

**Resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of
NC “KazMunayGas” JSC**

**On approval of the audited annual financial statements of
NC “KazMunayGas” JSC for 2025**

In accordance with subparagraph 1) paragraph 2 of Article 35, subparagraph 7) paragraph 1 of Article 36, paragraph 3 of Article 76 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 13, 2003 No. 415-II “On Joint Stock Companies”, subparagraph 12) of paragraph 98 of Article 12 and paragraph 143 of Article 17 of the Charter of the Joint Stock Company “National Company “KazMunayGas”, approved by the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated May 30, 2023 (minutes No. 2/2023, issue No. 5), as amended and supplemented by the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated May 28, 2024 (minutes No. 1/2024, issue No. 8) subparagraph 13) and the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated December 31, 2025 (minutes No. 4/2025, item No. 1), as well as subparagraph 13) of paragraph 38 of Chapter 7 of the Regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Joint Stock Company “National Company “KazMunayGas”, approved by the resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated December 31, 2025 (minutes No. 4/2025, item No. 2), having considered the presented materials, the General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC **RESOLVED:**

1. To approve the audited consolidated annual financial statements of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC for 2025 in accordance with Annex No. 1 to this resolution.

2. To approve the audited separate annual financial statements of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC for 2025 in accordance with Annex No. 2 to this resolution.

3. Assign A. Khassenov, Chairman of the Management Board of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC, to take, in accordance with the established procedure, the necessary measures arising from this resolution.

Annex No.1
to the resolution on item No.1
of the agenda of the
Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders of NC KazMunayGas JSC
dated “ ___ ” May 2026
(Minutes No. _____)

Approved
by the minutes of the
Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC
dated May __, 2026, No. ____

Joint Stock Company
“National Company “KazMunayGas”

Consolidated financial statements

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

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders, the Board of Directors and Management of Joint Stock Company "National Company "KazMunayGas"

Our opinion

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

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

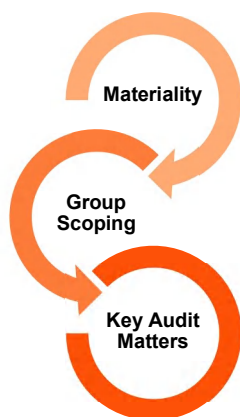
Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Law on Audit Activity that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International

Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview



Overall Group materiality: Kazakhstani Tenge (“tenge”) 70,000 million, which represents approximately 5% of profit before income tax.

- Our scope of work included audits of the Company, fifteen subsidiaries, nine joint ventures and one associate in Kazakhstan, one subsidiary in the Netherlands, and one associate in Russia.
- Our audit scope addressed 95% of the Group’s total assets, 97% of the Group’s revenues, 98% of the Group’s profit before income tax.
- Impairment of non-current assets
- Provisions and contingent liabilities
- Asset retirement obligations and provision for environmental obligation

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

Materiality

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

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

Overall Group materiality	70,000 million tenge
How we determined it	Approximately 5% of profit before income tax
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose profit before income tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users of the consolidated financial statements and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 5% which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies in this sector.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Impairment of non-current assets</p> <p>Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements</p> <p>The Group has significant balances of non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and exploration and evaluation assets).</p> <p>The Group's management assessed indicators of impairment (and indicators of reversal) of these assets, as well as impairment models (where applicable) as at 31 December 2025.</p> <p>Management applies a future cash flow approach, which involves the use of forecast estimates that are inherently difficult to determine with precision. A degree of judgement is also applied in establishing other key assumptions.</p> <p>We considered this matter to be one of the key audit matters due to the high level of assumptions involved, as well as the significant judgements and estimates underlying the impairment analysis.</p> <p>Key assumptions (depending on the specific asset) include discount rates, crude oil price forecasts, refining tariffs, production forecasts, exchange rates and inflation rates. Significant estimates include future capital expenditures and the volumes of crude oil and natural gas reserves available for development and production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We obtained management's analyses regarding the presence of impairment indicators and assessed their compliance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards. Where applicable, we obtained, reviewed and evaluated impairment models prepared by management or by external valuation specialists. We assessed the competence and objectivity of the external valuation specialists and the independent expert who prepared the reserves report used in the models, taking into account their professional qualifications, relevant experience and the use of industry-accepted methodologies. We involved our valuation specialists to assist us in assessing the methodology and assumptions used in the models, including oil price forecasts, discount rates, inflation rates, country risk premiums, foreign exchange rates and other external information sources, including comparisons to market data. We compared current and forecast capital expenditures, tax cash flows and other internal information to the approved plans and budgets. We assessed management's sensitivity analyses over key assumptions to evaluate the potential impact on the impairment results and the ranges of possible recoverable amounts. We evaluated the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements for compliance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Notes 28 and 34 to the consolidated financial statements

The Group assesses and recognises provisions and discloses contingent liabilities in respect of the outcomes of reviews by government authorities and general litigation, as well as other relevant circumstances.

Assessing whether a liability should be recognised and whether the amounts can be reliably estimated requires judgement and estimation.

Forecasting the outcome of a matter and assessing the potential effect in the event of an unfavourable resolution is a complex process, and the potential impact on the consolidated financial statements may be significant.

We considered the assessment of provisions and contingent liabilities to be one of the key audit matters due to the materiality of such balances to the consolidated financial statements and the significant judgements applied by Group management.

- We inquired of Group management and the Group's legal departments regarding instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, as well as the status of any outstanding and ongoing legal cases, claims and proceedings.
- We obtained legal letters from the internal legal departments as well as confirmation letters from the Group's external legal counsel.
- We reviewed relevant correspondence, significant contracts, and minutes of meetings of management and the Group's Board of Directors.
- We analysed the most significant legal cases and discussed them with the Group's legal department. We also involved our internal legal and tax specialists to assist in this analysis.
- We analysed Group management's assessments underlying the amounts recognised as provisions in the consolidated financial statements and evaluated the judgements applied in determining the likelihood of potential outcomes related to the execution of contingent liabilities.
- We reviewed the relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Asset retirement obligations and provision for environmental obligation

Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements

The Group assesses and recognises asset retirement obligations and environmental liabilities as part of its provisions.

We considered this matter to be one of the key audit matters because the calculation of the provision for asset retirement obligations and environmental liabilities involves inherent subjectivity in estimating future nominal costs and uncertainty related to the timing of the actual decommissioning activities.

Provisions for asset retirement obligations and environmental liabilities are also material to the consolidated financial statements. The Group's assessment of such provisions takes into account the expected decommissioning approach, the timing of decommissioning activities, discount rates, the impact of changes in local regulations, as well as the effect of inflation.

- We tested the Group's calculations, compared the key assumptions to external sources, and on a sample basis tested the underlying data used in determining the nominal cost estimates.
 - We reviewed the legal and regulatory framework governing the requirements for decommissioning the assets at the end of their useful lives, and assessed management's interpretation and application of these requirements.
 - We assessed the competence and objectivity of the external experts who determined the nominal cost estimates, taking into account their professional qualifications, experience and the use of industry-accepted methodologies.
 - We involved our valuation experts to perform audit procedures over the assessment of the appropriateness of the discount and inflation rates used by the Group in calculating the provision for asset retirement obligations and environmental liabilities.
 - We reviewed management's sensitivity analyses over key assumptions to assess the potential impact on the valuation results and the ranges of possible outcomes.
 - We evaluated the relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements for compliance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.
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How we tailored our Group audit scope

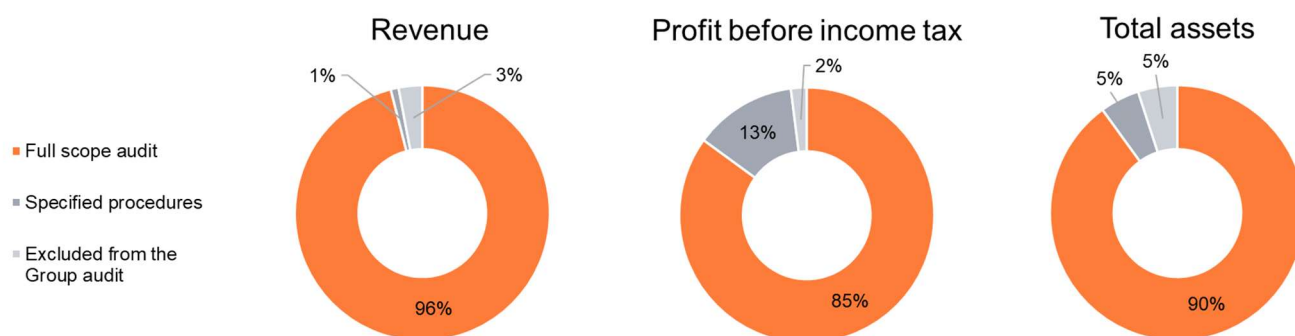
We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The Group's principal production assets and hydrocarbon fields are located in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Group also has production assets in Romania and other countries. The Group's activities comprise the exploration and production of oil and gas, transportation, refining and marketing of hydrocarbons and petroleum products. The Group's trading activities are carried out in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as abroad through its subsidiaries. The Group conducts its operations through thirty-eight subsidiaries, twenty-three joint ventures and three associates.

The scope of our audit work for the Group included the Company, eleven subsidiaries and three joint ventures audited by us; one subsidiary audited by another PwC network firm; and four subsidiaries, six joint ventures and two associates audited by other auditors.

Based on our assessment, we included the Company and twenty-seven components in the scope of our audit, including twelve components audited by other auditors.

To achieve appropriate audit coverage of the identified risks, our selection was based on the relative significance of the components within the Group or on specific risks identified. The components within our audit scope represented the following percentages of the Group ⁽¹⁾:



(1) Percentages of the Group's consolidated results as at 31 December 2025 or for the year then ended

Audit instructions for components set out the significant audit areas, materiality thresholds and specific reporting requirements. The Group audit team directed the work performed by the component auditors through a combination of interoffice and interfirm reporting, regular interactions on audit and accounting matters, periodic site visits and reviews of selected audit working papers.

By performing procedures over the components as described above, together with additional procedures carried out at the Group level, we obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole, which provides a basis for our opinion.

Other information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers



Approved by:

A. Konratbaev

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:

Almaz Sadykov



Almaz Sadykov
Auditor in charge
(Qualified Auditor's Certificate
№МФ-0000745 dated 8 February 2019)

5 March 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**For the year ended December 31, 2025**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	2025	2024
Revenue and other income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	9,371,488	8,330,261
Share in profit of joint ventures and associates, net	7	780,635	531,230
Gain from disposal of subsidiary	5	3,000	16,410
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	14	197,959	184,392
Other finance income	14	43,005	123,290
Other operating income		48,626	52,377
Total revenue and other income		10,444,713	9,237,960
Costs and expenses			
Cost of purchased oil, gas, petroleum products and other materials	8	(5,039,517)	(4,347,011)
Production expenses	9	(1,588,607)	(1,398,604)
Taxes other than income tax	10	(592,928)	(592,984)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	35	(723,977)	(642,666)
Transportation and selling expenses	11	(319,088)	(267,824)
General and administrative expenses	12	(218,624)	(254,148)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, non-current advances for fixed assets and exploration expenses	13	(35,762)	(69,733)
Finance costs	14	(368,055)	(346,096)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net		(84,012)	185,459
Recovery of expected credit losses/(expected credit losses)		6,744	(8,316)
Other expenses		(49,130)	(38,703)
Total costs and expenses		(9,012,956)	(7,780,626)
Profit before income tax		1,431,757	1,457,334
Income tax expenses	31	(359,703)	(363,087)
Net profit for the year		1,072,054	1,094,247

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 through 81 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

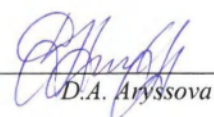
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	2025	2024
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
<i>Other comprehensive income/(loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Hedging effect		9,102	(1,463)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(419,809)	1,492,858
Net gain/(loss) on hedge of a net investment	26	92,338	(358,847)
Tax effect		23,255	(90,712)
Net other comprehensive (loss)/income to be reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent periods, net of tax		(295,114)	1,041,836
<i>Other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plans of the Group		7,078	870
Actuarial (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans of the joint ventures		(1,363)	114
Tax effect		(109)	1
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent periods, net of tax		5,606	985
Net other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(289,508)	1,042,821
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		782,546	2,137,068
Net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company		1,040,435	1,094,438
Non-controlling interests		31,619	(191)
		1,072,054	1,094,247
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company		751,216	2,136,253
Non-controlling interests		31,330	815
		782,546	2,137,068
Earnings per share* – tenge thousands			
Basic and diluted	25	1.705	1.794

* The average number of ordinary shares for 2025 and 2024 equaled to 610,119,493.

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board




D.A. Aryssova

Chief accountant



A.S. Yesbergenova

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 through 81 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**As at December 31, 2025**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	16	211,410	216,448
Property, plant and equipment	15	7,590,629	7,834,160
Investment property		7,912	12,374
Intangible assets	17	881,420	943,156
Right-of-use assets	18	117,083	122,991
Investments in joint ventures and associates	20	4,933,962	5,378,513
VAT receivable		38,556	30,396
Advances for non-current assets		161,074	88,216
Other non-current non-financial assets		9,383	7,767
Loans and receivables due from related parties	23	207,247	121,673
Other non-current financial assets		93,319	48,249
Long-term bank deposits	19	73,271	74,329
Deferred income tax assets	31	34,539	50,705
		14,359,805	14,928,977
Current assets			
Inventories	21	374,735	413,741
Trade accounts receivable	22	597,111	443,057
VAT receivable		54,527	48,408
Income tax prepaid	31	62,515	41,170
Other current non-financial assets	22	194,392	180,754
Loans and receivables due from related parties	23	59,584	84,240
Other current financial assets	22	71,629	63,528
Short-term bank deposits	19	1,875,464	1,513,816
Cash and cash equivalents	24	1,198,185	1,216,451
		4,488,142	4,005,165
Assets classified as held for sale		498	505
		4,488,640	4,005,670
Total assets		18,848,445	18,934,647

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 through 81 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	25	916,541	916,541
Additional paid-in capital		1,142	1,142
Other equity		6,729	(2,373)
Currency translation reserve		4,828,788	5,132,868
Retained earnings		6,715,218	5,985,894
Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company		12,468,418	12,034,072
Non-controlling interests	25	(82,093)	(109,788)
Total equity		12,386,325	11,924,284
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	26	3,243,524	3,644,111
Lease liabilities	27	112,295	103,334
Other non-current financial liabilities	29	1,081	7,096
Provisions	28	279,759	308,129
Employee benefit liabilities		71,225	75,999
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	29	67,808	36,175
Deferred income tax liabilities	31	1,274,036	1,391,836
		5,049,728	5,566,680
Current liabilities			
Trade accounts payable	29	546,873	598,787
Borrowings	26	278,423	323,290
Lease liabilities	27	16,677	20,882
Other current financial liabilities	29	179,684	169,150
Provisions	28	17,111	19,524
Employee benefit liabilities		7,625	6,516
Income tax payable	31	22,688	15,600
Other taxes payable	30	154,833	83,631
Other current non-financial liabilities	29	188,478	206,303
		1,412,392	1,443,683
Total liabilities		6,462,120	7,010,363
Total equity and liabilities		18,848,445	18,934,647
Book value per ordinary share* – tenge thousands	25	18.857	17.998

* The number of ordinary shares as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 equaled to 610,119,493. The book value per ordinary share is a non-IFRS measure, it is presented as required by KASE.

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board



Chief accountant

(Signature)
D.A. Aryssova

(Signature)
A.S. Yesbergenova

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 through 81 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**For the year ended December 31, 2025**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		1,431,757	1,457,334
Adjustments:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	35	723,977	642,666
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, non-current advances for fixed assets and exploration expenses	13	35,762	69,733
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	5	(3,000)	(16,410)
Realized loss/(gain) from derivatives on petroleum products	9	19,060	(19,502)
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	14	(197,959)	(184,392)
Other finance income	14	(43,005)	(123,290)
Finance costs	14	368,055	346,096
Loss on disposal of joint venture		-	1,928
Share in profit of joint ventures and associates, net	7	(780,635)	(531,230)
Movements in provisions		-	(15,912)
Net foreign exchange loss/(gain)		84,012	(184,029)
(Recovery)/write-off of inventories to net realizable value		(3,781)	942
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property and assets held for sale, net		8,712	5,241
Impairment of VAT receivable	12	3,458	7,063
Change in financial guarantees		6,063	1,765
VAT non-recoverable	12	4,920	1,237
(Reversal of allowance for expected credit loss)/Allowance for expected credit loss		(6,744)	8,316
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,650,652	1,467,556
Change in VAT receivable		(23,442)	6,180
Change in inventory		(4,248)	36,690
Change in trade accounts receivable and other current assets		(295,237)	199,936
Change in trade payables and contract liabilities		(95,008)	(142,667)
Change in other taxes payable		73,370	(134,049)
Cash generated from operations		1,306,087	1,433,646
Dividends received from joint ventures and associates	20	985,262	701,104
Income taxes paid		(281,955)	(182,227)
Interest received		164,829	138,511
Interest paid	26, 27	(273,799)	(247,182)
Net cash flow from operating activities		1,900,424	1,843,852

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 through 81 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows from investing activities			
Placement of bank deposits		(3,209,635)	(2,068,061)
Withdrawal of bank deposits		2,797,053	1,734,453
Deferred consideration paid for the acquisition of subsidiary		-	(1,520)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and exploration and evaluation assets		(667,578)	(644,752)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets and assets held for sale		4,770	1,939
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary, net of cash disposed	5	1,163	8,010
Proceeds from disposal of share in joint venture		-	12,995
Additional contributions to joint ventures without changes in ownership	20	(43,099)	(74,209)
Loans given to related parties	32	(74,262)	(67,980)
Repayment of loans due from related parties	32	1,524	45,023
Acquisition of debt securities		(4,030)	(8,041)
Proceeds from sale of debt securities		2,923	13,736
Guaranteed and other payments receivable from a joint venture participant		-	9,905
Redeem of notes of the National Bank of RK	32	447,884	308,147
Acquisition of notes of the National Bank of RK	32	(446,814)	(302,600)
Proceeds from bonds redemption of Samruk-Kazyna	32	20,000	-
Acquisition of bonds of Samruk-Kazyna	32	(10,000)	(10,000)
Other		4,329	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,175,772)	(1,042,955)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	26	299,841	214,894
Repayment of borrowings	26	(638,232)	(647,409)
Dividends paid to shareholders	25	(300,002)	(300,002)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	25	(3,572)	(2,759)
Distribution of net assets of KazMunayGas Exploration Production JSC to non-controlling interest		-	(5,901)
Distributions to Samruk-Kazyna	25	(1,642)	(2,059)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	27	(29,520)	(26,118)
Proceeds from the repo agreements		30,739	22,074
Repayment of the repo agreements		(32,624)	(22,074)
Other operations with Samruk-Kazyna	25	(4,292)	(6,652)
Other		(1,969)	(4,554)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(681,273)	(780,560)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(61,633)	145,268
Change in allowance for expected credit losses		(12)	(27)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(18,266)	165,578
Cash and cash equivalents, at the beginning of the year		1,216,451	1,050,873
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end of the year		1,198,185	1,216,451

Non-cash transactions

For the year ended December 31, 2025, accounts payable for purchases of property, plant and equipment increased by 48,595 million tenge (2024: decreased by 12,851 million tenge).

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board

Chief accountant



D.A. Aryssova

A.S. Yesbergenova

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 through 81 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company					Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Other equity	Currency translation reserve	Retained earnings			
As at December 31, 2023	916,541	1,142	(910)	4,090,281	5,488,964	10,496,018	(99,404)	10,396,614
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	1,094,438	1,094,438	(191)	1,094,247
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	(1,463)	1,042,587	691	1,041,815	1,006	1,042,821
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	(1,463)	1,042,587	1,095,129	2,136,253	815	2,137,068
Dividends (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(300,002)	(300,002)	(2,820)	(302,822)
Distributions to Samruk-Kazyna (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(16)	(16)	-	(16)
Other operations with Samruk-Kazyna (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(1,989)	(1,989)	-	(1,989)
Transactions with Samruk-Kazyna (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(296,192)	(296,192)	-	(296,192)
Effect of liquidation of KazMunaiGas Exploration Production JSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,379)	(8,379)
As at December 31, 2024	916,541	1,142	(2,373)	5,132,868	5,985,894	12,034,072	(109,788)	11,924,284

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 through 81 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company					Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Other equity	Currency translation reserve	Retained earnings			
As at December 31, 2024	916,541	1,142	(2,373)	5,132,868	5,985,894	12,034,072	(109,788)	11,924,284
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,040,435	1,040,435	31,619	1,072,054
Other comprehensive income /(loss)	-	-	9,102	(304,080)	5,759	(289,219)	(289)	(289,508)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	9,102	(304,080)	1,046,194	751,216	31,330	782,546
Dividends (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(300,002)	(300,002)	(3,635)	(303,637)
Distributions to Samruk-Kazyna (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(4,197)	(4,197)	-	(4,197)
Transactions with Samruk-Kazyna (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(12,671)	(12,671)	-	(12,671)
As at December 31, 2025	916,541	1,142	6,729	4,828,788	6,715,218	12,468,418	(82,093)	12,386,325

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board

Chief accountant



D.A. Aryssova

A.S. Yesbergenova

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 through 81 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**For the year ended December 31, 2025**

1. GENERAL

Joint stock company “National Company “KazMunayGas” (further the Company, JSC NC “KazMunayGas“ or Parent Company) is oil and gas enterprise of the Republic of Kazakhstan (further RK), which was established on February 27, 2002 as a closed joint stock company pursuant to the Decree No. 811 of the President of the RK dated February 20, 2002 and the resolution of the Government of the RK (further the Government) No. 248 dated February 25, 2002. The Company was formed as a result of the merger of closed joint stock companies “National Oil and Gas Company Kazakhoil” and “National Company Transport Nefti i Gaza”. As the result of the merger, all assets and liabilities, including ownership interest in all entities owned by these companies, have been transferred to the Company. The Company was reregistered as a joint stock company in accordance with the legislation of the RK in March 2004.

Starting from June 8, 2006, the sole shareholder of the Company was joint stock company “Kazakhstan Holding Company for State Assets Management “Samruk”, which in October 2008 was merged with the state owned Sustainable Development Fund “Kazyna” and formed joint stock company “National Welfare Fund Samruk-Kazyna”, now renamed to joint stock company “Sovereign Wealth Fund Samruk-Kazyna” (further Samruk-Kazyna). The Government of RK is the sole shareholder of Samruk-Kazyna.

On August 7, 2015, the National Bank of RK (further NB RK) purchased 9.58% plus one share of the Company from Samruk-Kazyna. From December 8, 2022, 3.00% of shares of the Company are freely available on the Astana International Exchange (further AIX) and the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (further KASE) stock exchanges. On December 22, 2023, 20.00% of the Company’s shares owned by Samruk-Kazyna were transferred to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has controlling interest in 38 companies (as of December 31, 2024: 41 companies), joint control over 23 companies (as of December 31, 2024: 20 companies) and significant influence on 3 companies (as of December 31, 2024: 3 companies) (jointly “the Group”).

The Company has its registered office in the RK, Astana, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, 8.

