSC in the amount of Tenge 7,000,000 thousand.

Loans from Bogatyr-Komir LLP

During 2022 the Company received loans from Bogatyr-Komir LLP (subsidiary of the joint venture Forum Muider) in the total amount of Tenge 12,482,770 thousand for 12 months with the condition that the principal and interest be repaid at the end of the loan term. In November 2023 loans were extended for 1 year with an increase in the annual interest rate equal to the base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan effective on the date of issuance of the tranches plus a margin of 3% per annum (before the extension, the margin was 1% per annum).

Bonds issued

In August and September 2017, the Company issued and placed bonds for a total amount of Tenge 20,000,000 thousand and Tenge 28,000,000 thousand, accordingly, with a par value of Tenge 1,000 per a bond with a period of five years. The coupon interest rate was 13% per annum and 12.5%, payable biannually and quarterly, accordingly.

In November 2018, the Company issued and placed bonds in the amount of Tenge 21,736,200 thousand with a nominal value of Tenge 1,000 per a bond for a period of seven years. The coupon interest rate was 11.2% per annum and is payable twice a year.

On 25 November 2021, the Company placed 184 green bonds of Tenge 18,400,000 thousand, with a par value of Tenge 100,000,000 per 1 bond for 6.5 years. The coupon rate was 11.4% per annum and is payable twice a year.

Loans from subsidiaries and joint ventures: EGRES-1 and MHPP

As at December 31, 2023, the Company fully repaid the remaining debt to EGRES-1 and MHPP in the amounts of Tenge 13,000,000 thousand and Tenge 1,600,000 thousand, accordingly, within reverse financial assistance lines.

Borrowings reconciliation

The table below sets out an analysis of liabilities from financing activities and the movements in the Company's liabilities from financing activities for each of the periods presented. The items of these liabilities are reflected in the statement of cash flows as part of financing activities.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**2023**	**2022**
Borrowings at 1 January	175,007,617	197,821,632
Proceeds from loans received and bonds issued	8,820,218	54,636,771
Repayment of loans and bonds	(32,344,168)	(84,427,246)
Interest paid	(9,756,504)	(15,142,234)
Interest accrued	11,331,162	15,363,648
Unwinding of present value discount	8,004,553	9,589,999
Discount on organization of loans received	(1,532,898)	(628,710)
Modification of discount	24,808	
Gain on modification of financial aid received	-	(2,206,243)
Foreign exchange loss, net	2,105	-
Borrowings at 31 December	**159,556,893**	**175,007,617**

14 Dividend Income

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2023	2022
Dividends from Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1 n.a. Bulat Nurzhanov LLP	29,000,000	29,000,000
Dividends from Bukhtarminskaya HPP JSC	6,011,633	1,517,571
Dividends from Ekibastuz SEGRES-2 JSC	1,052,246	-
Dividends from Energy Solutions Center LLP	183,406	34,903
Dividends from Shardarinskaya HPP JSC	100,000	-
Dividends from PVES LLP	-	1,550,822
Dividends from Alatau Zharyk Company JSC	-	436,631
Dividends from Samruk-Green Energy LLP	-	12,218
Total dividend income	**36,347,285**	**32,552,145**

15 Other Operating Income and Expenses (net)

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Note	2023	2022
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries and associates	4,6	(948,771)	(13,953,974)
Impairment of non-financial assets		(114,440)	-
Expenses on estimated liabilities to Qazaq Gaz JSC		-	(678,309)
Other income		5,460	39,799
Other expenses		(490)	(24,835)
Total other operating income and expenses (net)		**(1,058,241)**	**(14,617,319)**

16 General and Administrative Expenses

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Note	2023	2022
Payroll and related expenses		3,157,321	3,251,024
Information system maintenance		717,232	583,378
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets		490,573	468,856
Office maintenance services		432,723	446,823
Consulting , audit and other professional services		421,940	164,920
Taxes		158,774	195,025
Security services		145,553	146,944
Business trip expenses		133,289	113,161
Employee training and related expenses		126,632	77,348
Membership fee		74,795	59,558
Insurance		49,965	48,948
Communication		24,744	24,358
(Reversal)/accrual of provision on taxes	21	(1,331,948)	1,425,740
Other		233,411	167,187
Total other operating income and expenses (net)		**4,835,004**	**7,173,270**

(Reversal)/accrual of provision on taxes include the reversal of provision of the Company in the amount of Tenge 1,331,948 thousand, respectively, in accordance with the Decision of the Appeal Commission of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, received in December 2023 based on the results of a tax audit for 2017 (Note 21).

The remuneration paid to the Company's auditor for the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 amounted to Tenge 47,948 thousand (2022: Tenge 45,045 thousand).

17 (Impairment Loss)/Reversal of Impairment Loss on Financial Assets (net)

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Note	2023	2022
Loss from impairment of loans issued and financial aid	7	(13,793,288)	(704,443)
(Impairment loss)/Reversal of impairment losses on other non-current assets		(4,634)	500,638
Reversal of impairment loss on other current assets		797,015	510,263
Other		1,967	(986)
(Impairment loss)/Reversal of impairment loss on financial assets (net)		**(12,998,940)**	**305,472**

18 Finance Income

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2023	2022
Interest income on bonds and loans issued	7,078,254	5,924,977
Interest income on bank deposits, repo and National bank notes	1,576,076	233,900
Unwinding of discount on financial assets	1,231,726	1,562,966
Interest income on bank deposits	1,075,854	-
Income from issued guarantees	55,945	66,059
Gain on modification of loans	-	2,206,243
Other	3,208	9,872
Total finance income	**11,021,063**	**10,004,017**

19 Finance Costs

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2023	2022
Interest expense on loans and bonds	11,331,162	15,363,648
Amortisation of present value discount on loans and financial aid	8,004,553	9,589,999
Unwinding of discount on leases	218,994	160,045
Financial aid modification costs	24,808	392,576
Other	59,811	166,999
Total finance costs	**19,639,328**	**25,673,267**

20 Income Taxes

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2023	2022
Current income tax	154,500	49,641
Total income tax expense	**154,500**	**49,641**

20 Income Taxes (Continued)

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

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2023	2022
Profit/(Loss) under IFRS before tax	**8,836,835**	**(4,602,222)**
Theoretical tax expense at statutory rate of 20% (2022: 20%)	1,767,367	(920,444)
Adjustments for:		
Dividend income	(7,269,457)	(6,510,429)
Withholding tax	154,500	49,641
Other non-deductible expenses	139,628	359,228
Adjustment of other non-deductible expenses related to reversal of provision on taxes	(266,390)	-
Changes in unrecognised deferred income tax assets	4,361,808	(3,293,743)
Permanent differences: assets restructuring (Note 6)	-	7,294,502
Prior year adjustments including related to expiry of the statute of limitation on tax loss carry forwards	1,267,044	3,070,886
Total income tax expense	**154,500**	**49,641**

Differences between IFRS and Kazakhstani statutory taxation regulations give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The tax impact of changes in temporary differences is set out below and is stated at the tax rates expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse.

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

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	1 January 2023	Charged to profit or loss	31 December 2023
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences			
Tax loss carry forwards	7,976,766	440,658	8,417,424
Loans issued and investments in debt securities	502,776	2,454,517	2,957,293
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	3,214,608	127,061	3,341,669
Other receivables	571,858	(184,581)	387,277
Gross deferred income tax assets	**12,266,008**	**2,837,655**	**15,103,663**
Unrecognised tax assets	(2,205,555)	(4,361,809)	(6,567,364)
Less offsetting with deferred income tax liabilities	**(10,060,453)**	**1,524,154**	**(8,536,299)**
Recognised deferred income tax assets	-	-	-
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences			
Property, plant and equipment	(254,067)	(51,732)	(305,799)
Borrowings	(9,806,386)	1,575,886	(8,230,500)
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	**(10,060,453)**	**1,524,154**	**(8,536,299)**
Less offsetting with deferred income tax assets	**10,060,453**	**(1,524,154)**	**8,536,299**
Recognised deferred income tax liabilities	-	-	-