The principal activity of the Group includes, but is not limited, to the following:

- Participation in the development and implementation of the uniform public policy in the oil and gas sector;
- Representation of the state interests in subsoil use contracts through interest participation in those contracts; and
- Corporate governance and monitoring of exploration, development, production, oil servicing, processing, petrochemistry, transportation and sale of hydrocarbons and the designing, construction and maintenance of oil-and-gas pipeline and field infrastructure.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, its controlled subsidiaries and Company’s share in results of joint ventures and associates (*Note 3*).

These consolidated financial statements of the Group were approved for issue by the Deputy Chairman of the Management Board and the Chief accountant on March 5, 2026.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as described in the accounting policies and the notes to these consolidated financial statements. All values in these consolidated financial statements are rounded to the nearest millions, except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)**Statement of compliance (continued)**

The Group has prepared these consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The Management of the Group considers that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt over this assumption. They have formed a judgement that there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and not less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

Foreign currency translation*Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group’s entities included in these consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kazakhstani tenge (tenge or KZT), which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group’s net investment in foreign operation. These are recognized in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Group Companies

The results and financial position of all of the Group’s subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at that reporting date;
- Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income presented are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the date of the transaction); and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income.

Exchange rates

Weighted average currency exchange rates established by KASE are used as official currency exchange rates in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The currency exchange rate of KASE as at December 31, 2025 was 505.53 tenge to 1 United States dollar (US dollar). This rate was used to translate monetary assets and liabilities denominated in US dollar as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: 525.11 tenge to 1 US dollar). The currency exchange rate of KASE as at March 5, 2025 was 493.36 tenge to 1 US dollar. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group had net foreign exchange loss of 84,012 million tenge due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates to tenge.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION**Changes in accounting policies and disclosures***New and amended standards and interpretations*

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations effective as of January 1, 2025.

The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Several new standards and interpretations have been published, which are mandatory for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

- Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability (Issued on August 15, 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025).

The adoption of new standards and interpretations effective as of January 1, 2025 has not material impact on the Group.

Standards issued but not yet effective

There are new pronouncements issued as at December 31, 2025:

- IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts (issued on January 30, 2014, and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026).
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued on April 9, 2024, and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027);
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued on May 9, 2024, and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027);
- Amendments to IFRS (IFRS) 19 (issued on August 21, 2025, and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027);
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (issued in July 2024 and effective from January 1, 2026);
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on May 30, 2024, and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026);
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on September 11, 2014, and effective for annual periods beginning on a date to be determined by the IASB);
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on December 18, 2024, and effective from January 1, 2026);
- Amendments to IAS 21 – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (issued on November 13, 2025, and effective from January 1, 2027).

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements, except for IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*. The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has: power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee); exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and; the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including: the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee; rights arising from other contractual arrangements; the Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**

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

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributable to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group’s accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealized gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full on consolidation. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

Subsidiaries

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the following direct significant subsidiaries were included in these consolidated financial statements:

Significant entities	Main activity	Country of incorporation	Percentage ownership	
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
KMG Karachaganak LLP (further KMG Karachaganak)	Exploration and production	Kazakhstan	100%	100%
Kazakhturkmunay LLP	Exploration and production	Kazakhstan	100%	100%
KMG Kashagan B.V.	Exploration and production	Netherlands	100%	100%
Ozenmunaigas JSC (further OMG)	Exploration and production	Kazakhstan	100%	100%
Embamunaigas JSC	Exploration and production	Kazakhstan	100%	100%
Dunga Operating GmbH (further Dunga)	Production	Germany	100%	100%
KazTransOil JSC (further KTO)	Oil transportation	Kazakhstan	90%	90%
KazMorTransFlot LLP (further KMTF)	Oil transportation and construction	Kazakhstan	100%	100%
Cooperative KazMunayGas PKI U.A.	Refinery and marketing of oil products	Netherlands	100%	100%
Atyrau Refinery LLP (further Atyrau Refinery)	Refinery	Kazakhstan	99.53%	99.53%
Pavlodar oil chemistry refinery LLP (further Pavlodar refinery)	Refinery	Kazakhstan	100%	100%
KMG International N.V. (further KMG I)	Refinery and marketing of oil products	Netherlands	100%	100%
KMG Drilling&Services LLP	Drilling services	Kazakhstan	100%	100%

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in general and administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IFRS 9, it is measured at fair value through profit and loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Business combinations and goodwill (continued)**

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Acquisition of subsidiaries from parties under common control

Acquisitions of subsidiaries from parties under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary transferred under common control are recorded in the consolidated financial statements at the carrying amounts of the transferring entity (the Predecessor) at the date of the transfer. Related goodwill, if any, inherent in the Predecessor's original acquisition is also recorded in the consolidated financial statements. Any difference between the total book value of net assets, including the Predecessor's goodwill, and the consideration paid is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements as an adjustment to equity.

The consolidated financial statements, including corresponding figures, are presented as if the subsidiary had been acquired by the Group on the date it was originally acquired by the Predecessor.

Acquisition of joint ventures and associates from parties under common control

Acquisition of joint ventures and associates from parties under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

The Group's share in the assets and liabilities of the joint ventures and associates transferred under common control is recorded in the consolidated financial statements at the carrying amounts of the transferring entity (the Predecessor) at the date of the transfer. Any difference between the Group's share in the total book value of net assets, and the consideration paid is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements as an adjustment to equity.

Investments in associates and joint ventures

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Group's investments in its joint venture and associates are accounted for using the equity method.

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

The aggregate of the Group's share in profit or loss of a joint venture and an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interest in the subsidiaries of the joint venture or associate. The financial statements of the joint venture or associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)**

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

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

Oil and natural gas exploration, evaluation and development expenditure*Costs incurred before obtaining subsoil use rights (licenses)*

Costs incurred before obtaining full subsoil use rights (licenses) are expensed in the period in which they are incurred, except when costs are incurred after signing preliminary agreements with the Government of RK, in such cases costs incurred after this date are capitalized in exploration and evaluation assets.

Subsoil use rights and property acquisition costs

Exploration and production subsoil use rights and related property acquisition costs are capitalized within exploration and evaluation assets and subclassified as intangible. Each property under exploration and appraisal is reviewed on an annual basis to confirm that drilling activity is planned and it is not impaired. If no future activity is planned, the carrying amount of the exploration subsoil use right and related property acquisition costs is written off. Upon determination of economically recoverable reserves (‘proved reserves’ or ‘commercial reserves’) and internal approval of development, the carrying amount of the subsoil use right and related property acquisition costs held on a field-by-field basis is aggregated with exploration and evaluation assets and transferred to oil and gas assets or intangible assets.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, geological and geophysical exploration costs and costs directly associated with exploration and appraisal wells, including unsuccessful development or delineation wells are capitalized as exploration and evaluation intangible or tangible assets, according to the nature of the costs, until the drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated. These costs include employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, rig costs and payments made to contractors. If no expected reserves are found, the exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment. If extractable hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal activity, which may include the drilling of further wells, are likely to be developed commercially; the costs continue to be carried as an asset while sufficient/continued progress is made in assessing the commerciality of the hydrocarbon reserves.

All such carried costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review as well as review for impairment at least once a year to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery.

When proved reserves of hydrocarbons are determined and development is sanctioned, the relevant expenditure is transferred to oil and gas assets after impairment is assessed and impairment loss recognized, if any.

When this is no longer the case, and the Group decides to relinquish the contract territory to the Government and terminate the subsoil use contracts, the assets are written off.

Development costs

Expenditures on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and the drilling of development wells, are capitalized within oil and gas assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)****Oil and gas assets and other property, plant and equipment**

Oil and gas assets and other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, depletion and impairment.

The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, borrowing cost for long-term construction or development project, if recognition criteria is met, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation and the initial estimate of decommissioning obligation, if there is any. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

Oil and gas assets are depreciated using a unit-of-production method, whereas tangible assets are depreciated over proved developed reserves and intangible assets – over proved reserves. Certain oil and gas assets with useful lives less than the remaining life of the fields or term of the subsoil use contracts are depreciated on a straight-line basis over useful lives.

Property, plant and equipment other than oil and gas assets and land principally comprise buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles and others that are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected remaining useful average lives as follows:

Refinery assets	4-100 years
Pipelines	2-30 years
Buildings and improvements	2-100 years
Machinery and equipment	2-30 years
Vehicles	3-35 years
Other	2-20 years
Land	Not depreciated

The expected useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis and, if necessary, changes in useful lives are accounted for prospectively.

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

An item of property, plant and equipment, inclusive of production wells which stop producing commercial quantities of hydrocarbons and are scheduled for abandonment, is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the profit or loss in the period the item is derecognized.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets include expenditure on acquiring subsoil use rights for oil and natural gas exploration, evaluation and development, computer software and goodwill. Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are carried initially at cost. The initial cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

Intangible assets, except for goodwill and subsoil use rights, are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected remaining useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are reviewed on an annual basis and, if necessary, changes in useful lives are accounted for prospectively. Computer software costs have an estimated useful life of 3 to 7 years.

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually (as at December 31) and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than their carrying amount an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets**

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment when reclassified to oil and gas development tangible and intangible assets or whenever facts and circumstances indicate impairment.

One or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that the Group should test exploration and evaluation assets for impairment (the list is not exhaustive):

- The period for which the Group entity has the right to explore and appraise in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- Substantive expenditure on the further exploration for and evaluation of hydrocarbon resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- Exploration for and evaluation of hydrocarbon resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of hydrocarbon resources and the Group entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area;
- Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Asset retirement obligation (decommissioning)

Provision for decommissioning is recognized in full, on a discounted cash flow basis, when the Group has an obligation to dismantle and remove a facility or an item of plant, property and equipment and to restore the site on which it is located, and when a reasonable estimate of that provision can be made. The amount recognized is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. A corresponding item of property, plant and equipment of an amount equivalent to the provision is also created. This asset is subsequently depreciated as part of the capital costs of the production and transportation facilities based on the appropriate depreciation method.

Changes in the measurement of an existing decommissioning provision that result from changes in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits required to settle the obligation, or change in the discount rate, is accounted for so that:

- (a) Changes in the provision are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;
- (b) The amount deducted from the cost of the asset shall not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the provision exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income; and
- (c) If the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the Group considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If it is such an indication, the Group tests the asset for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount, and accounts for any impairment loss, in accordance with IAS 36.

Financial assets***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a debt financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Financial assets (continued)*****Subsequent measurement***

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group does not have financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized (removed from the consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

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

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains a lease. That is if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)***The Group as a lessee (continued)******Right-of-use assets***

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If the ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities are increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities are remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Group's lease liabilities are included in Finance lease liabilities.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value on a first-in first-out (FIFO) basis. Cost includes all costs incurred in the normal course of business in bringing each product to its present location and condition. The cost of crude oil and refined products is the cost of production, including the appropriate proportion of depreciation, depletion and amortization and overheads based on normal capacity. Net realizable value of crude oil and refined products is based on estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any costs expected to be incurred to complete the sale.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, funds held in demand deposits, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements (“reverse repo”) and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial assets

Notes of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan with a maturity of up to three months are recognized as financial assets measured at amortized cost, as these investments form part of the Group's investment activities.

Financial liabilities***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans borrowings and payables, or as derivatives financial instruments.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Financial liabilities (continued)***Initial recognition and measurement (continued)**Trade and other payables*

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included in finance costs.

The Group does not have financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the expected credit losses allowance calculated under IFRS 9 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization, if any.

Net investment hedges

When a derivative instrument or a non-derivative financial liability is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of a derivative or a foreign exchange gains and losses for a non-derivative is recognized in OCI and presented in the translation reserve within equity. Any ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value of the derivative or foreign exchange gains and losses on the non-derivatives is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The amount recognized in OCI is fully or partially reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment on disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation, respectively.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument as the net investment creates a translation risk that will match the foreign exchange risk on the US Dollars borrowings. The Group has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 as the underlying risk of the hedging instrument is identical to the hedged risk component. The hedge ineffectiveness will arise when the amount of the investment in the foreign subsidiary becomes lower than the amount of the fixed rate borrowings. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no ineffective portion of the hedge.

Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provision for obligations to the Government

The Government assigns various sponsorship and financing obligations to the Group. Management of the Group believes that such Government's assignments represent constructive obligations of the Group and require recognition on the basis of respective resolution of the Government. Furthermore, as the Government is acting as the ultimate controlling party of the Group, the expenditures on these assignments are recognized as other distributions to the Shareholders directly in the equity, in the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Employee benefits***Pension scheme*

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state – managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the Group’s obligations under the scheme are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

Long-term employee benefits

The Group provides long-term employee benefits to employees before, on and after retirement, in accordance with the collective agreements between the Group entities and their employees. The collective agreement provides for certain one-off retirement payments, financial aid for employees’ disability, anniversaries, funeral and other benefits. The entitlement to benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age.

The expected costs of the benefits associated with one-off retirement payments are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit post-employment plans with defined payments upon the end of employment. Actuarial gains and losses arising in the year are taken to other comprehensive income. For this purpose, actuarial gains and losses comprise both the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments arising because of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred. Other movements are recognized in the current period, including current service cost, any past service cost and the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

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

Employee benefits other than one-off retirement payments are considered as other long-term employee benefits. The expected cost of these benefits is accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for the defined benefit plan. Actuarial gains and losses on other long-term employee benefits are recognized in the profit or loss. These obligations are valued by independent qualified actuaries on an annual basis.

Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset, which usually occurs when the title is passed, provided that the contract price is fixed or determinable and collectability of the receivable is reasonably assured. Specifically, domestic sales of crude oil and gas, as well as petroleum products and materials are usually recognized when title passes. For export sales, title generally passes at the border of the RK. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts, volume rebates and reimbursable taxes.

Sales of support services are recognized as services are performed provided that the service price can be determined and no significant uncertainties regarding the receipt of revenues exist.

The Group mainly recognizes revenue for the following types:

Revenue from sale of crude oil and oil products

Revenue from the sale of oil and oil products is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for such goods or services.

Revenue from transportation services

Revenue from transportation services is recognized based on the actual volumes of oil transported in the reporting period. Revenue from transportation services is recognized upon completion of transportation, since at that point the Buyer receives and consumes the benefits of the service provided. Accordingly, the Group recognizes revenue at a point in time.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Revenue recognition (continued)***Revenue from oil and oil products refinery services*

Revenue from oil and oil products refinery services is recognized if it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and if the revenue can be measured reliably, regardless of the timing of payment. Revenue from refinery services is recognized based on the actual volumes of oil refined in the reporting period. Revenue from oil and oil products refinery services is recognized upon completion of the refining process, since at that point the Buyer receives and consumes the benefits of the service provided. Accordingly, the Group recognizes revenue at a point in time.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customer. If the consideration was received from the customer before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due, whichever is earlier. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

Interest income and expense

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

Income taxes

Income tax for the year comprises current income tax, alternative mineral extraction tax and deferred tax. Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current income tax (CIT) relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Alternative mineral extraction tax (AMET) is treated as an income tax and forms part of income tax expense. In accordance with the applicable tax legislation, the Group accrues and pays AMET at set rates in respect of each subsoil use contract.

Deferred tax is calculated with respect to both CIT and AMET is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Pillar II**International Tax Reform – Pillar II Model Rules – Amendments to IAS (IAS) 12 Income Taxes**

Consolidated revenue of the Group exceeds the threshold set by the Global Minimum Tax (Pillar Two) rules and is therefore subject to these rules. As of December 31, 2025, the application of Pillar Two rules does not have a significant impact on consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Equity*Non-controlling interest*

Non-controlling interests are initially recognized in proportion to identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from the equity of the Company's owners. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the Company's owners and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity at the reporting date only if they are declared before or on the reporting date. Dividends are disclosed when they are declared before the reporting date or after the reporting date but before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS**

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

Impairment testing assumptions

The Group assessed the existence of impairment indicators of non-current assets and where impairment indicators were identified, the Group performed the impairment tests.

The Group’s long-term assumptions for Brent oil prices, KZT/USD exchange rate and inflation projections have been revised and are based on externally sourced forecasts and rates of the independent research organizations considering long-term market expectations. Production volumes estimates are based on proved developed and undeveloped reserves for subsidiaries, and on proved and probable reserves for significant investments in joint ventures and associates. Production period is either based on subsoil use contracts’ expiration date or on extended license period, to which the Group has strong intention to extend its licenses. Estimated production volumes are based on the Group’s production plans that are mostly used for the purposes of application filing for extension of subsoil use contracts.

Discount rates were estimated on the weighted average cost of capital of the individual cash generating unit and ranged between 10.90%-16.80% (2024: ranges between 11.22-16.42%) depending on the functional currency, production period, equity risk premium, beta and gearing ratio of the relevant CGU.

The long-term price assumptions applied were derived from Bloomberg consensus; so did the near-term commodity price assumptions, a summary of which, in real 2025 terms, is provided below:

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Brent oil (ICE Brent \$/bbl)	61.00	64.00	69.24	69.50	71.03

For 2025 in “*Exploration and production of oil and gas*” segment net impairment charges were 26,026 million tenge (2024: 57,100 million tenge), which mainly relate to the impairment of a seawater desalination plant and supply infrastructure in Zhanaozen city in the amount of 24,145 million tenge (2024: 57,193 million) (*Note 13*).

For 2025 in “*Corporate*” segment net impairment charges were 19,084 million tenge (2024: 40,678 million tenge), which mainly relate the exploration and evaluation assets of Turgai Paleozoi project in the amount of 18,785 million tenge (2024: Abai project for 17,703 million tenge) (*Note 13*).

Headroom of the majority of oil and refining assets are sensitive to changes in price or other assumptions. The changes within next financial periods may result in recoverable amount of these assets above or below the current carrying amounts and therefore there is a risk of impairment reversals or charges in those periods.

Oil and gas reserves

Oil and gas reserves are a material factor in the Group’s computation of depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses. The Group estimates its oil and gas reserves in accordance with the methodology of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE). In estimating its reserves under SPE methodology, the Group uses long-term planning prices. Using planning prices for estimating proved reserves removes the impact of the volatility inherent in using year-end spot prices. Management believes that long-term planning price assumptions, which are also used by management for their business planning and investment decisions are more consistent with the long-term nature of the upstream business and provide the most appropriate basis for estimating oil and gas reserves.

All reserve estimates involve some degree of uncertainty. The uncertainty depends mainly on the amount of reliable geological and engineering data available at the time of the estimate and the interpretation of this data.

The relative degree of uncertainty can be conveyed by placing reserves into one of two principal classifications, either proved or unproved. Proved reserves are more certain to be recovered than unproved reserves and may be further sub-classified as developed and undeveloped to denote progressively increasing uncertainty in their recoverability.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)****Oil and gas reserves (continued)**

Estimates are reviewed and revised annually. Revisions occur due to the evaluation or re-evaluation of already available geological, reservoir or production data, availability of new data, or changes to underlying price assumptions. Reserve estimates may also be revised due to improved recovery projects, changes in production capacity or changes in development strategy. Proved developed reserves are used to calculate the unit of production rates for depreciation, depletion and amortization in relation to oil and gas production assets. The Group has included in proved reserves only those quantities that are expected to be produced during the initial subsoil use contract period. This is due to the uncertainties surrounding the outcome of such renewal procedures, since the renewal is ultimately at the discretion of the Government. An increase in the Group’s subsoil use contract periods and corresponding increase in reported reserves would generally lead to lower depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and could materially affect earnings. A reduction in proved developed reserves will increase depreciation, depletion and amortization expense (assuming constant production), reduce income and could also result in an immediate write-down of the property’s book value. Given the relatively small number of producing fields, it is possible that any changes in reserve estimates year on year could significantly affect prospective charges for depreciation, depletion and amortization.

Impairment test results are presented further in this note.

Recoverability of oil and gas assets, downstream, refining and other assets

The Group assesses assets or CGU for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term oil prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, operating performance (including production and sales volumes) that are subject to risk and uncertainty. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset/CGU is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing recoverable values, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group and are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Fair value less costs to sell is identified as the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants and does not reflect the effects of factors that may be specific to the entity and not applicable to entities in general.

KMGI CGU, including goodwill

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group performed impairment tests for goodwill and downstream, refining and other assets at the CGUs of KMGI: CGU Refining, CGU Petrochemicals and CGU Downstream.

The recoverable amount of KMGI CGU Refining was determined based on fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD), which was calculated using the discounted cash flow method. The discounted cash flows were based on approved Business Plan covering 2026 – 2030. The key assumptions used in the FVLCD calculations for the CGU were operating profit, discount rates and growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budgeted period. The impact of the revenue tax over the forecast period was considered in the analysis: the 5-year business plan cash-flows were adjusted considering the current fiscal environment. The discount rate applied in 2025 to cash flow projections was 11.64% (2024: 11.20%) and cash flows beyond the 5-year period were extrapolated using growth rate in the range from 0.065% to 0.344% (2024: negative growth rate of 0.65%).

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the recoverable amount of KMGI CGU exceeded its book value, as such no impairment was recognized.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The financial model of the CGU Refining is sensitive to changes in the assumed factors, in particular sales volumes, cracks margin, discount rate and perpetuity growth rates.

Significant assumption	Change in assumption +/- % to the level used in test	Effect on recoverable amount Increase/(decrease)
Volumes	+/-(-1.0%)	25,700 million tenge/ (25,870 million tenge)
Cracks margin	+/-(-1.0%)	26,102 million tenge/ (26,209 million tenge)
Discount rate	+/-(-0.5%)	(22,361 million tenge) 25,609 million tenge
Perpetuity growth rate	+/-(-0.4%)	12,145 million tenge/ (11,343 million tenge)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)****Recoverability of oil and gas assets, downstream, refining and other assets (continued)*****KMGI CGU, including goodwill (continued)***

The financial model of the CGU Downstream is sensitive to changes in the assumed factors, in particular gross margin, discount rate and perpetuity growth rates.

Significant assumption	Change in assumption +/-% to the level used in test	Effect on recoverable amount Increase/(decrease)
Gross margin	+/(-2%)	25,095 million tenge/ (25,095 million tenge)
Discount rate	+/(-0.5%)	(8,365 million tenge)/ 9,181 million tenge
Perpetuity growth rate	+/(-0.5%)	6,325 million tenge/ (7,141 million tenge)

OMG CGU

As at December 31, 2025, the Group performed an annual impairment tests of OMG CGU. The recoverable amount of OMG CGU was determined based on the value in use calculated by the Group management using the discounted cash flow method. The discounted cash flows were based on approved Business Plan covering 2026 – 2030 and forecast data up to 2050 based on a reasonable expectation of license renewal. Key assumptions include crude oil price dynamics, production volumes, operating expenses and discount rates. Projected cash flows are based on an estimate of recoverable proved and probable oil reserves prepared by an independent appraiser. The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections in 2025 was 16.4%.

As at December 31, 2025, the recoverable amount of OMG CGU exceeded its book value, as such no impairment was recognized.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The OMG CGU financial model is sensitive to changes in significant assumptions, in particular, the crude oil sales prices, export and domestic sales volumes, the estimate of proved and probable reserves, and the discount rate.