20 Income Taxes (Continued)

The Company does not expect to obtain taxable income in the foreseeable future other than income subject to withholding tax.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**1 January 2023**	**Charged to profit or loss**	**31 December 2023**
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences			
Tax loss carry forwards	13,651,940	(5,675,174)	7,976,766
Loans issued and investments in debt securities	489,255	13,521	502,776
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	2,069,224	1,145,384	3,214,608
Other receivables	828,195	(256,337)	571,858
Gross deferred income tax assets	**17,038,614**	**(4,772,606)**	**12,266,008**
Unrecognised tax assets	(5,499,298)	3,293,743	(2,205,555)
Less offsetting with deferred income tax liabilities	**(11,539,316)**	**1,478,863**	**(10,060,453)**
Recognised deferred income tax assets	-	-	-
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences			
Property, plant and equipment	(299,300)	45,233	(254,067)
Borrowings	(11,240,016)	1,433,630	(9,806,386)
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	**(11,539,316)**	**1,478,863**	**(10,060,453)**
Less offsetting with deferred income tax assets	**11,539,316**	**(1,478,863)**	**10,060,453**
Recognised deferred income tax liabilities	-	-	-

21 Contingencies, Commitments and Operating Risks

Operating environment

On 24 February 2022, Russia launched a military invasion of Ukraine. In response, the United States, the European Union and a number of other states imposed widespread sanctions on Russia, including banning Russian banks from the Swift system.

Russia is Kazakhstan's largest trading partner. Russia is also a key trade transit point, in particular, through the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC), which carries up to 80% of its oil exports. Kazakhstan also makes efforts to develop alternative export routes for crude oil, including through the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline, but these will require significant additional infrastructure and considerable time and funding.

In November 2023, the international rating agency Fitch Ratings confirmed Kazakhstan's sovereign rating at 'BBB-' with a Stable Outlook, this rating reflects strong fiscal and external balance sheets resilient to external shocks, as well as financing flexibility supported by accumulated savings from oil revenues. These strengths are countered by high commodity dependence, high inflation, which partly reflects less developed macroeconomic policies compared with BBB peers, and weak governance indicators. Crude oil and oil condensate continue to be the largest contributors to fiscal revenues and exports, with these exports accounting for 17% of GDP, which can expose the economy to external shocks. Efforts are being made to diversify the economy, which will take time to implement due to existing problems associated with the business environment and the lack of qualified personnel.

Difficulties related to social tensions, which resulted in internal unrest in early 2022, and the consequences of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and subsequent sanctions, are balanced by high prices for key export goods and increased oil production from 2024, when the expansion of the Tengiz oil field begins. According to analysts, the economic growth rate will be about 3.6% on average in 2022–2025.

In general, the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan continues to display some characteristics inherent in emerging markets. These characteristics also include, but are not limited to, the existence of a national currency that is not freely convertible outside of the country and a low level of liquidity of debt and equity securities in the markets.

21 Contingencies, Commitments and Operating Risks (Continued)

As of the date of these separate financial statements, the official exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan was Tenge 451.03 per US Dollar, compared to Tenge 454.56 per US Dollar as at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: Tenge 462.65 per US Dollar).

Inflation moderated to 9.8% in December 2023 after peaking at 21.3% in February 2023. Economic growth in 2023 grew to 4.8%, and, according to analysts, the growth rate of the national economy in the next three years will average just under 4% per year.

The economic environment has a significant impact on the Company's operations and financial position. Management takes the necessary measures to ensure the sustainable operation of the Company. However, the future impact of the current economic environment is difficult to predict, and management's current expectations and estimates may differ from actual results.

Additionally, the mining sector in the Republic of Kazakhstan is still impacted by political, legislative, fiscal and regulatory development. The prospects for future economic stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan are largely dependent upon the effectiveness of economic measures undertaken by the Government, together with legal and political developments, which are beyond the Company's control.

The Company's management monitors current changes in the economic and political situation and takes measures that it considers necessary to maintain the sustainability and development of the Company's business in the near future.

Tax legislation

Tax conditions in the Republic of Kazakhstan are subject to change and inconsistent application and interpretation. In particular, current subsoil use contracts have not had tax stability since January 1, 2009, and tax liabilities are calculated in accordance with the generally established procedure, which may lead to unfavorable changes in the tax positions of subsoil users, including the position of the Company. Discrepancies in the interpretation of Kazakh laws and regulations by the Company and Kazakh authorized bodies may result in the assessment of additional taxes, fines and penalties.

Kazakhstan tax law and practice are in a state of continuous development and are therefore subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes, which may have retroactive effect. In some cases, for the purpose of determining the taxable base, tax legislation refers to the provisions of IFRS, and the interpretation of the relevant provisions of IFRS by the Kazakhstan tax authorities may differ from the accounting policies, judgments and estimates applied by management in preparing these financial statements, which may result in additional tax obligations of the Company. Tax authorities may conduct a retrospective audit for up to five years after the end of the tax year.

Management of the Company believes that its interpretations of relevant legislation are appropriate and the Company's tax position is reasonable. In the opinion of the Company's management, the Company will not incur significant losses on current and potential tax claims in excess of the provisions established in these financial statements.

In July 2020, the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the "SRC") launched a pilot project to introduce horizontal monitoring, which will last until 31 December 2024. Thus, in 2022, the State Revenue Committee, as part of a pilot project on horizontal monitoring, conducted a study of historical data for a five-year period, following which a tax audit was carried out and a notice of the results of the tax audit was issued. Based on the results of the preliminary tax audit report, in 2022 the Company recognized a tax reserve in the amount of Tenge 1,425,740 thousand. The Company expressed its disagreement, lawsuits and complaints were filed with the courts and the Appeal Commission of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In December 2023, the decision of the Appeal Commission on the main amounts of the appeal was made in favor of the Company (Note 16).

Legal proceedings

The Company takes part in certain other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Management believes that there are currently no ongoing other legal proceedings or other pending claims that could have a substantial adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Loan covenants

The Company has certain covenants regarding bank loans. Failure to comply with these covenants could lead to negative consequences for the Company, including increased borrowing costs and default. Based on the results of 2023 and 2022, the Company complied with its loan covenants.

22 Financial Risk Management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies, which provides principles for risk management, covering specific areas, such as credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk.

a) Credit risk

The Company exposes itself to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation.

Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Company's lending and other transactions with counterparties, giving rise to financial assets.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Company's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The estimation of credit risk for risk management purposes is complex and involves the use of models, as the risk varies depending on market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk for a portfolio of assets entails further estimations of the likelihood of defaults occurring, the associated loss ratios and default correlations between counterparties.

Credit risk grading system

For measuring credit risk and grading financial instruments by the amount of credit risk, the Company applies two approaches – an Internal Risk-Based (IRB) rating system or risk grades estimated by external international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's - "S&P", Fitch, Moody's). Internal and external credit ratings are mapped on an internally defined master scale with a specified range of probabilities of default.The IRB system is designed internally and ratings are estimated by management. Various credit-risk estimation techniques are used by the Company depending on the class of the asset.

The Company applies IRB systems for measuring credit risk for non-current receivables.

The rating models are regularly reviewed, back-tested on actual default data and updated, if necessary. Despite the method used, the Company regularly validates the accuracy of ratings estimates and appraises the predictive power of the models.

External ratings are assigned to counterparties by independent international rating agencies, such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch. These ratings are publicly available. Such ratings and the corresponding range of probabilities of default ("PD") are applied for all financial assets other than non-current receivables.

22 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Credit risk classification system

In order to assess credit risk and classify financial instruments according to the level of credit risk, the Company uses two approaches: an internal risk-based rating system or assessment of risk levels by external international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's [S&P], Fitch, Moody's). Internal and external credit ratings are compared to an internal single scale with a defined range of default probabilities, as shown in the table below:

Level of credit risk according to a single scale	Corresponding internal ratings	Corresponding ratings from external international rating agencies (S&P)	Corresponding default probability interval
Excellent level	SK_A	AAA-, A-	0,01% – 0,15%
Good level	SK_B	BBB+/-, BBB-	0,16% – 0,75%
Satisfactory level	SK_C	BB+/-, BB-	0,76% – 17,40%
Requires special monitoring	SK_D	B+/-, CCC	17,41% – 99,9%
Default		D	100%

Each level of credit risk on a single scale is assigned a certain degree of solvency.