Significant assumption	Change in assumption +/-% to the level used in the test	Effect on recoverable amount Increase/(decrease)
Brent crude oil price	+/(-3%)	81,824 million tenge/ (81,824 million tenge)
The selling price of crude oil on the domestic market	+/(-3%)	89,882 million tenge/ (89,882 million tenge)
Export sales volumes	+/(-3%)	54,688 million tenge/ (54,688 million tenge)
Domestic sales volumes	+/(-3%)	85,387 million tenge/ 85,387 million tenge
Estimation of proven and probable oil reserves (2P)	+/(-3%) change in reserve estimate (2P) due to geological reinterpretation	140,072 million tenge/ 140,072 million tenge
Discount rate	+ 100 basis points (17.4%)/ - 100 basis points (15.4%)	(73,529 million tenge)/ 82,350 million tenge

Pavlodar refinery, including goodwill

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group has goodwill of 88,553 million tenge related to acquisition of Pavlodar refinery (*Note 17*). In December 2025 and 2024 the Group performed annual impairment test for the Pavlodar refinery goodwill. In assessing the recoverable amount, the fair value less the cost of sale was calculated, determined using a marketing scheme. The Group considered the forecast for oil tolling volumes, oil tolling tariffs, capital expenditures, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment. The recoverable amount is calculated using a discounted cash flow model. In 2025, the discount rate of 14.18% (2024: 14.12%) was calculated based on the pre-tax weighted average cost of capital. The inherent risk was included by applying an individual beta factor. The beta factor was estimated based on the publicly available market data. Forecasted cash flows till to 2035 were based on five-years business plan of Pavlodar refinery 2026-2030 years (2024: 2025-2029 years), which assumes current management estimates on potential changes in operating and capital costs. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the recoverable amount of goodwill, which was determined based on fair value less cost to sell, exceeded its book value, as such no impairment of Pavlodar refinery goodwill was recognized.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)**Recoverability of oil and gas assets, downstream, refining and other assets (continued)*****Pavlodar refinery, including goodwill (continued)****Sensitivity to changes in assumptions*

Results of the assessment of recoverable amount of Pavlodar refinery goodwill are sensitive to changes in key assumptions, in particular, assumptions related to changes in discount rate and target EBITDA in terminal period. Increase in discount rates by 1.0% to 15.18% (2024: 1.0% to 15.12%) and decrease of target EBITDA in terminal period by 1% would not result decrease of the recoverable amount of CGU Pavlodar refinery to its carrying value.

Other CGUs

Revision to the Group’s commodity price and other assumptions have not resulted in impairment charges in any other CGUs.

Assets retirement obligations*Oil and gas production facilities*

Under the terms of certain subsoil use contracts, legislation and regulations the Group has legal obligations to dismantle and remove tangible assets and restore the land at each production site. Specifically, the Group’s obligation relates to the ongoing closure of all non-producing wells and final closure activities such as removal of pipes, buildings and recultivation of the contract territories, and also obligations to dismantle and remove tangible assets and restore territory at each production site. Since the subsoil use contract terms cannot be extended at the discretion of the Group, the settlement date of the final closure obligations has been assumed to be the end of each subsoil use contract period. The extent of the Group’s obligations to finance the abandonment of wells and for final closure costs depends on the terms of the respective subsoil use contracts and current legislation.

Where neither subsoil use contracts nor legislation include an unambiguous obligation to undertake or finance such final abandonment and closure costs at the end of the subsoil use contract term, no liability has been recognized. There is some uncertainty and significant judgment involved in making such a determination. Management’s assessment of the presence or absence of such obligations could change with shifts in policies and practices of the Government or in the local industry practice.

The Group calculates asset retirement obligations separately for each contract. The amount of the obligation is the present value of the estimated expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation adjusted for expected inflation and discounted using average long-term risk-free interest rates for emerging market sovereign debt adjusted for risks specific to the Kazakhstan market.

At each reporting date the Group reviews site restoration provisions, and adjusts them to reflect the current best estimate in accordance with IFRIC 1 *Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities*.

Estimating the future closure costs involves significant estimates and judgments by management. Most of these obligations are many years in the future and, in addition to ambiguities in the legal requirements, the Group’s estimate can be affected by changes in asset removal technologies, costs and industry practice. The Group estimates future well abandonment cost using current year prices and the average long-term inflation rate.

The long-term inflation and discount rates used to determine the obligation of the Group entities at December 31, 2025 were in the range from 2.19% to 8.55% and from 5.8% to 14.9%, respectively (December 31, 2024: from 2.24% to 8.60% and from 6.85% to 12.15%, respectively). Long-term inflation assumptions were determined with reference to the expected timing of settlement of the decommissioning and liquidation obligation and the currency in which the related expenditures required to settle the obligation are expected to be incurred.

As at December 31, 2025 the carrying amounts of the Group’s asset retirement obligations relating to decommissioning of oil and gas facilities were 142,314 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 142,009 million tenge) (*Note 28*).

Major oil and gas pipelines

According to the Law of the RK *On Major Pipelines* which was made effective on July 4, 2012 KTO has legal obligation to decommission its major oil pipelines at the end of their operating life and to restore the land to its original condition. Asset retirement obligation is calculated based on estimate of the work to decommission and rehabilitate. As at December 31, 2025, the carrying values of the Group’s asset retirement obligations relating to decommissioning of pipelines and land were 24,053 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 37,405 million tenge) (*Note 28*).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)**Assets retirement obligations (continued)*****Environmental remediation obligations provision (continued)***

In accordance with applicable environmental legislation, the Group has analyzed the changes and, accordingly, estimated the amount of potential liabilities related to the asset retirement and land recultivation. As at December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the Group's assets retirement obligations were in total amount of 33,611 million tenge (31 December, 2024: 41,778 million tenge), which is equal to the present value of future cash outflows (*Notes 28 and 34*).

The Group continues to monitor this matter and will adjust for new facts and circumstances, and any clarification provided by the State body in regards to the application of the Environmental Code of the RK.

The Group also makes judgments and estimates in establishing provisions for environmental remediation obligations. Environmental expenditures are capitalized or expensed depending upon their future economic benefit. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and do not have a future economic benefit are expensed.

Liabilities are determined based on current information about costs and expected plans for remediation and are recorded on discounted basis. The Group's environmental remediation provision represents management best estimate based on an independent assessment of the anticipated expenditure necessary for the Group to remain in compliance with the current regulatory regime in Kazakhstan and Europe. The Group has classified this obligation as non-current except for the portion of costs, included in the annual budget for 2025. For environmental remediation provisions, actual costs can differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, public expectations, discovery and analysis of site conditions and changes in clean-up technology. Movements in the provision for environmental remediation obligations are disclosed in *Note 28*.

Employee benefits

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

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

Taxation

In assessing tax risks, management considers to be probable obligations the known areas of tax positions which the Group would not appeal or does not believe it could successfully appeal, if assessed by tax authorities. Such determinations inherently involve significant judgment and are subject to change as a result of changes in tax laws and regulations, amendments to the taxation terms of the Group's subsoil use contracts, the determination of expected outcomes from pending tax proceedings and current outcome of ongoing compliance audits by tax authorities. The provision for tax risks other than on income tax are disclosed under provisions for taxes in *Note 28*. Contingent liabilities for tax risks other than on income tax are disclosed in *Note 34*. Provisions and contingent liabilities related to income tax are included or disclosed as income tax liabilities or contingencies (see *Note 31 and 34*).

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments presented in the consolidated financial statements. Further details are disclosed in *Note 33*.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**5. LOSS OF CONTROL*****Polimer Production LLP (further - Polimer)***

On March 17, 2025, the Company and Sibur Holding PJSC signed a purchase and sale agreement for a 60% share of Polimer, subsidiary of the Company. On April 4, 2025, Polimer was re-registered. As a result, the Group lost control over Polimer and retained 40% interest.

The sale price of a 60% share in Polimer was 1,188 million tenge.

The investment retained in the former subsidiary is accounted as an investment in joint venture accounted for using the equity method and with initial fair value of 792 million tenge at the date of loss of control.

The Company and Sibur Holding PJSC have joint control over the Polimer where decisions about the relevant activities of Polimer require unanimous consent.

The net cash flows incurred by Polimer for the period from January 1, 2025 through the date of loss of control were as follows:

In millions of tenge

Operating	(510)
Investing	(37)
Financing	356
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(191)

At the date of loss of control net liabilities of Polimer were as follows:

In millions of tenge

Assets

Property, plant and equipment (Note 15)	974
Inventories	769
Other assets	86
Cash and cash equivalents	25
Total assets	1,854

Liabilities

Trade accounts payable	82
Other current liabilities	2,792
Total liabilities	2,874
Net liabilities directly associated with the disposal group	(1,020)

Cash consideration received at the date of disposal of subsidiary	1,188
Fair value of 40% retained interest in a joint venture *	792
Gain from disposal of subsidiary	3,000

* The Group recognized 40% investment in a joint venture for the corresponding share at a fair value of identifiable net assets of Polimer.

The business of Polimer represented in the Group's Other segment.

Karaton Operating Ltd. (further Karaton)

On February 21, 2024, the Company and Tatneft PJSC signed a purchase and sale agreement for a 50% share of Karaton, subsidiary of the Company, holder of a contract for the production of hydrocarbons at Karaton subsoil blocks located in Atyrau region. As a result, on February 21, 2024, the Group lost control over Karaton.

The sale price of a 50% share in Karaton was 18.2 million US dollars (equivalent to 8,255 million tenge at the date of disposal of subsidiary).

On March 13, 2024, Tatneft PJSC made a payment of cash consideration in the amount of 18.2 million US dollars (equivalent to 8,188 million tenge at the date of payment).

The investment retained in the former subsidiary is accounted as an investment in joint venture accounted for using the equity method and with initial fair value of 8,255 million tenge at the date of loss of control.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**5. LOSS OF CONTROL (continued)*****Karaton Operating Ltd. (further Karaton) (continued)***

The Company and Tatneft PJSC have joint control over the Karaton where decisions about the relevant activities of Karaton require unanimous consent.

The net cash flows incurred by Karaton for the period from January 1, 2024 through the date of loss of control are as follows:

In millions of tenge

Investing	(118)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(118)

At the date of loss of control net assets of Karaton were as follows:

In millions of tenge

Assets	
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 16)	291
Property, plant and equipment (Note 15)	28
Other assets	21
Cash and cash equivalents	178
Total assets	518
Liabilities	
Trade accounts payable	5
Other current liabilities	413
Total liabilities	418
Net assets directly associated with the disposal group	100
Cash consideration received at the date of disposal of subsidiary	8,255
Fair value of 50% retained interest in a joint venture (Note 20)*	8,255
Gain from disposal of subsidiary	16,410

* The Group recognized 50% investment in a joint venture for the corresponding share at a fair value of identifiable net assets of Karaton.

The business of Karaton represented in the Group's *Exploration and production of oil and gas* segment.

6. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

In millions of tenge

	2025	2024
Type of goods and services		
Sales of crude oil and gas	4,755,386	4,695,223
Sales of refined products	3,587,498	2,697,812
Oil transportation services	257,909	240,728
Refining of oil and oil products	247,740	258,530
Other revenue	522,955	437,968
	9,371,488	8,330,261
Geographical markets		
UAE	2,299,934	1,850,402
Kazakhstan	2,005,993	1,602,854
Romania	1,501,531	1,198,203
Switzerland	1,454,275	1,852,928
The Netherlands	676,440	741,826
Other countries	1,433,315	1,084,048
	9,371,488	8,330,261
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	9,091,871	8,093,554
Over time	279,617	236,707
	9,371,488	8,330,261

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**6. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (continued)**

For the year ended December 31, 2025, major customers of the Group, BGN INT DMCC and VITOL S.A., for the sales of crude oil, gas and refined products comprise about 23% and 13%, respectively, of total revenues of the Group (for the year ended December 31, 2024, major customers of the Group, PETRACO ENERGIES DMCC and VITOL S.A., for the sales of crude oil, gas and refined products comprise about 20% and 18%, respectively, of total revenues of the Group).

7. SHARE IN PROFIT OF JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES, NET

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Joint ventures		
Tengizchevroil LLP	412,459	303,480
KC Energy Group LLP *	64,559	27,288
Mangistau Investments B.V. Group (MMG)	51,310	35,726
Valseira Holdings B.V. Group (PKOP)	20,990	(177)
KazGerMunay LLP	17,139	25,336
Kazakhstan-China Pipeline LLP	16,540	20,844
Kazakhoil-Aktobe LLP	3,367	5,986
KazRosGas LLP	3,020	19,157
PETROSUN LLP *	529	26,238
Kazakhstan Petrochemical Industries Inc. LLP (KPI)	(855)	(5,210)
Teniz Service LLP	(1,270)	(1,742)
Ural Group Limited	(5,213)	(8,961)
Other	6,020	(2,185)
	588,595	445,780
Associates		
Caspian Pipeline Consortium	182,947	81,525
PetroKazakhstan Inc.	2,680	2,253
Other	6,413	1,672
	192,040	85,450
	780,635	531,230

* *KC Energy Group LLP was founded under conditions similar to the current activities of PETROSUN LLP with the same composition of participants and the same management mechanisms. The activities of PETROSUN LLP were transferred to KC Energy Group LLP. PETROSUN LLP is on the process of liquidation.*

8. COST OF PURCHASED OIL, GAS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND OTHER MATERIALS

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Purchased oil for resale	3,604,276	3,380,238
Cost of oil for refining	667,485	338,490
Materials and supplies	535,495	552,810
Purchased petroleum products for resale	232,261	75,473
	5,039,517	4,347,011

9. PRODUCTION EXPENSES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Payroll	657,761	606,560
Repair and maintenance	301,355	272,584
Energy	171,745	125,666
Transportation costs	144,711	156,399
Tanker chartering	62,363	86,608
Change in finished goods and work-in-progress	24,204	(12,197)
Social contributions	21,838	17,900
Realized loss/(gain) from derivatives on petroleum products	19,060	(19,502)
Environmental protection	18,606	15,015
Security expenses	18,079	16,016
Short-term lease expenses	7,373	5,769
(Recovery)/write-off of inventories to net realizable value	(4,554)	1,485
Others	146,066	126,301
	1,588,607	1,398,604

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**10. TAXES OTHER THAN INCOME TAX**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Excise	168,337	120,114
Export customs duty	113,444	124,941
Rent tax on crude oil export	112,730	139,656
Mineral extraction tax	73,836	99,446
Social tax	60,699	50,921
Property tax	34,648	33,345
Turnover tax	17,142	14,472
Other taxes	12,092	10,089
	592,928	592,984

11. TRANSPORTATION AND SELLING EXPENSES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Transportation	228,786	200,844
Payroll	25,845	21,552
Third party services	16,780	12,731
Maintenance	11,557	8,646
Other	36,120	24,051
	319,088	267,824

12. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Payroll	92,503	93,824
Trust management expenses	19,157	53,276
Consulting services	17,371	16,531
Social payments	11,313	6,825
Maintenance	8,559	8,926
VAT non-recoverable	4,920	1,237
Impairment of VAT receivable	3,458	7,063
Communication	880	2,218
Other	60,463	64,248
	218,624	254,148

For 2025, the total payroll amounted to 776,109 million tenge (2024: 721,936 million tenge) and was included in production expenses, transportation and selling expenses and general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For 2025, the Group recognized remuneration to JSC NC QazaqGaz, a subsidiary of Samruk-Kazyna, for the services of trust management of a 50% interest in KazRosGaz LLP, a joint venture, in the amount of 19,157 million tenge as trust management expenses in these consolidated financial statements (2024: 53,276 million tenge).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**13. IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND EXPLORATION EXPENSES**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Impairment charge and reversal		
Property, plant and equipment	15,298	65,401
Intangible assets (Note 17)	120	-
Non-current advances for fixed assets	-	(17,324)
	15,418	48,077
Exploration expenses (impairment and write-off) (Note 16)		
Turgai Paleozoi project	18,785	-
Barlau	1,323	-
Abai project	-	17,703
Aktoty and Kairan project	-	3,953
Other	236	-
	20,344	21,656
	35,762	69,733

Impairment charge and (reversal) was recognized for the following CGUs:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Seawater desalination plant	24,145	53,197
CGUs of KTO, KMTF and KMGI	(11,332)	1,010
Drilling jack-up rig	-	(16,189)
Others	2,605	10,059
	15,418	48,077

Impairment of property, plant and equipment*Impairment of a seawater desalination plant and supply infrastructure*

In 2023 as part of the Comprehensive Plan for the Social and Economic Development of Mangistau region for 2021-2025, in order to provide drinking water to the population of the city of Zhanaozen, Ak Su KMG LLP, a subsidiary of Ozenmunaigas JSC, began construction of a seawater desalination plant and supply infrastructure in Zhanaozen city. The Group considers the recoverable amount of this asset to be nil and, accordingly, recognized an impairment loss on construction costs incurred during 2025 in the amount of 24,145 million tenge. (In 2024, the Group recognized an impairment loss in the amount of 70,521 million tenge and reversed the provision recognized in 2023 in respect of the advance paid for the construction of the desalination plant in the amount of 17,324 million tenge). In December 2025, the desalination plant was transferred to the Akimat of the Mangystau Region.

Exploration expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group recognized an impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets related to the Turgai Paleozoic project in the amount of 18,785 million tenge due to negative drilling results and the absence of hydrocarbon indications in the well.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group recognized impairment loss of 17,703 million tenge on exploration and evaluation assets relating to Abai project due to negative drilling results and the absence of signs of hydrocarbon reserves in the well.

14. INTEREST INCOME, OTHER FINANCE INCOME / FINANCE COST**Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Interest income on bank deposits, financial assets, loans and bonds	191,896	182,627
Other	6,063	1,765
	197,959	184,392

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**14. INTEREST INCOME, OTHER FINANCE INCOME / FINANCE COST (continued)****Other finance income**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Derecognition of loan (Note 26)	24,775	48,442
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,430	6,806
Recognition of a change in the fair value of a financial instrument due to its modification (Note 26)	–	59,769
Other	14,800	8,273
	43,005	123,290

Finance costs

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Interest expense on loans and bonds (Note 26)	284,485	279,227
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 27)	9,343	8,444
Interest expense	293,828	287,671
Unwinding of discount on asset retirement obligations, for environmental obligation and other provisions (Note 28)	21,440	18,870
Unwinding of discount on long-term accounts receivable (Note 32)	1,668	8,741
Unwinding of discount on employee benefits obligations	8,365	7,648
Other	42,754	23,166
	368,055	346,096

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Oil and gas assets	Pipelines	Refinery assets	Buildings and improvements	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Capital work in progress	Total
Net book value as at December 31, 2023	4,647,662	261,762	1,008,653	243,107	375,432	78,095	114,411	442,120	7,171,242
Foreign currency translation	571,416	6,245	33,626	13,340	9,007	4,495	12,631	35,800	686,560
Change in estimate for asset retirement obligations	(8,763)	(7,341)	(2,770)	(3,197)	687	-	-	-	(21,384)
Additions	56,890	59	69,497	947	7,706	10,187	3,910	519,302	668,498
Disposals	(38,605)	(59)	(5,681)	(6,650)	(7,267)	(3,124)	(7,612)	(2,217)	(71,215)
Loss of control over subsidiaries (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28)	-	(28)
Depreciation charge	(390,800)	(11,358)	(100,757)	(13,150)	(32,356)	(14,141)	(10,424)	-	(572,986)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment on disposals	31,438	59	5,607	6,439	7,046	3,069	6,349	1,857	61,864
Impairment	-	-	(5,344)	(4,369)	(293)	(2,201)	-	(72,651)	(84,858)
Reversal of impairment	-	-	1,673	1,427	16,278	1	12	66	19,457
Transfers from exploration and evaluation assets (Note 16)	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Transfers to investment property	-	-	(425)	(6,273)	(27)	-	(3)	-	(6,728)
Other changes	51	(4)	174	(301)	59	(1)	485	(16,783)	(16,320)
Transfers	231,203	4,322	50,335	36,164	26,561	7,687	7,487	(363,759)	-
Net book value as at December 31, 2024	5,100,550	253,685	1,054,588	267,484	402,833	84,067	127,218	543,735	7,834,160
At cost	8,656,287	425,890	3,205,635	681,123	840,291	259,995	292,885	710,089	15,072,195
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(3,555,737)	(172,205)	(2,151,047)	(413,639)	(437,458)	(175,928)	(165,667)	(166,354)	(7,238,035)
Net book value as at December 31, 2024	5,100,550	253,685	1,054,588	267,484	402,833	84,067	127,218	543,735	7,834,160

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Oil and gas assets	Pipelines	Refinery assets	Buildings and improve- ments	Machinery and equip- ment	Vehicles	Other	Capital work in progress	Total
Net book value as at December 31, 2024	5,100,550	253,685	1,054,588	267,484	402,833	84,067	127,218	543,735	7,834,160
Foreign currency translation	(151,929)	(1,652)	(8,946)	(4,182)	(4,237)	(1,082)	(3,714)	(6,624)	(182,366)
Change in estimate for asset retirement obligations	(13,695)	(9,225)	(12,734)	(4,890)	-	-	5	-	(40,539)
Additions	34,628	1,135	1,611	4,142	15,589	13,707	3,551	564,435	638,798
Disposals, net	(2,108)	(340)	(62)	(2,630)	(1,223)	(29)	(390)	(244)	(7,026)
Loss of control over subsidiaries (Note 5)	-	-	-	(944)	(21)	-	(9)	-	(974)
Depreciation charge	(446,040)	(12,377)	(109,494)	(16,676)	(35,505)	(15,646)	(10,559)	-	(646,297)
Impairment	(220)	(26)	-	(1,247)	(50)	(220)	(204)	(27,479)	(29,446)
Reversal of impairment	-	-	3,000	-	66	3,693	7,042	347	14,148
Transfers from exploration and evaluation assets (Note 16)	4,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,741
Transfers from/(to) investment property, net	-	-	17	4,235	-	-	(11)	-	4,241
Other changes	(138)	(8)	136	-	27	(3)	1,150	25	1,189
Transfers	261,279	82,206	92,384	26,924	83,832	28,580	8,478	(583,683)	-
Net book value as at December 31, 2025	4,787,068	313,398	1,020,500	272,216	461,311	113,067	132,557	490,512	7,590,629
At cost	8,613,222	490,533	3,211,055	676,711	911,790	295,755	292,996	575,795	15,067,857
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(3,826,154)	(177,135)	(2,190,555)	(404,495)	(450,479)	(182,688)	(160,439)	(85,283)	(7,477,228)
Net book value as at December 31, 2025	4,787,068	313,398	1,020,500	272,216	461,311	113,067	132,557	490,512	7,590,629

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)**

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group capitalized to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment borrowing costs in the amount of 9,126 million tenge related to the construction of new assets at the range of capitalized interest rate from 5.12% to 19.50% (as at December 31, 2024: 3,718 million tenge at the range of capitalized interest rate from 5.71% to 15.75%).

As at December 31, 2025, the cost of fully depreciated but still in use property, plant and equipment was 451,934 million tenge (as at December 31, 2024: 404,898 million tenge).

As at December 31, 2025, property, plant and equipment with the net book value of 156,810 million tenge were mainly pledged as collateral to secure borrowings of the Group (as at December 31, 2024: 163,170 million tenge).

Capital commitments are disclosed in *Note 34*.

16. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Tangible	Intangible	Total
Net book value as at December 31, 2023	157,025	17,162	174,187
Additions	26,063	13,058	39,121
Foreign currency translation	21,217	–	21,217
Change in estimate	4,008	–	4,008
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (<i>Note 15</i>)	(58)	–	(58)
Impairment (<i>Note 13</i>)	(20,647)	(1,009)	(21,656)
Loss of control over subsidiaries (<i>Note 5</i>)	(191)	(100)	(291)
Other transfers	84	(84)	–
Write-off	–	(80)	(80)
Net book value as at December 31, 2024	187,501	28,947	216,448
Additions	14,398	14,754	29,152
Foreign currency translation	(5,839)	–	(5,839)
Change in estimate	932	–	932
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (<i>Note 15</i>)	(4,741)	–	(4,741)
Transfer to intangible assets (<i>Note 17</i>)	–	(412)	(412)
Impairment (<i>Note 13</i>)	(18,921)	(1,423)	(20,344)
Write-off	(3,735)	(51)	(3,786)
Net book value as at December 31, 2025	169,595	41,815	211,410

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the exploration and evaluation assets are represented by the following projects:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
North Caspian project	156,655	161,838
Projects for geological exploration	40,185	27,199
Eastern Bekturly project	4,804	4,615
Karazhar project	4,317	247
Taisoigan project	2,335	2,711
Turgai paleozoi project (<i>Note 13</i>)	–	14,604
Other	3,114	5,234
	211,410	216,448

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Licenses	Subsoil use rights (under production)	Goodwill	Marketing related intangible assets	Software	Other	Total
Net book value as at December 31, 2023	483,309	198,376	110,258	26,809	17,266	47,265	883,283
Foreign currency translation	71,153	29,423	1,846	4,161	882	2,243	109,708
Additions	1,100	151	-	-	3,619	3,752	8,622
Disposals	(319)	-	-	-	(1,736)	(219)	(2,274)
Amortization charge	(32,175)	(10,115)	-	-	(5,472)	(1,539)	(49,301)
Accumulated amortization and impairment on disposals	319	-	-	-	1,720	56	2,095
Other changes	1,002	-	-	-	1,320	(2,322)	-
Transfers	-	387	-	-	83	(9,447)	(8,977)
Net book value as at December 31, 2024	524,389	218,222	112,104	30,970	17,682	39,789	943,156
Foreign currency translation	(18,386)	(7,776)	(512)	(1,155)	(209)	(621)	(28,659)
Change in estimate	-	(94)	-	-	-	-	(94)
Additions	512	4,682	-	-	1,710	7,573	14,477
Disposals	-	(28)	-	-	(19)	(3,704)	(3,751)
Amortization charge	(37,936)	(10,392)	-	-	(5,386)	(1,597)	(55,311)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	(120)	(120)
Other changes	2	138	-	-	151	11,431	11,722
Transfers	1,076	419	-	-	1,116	(2,611)	-
Net book value as at December 31, 2025	469,657	205,171	111,592	29,815	15,045	50,140	881,420
At cost	766,346	299,592	220,337	76,533	92,969	124,073	1,579,850
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(296,689)	(94,421)	(108,745)	(46,718)	(77,924)	(73,933)	(698,430)
Net book value as at December 31, 2025	469,657	205,171	111,592	29,815	15,045	50,140	881,420
At cost	795,467	306,196	220,849	79,497	94,036	114,224	1,610,269
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(271,078)	(87,974)	(108,745)	(48,527)	(76,354)	(74,435)	(667,113)
Net book value as at December 31, 2024	524,389	218,222	112,104	30,970	17,682	39,789	943,156

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)**

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, marketing related intangible assets were represented by trademarks of KMGI.

Carrying amount of goodwill is allocated to each of the group of cash-generating units as follows:

Cash-generating unit	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Pavlodar refinery CGU	88,553	88,553
CGUs of KMGI	13,225	13,737
CGU Dunga	9,814	9,814
Total goodwill	111,592	112,104

In 2025 and 2024, based on the impairment test results, no impairment of Pavlodar refinery, KMGI or Dunga goodwill was recognized. For the detailed discussion of Pavlodar refinery goodwill impairment test refer to *Note 4*.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**18. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Oil and gas assets	Refinery assets	Buildings and improvements	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total
Net book value as at December 31, 2023	10,795	5,889	16,168	604	6,587	61,722	101,765
Foreign currency translation	1,509	816	2,010	66	28	10,381	14,810
Change in estimate	–	88	1,135	1,866	(382)	4,679	7,386
Additions	3,343	–	2,060	2,281	3,517	12,589	23,790
Disposals	(6,662)	(18)	(2,215)	(582)	(925)	(5,165)	(15,567)
Depreciation charge	(6,714)	(371)	(3,311)	(3,172)	(2,063)	(6,101)	(21,732)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment on disposals	5,880	18	644	379	525	5,093	12,539
Net book value as at December 31, 2024	8,151	6,422	16,491	1,442	7,287	83,198	122,991
Foreign currency translation	(223)	(243)	(648)	(69)	(40)	(2,863)	(4,086)
Change in estimate	(325)	982	5,508	3,005	277	793	10,240
Additions	2,681	48	2,034	2,464	5,156	498	12,881
Disposals, net	1	–	(2,260)	–	(81)	(39)	(2,379)
Depreciation charge	(6,549)	(400)	(2,966)	(3,781)	(2,334)	(6,406)	(22,436)
Other changes	–	–	–	(8)	–	(120)	(128)
Other transfers	–	–	–	–	49	(49)	–
Net book value as at December 31, 2025	3,736	6,809	18,159	3,053	10,314	75,012	117,083
At cost	20,844	8,941	34,042	22,545	11,544	101,156	199,072
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(12,693)	(2,519)	(17,551)	(21,103)	(4,257)	(17,958)	(76,081)
Net book value as at December 31, 2024	8,151	6,422	16,491	1,442	7,287	83,198	122,991
At cost	3,900	9,442	37,396	26,948	16,704	98,367	192,757
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(164)	(2,633)	(19,237)	(23,895)	(6,390)	(23,355)	(75,674)
Net book value as at December 31, 2025	3,736	6,809	18,159	3,053	10,314	75,012	117,083

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**19. BANK DEPOSITS**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Denominated in US dollar	1,943,314	1,582,708
Denominated in tenge	5,624	5,662
Denominated in other currencies	54	-
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(257)	(225)
	1,948,735	1,588,145

As at December 31, 2025, the weighted average interest rate for long-term bank deposits was 3.50% in US dollars and 7.75% in tenge (December 31, 2024: 3.54% in US dollars and 6.85% in tenge).

As at December 31, 2025, the weighted average interest rate for short-term bank deposits was 4.40% in US dollars and 4.51% in tenge (December 31, 2024: 4.88% in US dollars and 0.49% in tenge).

The original terms of placement of bank deposits are presented below:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Maturities under 1 year	1,875,464	1,513,816
Maturities between 1 and 2 years	1,793	1,977
Maturities over 2 years	71,478	72,352
	1,948,735	1,588,145

As at December 31, 2025 bank deposits include those pledged as collateral with carrying value of 73.271 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 74,329 million tenge), which are represented mainly by 70.476 million tenge at restricted bank accounts designated as a liquidation fund per requirements of subsoil use contracts (December 31, 2024: 71,273 million tenge).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Main activity	Place of business	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			Carrying value	Percentage ownership	Carrying value	Percentage ownership
Joint ventures						
Tengizchevroil LLP (TCO) ¹	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	3,449,897	20.00%	3,987,223	20.00%
Mangistau Investments B.V. Group (MMG)	Oil and gas development and production	Kazakhstan	227,787	50.00%	196,938	50.00%
Silleno LLP (Silleno) ³	Construction of the first integrated gas-chemical complex	Kazakhstan	108,049	40.00%	65,079	40.00%
KALAMKAS-KHAZAR OPERATING LLP (KKO)	Oil and gas development and production	Kazakhstan	84,370	50.00%	88,018	50.00%
Kazakhstan-China Pipeline LLP (KCP)	Oil transportation	Kazakhstan	67,741	50.00%	66,202	50.00%
Ural Group Limited (UGL)	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	58,042	50.00%	67,860	50.00%
Valseira Holdings B.V. Group (PKOP)	Oil refining	Kazakhstan	53,725	50.00%	37,688	50.00%
KC Energy Group (KCEG) ²	Sale of liquefied gas and oil products	Kazakhstan	51,705	49.00%	27,749	49.00%
	Processing and sale of natural gas and refined gas products	Kazakhstan	48,347	50.00%	66,539	50.00%
KazRosGas LLP (KRG)	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	31,431	50.00%	44,264	50.00%
KazGerMunay LLP (KGM)	Production and sale of crude oil	Kazakhstan	22,896	50.00%	24,028	50.00%
Kazakhoil-Aktobe LLP (KOA)	Sale of liquefied gas and oil products	Kazakhstan	9,507	49.00%	8,978	49.00%
PETROSUN LLP ² (Petrosun)	Oil and gas development and production	Kazakhstan	8,284	50.00%	8,907	50.00%
Karaton Operating Ltd. (Karaton)	Design, construction and operation of infrastructure facilities, offshore oil operations support	Kazakhstan	3,727	48.996%	6,468	48.996%
Teniz Service LLP (Teniz Service)			84,426		57,916	
Other						
Associates						
Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC)	Transportation of liquid hydrocarbons	Kazakhstan / Russia	493,443	20.75%	484,247	20.75%
PetroKazakhstan Inc. (PKI)	Exploration, production and processing of hydrocarbons	Kazakhstan	68,172	33.00%	82,175	33.00%
Other			62,413		58,234	
			4,933,962		5,378,513	

¹The share of 20% provides the Group the joint control over TCO where decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent.

²KC Energy Group LLP was founded under conditions similar to the current activities of PETROSUN LLP with the same composition of participants and the same management mechanisms. The activities of PETROSUN LLP transferred to KC Energy Group LLP. PETROSUN LLP is on the process of liquidation. The share of 49% provides the Group the joint control over KC Energy Group LLP where decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent

³The share of 40% provides the Group the joint control over Silleno where decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent.

All of the above joint ventures and associates are strategic for the Group’s business.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES (continued)**

As at December 31, 2025, the Group’s share in unrecognized losses of joint ventures and associates was equal to 149,388 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 112,808 million tenge).

The following table summarizes the movements in the investments in 2025 and 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
On January 1	5,378,513	4,821,427
Share in profits of joint ventures and associates, net (Notes 7)	780,635	531,230
Recognition of investment in joint ventures (Note 5)	792	8,255
Disposal of share in joint venture without losing joint control	-	(6,393)
Dividends received	(985,262)	(701,104)
Change in dividends receivable, including withholding tax	(134,415)	(58,263)
Other changes in the equity of the joint venture	23,356	57,997
Additional contributions without change in ownership	43,099	74,209
Impairment	(223)	-
Eliminations and adjustments*	(423)	(322)
Foreign currency translation	(172,110)	651,477
On December 31	4,933,962	5,378,513

* Equity method eliminations and adjustments represent capitalized borrowing costs on the loans provided by the Company and subsidiaries to joint ventures.

The following tables illustrate summarized financial information of material joint ventures, based on financial statements of these entities for 2025:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	TCO	MMG	Silleno	KKO	KCP	UGL	PKOP
Non-current assets, including fair value adjustment	22,745,433	502,915	655,397	245,274	113,323	206,629	383,750
Current assets, including Cash and cash equivalents	3,148,034	241,152	31,075	423	59,902	34,248	74,079
Non-current liabilities, including Non-current financial liabilities	(5,748,888)	(175,149)	(407,891)	(68,351)	(22,831)	(68,033)	(185,567)
Current liabilities, including Current financial liabilities	(2,895,094)	(138,054)	(13,286)	(8,606)	(14,912)	(16,759)	(112,706)
Equity	17,249,485	430,864	265,295	168,740	135,482	156,085	159,556
Share of ownership	20%	50%	40%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Impairment of the investment	-	-	-	-	-	(20,000)	-
Equity method adjustments	-	12,355	1,931	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for capitalised expenses on borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,053)
Carrying amount of the investments as at December 31, 2025	3,449,897	227,787	108,049	84,370	67,741	58,042	53,725
Revenue	10,799,781	852,320	-	-	76,217	3,431	284,489
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(3,564,404)	(73,373)	88	(64)	(10,306)	(11)	(47,714)
Finance income	117,644	2,922	1	5,076	6,410	-	2,143
Finance costs	(385,389)	(16,536)	-	(4,357)	-	(625)	(24,123)
Income tax expenses	(883,840)	(33,748)	(2)	(637)	(8,314)	2,481	(12,802)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	2,062,294	102,619	8,770	(7,296)	33,079	(10,425)	41,979
Other comprehensive loss	(706,681)	(1,302)	-	-	(1)	(9,211)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	1,355,613	101,317	8,770	(7,296)	33,078	(19,636)	41,979
Dividends received	683,683	19,810	-	-	15,000	-	4,952

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES (continued)**

The following tables illustrate summarized financial information of material joint ventures, based on financial statements of these entities for 2025:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	KCEG	KRG	KGM	KOA	Petrosun	Karaton	Teniz Service	KPI
Non-current assets	160	19,590	81,264	37,666	–	25,016	4,370	937,353
Current assets, including	207,308	94,183	16,744	32,294	19,403	8,097	4,039	102,779
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	88,165	47,507	4,322	21,059	14,240	5,692	2,359	57,592
Non-current liabilities	–	(516)	(15,083)	(17,084)	–	(28,725)	(523)	(1,157,267)
Current liabilities	(101,084)	(16,563)	(20,063)	(7,084)	(1)	(2,261)	(279)	(166,716)
Equity	106,384	96,694	62,862	45,792	19,402	2,127	7,607	(283,851)
Share of ownership	49%	50%	50%	50%	49%	50%	48.996%	49.5%
Accumulated unrealized losses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(140,506)
Equity method adjustments	(423)	–	–	–	–	7,221	–	–
Carrying amount of the investments as at December 31, 2025	51,705	48,347	31,431	22,896	9,507	8,284	3,727	–
Revenue	1,614,120	227,543	129,620	72,734	–	–	1,072	145,344
<i>Depreciation, depletion and amortization</i>	(40)	(346)	(32,397)	(3,856)	–	–	(310)	(66,204)
Finance income	12,069	6,620	940	1,766	1,748	29	292	168
Finance costs	(1,100)	–	(1,352)	(3,188)	(134)	(1,235)	(71)	(78,890)
Income tax expenses	(32,984)	(4,729)	(19,073)	(1,614)	(338)	–	(15)	–
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	131,754	6,040	34,278	6,735	1,079	(1,245)	(2,593)	(72,230)
Other comprehensive loss	–	(4,109)	(3,440)	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	131,754	1,931	30,838	6,735	1,079	(1,245)	(2,593)	(72,230)
Dividends received	40,180	19,157	28,762	4,500	–	–	1,470	–

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES (continued)**

The following tables illustrate summarized financial information of material joint ventures, based on financial statements of these entities for 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	TCO	MMG	Silleno	KKO	KCP	UGL	PKOP
Non-current assets, including fair value adjustment	26,176,361	453,936	132,833	218,477	119,017	242,666	414,933
Current assets, including	2,664,463	237,009	1,918	6,307	49,543	23,706	111,847
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	<i>1,142,568</i>	<i>84,851</i>	<i>1,884</i>	<i>6,301</i>	<i>39,103</i>	<i>15,317</i>	<i>48,361</i>
Non-current liabilities, including	(7,086,258)	(140,577)	–	(43,328)	(22,936)	(47,481)	(278,761)
<i>Non-current financial liabilities</i>	<i>(3,675,770)</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>(24,832)</i>	<i>(226,189)</i>
Current liabilities, including	(1,818,449)	(159,532)	(5,623)	(5,819)	(13,220)	(19,923)	(120,536)
<i>Current financial liabilities</i>	<i>(1,050,220)</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>(71,775)</i>
Equity	19,936,117	390,836	129,128	175,638	132,404	198,968	127,483
Share of ownership	20%	50%	40%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Impairment of the investment	–	–	–	–	–	(20,000)	–
Equity method adjustments	–	1,520	13,428	–	–	(11,624)	–
Adjustment for capitalised expenses on borrowings	–	–	–	–	–	–	(26,053)
Accumulated unrealized losses	–	–	–	199	–	–	–
Carrying amount of the investments as at December 31, 2024	3,987,223	196,938	65,079	88,018	66,202	67,860	37,688
Revenue	8,358,505	871,754	–	–	87,939	26,561	256,007
<i>Depreciation, depletion and amortization</i>	<i>(2,615,840)</i>	<i>(94,355)</i>	<i>(31)</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>(10,267)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(33,021)</i>
Finance income	116,985	1,800	800	139	2,688	–	1,968
Finance costs	(240,018)	(17,802)	(80)	(1,495)	(333)	(586)	(29,742)
Income tax expenses	(669,126)	(38,238)	–	–	(10,519)	9,581	(7,484)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	1,517,402	71,452	(2,138)	(10,479)	41,688	(17,923)	(353)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	2,693,108	4,365	–	–	(1)	33,036	(86)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	4,210,510	75,817	(2,138)	(10,479)	41,687	15,113	(439)
Dividends received	389,991	44,584	–	–	8,000	–	3,285

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES (continued)**

The following tables illustrate summarized financial information of material joint ventures, based on financial statements of these entities for 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	KCEG	KRG	KGM	KOA	Petrosun	Karaton	Teniz Service	KPI
Non-current assets	133	19,368	83,427	30,963	–	6,272	6,332	988,585
Current assets, including	176,367	127,977	57,674	42,928	20,485	4,560	8,602	77,935
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	42,673	75,084	45,346	33,661	18,020	295	7,270	50,580
Non-current liabilities, including	–	(403)	(18,375)	(16,468)	–	(8,130)	(736)	(1,092,836)
<i>Non-current financial liabilities</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current liabilities, including	(119,870)	(13,864)	(34,198)	(9,366)	(2,162)	(1,399)	(998)	(197,214)
<i>Current financial liabilities</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equity	56,630	133,078	88,528	48,057	18,323	1,303	13,200	(223,530)
Share of ownership	49%	50%	50%	50%	49%	50%	48.996%	49.5%
Accumulated unrealized losses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(110,647)
Equity method adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	8,255	–	–
Carrying amount of the investments as at December 31, 2024	27,749	66,539	44,264	24,028	8,978	8,907	6,468	–
Revenue	791,620	255,369	148,440	77,345	707,668	–	2,077	26,241
<i>Depreciation, depletion and amortization</i>	–	(312)	(23,042)	(8,196)	(17)	–	(438)	(4,407)
Finance income	2,374	6,602	1,066	5,528	3,179	1,704	849	188
Finance costs	(1,170)	–	(1,096)	(2,344)	(2,622)	(383)	(68)	(63,802)
Income tax expenses	(13,918)	(14,569)	(25,528)	(2,814)	(13,687)	–	–	–
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	55,690	38,314	50,672	11,973	53,547	1,304	(3,556)	(225,649)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	–	20,455	9,658	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	55,690	58,769	60,330	11,973	53,547	1,304	(3,556)	(225,649)
Dividends received	–	53,276	23,389	–	49,000	–	–	–

The following tables illustrate summarized financial information of material associates, based on their financial statements for 2025:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	
	CPC	PKI
Non-current assets	2,256,422	150,114
Current assets	318,864	122,579
Non-current liabilities	(147,943)	(12,124)
Current liabilities	(283,198)	(33,450)
Equity	2,144,145	227,119
Share of ownership	20.75%	33%
Goodwill	48,533	–
Impairment of the investment	–	(6,778)
Carrying amount of the investment	493,443	68,172
Revenue	1,339,068	112,326
<i>Depreciation, depletion and amortization</i>	(205,134)	(18,270)
Finance income	14,284	4,455
Finance costs	(1,190)	(1,755)
Income tax expenses	(215,787)	(17,111)
Profit for the year	881,670	8,121
Other comprehensive loss	(98,998)	(2,761)
Total comprehensive income	782,672	5,360
Dividends received	143,847	15,015

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES (continued)**

The following tables illustrate summarized financial information of material associates, based on their financial statements for 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2024	
	CPC	PKI
Non-current assets	2,109,714	174,833
Current assets	288,618	139,072
Non-current liabilities	(8,147)	(16,382)
Current liabilities	(299,418)	(27,971)
Equity	2,090,767	269,552
Share of ownership	20.75%	33%
Goodwill	50,413	–
Impairment of the investment	–	(6,778)
Carrying amount of the investment	484,247	82,175
Revenue	1,063,100	132,943
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(221,309)	(25,378)
Finance income	15,676	2,011
Finance costs	(1,558)	(1,269)
Income tax expenses	(95,835)	(9,368)
Profit for the year	392,890	6,828
Other comprehensive income	334,726	20,354
Total comprehensive income	727,616	27,182
Dividends received	105,910	17,920

The following tables illustrate aggregate financial information of individually immaterial joint ventures (the Group’s proportional share):

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Group share in:		
Non-current assets	83,234	70,182
Current assets	35,488	30,806
Non-current liabilities	(18,409)	(27,553)
Current liabilities	(26,329)	(17,652)
Goodwill	172	172
Accumulated unrecognized share of losses	9,916	1,961
Equity method adjustments	354	–
Carrying amount of the investments	84,426	57,916
(Loss)/profit for the year from continuing operations	(757)	2,497
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	902	(118)
Total comprehensive income	145	2,379
Unrecognized share of loss	(7,540)	(761)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**20. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES (continued)**

The following tables illustrate aggregate financial information of individually immaterial associates (the Group’s proportional share):

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Group share in:		
Non-current assets	69,984	65,590
Current assets	90,759	85,423
Non-current liabilities	(19,925)	(12,685)
Current liabilities	(78,405)	(80,094)
Carrying amount of the investments	62,413	58,234
Profit for the year from continuing operations	6,415	1,672
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	(1,146)	3,066
Total comprehensive income	5,269	4,738

21. INVENTORIES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Materials and supplies (at cost)	240,699	266,669
Crude oil (at cost)	115,247	97,243
Refined products (at lower of cost and net realizable value)	55,316	92,212
Less: impairment allowance	(36,527)	(42,383)
	374,735	413,741

As at December 31, 2025 carrying value of inventories under pledge as collateral amounted to 189,660 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 225,073 million tenge).

Movements in the allowance for impairment of inventories were as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	
As at December 31, 2023	(36,947)
Charged, net	(942)
Written-off	285
Foreign currency translation	(4,779)
As at December 31, 2024	(42,383)
Charged, net	3,781
Written off	518
Foreign currency translation	1,557
As at December 31, 2025	(36,527)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**22. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade accounts receivable		
Trade accounts receivable	632,365	472,143
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(35,254)	(29,086)
	597,111	443,057
Other current financial assets		
Other receivables	114,069	117,313
Dividends receivable	3,512	7,997
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(45,952)	(61,782)
	71,629	63,528
Other current non-financial assets		
Advances paid and prepaid expenses	128,761	137,553
Taxes receivable, other than VAT	54,391	37,414
Other	11,400	6,643
Less: impairment allowance	(160)	(856)
	194,392	180,754
Total other current assets	266,021	244,282

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the above assets were non-interest bearing.