- *Excellent* – high credit quality with low expected credit risk.
- *Good* – sufficient credit quality with medium credit risk.
- *Satisfactory* – average credit quality with satisfactory credit risk.
- *Requires special monitoring* – lending arrangements that require more careful monitoring and remedial management.
- *Default* – lending facilities that have defaulted.

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of future cash shortfalls (i.e., the weighted average of credit losses, with the respective risks of default occurring in a given time period used as weights). An ECL measurement is unbiased and is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. ECL measurement is based on four components used by the Company: Probability of Default ("PD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD") and Discount Rate.

EAD is an estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting period, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The EAD on credit related commitments is estimated using the Credit Conversion Factor ("CCF"). CCF is a coefficient that shows the probability of conversion of the commitment amounts to an on-balance sheet exposure within a defined period. *PD* is an estimate of the likelihood of default to occur over a given time period. *LGD* is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the *EAD*. The expected losses are discounted to present value at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate represents the effective interest rate ("EIR") for the financial instrument or an approximation thereof.

Expected credit losses are modelled over the instrument's *lifetime period.* The *lifetime period* is equal to the remaining contractual period to maturity of debt instruments, adjusted for expected prepayments, if any.

Management models *Lifetime ECL,* that is, losses that result from all possible default events over the remaining lifetime period of the financial instrument. The *12-month ECL,* represents a portion of lifetime ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period, or remaining *lifetime period* of the financial instrument if it is less than a year.

The ECLs that are estimated by management for the purposes of these financial statements are point-in-time estimates, rather than through-the-cycle estimates that are commonly used for regulatory purposes. The estimates consider *forward looking information,* that is, ECLs reflect probability weighted development of key macroeconomic variables that have an impact on credit risk.

The ECL modelling does not differ for Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired ("POCI") financial assets, except that (a) gross carrying value and discount rate are based on cash flows that were recoverable at initial recognition of the asset, rather than based on contractual cash flows, and (b) the ECL is always a lifetime ECL. POCI assets are financial assets that are credit-impaired upon initial recognition, such as impaired loans acquired in a past business combination.

22 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

For purposes of measuring PD, the Company defines default as a situation when the exposure meets one or more of the following criteria:

- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments;
- international rating agencies have classified the borrower in the default rating class;
- the borrower meets the unlikeliness-to-pay criteria listed below:
  - suspending accrual of interest/reduction in the interest rate on a financial asset;
  - writing-off the principal amount;
  - sales of a financial asset at a significant discount to its nominal value;
  - restructuring that will result in reduction in/write-off of the loan/debt release;
  - increase in the maturity of a financial asset;
  - granting of indulgence on the principal/interests;
  - filing a bankruptcy claim against the counterparty in line with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
  - bankruptcy claim filed by the counterparty;
  - liabilities covered by the guarantee agreement or payment under the guarantee agreement are past due more than 90 days.

For purposes of disclosure, the Company fully aligned the definition of default with the definition of credit-impaired assets. The default definition stated above is applied to all types of financial assets of the Company.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of three months. This period of three months has been determined based on an analysis that considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after curing by using different possible definitions of cures.

The assessment whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition is performed on an individual basis and on a portfolio basis.

The level of ECL that is recognised in these financial statements depends on whether the credit risk of the borrower has increased significantly since initial recognition. This is a three-stage model for ECL measurement. Stage 1 - a financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition and its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition has a credit loss allowance based on 12-month ECLs.

Stage 2 - if a SICR since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2 but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired and the loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs. If a financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 3 and loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs. The consequence of an asset being in Stage 3 is that the entity ceases to recognise interest income based on gross carrying value and applies the asset's effective interest rate to the carrying amount, net of ECL, when calculating interest income.

If there is evidence that the SICR criteria are no longer met, the instrument is transferred back to Stage 1. If an exposure has been transferred to Stage 2 based on a qualitative indicator, the Company monitors whether that indicator continues to exist or has changed.