As at December 31, 2025, trade accounts receivable with a carrying value of 174,372 million tenge are pledged as collateral (December 31, 2024: 181,246 million tenge).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, trade accounts receivable is denominated in the following currencies:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
US dollars	262,642	280,970
Tenge	244,424	94,420
Romanian Leu	80,780	63,296
Euro	8,362	2,770
Other currency	903	1,601
	597,111	443,057

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses and impairment were as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Trade accounts receivable	Other current financial assets	Other current non-financial assets
As at December 31, 2023	32,190	43,853	3,359
Charged, net	(4,119)	12,253	(2,545)
Written-off	(1,175)	-	-
Foreign currency translation	2,190	5,676	42
As at December 31, 2024	29,086	61,782	856
Charged, net	6,187	(13,642)	(149)
Written-off	210	(961)	(678)
Foreign currency translation	(229)	(1,227)	131
As at December 31, 2025	35,254	45,952	160

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**22. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)**

Set out below is the information about credit risk exposure on the Group’s trade receivables using a provision matrix:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Days past due					Total
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	
December 31, 2025						
Expected credit loss rate	0.22%	0.09%	1.20%	2.87%	44.20%	-
Trade accounts receivable	423,006	81,548	34,488	17,890	75,433	632,365
Expected credit losses	(910)	(74)	(413)	(513)	(33,344)	(35,254)
December 31, 2024						
Expected credit loss rate	0.38%	0.96%	5.72%	3.64%	79.41%	
Trade accounts receivable	405,631	21,091	3,347	8,240	33,834	472,143
Expected credit losses	(1,524)	(202)	(191)	(300)	(26,869)	(29,086)

23. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
At amortized cost		
NB RK notes (Note 32)	37,378	38,329
Loans due from related parties (Note 32)	38,024	35,074
Bonds receivable from Samruk-Kazyna (Note 32)	24,160	32,539
Other	8,386	6,933
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(772)	(705)
	107,176	112,170
At fair value through profit or loss		
Loans due from related parties (Note 32)	148,366	82,945
Guaranteed returns from shareholder of joint venture	11,289	10,798
	159,655	93,743
Total loans and receivables due from related parties	266,831	205,913

Loans and receivables due from related parties are denominated in the following currencies:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
US dollars	168,014	100,657
Tenge	98,817	105,256
	266,831	205,913

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current portion	59,584	84,240
Non-current portion	207,247	121,673
	266,831	205,913

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses of loans and receivables due from related parties were as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	
As at December 31, 2023	1,863
Charged, net	(73)
Written off	(1,086)
Foreign currency translation	1
As at December 31, 2024	705
Charged, net	115
Written off	(47)
Foreign currency translation	(1)
As at December 31, 2025	772

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**23. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES (continued)**

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, for credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). Since initial recognition of the loans and receivables due from related parties there have been no significant increases in credit risk.

24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Term deposits with banks – US dollar	811,660	848,432
Term deposits with banks – tenge	152,321	172,922
Term deposits with banks – other currencies	54,910	60,346
Current accounts with banks – US dollar	105,433	78,600
Current accounts with banks – tenge	4,486	7,786
Current accounts with banks – other currencies	31,515	17,689
The contracts of reverse repo with original maturities of three months or less	32,804	26,395
Cash in transit	3,381	1,864
Cash-on-hand and cheques	1,756	2,487
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(81)	(70)
	1,198,185	1,216,451

Term deposits with banks are made for various periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group.

As at December 31, 2025, the weighted average interest rate for time deposits with banks was 3.89% in US dollars, 17.37% in tenge and 6.06% in other currencies (December 31, 2024: 4.22% in US dollars, 14.53% in tenge and 5.18% in other currencies).

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, cash and cash equivalents were not pledged as collateral for obligations of the Group.

25. EQUITY**Share capital**

Total number of outstanding, issued and paid shares comprises:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025 and 2024
Number of shares issued and paid, including	610,119,493
Par value of 27,726.63 tenge	137,900
Par value of 10,000 tenge	20,719,604
Par value of 5,000 tenge	59,707,029
Par value of 2,500 tenge	71,104,187
Par value of 2,451 tenge	1
Par value of 1,000 tenge	1
Par value of 921 tenge	1
Par value of 858 tenge	1
Par value of 838 tenge	1
Par value of 704 tenge	1
Par value of 592 tenge	1
Par value of 500 tenge	458,450,766
Share capital (thousands of tenge)	916,540,545

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had only one class of issued shares. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, common shares in the number of 239,440,103 were authorized, but not issued. In 2025, there was no issuance of any ordinary share.

Dividends

In 2025, based on the decision of Shareholders, the Company declared and paid off dividends for 2024 of 491.71 tenge per common share in the total of 300,002 million tenge (2024: declared and paid-off dividends for 2023 of 491.71 tenge per common share in the total of 300,002 million tenge).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**25. EQUITY (continued)****Dividends (continued)**

In 2025, the Group declared and paid-off dividends to the non-controlling interest holders of KTO and KMGI in the total amount of 3,635 million tenge and 3,572 million tenge, respectively (2024: 2,820 million tenge and 2,759 million tenge, respectively).

Transactions with Samruk-Kazyna

In 2025, the Company provided Samruk-Kazyna with a loan of 10,500 million tenge with a maturity date in 2035 and an interest rate of 0.10%. The difference between the fair value of the loan at the recognition date and its nominal value was recorded as Transactions with Samruk-Kazyna in the consolidated statement of changes in equity in the amount of 8,836 million tenge.

On March 20, 2024, the coupon rate of the bonds placed in 2022 by the Company and purchased by Samruk-Kazyna was increased from 3.00% to 9.30%. In accordance with IFRS 9 the increase in the nominal rate led to a significant modification of the financial instrument, namely the derecognition of bonds with a coupon rate of 3.00% and the recognition of bonds with a coupon rate of 9.30%.

The difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the bond derecognized at the date of modification was recognized within finance income (*Note 14*) in these consolidated financial statements in the amount of 59,769 million tenge.

The negative difference of 293,288 million tenge between the fair value of the bond derecognized and the fair value of the newly recognized bond was presented as a transaction with Samruk-Kazyna in the interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Distributions to Samruk-Kazyna

In 2025, in accordance with the Government decree on the construction of social objects in Zhana-ozen town and housing for the residents, living in Zhana-ozen town, the Group accrued liabilities and paid liabilities for 4,199 million tenge and 1,644 million tenge, respectively (2024: 16 million tenge and 2,059 million tenge, respectively).

Other operations with Samruk-Kazyna

In 2024, the Group increased the provision for liabilities related to the construction of the Sports Complex in Uralsk city, accrued in 2023, in accordance with the Order of the President of the RK, by 1,989 million tenge.

The facility was commissioned on 22 January, 2025. As of 31 December 2024, the Group offset the accrued construction liability against the carrying amount of the Sports Complex in the amount of 19,914 million tenge.

Book value per share

In accordance with the decision of KASE dated October 4, 2010, financial statements shall disclose book value per share (ordinary and preferred) as of the reporting date, calculated in accordance with the KASE rules.

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total assets	18,848,445	18,934,647
Less: intangible assets	881,420	943,156
Less: total liabilities	6,462,120	7,010,363
Net assets	11,504,905	10,981,128
Number of ordinary shares	610,119,493	610,119,493
Book value per ordinary share (in thousand tenge)	18.857	17.998

Earnings per share

<i>In thousand tenge</i>	2025	2024
Weighted average number of common shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	610,119,493	610,119,493
Basic and diluted earnings per share	1.705	1.794

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**25. EQUITY (continued)****Non-controlling interests**

The following tables illustrate information of subsidiaries in which the Group has significant non-controlling interests:

	Country of incorporation and operation	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		Non-controlling shares	Carrying value	Non- controlling shares	Carrying value
Rompetrol Downstream S.R.L.	Romania	45.37%	90,997	45.37%	82,724
KTO	Kazakhstan	10.00%	70,641	10.00%	63,870
Rompetrol Petrochemicals S.R.L.	Romania	45.37%	24,797	45.37%	22,120
Rompetrol Vega	Romania	45.37%	(35,097)	45.37%	(29,521)
Rompetrol Rafinare S.A.	Romania	45.37%	(289,265)	45.37%	(310,421)
Other			55,834		61,440
			(82,093)		(109,788)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**25. EQUITY (continued)****Non-controlling interests (continued)**

The following tables illustrate summarized financial information of subsidiaries on a stand-alone basis, in which the Group has significant non-controlling interests as at December 31, 2025 and for the year then ended:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Rompetro Downstream S.R.L.	KTO	Rompetro Petrochemicals S.R.L.	Rompetro Vega	Rompetro Rafinare S.A.
Summarized statement of financial position					
Non-current assets	128,376	843,988	1,983	25,441	176,091
Current assets	308,810	188,081	53,341	14,458	88,049
Non-current liabilities	(76,754)	(180,645)	(476)	(46,679)	(206,780)
Current liabilities	(159,875)	(125,006)	(195)	(70,574)	(694,902)
Total equity	200,557	726,418	54,653	(77,354)	(637,542)
Attributable to:					
Equity holder of the Parent Company	109,560	655,777	29,856	(42,257)	(348,277)
Non-controlling interests	90,997	70,641	24,797	(35,097)	(289,265)
Summarized statement of comprehensive income					
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,033,467	357,478	-	115,398	2,007,243
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	25,992	98,449	8,791	(15,082)	12,993
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	18,234	100,779	5,901	(12,290)	46,628
Attributable to:					
Equity holder of the Parent Company	9,961	90,701	3,224	(6,714)	25,472
Non-controlling interests	8,273	10,078	2,677	(5,576)	21,156
Dividends declared to non-controlling interests	-	(3,307)	-	-	-
Summarized cash flow information					
Operating activity	81,236	109,840	6	4,650	178,407
Investing activity	(25,324)	(20,852)	-	(4,499)	(65,647)
Financing activity	(55,424)	(44,235)	-	(157)	(132,479)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	488	43,201	5	(7)	(19,719)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**25. EQUITY (continued)****Non-controlling interests (continued)**

The following tables illustrate summarized financial information of subsidiaries on a stand-alone basis, in which the Group has significant non-controlling interests as at December 31, 2024 and for the year then ended:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Rompetrol Downstream S.R.L.	KTO	Rompetrol Petrochemicals S.R.L.	Rompetrol Vega	Rompetrol Rafinare S.A.
Summarized statement of financial position					
Non-current assets	133,296	840,928	2,897	27,976	118,375
Current assets	234,461	139,023	46,503	17,223	56,753
Non-current liabilities	(71,025)	(204,199)	(500)	(47,700)	(176,147)
Current liabilities	(114,409)	(112,191)	(147)	(62,563)	(683,150)
Total equity	182,323	663,561	48,753	(65,064)	(684,169)
Attributable to:					
Equity holder of the Parent Company	99,599	599,691	26,633	(35,543)	(373,748)
Non-controlling interests	82,724	63,870	22,120	(29,521)	(310,421)
Summarized statement of comprehensive income					
Revenue from contracts with customers	889,308	311,900	–	87,742	1,522,309
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	8,990	65,092	1,312	402	(31,651)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	33,477	72,136	7,821	(9,257)	(125,792)
Attributable to:					
Equity holder of the Parent Company	18,288	64,922	4,273	(5,057)	(68,718)
Non-controlling interests	15,189	7,214	3,548	(4,200)	(57,074)
Dividends declared to non-controlling interests	–	(2,500)	–	–	–
Summarized cash flow information					
Operating activity	7,648	90,771	–	22,895	495,168
Investing activity	(4,358)	(69,457)	–	(22,862)	(540,019)
Financing activity	(7,147)	(27,500)	–	(61)	16,742
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(3,858)	(4,029)	–	(28)	(28,109)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**26. BORROWINGS**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed interest rate borrowings	3,062,408	3,396,818
Weighted average nominal interest rates	6.09%	6.25%
Floating interest rate borrowings	459,539	570,583
Weighted average nominal interest rates	7.02%	8.41%
	3,521,947	3,967,401

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
US dollar	2,422,291	2,982,986
Tenge	802,117	937,610
Euro	198,232	35,601
Chinese Yuan	89,798	-
Other currencies	9,509	11,204
	3,521,947	3,967,401

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current portion	278,423	323,290
Non-current portion	3,243,524	3,644,111
	3,521,947	3,967,401

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the bonds comprised:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Issuance amount	Redemption date	Effective Interest Rate	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bonds					
AIX and HKEX 2025	1.25 billion CNY	2030	2.95%	89,798	-
			11.74%		
KASE 2023	70 billion KZT	2033	(0.50% nominal interest rate)	43,411	45,873
			12.105%		
KASE 2022	751.6 billion KZT	2035	(9.30% nominal interest rate)	649,876	642,749
Bonds LSE 2020	750 million USD	2033	3.50%	381,578	396,299
Bonds LSE 2018	1.25 billion USD	2030	5.375%	629,635	653,507
Bonds LSE 2018	1.5 billion USD	2048	6.375%	625,316	778,795
Bonds LSE 2017	1.25 billion USD	2047	5.75%	493,105	639,143
Bonds LSE 2017	1 billion USD	2027	4.75%	127,103	131,604
Total				3,039,822	3,287,970

In October 2025, the Company issued bonds denominated in Chinese yuan with a coupon rate of 2.95% and an interest rate of 3.15% as part of a new medium-term bond program totaling 10 billion Chinese yuan, registered on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEX) and the Astana International Exchange (AIX). The bonds have a maturity of 5 years and a nominal value of 1,250 million Chinese yuan (equivalent to 93,338 million tenge).

In December 2025, the Company partially redeemed its bonds listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) with maturities in 2047 and 2048 and a nominal value of 500 million US dollars (equivalent to 243,286 million tenge).

On March 20, 2024, the coupon rate of the bonds placed in 2022 by the Company and purchased by Samruk-Kazyna was increased from 3.00% to 9.30%. In accordance with IFRS 9 the increase in the nominal rate led to a significant modification of the financial instrument, namely the derecognition of bonds with a coupon rate of 3.00% and the recognition of bonds with a coupon rate of 9.30%. The difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the bond derecognized at the date of modification was recognized within other finance income (*Note 14*) in these consolidated financial statements in the amount of 59,769 million tenge. The negative difference of 293,288 million tenge between the fair value of the bond derecognized and the fair value of the newly recognized bond was presented as a transaction with Samruk-Kazyna in the consolidated statement of changes in equity (*Note 25*).

In 2024, the Company made an early partial redemption of bonds placed on the LFB with a maturity date of 2027 and a nominal value of 1 billion US dollars, in the amount of 750 million US dollars (equivalent to 358,171 million tenge).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**26. BORROWINGS (continued)**

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the borrowings comprised:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Issuance amount	Redemption date	Effective Interest Rate	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Loans					
The Syndicate of banks (Unicredit Bank, ING Bank, BCR, Raiffeisen Bank, Garanti Bank, Banca Transilvania, Intesa Sanpaolo)	551.8 million USD ¹	2026	ROBOR 1M+2.05% SOFR 1M+2.05% EURIBOR 1M+2.00% EURIBOR 1M+2.05%	142,067	149,937
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd (London Branch)	300 million USD	2026	COF ² (3.76%) + 1.80%	54,682	91,405
Cargill	100 million USD	2026	SOFR 3M+2.80%	50,792	52,732
The Syndicate of banks (BCR, Raiffeisen Bank, Banca Transilvania, UniCredit Bank, Garanti Bank)	83 million EUR	2029	EURIBOR 6M + 3.00% Key Rate of National	30,471	28,471
Halyk bank	41.4 billion KZT	2032	Bank of RK + 1.50% CPI 6M + 4.00%	29,544	31,157
The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	61 billion KZT	2028	CPI + 3.75%	26,332	37,730
The Eurasian Development Bank	21 billion KZT	2033	Base rate of NBRK – 2.00% 15.20%	24,982	22,107
Development bank of Kazakhstan JSC (DBK)	79 billion KZT	2028	(7.99% nominal rate)	22,587	43,892
Credit Agricole	150 million USD	2026	COF (3.86%) + 1.75% ROBOR 1M + 2.00% SOFR1M + 2.00%	22,118	–
Banca Transilvania	57.96 million EUR	2026	EURIBOR 1M+2.00%	19,913	17,975
ING Bank NV	250 million USD	2026	COF (3.8%) + 2.00%	19,760	7,714
Banca Transilvania	119 million RON	2030	ROBOR 3M + 1.10%	8,913	10,087
Halyk Bank	169 billion KZT	2032	19.50%	5,385	49,219
Halyk Bank	110 billion KZT	2025	11.00%	–	64,883
Eni Isatay	–	After the start of commercial mining	CME TERM SOFR + 3.00%	–	24,761
BCP	170 million USD	2026	COF (4.09%) + 1.50%	–	21,181
Other	–	–	–	24,579	26,180
Total				482,125	679,431

¹ 275.9 million USD with revolving credit facility;² Cost of funding.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

26. BORROWINGS (continued)

In 2025, Atyrau Refinery fully repaid a loan from Halyk Bank for a total amount of 64,883 million tenge, including interest.

In 2025, KMGI partially repaid a loan from Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. for a total amount of 76.29 million US dollars (equivalent to 39,773 million tenge), including interest.

In 2025, KMGI received a Syndicated loan for a total amount of 279.49 million US dollars (equivalent to 145,702 million tenge) and made a partial repayment for a total amount of 311,099 million US dollars (equivalent to 162,179 million tenge), including interest.

In 2025, KMGI received a loan from Credit Agricole for a total amount of 43.75 million US dollars (equivalent to 22,808 million tenge) at a COF rate of (3.86%) + 1.75% and maturing by the end of 2026.

In 2025, based on the notification of the Ministry of Energy of the RK on the termination of the contract for subsoil use under the Abai project, the Company derecognized the loan received from Eni Isatay in the amount of 24,775 million tenge, including interest (*Note 14*).

In 2024, KMGI partially repaid a Syndicated loan for a total amount of 71.88 million US dollars (equivalent to 33,735 million tenge), including interest.

In 2024, KMGI received a loan from Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. for a total amount of 35.91 million US dollars (equivalent to 16,854 million tenge) at a COF rate of (4.33%) + 1.50% and maturing by the end of 2025 to finance working capital.

In 2024, Atyrau Refinery and Pavlodar Refinery partially repaid the loan of DBK for a total amount of 46,688 million tenge, including interest.

In 2024, Atyrau Refinery received a loan from the EBRD for a total amount of 26,600 million tenge at a rate of CPI + 3.75% and maturing until 2028 to refinance the loan from Halyk Bank.

In 2024, Atyrau Refinery and KTO partially repaid a loan from Halyk Bank totaling 21,000 million tenge, including interest.

In 2024, KMGI repaid a loan from ING Bank in the total amount of 29.21 million US dollars (equivalent to 13,709 million tenge).

In 2024, Kazakh Gas Processing Plant LLP, subsidiary of the Company, received a loan from Halyk Bank for a total amount of 48,246 million tenge at a Base rate of National Bank of RK + 1.50% and maturing by the end of 2032 for the construction of Oil and Gas Refinery plant.

In 2024, based on the notification of the Ministry of Energy of the RK on the termination of the contract for subsoil use under the Zhenis project, the Company derecognized the loan received from Lukoil Kazakhstan Upstream (carry-financing) in the amount of 48,432 million tenge (*Note 14*).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**26. BORROWINGS (continued)**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025				2024			
	Short-term loans	Long-term loans	Bonds	Total	Short-term loans	Long-term loans	Bonds	Total
On January 1	151,541	527,890	3,287,970	3,967,401	214,457	496,360	3,046,277	3,757,094
Received in cash	59,271	148,346	92,224	299,841	34,975	179,919	–	214,894
Repayment of principal in cash	(81,210)	(299,005)	(258,017)	(638,232)	(118,862)	(145,496)	(383,051)	(647,409)
Interest accrued (<i>Note 14</i>)	11,564	38,787	234,134	284,485	19,383	41,729	218,115	279,227
Interest paid*	(11,623)	(44,614)	(216,405)	(272,642)	(19,422)	(34,195)	(192,286)	(245,903)
Effect of loan modification	–	–	–	–	–	–	233,519	233,519
Foreign currency translation	(5,042)	(9,251)	–	(14,293)	21,907	32,849	–	54,756
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss used for hedge of a net investment	–	–	(92,338)	(92,338)	–	–	358,847	358,847
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	1,877	9,022	(4,532)	6,367	(897)	2,245	6,549	7,897
Derecognition of loan (<i>Note 14</i>)	–	(24,775)	–	(24,775)	–	(48,442)	–	(48,442)
Other	–	9,345	(3,212)	6,133	–	2,921	–	2,921
On December 31	126,378	355,745	3,039,824	3,521,947	151,541	527,890	3,287,970	3,967,401
Current portion	126,378	105,405	46,640	278,423	151,541	122,729	49,020	323,290
Non-current portion	–	250,340	2,993,184	3,243,524	–	405,161	3,238,950	3,644,111

* The repayment of the interest is classified in the consolidated statement of cash flows as operating cash flows.

Covenants

The Group is required to comply with financial and non-financial covenants under the terms of all credit documentation. Financial covenants require the Group to comply with certain metrics such as total net debt to EBITDA, minimum interest coverage and others. Under the terms of the credit documentation, failure to comply with covenants may result in the repayment of these long-term financings upon demand. As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Group complied with all financial and non-financial covenants. According to credit documentation the next remeasurement date for the covenants is 31 March 2026.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**26. BORROWINGS (continued)****Hedge of net investment in the foreign operations**

The LSE bonds issued by the Company in 2017-2020 and denominated in US dollars were identified as hedging instruments for net investments in the Group's foreign subsidiaries: TCO, KMG Kashagan BV and KMG Karachaganak. As of December 31, 2025, the nominal value of the bonds issued by the Company in 2017-2020 was USD 4,500 million (USD 5,000 million as of December 31, 2024). The maturity of the hedging instruments ranges from 2 to 23 years. In 2025, an exchange gain of 92,338 million tenge (2024: an exchange loss of 358,847 million tenge) was reclassified to other comprehensive income and offset against the currency translation differences of foreign operations, mentioned above.

27. LEASE LIABILITIES

Future minimum lease payments under leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments comprised the following:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Within one year	22,054	26,471	16,677	20,882
Two to five years inclusive	61,229	56,149	35,807	29,308
After five years	100,369	102,326	76,488	74,026
	183,652	184,946	128,972	124,216
Less: amounts representing finance costs	(54,680)	(60,730)	-	-
Present value of lease payments	128,972	124,216	128,972	124,216
Less: amounts due for settlement within 12 months	(22,054)	(26,471)	(16,677)	(20,882)
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	161,598	158,475	112,295	103,334

As at December 31, 2025, interest calculation was based on effective interest rates ranging from 2.95% to 19.00% (December 31, 2024: from 2.95% to 25.29%).

Changes in lease liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
On January 1	124,216	105,280
Additions of leases	12,882	23,790
Interest accrued (<i>Note 14</i>)	9,343	8,444
Repayment of principal	(29,520)	(26,118)
Interest paid	(1,157)	(1,279)
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	9,550	(4,611)
Foreign currency translation	(4,432)	14,842
Modification	10,240	7,386
Early termination	(906)	(2,661)
Other	(1,244)	(857)
On December 31	128,972	124,216

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**28. PROVISIONS**

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Asset retirement obligations	Provision for environmental obligation	Provision for taxes	Other	Total
As at December 31, 2023	208,705	77,061	6,974	47,055	339,795
Foreign currency translation	11,879	9,137	158	3,002	24,176
Change in estimate	(18,446)	(210)	–	(14)	(18,670)
Unwinding of discount (Note 14)	17,082	1,647	–	141	18,870
Provision for the year	4,225	–	61	6,601	10,887
Transfers and reclassifications to other financial liabilities	–	–	–	(4,742)	(4,742)
Unused amounts reversed	(788)	(2,377)	(4,305)	(131)	(7,601)
Use of provision	(1,465)	(6,139)	–	(27,458)	(35,062)
As at December 31, 2024	221,192	79,119	2,888	24,454	327,653
Foreign currency translation	(3,449)	(2,558)	(37)	(718)	(6,762)
Change in estimate	(43,516)	(25)	–	(23)	(43,564)
Unwinding of discount (Note 14)	20,097	1,204	–	139	21,440
Provision for the year	7,142	1,305	789	10,639	19,875
Reclassification from tax liabilities	–	–	2,243	–	2,243
Unused amounts reversed	(278)	(8,067)	(1,461)	(2,263)	(12,069)
Use of provision	(1,210)	(1,704)	(689)	(8,343)	(11,946)
As at December 31, 2025	199,978	69,274	3,733	23,885	296,870

Detailed description of significant provisions, including critical estimates and judgments used, is included in *Note 4*.

Current portion and long-term portion are segregated as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Asset retirement obligations	Provision for environmental obligation	Provision for taxes	Other	Total
Current portion	1,374	1	1,518	14,218	17,111
Long-term portion	198,604	69,273	2,215	9,667	279,759
As at December 31, 2025	199,978	69,274	3,733	23,885	296,870
Current portion	1,440	1,910	2,888	13,286	19,524
Long-term portion	219,752	77,209	–	11,168	308,129
As at December 31, 2024	221,192	79,119	2,888	24,454	327,653

29. TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade accounts payable	546,873	598,787
Other financial liabilities		
Due to employees	86,922	78,950
Other trade payables	28,627	40,534
Derivative financial instruments	383	2,950
Other	64,833	53,812
	180,765	176,246
Current portion	179,684	169,150
Non-current portion	1,081	7,096
	180,765	176,246
Other non-financial liabilities		
Contract liabilities	202,973	227,046
Other	53,313	15,432
	256,286	242,478
Current portion	188,478	206,303
Non-current portion	67,808	36,175
	256,286	242,478

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**29. TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)**

Other financial liabilities include current financial liability arising from a put option liability to repurchase a stake in the share capital of the Kazakh-Romanian Energy Investment Fund on behalf of the Romanian Society for the Administration of Energy Participation in the amount of 15,085 million tenge (as at December 31, 2024: 14,774 million tenge).

Other non-financial liabilities include long term tax liabilities of KMGI payable until 2030 in accordance with the payment schedule approved by the Romanian tax authorities and reclassified from current tax liabilities in the amount of 36,585 million tenge (as of December 31, 2024: nil tenge).

During 2025, the Group met contractual obligations by providing services for the transportation of oil and sale of petroleum products, and recognized revenue from these contractual obligations in the amount of 155,425 million tenge (2024: 91,795 million tenge).

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, trade accounts payable were denominated in the following currencies:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
US dollars	298,867	389,492
Tenge	152,628	137,939
Romanian Leu	72,598	56,388
Euro	15,162	6,296
Other currency	7,618	8,672
Total	546,873	598,787

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, trade accounts payable and other financial liabilities were non-interest bearing.

30. OTHER TAXES PAYABLE

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
VAT	70,969	28,394
Rent tax on crude oil export	33,808	15,071
Mineral Extraction Tax	19,732	15,782
Social tax	7,665	7,436
Turnover tax	6,766	4,847
Individual income tax	4,911	6,042
Withholding tax from non-residents	4,867	59
Excise tax	2,259	1,871
Other	3,856	4,129
	154,833	83,631

31. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

As at December 31, 2025, income taxes prepaid of 62,515 million tenge (as at December 31, 2024: 41,170 million tenge) are mainly represented by corporate income tax. As at December 31, 2025, income taxes payable of 22,688 million tenge (as at December 31, 2024: 15,600 million tenge) are mainly represented by corporate income tax.

Income tax expense comprised the following for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Current income tax		
Corporate income tax	274,446	168,573
Withholding tax on dividends and interest income	135,739	81,138
Alternative mineral extraction tax	3,084	2,628
Excess profit tax	1,229	1,149
Deferred income tax		
Corporate income tax	(2,452)	131,419
Alternative mineral extraction tax	4,082	5,734
Withholding tax on dividends	(56,425)	(27,554)
Income tax expenses	359,703	363,087

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**31. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (continued)**

A reconciliation of income tax expenses applicable to profit before income tax at the statutory income tax rate (20% in 2025 and 2024) to income tax expenses was as follows for the years ended December 31:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Profit before income tax	1,431,757	1,457,334
Statutory tax rate	20%	20%
Income tax expense on accounting profit	286,351	291,467
Share in profit of joint ventures and associates	(94,258)	(60,724)
Other non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income	16,667	7,469
Effect of different corporate income tax rates	63,234	61,780
Alternative mineral extraction tax	7,166	8,362
Excess profit tax	1,229	1,149
Withholding tax on dividends and interest income	79,314	53,584
Income tax expenses	359,703	363,087

KMG Kashagan B.V. and KMG Karachaganak have a Production Sharing Agreement and a Final Production Sharing Agreement, respectively, that provide for a stabilized tax regime under the 1997 Tax Code, which must be applied throughout the entire abovementioned agreements period. The most significant tax impact of the stabilized tax regime is the application of a 30% corporate income tax rate to taxable profit.

Income tax rates for companies operating in jurisdictions such as the Netherlands, Romania and Switzerland range from 11.89% to 25.80%.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**31. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (continued)**

Deferred tax balances, calculated by applying the statutory tax rates effective at the respective reporting dates to the temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements, are comprised of the following at December 31:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025				2024				Recognized in profit and loss
	Corporate income tax	Alternative mineral extraction tax	Withholding tax	Total	Corporate income tax	Alternative mineral extraction tax	Withholding tax	Total	
Deferred tax assets									
Property, plant and equipment	33,545	-	-	33,545	9,651	23,894	-	23,894	875
Tax loss carryforward	439,960	-	-	439,960	(168,860)	608,820	-	608,820	(74,465)
Employee benefits related accruals	6,990	-	-	6,990	1,630	5,360	-	5,360	(2,268)
Impairment of financial assets	5	-	-	5	(9,356)	9,361	-	9,361	1,256
Environmental liability	1,918	-	-	1,918	(152)	2,070	-	2,070	(961)
Other	90,378	-	-	90,378	(24,037)	86,668	4,291	90,959	59,281
Less: unrecognized deferred tax assets	(410,018)	-	-	(410,018)	173,502	(583,520)	-	(583,520)	(32,179)
Less: deferred tax assets offset with deferred tax liabilities	(128,239)	-	-	(128,239)	(22,000)	(106,239)	-	(106,239)	117,074
Deferred tax assets	34,539	-	-	34,539	(39,622)	46,414	4,291	50,705	68,613
Deferred tax liabilities									
Property, plant and equipment	837,756	22	-	837,778	(20,572)	858,119	231	858,350	88,577
Undistributed earnings of joint ventures and associates	-	-	554,748	554,748	(56,425)	-	-	634,427	(27,554)
Other	9,749	-	-	9,749	4,580	5,298	-	5,298	115
Less: deferred tax assets offset with deferred tax liabilities	(128,239)	-	-	(128,239)	(22,000)	(106,239)	-	(106,239)	117,074
Deferred tax liabilities	719,266	22	554,748	1,274,036	(94,417)	757,178	231	1,391,836	178,212
Net deferred tax liability	684,727	22	554,748	1,239,497	-	710,764	(4,060)	1,341,131	
Deferred tax expense					(54,795)				109,599

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**31. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (continued)**

Deferred corporate income tax and excess profit tax are determined with reference to individual subsoil use contracts. Deferred corporate income tax is also determined for activities outside of the scope of subsoil use contracts. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Unrecognized deferred tax asset arising mainly from tax losses carry forward amounted to 410,018 million tenge as at December 31, 2025 (as at December 31, 2024: 583,520 million tenge).

Tax losses carry forward as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, in the RK expire for tax purposes after ten years from the date they are incurred.

The movements in the deferred tax liability/(asset) were as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025				2024			
	Corporate income tax	Alternative mineral extraction tax	Withholding tax	Total	Corporate income tax	Alternative mineral extraction tax	Withholding tax	Total
Net deferred tax liability as at January 1, net	710,764	(4,060)	634,427	1,341,131	495,634	(9,794)	571,270	1,057,110
Foreign currency translation	(23,456)	–	(23,254)	(46,710)	83,737	–	90,711	174,448
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognized in profit and loss	(2,452)	4,082	(56,425)	(54,795)	131,419	5,734	(27,554)	109,599
Tax expense during the year recognized in other comprehensive income	(129)	–	–	(129)	(26)	–	–	(26)
Net deferred tax liability as at December 31, net	684,727	22	554,748	1,239,497	710,764	(4,060)	634,427	1,341,131

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES****Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control or if one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Related parties include the key management personnel of the Group, as well as the entities in which the key management personnel of the Group directly or indirectly hold a significant equity interest.

Other entities controlled by the Government are also related parties of the Group. Transactions with these entities are not disclosed if they are carried out in the ordinary course of business in accordance with legal requirements and conditions consistently applied to all public and private companies.

Related party transactions were made on terms agreed between the parties that may not necessarily be at market rates, except for certain regulated services, which are provided based on the tariffs available to related and third parties. Outstanding balances at the year-end are mainly unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash, except as indicated below. The Group recognizes allowances for ECL on debt from related parties in accordance with the same principles and policies for ECL applied to determine ECL on debt owed to third parties.

Transactions balances

The following table provides the balances of transactions with related parties as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31,	Due from related parties*	Due to related parties*	Cash and deposits placed with related parties	Borrowings payable to related parties	Financial assets and loans due from related parties
Samruk-Kazyna	2025	31,402	–	–	693,287	46,674
	2024	28,451	–	–	688,622	54,317
Samruk-Kazyna entities	2025	145,496	2,012	41,500	–	166
	2024	29,336	2,716	56,849	–	172
Associates	2025	10,404	3,980	–	–	–
	2024	18,314	13,650	–	–	–
Other state-controlled parties	2025	8,672	7,999	–	47,569	37,378
	2024	2,611	3,407	–	65,999	38,329
Joint ventures	2025	53,715	207,159	–	–	174,410
	2024	32,014	177,411	–	–	106,338

* The amounts are mainly classified as «Trade accounts receivables» and «Trade accounts payables»

Due from/to related parties*Samruk-Kazyna and Samruk-Kazyna entities*

As at December 31, 2025, due from related parties are mainly represented by trade receivables arising from the sale of oil products to JSC "NC Kazakhstan Temir Zholy", subsidiary of Samruk-Kazyna amounting to 140,380 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 26,027 million tenge).

In 2024, the Company sold investment property to Samruk-Kazyna with a carrying value of 13,503 million tenge. According to the terms of the purchase and sale agreement, the sales price was 22,872 million tenge with deferred payment until June 2027. The difference between the sales price, which is the fair value, and the nominal amount of the debt of Samruk-Kazyna in the amount of 8,741 million tenge is reflected in these consolidated financial statements as finance expenses (Note 14).

Joint ventures

As at December 31, 2025, balances due to joint ventures were mainly represented by accounts payable for crude oil to TCO for 171,072 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 143,651 million tenge).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)**Cash and deposits placed with related parties***Samruk-Kazyna entities*

As at December 31, 2025, the Group has current accounts and term deposits consisting of cash in tenge and dollars on the accounts of Kazpost JSC, subsidiary of Samruk-Kazyna, in the total amount of 41,500 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 56,849 million tenge). The interest rates vary from 3.3% to 3.6% per annum on dollar denominated amounts and 17% for tenge denominated amounts.

Borrowings payable to related parties*Samruk-Kazyna*

As at December 31, 2025, the borrowings payable to related parties were mainly represented by the bonds placed by the Company in 2022 and acquired by Samruk-Kazyna for 649,876 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 642,749 million tenge) (Note 26).

Other state-controlled parties

As at December 31, 2025, the borrowings payable to related parties include loans received from DBK by Atyrau refinery and loans received from the Eurasian Development Bank by KTO in the total amount of 47,569 million tenge (December 31, 2024: loans received from DBK by Atyrau and Pavlodar refineries and loans received by KTO from Eurasian Development Bank in the total amount of 65,999 million tenge) (Note 26).

Financial assets and loans due from related parties*Samruk-Kazyna*

As at December 31, 2025 financial assets and loans due from related parties were represented by a loan given by Karachaganak to Samruk-Kazyna in the amount of 22,576 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 21,838 million tenge) and by the bonds receivable from Samruk-Kazyna of 24,160 million tenge, net of expected credit losses (December 31, 2024: 22,461 million tenge).

Other state-controlled parties

During 2025, the Group purchased short-term notes of NB RK in the total amount of 446,814 million tenge with an interest rate of 16.08%. Short-term notes of NB RK acquired in 2024 and 2025 in the amount of 447,884 million tenge were redeemed.

During 2024, the Group purchased short-term notes of NB RK in the total amount of 308,147 million tenge with an interest rate of 13.71%. Short-term notes of NB RK acquired in 2023 and 2024 in the amount of 302,600 million tenge were redeemed.

Joint ventures

As at December 31, 2025, financial assets and loans due from related parties were mainly represented by loans issued to KPI with interest rates of SOFR+2.8%, KKO with interest rates of SOFR+3% and interest free loan to UGL for the total amount of 162,326 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 94,732 million tenge).

As of 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of financial guarantee liabilities, provided to joint ventures Silleno and KPI to ensure their financial obligations amounted to 18,009 million tenge (31 December 2024: 858 million tenge).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)****Transactions turnover**

The following table provides the total amount of transactions, which have been entered into with related parties during 2025 and 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>		Sales to related parties*	Purchases from related parties*	Interest earned from related parties	Interest incurred to related parties
Samruk-Kazyna	2025	4,233	2,774	8,526	83,686
	2024	33,966	6,740	66,305	80,315
Samruk-Kazyna entities	2025	240,958	54,586	2,644	-
	2024	135,107	83,775	2,542	-
Associates	2025	43,868	81,118	17	-
	2024	43,888	84,599	154	-
Other state-controlled parties	2025	1,004	54,376	7,906	8,674
	2024	1,329	49,934	7,458	10,773
Joint ventures	2025	513,061	2,189,601	10,606	-
	2024	410,418	1,744,984	13,534	6,324

* The amounts are mainly classified as «Revenue from contracts with customers», «Cost of purchased oil, gas, petroleum products and other materials», «Production expenses», «Transportation and selling expenses» and «General and administrative expenses».

Sales to related parties / purchases from related parties*Joint ventures*

In 2025, sales to joint ventures were mainly represented by crude oil and petroleum products refinery services provided to KCEG for amount of 161,731 million tenge (2024: 87,871 million tenge), crude oil transportation services and drilling services provided to MMG for total amount of 79.320 million tenge (2024: 88.444 million tenge) and cargo servicing provided to TCO for 26,934 million tenge (2024: 21,138 million tenge).

In 2025, purchases from joint ventures were mainly attributable to purchases of crude oil from TCO for 2,107,480 million tenge (2024: 1,703,581 million tenge).

Key management employee compensation

Total compensation to key management personnel (members of the Boards of directors and Management boards of the Group, including the Company and its subsidiaries) included in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of the comprehensive income was equal to 8,835 million tenge and 7,568 million tenge for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Compensation to key management personnel mainly consists of contractual salary and performance bonus based on operating results.

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group’s main financial instruments mainly consist of borrowings, loans given, financial guarantees, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits as well as accounts receivable and accounts payable. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The Group further monitors the market risk and liquidity risk arising from all financial instruments.

Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency, and securities, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Group manages market risk through periodic estimation of potential losses that could arise from adverse changes in market conditions and establishing appropriate margin and collateral requirements. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)****Market risk (continued)***Foreign currency risk*

As a result of significant borrowings and accounts payable denominated in the US dollars, the Group’s consolidated statement of financial position can be affected significantly by movement in the US dollar/tenge exchange rates. The Group also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from revenues in US dollars. The Group has a policy on managing its foreign currency risk in US dollar by matching US dollar denominated financial assets with US dollar denominated financial liabilities. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group’s profit before income tax (due to changes in the cash flows of monetary assets and liabilities) to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar and Euro exchange rate, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity of possible changes in exchange rates for other currencies are not considered due to its insignificance to the consolidated financial results of Group’s operations.

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Increase/ (decrease) in tenge to exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax
2025		
USD	+9% (9%)	(30,113) 30,113
EUR	+11% (11%)	(22,141) 22,141
2024		
USD	+9% (7%)	(100,651) 81,317
Euro	+9% (6%)	(2,396) 1,584

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group’s exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group’s long-term borrowings with floating interest rates. The Group’s policy is to manage its interest rate cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate borrowings. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group’s profit before income tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings) to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant. There is no significant impact on the Group’s equity.

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
2025		
SOFR	+0.22 (0.22)	(996) 996
2024		
SOFR	+4.50 +0.39	(25,680) (2,226)

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognized, creditworthy parties. It is the Group’s policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group’s exposure to bad debts is not significant. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group.

With respect to credit risks arising on other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and receivables from related parties and other financial assets, the Group’s exposure to credit risks arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)****Credit risk (continued)**

The table below shows the risk profile of the Group’s cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term deposits held in banks as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, using the Fitch credit ratings, or in their absence, using their equivalent rates in S&P and Moody’s:

	As at December 31	
	2025	2024
AA- to A+	21%	18%
A to A-	65%	65%
BBB+ to BBB-	9%	11%
BB+ to BB-	5%	6%

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with its financial liabilities. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

Liquidity requirements are monitored on a regular basis and management ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group’s financial liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Due less than 1 month	Due later than 1 month but not later than 3 months	Due later than 3 months but not later than 1 year	Due later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
As at December 31, 2025						
Borrowings*	–	3,854	436,344	1,872,240	3,911,492	6,223,930
Trade accounts payable	263,021	263,928	18,824	983	251	547,007
Financial guarantees**	231,843	–	–	–	–	231,843
Lease liabilities	2,620	4,562	15,423	62,886	103,685	189,176
Other financial liabilities	21,664	29,782	40,668	37,595	–	129,709
	519,148	302,126	511,259	1,973,704	4,015,428	7,321,665
As at December 31, 2024						
Borrowings*	8,311	4,279	508,247	1,760,405	5,449,825	7,731,067
Trade accounts payable	208,205	226,758	163,824	–	–	598,787
Financial guarantees**	–	59	32,269	14,991	–	47,319
Lease liabilities	2,788	4,488	19,195	56,149	102,326	184,946
Other financial liabilities	38,867	22,566	72,418	8,990	–	142,841
	258,171	258,150	795,953	1,840,535	5,552,151	8,704,960

* The Group excludes from the maturity profile table the borrowings payable to project partners under the carry-in financing agreements due to the uncertainty of maturity of these loans. As of December 31, 2025, the borrowings due to partners were 7,782 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 31,926 million tenge).

** The Group includes financial guarantees to the maturity profile table, however, the cash outflow in relation to financial guarantees is subject to certain conditions. Financial guarantee is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because of specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of debt instrument. In 2025 and 2024 there was no significant instances of financial guarantees execution.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Group’s capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Group manages its capital to ensure that Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Company seeks to maintain a prudent capital structure to support its capital investment plans and maintain investment grade credit rating through the cycle. Maintaining sufficient financial flexibility is considered strategically important to mitigate industry cyclicality while also enabling the pursuit of organic and inorganic investment opportunities. The Company has a comprehensive and disciplined internal approval process for capital expenditures, new projects and debt incurrence.

For the purpose of the Group’s capital management, the capital structure of the Group consists of borrowings (Note 26) less cash (Note 24) and short-term deposits (Note 19) and equity, comprising share capital, additional paid-in capital, other reserves and retained earnings (Note 25).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)**

The Group’s management regularly reviews the capital structure. As part of this review, management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Also to achieve this overall objective, the Group’s capital management, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches of the financial covenants of any borrowing in the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (*Note 26*).

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Borrowings	3,521,947	3,967,401
less: cash, cash equivalents and short-term bank deposits	3,073,649	2,730,267
Net debt	448,298	1,237,134
Equity	12,386,325	11,924,284
Capital and net debt	12,834,623	13,161,418

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)****Fair values of financial instruments**

Information on the carrying amount and fair value of certain financial instruments of the Group as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, disclosed below:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025					December 31, 2024				
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value by level of assessment			Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value by level of assessment		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Bonds receivable from Samruk-Kazyna	24,098	11,708	–	11,708	–	32,479	27,650	–	27,650	–
NB RK notes	37,378	37,378	–	37,378	–	38,329	38,329	–	38,329	–
Loans and receivables due from related parties at fair value through profit and loss	159,655	159,655	–	–	159,655	93,743	93,743	–	–	93,743
Loans given to related parties at amortized cost	37,344	37,502	–	22,576	14,926	34,445	36,700	–	21,838	14,862
Fixed interest rate borrowings	3,062,408	2,948,106	2,926,144	21,962	–	3,396,818	3,238,502	2,406,715	831,787	–
Financial guarantees	18,009	18,009	–	–	18,009	858	858	–	–	858
Floating interest rate borrowings	459,539	459,538	–	459,538	–	570,583	570,656	–	570,656	–

For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount approximates their fair value.

The fair value of bonds receivable from the Samruk-Kazyna and other debt instruments have been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at market interest rates.

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognized or disclosed are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole, as follows:

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

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting period, and no transfers into or out of Level 3 category.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. There were no changes in the Group’s valuation processes, valuation techniques, and types of inputs used in the fair value measurements during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)****Fair values of financial instruments (continued)**

The valuation technique, inputs used in the fair value measurement for Level 3 measurements and related sensitivity to reasonably possible changes in those inputs are as follows at December 31, 2025:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Fair value	Valuation technique	Inputs used	Range of inputs (weighted average)	Increase/(Decrease) in base rates	Sensitivity of fair value measurement
Loans and receivables due from related parties at fair value through profit and loss	159,655	Discounted cash flow method	SOFR+2.8%, SOFR+3%	6.5-8.5%	+1% (1%)	3,836 (19,909)
Total recurring fair value measurement at level 3	159,655					

The above tables disclose the sensitivity to valuation inputs for financial assets, if changing one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change the fair value significantly.

There were no changes in the valuation technique for level 3 recurring fair value measurements during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

A reconciliation of movements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, is as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Loans and receivables due from related parties at fair value through profit and loss		
Fair value at 1 January	93,743	73,926
Gains or losses recognised in profit or loss for the year	3,293	(47,843)
Loans issued	63,570	62,875
Foreign currency translation	(951)	4,785
Fair value at 31 December	159,655	93,743

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS**Operating environment**

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

Commodity price risk

The Group generates most of its revenue from the sale of commodities, primarily crude oil and oil products. Historically, the prices of these products have been volatile and have fluctuated widely in response to changes in supply and demand, market uncertainty, the performance of the global or regional economies and cyclicity in industries. Prices may also be affected by the Government actions, including the imposition of tariffs and import duties, speculative trades, an increase in capacity or oversupply of the Group’s products in its main markets. These external factors and the volatility of the commodity markets make it difficult to estimate future prices. A substantial or extended decline in commodity prices would materially and adversely affect the Group’s business and the consolidated financial results and cash flows of operations. The Group mainly does not hedge its exposure to the risk of fluctuations in the price of its products.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)**Taxation**

Tax legislation and regulatory framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan are subject to constant changes and allow for different interpretations. Instances of inconsistent opinions between local, regional and national tax authorities are not unusual. The current regime of penalties and interest related to reported and discovered violations of Kazakhstan’s tax laws are severe. Penalties are generally 80% of the taxes additionally assessed and interest is assessed at the refinancing rate established by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan multiplied by 1.25. As a result, penalties and interest can amount to multiples of any assessed taxes. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for five calendar years preceding the year of review.