ECL for POCI financial assets is always measured on a lifetime basis. The Company therefore only recognises the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses.

ECL provisions of other financial assets are insignificant as at 31 December 2022.

The Company has three approaches for ECL measurement: (i) assessment on an individual basis; (ii) assessment on a portfolio basis: internal ratings are estimated on an individual basis but the same credit risk parameters (e.g. PD, LGD) will be applied during the process of ECL calculations for the same credit risk ratings and homogeneous segments of the loan portfolio; and (iii) assessment based on external ratings.

22 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

In general, ECL is the sum of the multiplications of the following credit risk parameters: EAD, PD and LGD, that are defined as explained above, and discounted to present value using the instrument's effective interest rate. The ECL is determined by predicting credit risk parameters (EAD, PD and LGD) for each future month during the lifetime period for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has been repaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future period, that is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed up. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECLs both incorporate supportable forward-looking information. The Company identified certain key economic variables that correlate with developments in credit risk and ECLs: GDP, inflation, exchange rate, oil price, and short-term economic indicator used for description of the economic development trend based on changes in the performance of primary sectors.

The impact of the relevant economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing statistical regression analysis to understand the impact that the changes in these variables historically had on the default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD.

As with any economic forecast, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty, and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected.

The Company regularly reviews its methodology and assumptions to reduce any difference between the estimates and the actual loss of credit. Such back-testing is performed at least once a year.

The results of back-testing the ECL measurement methodology are communicated to the Company's management and further steps for tuning models and assumptions are defined after discussions between authorised persons.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. In accordance with the Company policy on formation and monitoring of development plans the Company manages the liquidity risk using short-term (one month) forecasts and also mid-term forecasts for the next five years. In addition, the Company develops and approves the development strategy of the Company for the next ten years. In planning cash flows, the Company also accounts for income from temporary excess cash using the bank deposits.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, including future payment of interest and principal.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Demand and less than 1 month**	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 to 12 months**	**From 12 months to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
At 31 December 2023					
Loans	7,480,219	2,808,062	23,872,064	137,503,848	10,288,074
Bonds	-	-	4,537,881	49,935,561	-
Other payables and accrued liabilities	235,320	281,992	-	-	-
Finance lease	35,012	70,025	315,112	1,859,450	-
Financial guarantee	-	-	-	-	-
Total future payments, including future principal and interest payments	**7,750,551**	**3,160,079**	**28,725,057**	**189,298,859**	**10,288,074**
At 31 December 2022					
Loans	6,253,163	39,393,540	28,773,925	44,194,568	108,235,398
Bonds	-	-	4,537,881	35,018,816	19,454,627
Other payables and accrued liabilities	411,954	249,749	-	-	-
Finance lease	29,333	58,666	263,995	1,552,627	-
Financial guarantee	10,665,014	-	-	-	-
Total future payments, including future principal and interest payments	**17,359,464**	**39,701,955**	**33,575,801**	**80,766,011**	**127,690,025**

22 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk

Currency risk

Financial assets and liabilities of the Company are mainly denominated in Tenge, as a result, the Company is not significantly exposed to currency risk. However, the Company continues to monitor changes in the financial derivatives market to introduce a hedging structure in the future or, if necessary.

Interest rate risk

The Company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest rate risk arises on borrowings from the Asian Development Bank, the interest rate of which is tied to the increase in actual inflation indicators of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Company carefully monitors changes in variable rates. The Company does not have formal agreements to analyze and mitigate risks associated with changes in interest rates.

If at 31 December 2023, interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower, with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been Tenge 154,460 thousand lower and Tenge 154,460 thousand higher as a result of higher /low interest expense on variable rate obligations (31 December 2022: 200 basis points higher/lower: profit for the year would have been Tenge 346,424 thousand less and Tenge 346,424 thousand more).

Management of capital

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings as shown in the separate statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents.

Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the separate statement of financial position plus net debt.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	**Note**	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2022**
Total borrowings	13	159,556,893	175,007,617
Less:			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	(17,683,772)	(22,029,475)
Net borrowings		141,873,121	152,978,142
Total equity		499,787,261	427,963,863
Total equity		**641,660,382**	**580,942,005**
Gearing ratio		**22%**	**26%**

23 Fair Value Disclosures

Fair value measurement

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). Management applies judgement in categorising financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

23 Fair Value Disclosuers (Continued)

The fair values in level 2 and level 3 of the fair value hierarchy were estimated using the discounted cash flows valuation technique. The fair value of floating rate instruments that are not quoted in an active market was estimated to be equal to their carrying amount. The fair value of unquoted fixed interest rate instruments was estimated based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risks and remaining maturities.

	31 December 2023				31 December 2022			
In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying value
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	17,683,772	-	17,683,772	-	22,029,475	-	22,029,475
Fixed term deposits	-	304	-	304	-	1,304	-	1,304
Financial receivables	-	539,480	-	528,520	-	7,477,118	-	7,596,400
Dividends receivable	-	481	-	481	-	488	-	488
Loans issued	-	40,372,776	-	40,382,889	-	47,732,982	-	52,277,529
Receivables from employees	-	18,823	-	18,823	-	42,945	-	42,945
Total financial assets	**-**	**58,615,636**	**-**	**58,614,789**	**-**	**77,284,312**	**-**	**81,948,141**
Liabilities								
Borrowings	-	136,932,440	-	159,556,893	-	146,593,465	-	175,007,617
Lease liabilities	-	1,217,496	-	1,367,036	-	1,245,198	-	1,158,760
Financial payables	-	517,312	-	517,312	-	1,340,012	-	1,340,012
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**138,667,248**	**-**	**161,441,241**	**-**	**149,178,675**	**-**	**177,506,389**

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The fair value of floating rate instruments approximates their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments is based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risks and remaining maturities. Discount rates used depend on the credit risk of the counterparty.

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments with fixed maturities that do not have a quoted market price is determined based on estimated cash flows discounted at prevailing interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and maturities.

24 Events after the Reporting Period

On 9 January 2024 the Company signed an agreement on a corporate guarantee of Samruk-Kazyna in the amount of Tenge 117,000,000 thousand under the loan agreement of AIES JSC with the Development Bank of Kazakhstan, purpose is to finance the project on transfer of Almaty CHP-2 to gas.

On 19 January 2024, the Company signed an addendum to the Loan Agreement with Alatau Zharyk Company JSC to extend the loan term until 21 December 2026.

On 25 January 2024 the Company signed an addendum to the loan agreement No. S.E./45-i dated 14 January 2011 with the Samruk-Kazyna to extend the loan term until December 25, 2026 with a change in the interest rate of the loan equal to the weighted average inflation for the 10 years preceding the beginning of the reporting year.

On 16 February 2024 the Company paid to Bogatyr-Komir LLP 1,500,000 thousand tenge to repay the principal amount of debt on loans received and 323,815 thousand tenge.

25 Earning/(Loss) per Share

Basic earnings/(loss) per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares; therefore, the diluted profits per share equals the basic earnings per share.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2023	2022
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the Company's owners (in thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	8,682,335	(4,651,863)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	5,849,013	5,604,175
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the Company's owners (rounded to Tenge)	**1,484**	**(830)**

Carrying value of one share

Pursuant to the resolution of the Exchange Council of Kazakhstan Stock Exchange JSC ("KASE") dated

4 October 2010, financial statements must contain data on the carrying amount of one share (ordinary and preferred) at the reporting date calculated in accordance with the rules approved by KASE. As of 31 December 2023, this indicator calculated by the management of the Company based on the financial statements constituted Tenge 79,081 (31 December 2022: Tenge 75,857). The table for calculating the carrying amount of one share is as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2023	2022
Total assets	662,494,452	607,634,859
Less: intangible assets	(629,749)	(697,765)
Less: total liabilities	(162,707,191)	(179 670 996)
Net assets for ordinary shares	**499,157,512**	**427,266,098**
Number of ordinary shares as of 31 December	6,311,967	5,632,537
Carrying amount of one share, Tenge	79,081	75,857