Management believes that as at December 31, 2025, its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that it is probable that the Group’s tax positions will be sustained, except as provided for or otherwise disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

Sanctions

The Group, as a participant in joint projects with foreign partners, conducts a comprehensive assessment of the potential impact of external factors, including sanctions restrictions. This assessment takes into account legal, financial and technical aspects. At the same time, project implementation continues as prescribed in accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the contractual obligations of the parties.

The Group continuously monitors new restrictive measures adopted by the US, EU and UK and assesses their potential impact on the Group’s operations and the implementation of joint projects with Russian partners.

In November 2025, the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued a license authorizing operations necessary for the Caspian Pipeline Consortium, TCO and Karachaganak projects. Furthermore, on November 10, 2025, the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, at the initiative of the Group, submitted an appeal to OFAC regarding operations involving the transportation of Russian oil through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the People’s Republic of China.

On November 21, 2025, OFAC Comfort Letters were received, according to which Pavlodar Refinery and KTO are authorized to conduct transactions related to Rosneft Oil Company PJSC if such transactions are typically necessary for their operations and fulfillment of contractual obligations, provided that there is no involvement of U.S. persons, no use of the U.S. financial system, no benefit to other sanctioned persons and no other violations of the sanctions regime. These Comfort Letters are set to expire on April 29, 2026. The Group’s management plans to continue working to extend the relevant OFAC Comfort Letters, if necessary, in accordance with established procedures.

To minimize sanctions risks, joint project agreements include appropriate mechanisms and legal remedies aimed at ensuring compliance with applicable international sanctions restrictions. The Group takes the necessary measures to comply with international sanctions requirements and minimize potential sanctions risks.

Transfer pricing control

Transfer pricing control in Kazakhstan has a very wide scope and applies to many transactions that directly or indirectly relate to international business regardless of whether the transaction participants are related or not. *The transfer pricing legislation* requires that all taxes applicable to a transaction should be calculated based on market price determined in accordance with the arm’s length principle. The law on transfer pricing came into force in Kazakhstan from January 1, 2009. The law is not explicit and there is little precedence with some of its provisions. Moreover, the law is not supported by detailed guidance for application of transfer pricing control to various types, as a result, there is a risk that the tax authorities may take a position that differs from the Group’s position, which could result in additional taxes, fines and interest. As at December 31, 2025, management believes that its interpretation of the transfer pricing legislation is appropriate and that it is probable that the Group’s positions with regard to transfer pricing will be sustained.

Comprehensive tax audit at oil refineries of the Group

All three major oil refineries in the Group, Atyrau refinery, Pavlodar refinery and PKOP were subject to a comprehensive tax audit covering periods of a few years (up to 2020) in 2020-2022. As a result of the audits, the total amount of additional charges for VAT for 37,728 million tenge, for income tax for 17,830 million tenge, for other taxes for 476 million tenge, including penalties for all additional charges of 8,959 million tenge and reduction in tax carry-forward losses for 119,871 million tenge.

Atyrau refinery, Pavlodar refinery and PKOP did not agree with the assessment and appealed to the Ministry of Finance of RK. Appeals of Atyrau refinery and Pavlodar refinery are under consideration by the Ministry of Finance of the RK.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)**Comprehensive tax audit at oil refineries of the Group (continued)**

PKOP partially appealed one of the notifications regarding the amount of additional taxes and penalties for 3,694 million tenge. However, on February 15, 2024, the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court canceled the decision in favor of PKOP made on November 15, 2021 by the Civil Chamber of the Shymkent City Court. During 2024, PKOP took measures to appeal the decision of the Judicial Collegium for Civil Cases of the Supreme Court to the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan. However, due to the lack of procedural opportunity, consideration of the petitions was refused. Accordingly, PKOP recognized a provision and paid tax and fine in the amount of 3,694 million tenge. On August 28, 2025, the Appeals Commission of the Ministry of Finance of the RK decided to overturn the contested notices issued by PKOP.

Taking into account the decisions of the Appeals Commission of the Ministry of Finance of the RK on PKOP, the Group expects a positive outcome on the contested notices regarding the results of tax audits at the Atyrau Refinery and the Pavlodar refinery.

The potential amount of additional value added tax (VAT) assessments for the period from 2020 to 2025 is calculated by applying the VAT rate of 12% to the amount of excise tax reimbursed by the tollers, excluding potential fines and penalties as stipulated in accordance with the Administrative Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The excise tax amount is determined by applying the excise tax rate per ton, established by Government Resolution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as "GRRK") No. 173 dated April 6, 2018 (as amended by GRRK No. 841 dated November 25, 2021,; GRRK No. 155 dated March 24, 2022 and GRRK No. 280 dated April 28, 2025) to the volume of petroleum products (gasoline and diesel fuel) transferred to tollers annually. The total volume of petroleum products transferred to tollers from 2020 to 2025 amounted to 27,007 thousand tons, including 12,772 thousand tons of gasoline and 14,234 thousand tons of diesel fuel. Additionally, from January 1, 2022, to April 4, 2022 (before the amendments introduced by GRRK No. 155 dated March 24, 2022, took effect on April 5, 2022), the volume of transferred petroleum products amounted to 721 thousand tons of gasoline and 810 thousand tons of diesel fuel.

Legal issues and claims**Civil legal dispute between the National Mineral Resources Agency (NAMR) and Oilfield Exploration Business Solutions S.A (OEBS), subsidiary of KMG I, at the Focsani field**

On December 17, 2019, OEBS has been noticed by the NAMR that a Request for Arbitration would have been filed in to ICC Paris for an alleged breach by OEBS of the Concession Agreement as regards the exploration block near Focsani. Starting from that period, OEBS was in dispute with NAMR. On July 29, 2022, the Court decided to oblige OEBS to pay 10.1 million U.S. dollars from a total NAMR claim of 20 million U.S. dollars. In 2022, the Group recognized a provision in the amount of 10.1 million dollars (equivalent to 5,106 million tenge).

On May 23, 2024, the court dismissed the appeal filed by OEBS, and obliged OEBS to pay 10.1 million U.S. dollars. OEBS approached NAMR and the Romanian fiscal authorities with a proposal to gradually pay the amount until 2026. As a result, OEBS was authorized to make the payment as follows: 30% of the liabilities will be paid directly to NAMR, while the remaining 70% in the amount of 7.1 million dollars (equivalent to 3,589 million tenge) will be paid to the Romanian tax authorities by November 23, 2026, in accordance with the debt Restructuring Plan agreed between OEBS and the National Agency for Fiscal Administration.

As of December 31 2025, OEBS paid 30% of the liabilities. The Group also reclassified the previously recognized provision into other financial liabilities (*Note 28 and 29*).

Competition investigation in Moldova

Since the beginning of 2021, Rompetrol Moldova (further RPM), a subsidiary of KMG I operating in Moldova, is involved in an investigation and related court proceedings initiated by the Competition Council of Moldova (further CCM) alleging RPM agreed with other industry players on retail prices for petroleum products.

RPM is challenging the competition report prepared by the CCM investigation division that forms the basis for the allegations in accordance with applicable regulations. A few attempts to dismiss the said report were unsuccessful with the latest ruling rejecting RPM's request to dismiss the report issued by the local court on May 26, 2022.

In 2022, the Group recognized a provision on penalties in the amount of 12 million dollars (equivalent to 6,066 million tenge).

On August 26, 2024, the court issued a decision suspending payment of the fine pending the resolution of the litigation. The court hearing on RPM's appeal has been postponed until March, 2026.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)**Legal issues and claims (continued)****The Memorandum of Understanding**

On February 15, 2013, KMGI and the Government of Romania signed the Memorandum of Understanding (further – Memorandum) to settle a dispute arising from the conversion of bonds issued by Rompetrol Rafinare, subsidiary of KMGI.

Among other provisions, the Memorandum states that the precautionary seizure of Rompetrol Rafinare assets (including shares held by Rompetrol Rafinare in its subsidiaries) imposed in September 2010 to be lifted after the state withdraws its claim against the conversion of the bonds into Rompetrol Rafinare shares, which happened in March 2014. At the same time, the Government of Romania will organize an auction for the sale of 26.6959% of Rompetrol Rafinare shares (the first call), at which KMGI will have to offer a price not less than 200 million US dollars.

On January 22, 2025, KMGI formally notified the Romanian Ministry of Energy on termination of its obligations under the memorandum due to an ongoing legal dispute concerning the seizure of Rompetrol Rafinare’s assets.

On January 31, 2025, the Supreme Court confirmed the first court resolution by which Romanian Tax Authorities should issue a decision to cancel the enforcement order and release the precautionary seizure on assets of Rompetrol Rafinare. As of December 31, 2025, most of the assets are already released.

On April 30, 2025, the term for implementation of the Memorandum expired.

The case of an administrative offense of the Atyrau refinery initiated by the Department of Agency for protection and development of competition of RK (hereafter – Antimonopoly agency) of the Atyrau region

In January 2025, Antimonopoly agency conducted an inspection for compliance with the legislation of the RK in the field of competition protection in relation to the Atyrau refinery on the grounds of establishing and maintaining monopolistically high prices for oil refining services in 2021-2023. In June 2025, Antimonopoly agency issued the Conclusion which stated that Atyrau refinery set monopolistically high tariff for oil refining services, which sets to confiscate revenue for 2021-2023 of 29,137 million tenge and impose fine of 37,390 million tenge (further Conclusion).

Atyrau refinery does not agree with the results of the Conclusion and on September 4, 2025, filed an administrative claim to the specialized interdistrict administrative court of the Atyrau region against the Conclusion. On December 5, 2025, the court denied the claim of Atyrau refinery. On February 12, 2026, Atyrau refinery filed an appeal against the court decision.

Due to significant disagreements regarding the calculation methodology and approaches used, it is not possible to reliably determine the amount of potential losses, including possible confiscation of income and administrative fines. Since the relevant liability is possible but not probable, and its amount cannot be reliably estimated, this situation is classified as a contingent liability.

Environmental issues

In 2021, a new Environmental Code came into force, which increases the responsibility of industrial enterprises for environmental pollution, and also provides for the introduction of a waste management hierarchy and the construction of waste energy recycling plants. According to the Environmental Code, facilities belonging to category I after the cessation of operation of facilities that have a negative impact on the environment must eliminate the consequences of the operation of such facilities and provide the authorized body in the field of environmental protection with financial security for obligations related to the elimination of the consequences of the activity within three years, starting July 1, 2029. In accordance with the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company has legal obligations to dismantle and liquidate fixed assets and restore land plots. As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the reserve for the largest oil refineries of the Group: Atyrau and Pavlodar Refineries amounted to 33,611 million tenge (as of December 31, 2024: 41,778 million tenge) (*Note 28*), which is equal to the present value of future cash outflows associated with the dismantling of the plant and land reclamation. The Company did not include these expected expenses to the deferred taxes calculation, since it does not expect taxable profit after the liquidation of assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)**Environmental audits**

The Department Ecology of the Atyrau Region of the Committee for Environmental Regulation and Control of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan (further KERK) conducted an inspection of the land facilities of the North Caspian Operating Company N.V., which is the operator under the Production Sharing Agreement for the North Caspian Sea dated November 18, 1997, further Operator, in which KMG Kashagan B.V. has a share of 16.88%. Based on the results of the inspection, an order was issued to the Operator to eliminate violations, including regarding the excessive placement of sulfur in the amount of 1,020 thousand tons. The Operator did not agree with the inspection results and filed an administrative claim to dispute the given order.

On June 14, 2023, the Specialized Inter-District Administrative Court (further SIDAC) of the city of Astana ruled in favor of the Operator regarding the placement of sulphur. On February 27, 2024, the Judicial Panel for Administrative Cases of the Court the city of Astana annulled this decision. On June 26, 2025, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan issued a ruling to overturn the decision of February 27, 2024 and referred the case for a new trial to the appellate court with a different panel of judges. On July 10, 2025, the case was accepted for consideration by the Judicial Panel for Administrative Cases of the Court of the city of Astana. On August 1, 2025, the appellate court announced a decision in favor of the Operator and annulled the inspection results in full, including the excessive placement of sulfur.

On August 18, 19 and 22, 2025, the state inspector of the Department Ecology of the Atyrau Region issued seven decisions against the Operator. The Operator appealed all the decisions to KERK. On October 24, 2025, KERK, based on the Operator's petition, suspended its consideration of the complaints due to the fact that on October 10, 2025, the Operator received from the Department Ecology of the Atyrau Region a new order to eliminate the violations. On October 17, 2025, the Operator appealed this order to the SIDAC. On January 8, 2026, the SIDAC ruled that the order of October 10, 2025, was valid. The Operator has the right to appeal this decision.

As of December 31, 2025, KMG Kashagan B.V. has not recognized any provisions related to this inspection. The management of KMG Kashagan B.V. assesses the risk of fines for environmental inspections within the framework of the applicable legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan as unlikely.

Cost recovery audits

KMG Kashagan B.V. has a share of 16.88% in the North Caspian Production Sharing Agreement dated November 18, 1997, as amended (further PSA).

KMG Karachaganak LLP, subsidiary of the Company, has a share of 10% in the Final Production Sharing Agreement in respect of the contract area of the Karachaganak oil and gas condensate field dated January 27, 1997, as amended (further FPSA).

Under the base principles of the PSA and FPSA, the RK transferred to the participants of these agreements (further Contractors) the exclusive rights to conduct activities in the subsurface areas, but did not transfer neither ownership rights, nor lease rights to these areas. Thus, all extracted and processed oil (i.e. the hydrocarbons produced) are the property of the RK.

Subsoil use operations are carried out on the basis of reimbursement of certain expenditures and the RK reimburses such expenditures to Contractors not in cash but in the form of the portion of oil production, thereby allowing Contractors to recover their expenditures (further Recoverable Costs) and earn profit.

PSA and FPSA provides for a procedure of expense reimbursement and determine the list of expenses that are not Recoverable Costs.

PSA LLP, subsidiary of Samruk-Kazyna, conducts audits of Recoverable Costs as an organization authorized to act on behalf of the RK within the framework of the PSA and FPSA (further the Authorized Body).

In relation to the respective arbitration disputes between the Contractors and the RK, the KMG Kashagan B.V. and KMG Karachaganak LLP are completely excluded from the negotiation process due to a conflict of interest in accordance with the terms of the project documents. As of December 31, 2025, based on the information available, the KMG Kashagan B.V. and KMG Karachaganak LLP have no obligations related to these arbitration proceedings.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)****Kazakhstan local market obligation**

The Government requires oil companies in the RK to supply a portion of the products to meet the Kazakhstan domestic energy requirement on an annual basis, mainly to maintain oil products supply balance on the local market and to support agricultural producers during the spring and autumn sowing and harvest campaigns.

Kazakhstan local market oil prices are significantly lower than export prices and even lower than the normal domestic market prices determined in an arm-length transaction. If the Government does require additional crude oil to be delivered over and above the quantities currently supplied by the Group, such supplies will take precedence over market sales and will generate substantially less revenue (not less than cost of production) than crude oil sold on the export market, which may materially and adversely affect the Group’s business, prospects, consolidated financial position and performance.

In 2025, in accordance with its obligations, the Group delivered to the Kazakhstan market 8,303 thousand tons of crude oil, including its share in the joint ventures and associates in the total volume of 2,849 thousand tons (2024: 8,146 thousand tons, including its share in the joint ventures and associates of 2,880 thousand tons).

Commitments under subsoil use contracts

As at December 31, 2025, the Group had the following commitment (net of VAT) related to minimal working program in accordance with terms of licenses, production sharing agreements and subsoil use contracts, signed with the Government, including its share in joint ventures and associate:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Capital expenditures, including joint ventures and associates	Capital expenditures of joint ventures and associates	Operational expenses, including joint ventures and associates	Operational expenses of joint ventures and associates
Year				
2026	391,958	24,871	80,344	55,848
2027	285,043	13,464	47,524	14,093
2028	238,402	12,149	21,253	14,877
2029	92,111	10,075	21,827	15,555
2030-2049	119,138	11,495	43,628	16,419
Total	1,126,652	72,054	214,576	116,792

As at December 31, 2024 commitments (net of VAT) under subsoil use contracts included:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Capital expenditures, including joint ventures and associates	Capital expenditures of joint ventures and associates	Operational expenses, including joint ventures and associates	Operational expenses of joint ventures and associates
Year				
2025	360,885	33,962	83,986	57,911
2026	229,843	14,581	52,601	12,821
2027	144,476	10,771	19,501	13,309
2028	152,571	10,794	19,958	13,946
2029-2049	175,134	9,334	42,089	14,544
Total	1,062,909	79,442	218,135	112,531

Oil supply commitments

As of December 31, 2025, KMG Kashagan B.V. had commitments under the oil supply agreements in the total amount of 0.7 million tons (December 31, 2024: 2.4 million tons). The monetary equivalent is determined based on the market prices at the moment of realization.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)****Other contractual commitments**

As at December 31, 2025, the Group, had other capital commitments related to acquisition and construction of long-term assets of approximately 201,349 million tenge, net of VAT, including its share in joint ventures commitments of 5,089 million tenge (as at December 31, 2024: 136,221 million tenge, net of VAT, including its share in joint ventures commitments of 17,862 million tenge).

As at December 31, 2025, the Group had commitments in the total amount of 41,084 million tenge (as at December 31, 2024: 58,483 million tenge) under the investment programs approved by the joint order of Ministry of Energy of RK and *Committee on Regulation of Natural Monopolies and Protection of Competition of the Ministry of National Economy of RK* to facilitate production units.

Non-financial guarantees

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has outstanding performance guarantees issued in favour of third parties whereas it provides guarantee should its joint venture or associate fail to perform their obligations under the natural gas purchase-sale, transportation and other agreements.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the management of the Group believes that there were no expected cases of non-performance from the guaranteed parties and, accordingly, no obligations related to the above stated non-financial contingencies were recognized.

35. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group’s operating segments have their own structure and management according to the type of the produced goods and services provided. Moreover, all segments are strategic directions of the business which offer different types of the goods and services in different markets. The functions have been defined as the operating segments of the Group because they are segments a) that engages in business activities from which revenues are generated and expenses incurred; b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group’s chief operating decision makers to make decisions.

The Group’s activity consists of three main operating segments: exploration and production of oil and gas, oil transportation, and refining and trading of crude oil and refined products. The Group presents the Company’s activities separately in Corporate segment, since the Company performs not only the functions of the parent company, but also carries out operational activities. The remaining operating segments have been aggregated and presented as other operating segment due to their insignificance.

Disaggregation of revenue by types of goods and services is presented in *Note 6* to the consolidated financial statements.

Disaggregated revenue mainly represents sales and services made to the external parties by the following operating segments:

	2025					
	Exploration and production of oil and gas	Oil transportation	Refining and trading of crude oil and refined products	Corporate	Other	Total
<i>In millions of tenge</i>						
Sales of crude oil and gas	756,848	–	3,998,538	–	–	4,755,386
Sales of refined products	5,756	–	2,405,304	1,159,001	17,437	3,587,498
Refining of oil and oil products	–	–	247,740	–	–	247,740
Oil transportation services	36	255,268	2,179	–	426	257,909
Other revenue	48,676	65,542	177,496	2,000	229,241	522,955
Total	811,316	320,810	6,831,257	1,161,001	247,104	9,371,488
	2024					
	Exploration and production of oil and gas	Oil transportation	Refining and trading of crude oil and refined products	Corporate	Other	Total
<i>In millions of tenge</i>						
Sales of crude oil and gas	767,376	–	3,927,847	–	–	4,695,223
Sales of refined products	4,999	–	1,805,243	871,374	16,196	2,697,812
Refining of oil and oil products	–	–	258,530	–	–	258,530
Oil transportation services	–	237,475	1,595	1,466	192	240,728
Other revenue	26,573	55,342	164,607	1,845	189,601	437,968
Total	798,948	292,817	6,157,822	874,685	205,989	8,330,261

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**35. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)**

Segment performance is evaluated based on revenues, net profit and adjusted EBITDA, which are measure on the same basis as in the consolidated financial statements.

EBITDA is a supplemental non-IFRS financial measure used by management to evaluate segments performance, and is defined as earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization, impairment of property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets, intangible assets and assets classified as held for sale, exploration expenses, impairments of joint ventures and associates, finance income and expense, income tax expenses.

EBITDA, % is calculated as EBITDA of each reporting segment divided by the total EBITDA.

Eliminations and adjustments represent the exclusion of intra-group turnovers. Inter-segment transactions were made on terms agreed to between the segments that may not necessarily comply with market rates, except for certain regulated services, which are provided based on the tariffs available to related and third parties.

Geographic information

The Group’s property, plant and equipment (*Note 15*) are located in the following countries:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Kazakhstan	6,931,049	7,155,527
Other countries	659,580	678,633
	7,590,629	7,834,160

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**35. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)**

The following represents information about profit and loss for 2025 and assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2025 of operating segments of the Group:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Exploration and production of oil and gas	Oil transportation	Refining and trading of crude oil and refined products	Corporate	Other	Eliminations and adjustments	Total
Revenues from sales to external customers	811,316	320,810	6,831,257	1,161,001	247,104	-	9,371,488
Revenues from sales to other segments	1,671,188	155,602	212,658	91,347	166,585	(2,297,380)	-
Total revenue	2,482,504	476,412	7,043,915	1,252,348	413,689	(2,297,380)	9,371,488
Cost of purchased oil, gas, petroleum products and other materials	(51,416)	(22,416)	(5,928,751)	(752,017)	(46,753)	1,761,836	(5,039,517)
Production expenses	(682,586)	(263,292)	(487,363)	(241,737)	(339,354)	425,725	(1,588,607)
Taxes other than income tax	(339,154)	(23,224)	(40,478)	(176,301)	(13,771)	-	(592,928)
Transportation and selling expenses	(239,318)	(5,231)	(141,937)	(16,966)	-	84,364	(319,088)
General and administrative expenses	(51,112)	(19,463)	(57,657)	(78,011)	(32,662)	20,281	(218,624)
Share in profit of joint ventures and associates, net	477,629	203,695	92,885	-	6,426	-	780,635
EBITDA	1,596,547	346,481	480,614	(12,684)	(12,425)	(5,174)	2,393,359
EBITDA, %	67%	15%	20%	(1%)	(1%)	-	-
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(515,584)	(48,246)	(143,789)	(2,886)	(13,472)	-	(723,977)
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	31,626	15,891	14,862	224,426	32,098	(120,944)	197,959
Other finance income	2,249	215	214	41,513	1,008	(2,194)	43,005
Finance costs	(54,465)	(21,362)	(96,868)	(278,766)	(9,721)	93,127	(368,055)
(Impairment)/reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, non-current advances for fixed assets and exploration expenses	(26,026)	8,603	2,027	(19,084)	(1,282)	-	(35,762)
Gain from disposal of subsidiary	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net	(6,356)	(1,459)	(18,162)	(58,687)	652	-	(84,012)
Excepted credit losses	17,003	376	857	(22,257)	(849)	11,614	6,744
Other operating (expenses)/income, net	(4,599)	15,833	2,181	101,359	(5,688)	(109,590)	(504)
Income tax expenses	(139,482)	(26,451)	(43,515)	(143,090)	(7,165)	-	(359,703)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	900,913	289,881	198,421	(167,156)	(16,844)	(133,161)	1,072,054
Other segment information							
Investments in joint ventures and associates	3,955,624	594,449	179,287	-	204,602	-	4,933,962
Capital expenditures	375,558	67,226	131,943	5,302	102,398	-	682,427
Allowances for obsolete inventories, expected credit losses on trade receivables, loans and receivables from related parties, other current financial assets and impairment of other current non-financial assets	(11,565)	(7,211)	(48,592)	(40,574)	(10,723)	-	(118,665)
Assets of the segment	10,441,069	1,613,687	2,822,744	2,702,935	1,583,657	(315,647)	18,848,445
Liabilities of the segment	1,771,492	347,593	1,699,184	3,482,030	214,672	(1,052,851)	6,462,120

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**35. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)**

The following represents information about profit and loss for 2024 and assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2024 of operating segments of the Group:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Exploration and production of oil and gas	Oil transportation	Refining and trading of crude oil and refined products	Corporate	Other	Eliminations and adjustments	Total
Revenues from sales to external customers	798,948	292,817	6,157,822	874,685	205,989	–	8,330,261
Revenues from sales to other segments	1,687,114	156,087	197,018	104,826	186,154	(2,331,199)	–
Total revenue	2,486,062	448,904	6,354,840	979,511	392,143	(2,331,199)	8,330,261
Cost of purchased oil, gas, petroleum products and other materials	(53,766)	(20,815)	(5,447,383)	(553,840)	(63,400)	1,792,193	(4,347,011)
Production expenses	(639,251)	(254,754)	(387,897)	(236,265)	(299,386)	418,949	(1,398,604)
Taxes other than income tax	(397,851)	(21,315)	(33,173)	(128,808)	(11,837)	–	(592,984)
Transportation and selling expenses	(210,806)	(19,094)	(108,751)	(13,041)	–	83,868	(267,824)
General and administrative expenses	(52,639)	(17,651)	(61,045)	(113,171)	(27,673)	18,031	(254,148)
Share in profit of joint ventures and associates, net	359,311	104,204	55,150	–	12,565	–	531,230
EBITDA	1,491,060	219,479	371,741	(65,614)	2,412	(18,158)	2,000,920
EBITDA, %	74%	11%	19%	(3%)	–	(1%)	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(453,254)	(44,489)	(130,315)	(3,346)	(11,262)	–	(642,666)
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	27,165	11,553	40,522	208,689	14,247	(117,784)	184,392
Other finance income	2,451	1,088	225	113,374	6,152	–	123,290
Finance costs	(45,579)	(19,788)	(109,221)	(237,334)	(12,421)	78,247	(346,096)
(Impairment)/reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, non-current advances for fixed assets and exploration expenses	(57,100)	(2,475)	(4,064)	(40,678)	11,609	22,975	(69,733)
Gain from disposal of subsidiary	–	–	–	16,410	–	–	16,410
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net	20,602	1,799	2,922	160,363	651	(878)	185,459
Excepted credit losses	(16,787)	(782)	3,210	(458)	(260)	6,761	(8,316)
Other operating income/(expenses), net	48,914	3,271	567	20,475	(4,411)	(55,142)	13,674
Income tax expenses	(220,400)	(9,426)	(38,129)	(90,576)	(4,556)	–	(363,087)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	797,072	160,230	137,458	81,305	2,161	(83,979)	1,094,247
Other segment information							
Investments in joint ventures and associates	4,503,070	582,045	134,681	–	158,717	–	5,378,513
Capital expenditures	433,140	63,777	154,161	32,512	32,651	–	716,241
Allowances for obsolete inventories, expected credit losses on trade receivables, loans and receivables from related parties, other current financial assets and impairment of other current non- financial assets	(30,523)	(7,554)	(54,589)	(31,966)	(10,170)	–	(134,802)
Assets of the segment	11,643,803	1,550,949	3,238,703	2,254,912	601,821	(355,541)	18,934,647
Liabilities of the segment	1,967,848	362,981	1,814,519	5,747,682	220,781	(3,103,448)	7,010,363

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

36. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 18, 2026, TCO temporarily suspended production at the Tengiz and Korolevskoye fields due to a malfunction affecting some of the power supply systems at the production sites. Subsequently, TCO confirmed the safe restoration of the power supply system and the gradual resumption of oil production. As conditions stabilize, TCO is increasing production volumes.

Annex No.2
to the resolution on item No.1
of the agenda of the
Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders of NC KazMunayGas JSC
dated “ ___ ” May 2026
(Minutes No. _____)

Approved
by the minutes of the
Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC
dated May __, 2026, No. ____

“National Company “KazMunayGas” JSC

Separate financial statements

*For the year ended December 31, 2025
with independent auditor’s report*

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Independent auditor’s report

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders, the Board of Directors and Management of "National Company "KazMunayGas" JSC

Our opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of "National Company "KazMunayGas" JSC (the "Company") as at 31 December 2025, and the Company's separate financial performance and separate 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 comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- the separate statement of financial position as at the year then ended;
- the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of changes in equity 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 ethical requirements of the Law on Audit Activity that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview

Materiality	Overall Company materiality: Kazakhstani Tenge (“tenge”) 55,000 million, which represents approximately 5% of average profit before income tax for the last four years adjusted for one-off items.
Key audit matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures 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.

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

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 Company materiality	55,000 million tenge
How we determined it	Approximately 5% of average profit before income tax for the last four years adjusted for one-off items
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose profit before income tax 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 then adjusted the annual profit before income tax for gain on sale of subsidiary, income on derecognition of loans, loss on impairment of investments in subsidiaries and loss on impairment and disposal of exploration and evaluation assets, which are significant one-off items that were considered separately during our audit. We chose 5% which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies in this sector.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the 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
<p>Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates</p> <p>Note 4, 14 and 15 to the separate financial statements</p> <p>The Company has significant balances of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.</p> <p>As at 31 December 2025, management performed an analysis for indicators of impairment of these investments and, where such indicators were identified, an assessment of their recoverable amount.</p> <p>The performance of these analyses requires significant professional judgment, as the calculations are based on forecast cash flows and key assumptions that have a material impact on the determination of the recoverable amount.</p> <p>Key assumptions include discount rates, crude oil prices, production and sales volumes, and operating costs. Significant estimates relate to the data on recoverable proved and probable oil reserves, as determined by independent valuation specialists.</p> <p>We considered this matter to be one of the key audit matters due to the high level of assumptions involved, as well as the significant judgements and estimates underlying the impairment analysis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We obtained management's analyses regarding the presence of impairment indicators and assessed their compliance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.• Where applicable, we obtained, reviewed and evaluated impairment models prepared by management or by external valuation specialists.• We assessed the competence and objectivity of the external valuation specialists who prepared the data on recoverable proved and probable oil reserves used in the models, taking into account their professional qualifications, relevant experience and the use of industry-accepted methodologies.• We involved our valuation specialists to assist us in assessing the methodology and assumptions used in the models, including crude oil prices, discount rates, and other external information sources, including comparisons to market data.• We compared current and forecast capital expenditures, tax cash flows and other internal information to the approved plans and budgets.• We assessed management's sensitivity analyses over key assumptions to evaluate the potential impact on the impairment results and the ranges of possible recoverable amounts.• We evaluated the disclosures in the separate financial statements for compliance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 Almaz Sadykov.

On behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers



Approved by:

Azamat Konratbaev

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:

Almaz Sadykov



Almaz Sadykov
Auditor in charge
(Qualified Auditor's Certificate
№МФ-0000745 dated 8 February 2019)

26 March 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended December 31, 2025

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	For the years ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	1,247,317	960,184
Cost of sales	7	(1,157,061)	(890,892)
Gross profit		90,256	69,292
General and administrative expenses	8	(82,409)	(117,255)
Transportation and selling expenses	9	(23,327)	(20,362)
Loss on impairment of investments in subsidiaries	14	(44,471)	(90,120)
Loss on impairment and disposal of exploration and evaluation assets	13	(18,785)	(40,678)
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	10	183,841	211,922
Other finance income	10	82,099	110,140
Finance costs	10	(278,767)	(237,334)
Share in profit or loss of subsidiaries	11	636,889	573,311
Share in profit or loss of joint ventures and associates	12	671,503	476,649
Gain on sale of subsidiary, net	5	1,687	16,410
Loss on sale of joint venture, net	15	-	(1,928)
Gain on sale of investment property, net	17	-	9,369
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net		33,641	(198,484)
Expected credit losses	17	(22,257)	(901)
Other income		8,483	19,637
Other expenses		(6,777)	(6,537)
Profit before income tax		1,231,606	773,131
Income tax expense	23	(86,665)	(63,021)
Profit for the year		1,144,941	710,110

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9-56 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	For the years ended December 31	
		2025	2024 (restated)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
<i>Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Hedging effect of subsidiaries		9,102	(1,463)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	14, 15	(502,800)	1,766,622
Tax effect	23	23,255	(90,711)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax		(470,443)	1,674,448
<i>Other comprehensive income for the year not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Share in income of subsidiaries from revaluation of actuarial liabilities on defined benefit plans		6,646	749
Share in income of subsidiary and joint venture from fair value adjustments to the carrying amount of equity instruments, classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	14, 15	15,786	-
Share in actuarial (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans of joint ventures, net of tax		(1,362)	157
Tax effect		(99)	1
Net other comprehensive income for the year not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax		20,971	907
Net other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(449,472)	1,675,355
Total comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		695,469	2,385,465
Earnings per share* – tenge thousands			
Basic and diluted		1.877	1.164

* The average number of ordinary shares for 2025 and 2024 equaled to 610,119,493.

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board



D.A. Aryssova
D.A. Aryssova

Chief accountant

A.S. Yesbergenova

A.S. Yesbergenova

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9-56 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2025

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	As at December 31	
		2025	2024 (restated)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	13	6,235	19,219
Property, plant and equipment		19,403	19,665
Investment property		12,881	14,339
Intangible assets		5,260	5,959
VAT receivable		14	-
Investments in subsidiaries	14	11,649,091	11,357,551
Investments in joint ventures and associates	15	4,329,477	4,821,728
Other non-current non-financial assets	17	403	100
Loans due from related parties	24	534,805	420,237
Other non-current financial assets	17	23,459	38,212
Long-term bank deposits	16	149	309
Deferred tax asset	23	-	8,371
		16,581,177	16,705,690
Current assets			
Inventories		13,834	17,803
Trade accounts receivables	17	213,819	72,639
VAT receivable		357	5,673
Income tax prepaid		110	244
Other current non-financial assets	17	36,369	18,612
Loans due from related parties	24	100,039	156,749
Dividends receivable from subsidiaries	24	8,584	13,752
Other current financial assets	17	19,602	22,376
Short-term bank deposits	16	980,608	1,117,141
Cash and cash equivalents	18	728,857	303,511
		2,102,179	1,728,500
Total assets		18,683,356	18,434,190

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9-56 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	As at December 31	
		2025	2024 (restated)
Equity			
Share capital	19	916,541	916,541
Additional paid-in capital		1,136	1,136
Other capital reserves		6,459	(7,828)
Foreign currency translation reserve		5,593,406	6,072,951
Fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		25,290	9,504
Retained earnings		8,103,495	7,271,589
Total equity		14,646,327	14,263,893
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings and bonds	20	3,006,553	3,276,442
Other non-current financial liabilities	13	28,652	25,418
Deferred tax liabilities	23	554,807	634,849
		3,590,012	3,936,709
Current liabilities			
Trade accounts payable	22	28,537	36,655
Borrowings and bonds	20	48,104	50,509
Loan commitment	24	300,791	68,693
Financial guarantee obligations	21	32,061	22,969
Income tax payable		543	399
Other current financial liabilities	22	12,469	29,391
Other current non-financial liabilities	22	24,512	24,972
		447,017	233,588
Total equity and liabilities		18,683,356	18,434,190

* The number of ordinary shares as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 equaled to 610,119,493. The book value per ordinary share is a non-IFRS measure, it is presented as required by KASE.

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board



[Signature]
D.A. Aryssova

Chief accountant

[Signature]

A.S. Yesbergenova

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9-56 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2025

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	For the years ended December 31	
		2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,245,325	1,090,564
Dividends received from subsidiaries	14	169,243	86,418
Dividends received from joint ventures and associates	15	914,050	621,823
Interest received on loans due from related parties		4,471	6,426
Interest received on bank deposits		89,427	61,721
Payments to suppliers of goods and services		(1,379,353)	(1,109,186)
Salary and other related payments to employees		(10,969)	(9,757)
Interest paid	20	(216,405)	(191,817)
Sponsorship	8	-	(10,504)
Income tax paid		(2,100)	(2,002)
Other taxes and payments to the budget		(58,359)	(24,483)
Other (payments)/receipts		(1,648)	9,263
Net cash flows from operating activities		753,682	528,466
Cash flows from investing activities			
Placement of bank deposits		(1,877,387)	(1,565,819)
Withdrawal of bank deposits		1,989,454	1,085,068
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and exploration and evaluation assets		(6,058)	(30,604)
Acquisition of subsidiary		-	(1,520)
Acquisition of joint venture		-	(2,279)
Additional contributions to share capital of subsidiaries	14	(221,737)	(103,485)
Additional contributions to share capital of joint ventures	15	(17,148)	(42,698)
Loans given to related parties		(306,692)	(167,527)
Proceeds from loans due from related parties		139,981	97,649
Proceeds from sale of investments in subsidiaries and share in joint venture	5, 15	1,188	21,184
Cash withdrawal from share capital	14	459,794	484,329
Acquisition of notes of the National Bank of RK and Eurasian development bank	24	(82,381)	(51,000)
Redemption of notes of the National Bank of RK and Eurasian development bank	24	82,381	51,000
Redemption of bonds receivable from Main Waterline LLP		7,108	-
Other receipts		3,112	90
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		171,615	(225,612)

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9-56 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Note	For the years ended December 31	
		2025	2024
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings and bonds	20	93,477	28,072
Redemption of borrowings and bonds	20	(258,027)	(358,284)
Dividends paid	19	(300,002)	(300,002)
Proceeds from the repo agreements		-	(22,074)
Redemption of the repo agreements		-	22,074
Other operations	19	(4,292)	(6,652)
Other receipts/(payments)		2	(72)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(468,842)	(636,938)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(31,108)	41,062
Change in allowance for expected credit losses		(1)	(13)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		425,346	(293,035)
Cash and cash equivalents, at the beginning of the year		303,511	596,546
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end of the year		728,857	303,511

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board



[Signature]
D.A. Aryssova

Chief accountant

[Signature]

A.S. Yesbergenova

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9-56 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended December 31, 2025

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Other capital reserves	Currency translation reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total
At January 1, 2024	916,541	1,136	(7,272)	4,397,040	9,504	7,156,774	12,473,723
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	710,110	710,110
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (restated)	-	-	(556)	1,675,911	-	-	1,675,355
Total comprehensive income (restated)	-	-	(556)	1,675,911	-	710,110	2,385,465
Dividends (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	-	(300,002)	(300,002)
Transactions with Samruk-Kazyna (Notes 19, 20)	-	-	-	-	-	(293,288)	(293,288)
Other operations (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,005)	(2,005)
At December 31, 2024 (restated)	916,541	1,136	(7,828)	6,072,951	9,504	7,271,589	14,263,893

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9-56 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Other capital reserves	Currency translation reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total
At January 1, 2025	916,541	1,136	(7,828)	6,072,951	9,504	7,271,589	14,263,893
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,144,941	1,144,941
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	14,287	(479,545)	15,786	-	(449,472)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	14,287	(479,545)	15,786	1,144,941	695,469
Dividends (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	-	(300,002)	(300,002)
Transactions with Samruk-Kazyna (Notes 19, 20)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,836)	(8,836)
Other operations (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,197)	(4,197)
At December 31, 2025	916,541	1,136	6,459	5,593,406	25,290	8,103,495	14,646,327

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board



D.A. Aryssova

Chief accountant

A.S. Yesbergenova

A.S. Yesbergenova

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9-56 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**For the year ended December 31, 2025**

1. GENERAL

Joint stock company “National Company “KazMunayGas” (further the Company) is oil and gas enterprise of the Republic of Kazakhstan (further RK), which was established on February 27, 2002 as a closed joint stock company pursuant to the Decree No. 811 of the President of the RK dated February 20, 2002 and the resolution of the Government of the RK (further the Government) No. 248 dated February 25, 2002. The Company was formed as a result of the merger of closed joint stock companies “National Oil and Gas Company “Kazakhoil” and “National Company “Transport Nefti i Gaza”. As the result of the merger, all assets and liabilities, including ownership interest in all entities owned by these companies, have been transferred to the Company. The Company was reregistered as a joint stock company in accordance with the legislation of the RK in March 2004.

Starting from June 8, 2006, the sole shareholder of the Company was a joint stock company “Kazakhstan Holding Company for State Assets Management “Samruk”, which in October 2008 was merged with the state-owned Sustainable Development Fund “Kazyna” and formed joint stock company “National Welfare Fund “Samruk-Kazyna” (further Samruk-Kazyna). The Government is the sole shareholder of Samruk-Kazyna.

On August 7, 2015, the National Bank of RK (further NB of RK) purchased 9.58% plus one share of the Company from Samruk-Kazyna. From December 8, 2022, 3.00% of shares of the Company are freely available on the Astana International Exchange and the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (further KASE) stock exchanges. On December 22, 2023, 20.00% of the Company’s shares owned by Samruk-Kazyna were transferred to the Ministry of Finance of the RK.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has controlling interest in 38 companies (as of December 31, 2024: 41 companies), joint control over 23 companies (as of December 31, 2024: 20 companies) and significant influence on 3 companies (as of December 31, 2024: 3 companies) (jointly – the Group).

The Company has its registered office in the RK, Astana, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, 8.

The principal activity of the Company includes, but is not limited, to the following:

- Participation in the development and implementation of the uniform public policy in the oil and gas sector;
- Representation of the state interests in subsoil use contracts through interest participation in those contracts; and
- Corporate governance and monitoring of exploration, development, production, oil servicing, processing, petrochemistry, transportation and sale of hydrocarbons and the designing, construction and maintenance of oil-and-gas pipeline and field infrastructure.

These separate financial statements of the Company were approved for issue by the Deputy Chairman of the Management Board and the Chief accountant on March 26, 2026.

These separate financial statements of the Company have been issued in addition to the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries for the same reporting period. The consolidated financial statements of the Company were approved for issue by the Deputy Chairman of the Management Board and the Chief Accountant on March 5, 2026. The consolidated financial statements can be obtained on the Company’s official website or in the Company’s office.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These separate financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as described in the accounting policies and the Notes to these separate financial statements. All values in these separate financial statements are rounded to the nearest millions, except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of compliance

These separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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

In course of preparation of these separate financial statements the Company’s management considered the current international economic and geopolitical environment in the world, considering the presence of a number of uncertainties. The separate financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)**Going concern principle**

These separate financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

Foreign currency translation*Functional and presentation currency*

These separate financial statements are presented in Kazakhstan tenge, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the separate statement of comprehensive income in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange rates

Weighted average currency exchange rates established by KASE are used as official currency exchange rates in the RK. The currency exchange rate of KASE as at December 31, 2025 was 505.53 tenge to 1 US dollar. This rate was used to translate monetary assets and liabilities denominated in United States dollars (US dollar) as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: 525.11 tenge to 1 US dollar). The currency exchange rate of KASE as at March 26, 2026 was 481.83 tenge to 1 US dollar. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company had a net foreign exchange gain of 33,641 million tenge due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates to tenge.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION**Changes in accounting policies and disclosures***New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards*

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the separate financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company’s annual separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations effective as of January 1, 2025.

The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Several new standards and interpretations have been published, that are mandatory for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and which the Company has not adopted early.

- Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability (Issued on August 15, 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025).

The adoption of new standards and interpretations effective as of January 1, 2025 has no material impact on the Company.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)***New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards (continued)***Standards issued but not yet effective**

There are new pronouncements issued as at December 31, 2025:

- IFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts* (issued on January 30, 2014, and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026).
- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (issued on April 9, 2024, and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027);
- IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* (issued on May 9, 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027);
- Amendments to IFRS (IFRS) 19 (issued on August 21, 2025 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027);
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (issued in July 2024 and effective from January 1, 2026);
- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7* (issued on May 30, 2024, and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026);
- *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28* (issued on September 11, 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on a date to be determined by the IASB);
- *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7* (issued on December 18, 2024, and effective from January 1, 2026);
- Amendments to IAS 21 – *Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency* (issued on November 13, 2025 and effective from January 1, 2027).

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s separate financial statements, except for IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*. The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the separate financial statements.

Business combinations*Acquisition of subsidiaries from parties under common control*

Acquisitions of subsidiaries from parties under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary transferred under common control are recorded in the separate financial statements at the carrying amounts of the transferring entity (the Predecessor) at the date of the transfer. Any difference between the total carrying amount of net assets and the consideration paid is accounted for in the separate financial statements as an adjustment to equity.

Acquisition of joint ventures and associates from parties under common control

Acquisition of joint ventures and associates from parties under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

The Company’s share in the assets and liabilities of the joint ventures and associates transferred under common control is recorded in the separate financial statements at the carrying amounts of the transferring entity (the Predecessor) at the date of the transfer. The difference between the Company’s share in the total carrying amount of net assets and the consideration paid is accounted for in the separate financial statements as an adjustment to equity.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Segment reporting**

Operating segments at the consolidated level are presented based on the type of the produced goods and services provided in different markets. For management purposes, the Company has three main operating segments: “Exploration and production of oil and gas”, “Oil transportation”, and “Refining and trading of crude oil and refined products”. The Management Board is the Chief Operating Decision Maker and monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment disclosures are presented in *Note 35* to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with IFRS 8.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate is initially recognized at cost.

The separate statement of comprehensive income reflects the Company’s share of the financial results of a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate. Changes in other comprehensive income of such investment objects are included in other comprehensive income of the Company. In addition, when there has been a change directly recognized in the equity of the subsidiary, joint venture or associate, the Company recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the separate statement of changes in equity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the separate financial statements of the Company. If necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policy of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in compliance with the accounting policy of the Company.

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

In accordance with IFRS 3 and IFRS 10, upon loss of control over the subsidiary, joint control over the joint venture or significant influence over the associate, the Company measures and recognizes any retained investments at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the investment in the subsidiary, joint venture or associate upon loss of control, joint control or significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss in the period when loss of control, joint control and significant influence occurs.

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, donated as investments, are initially recognized at fair value.

Oil and natural gas exploration and development expenditures*The costs incurred before obtaining subsoil use right (licenses)*

Costs incurred before obtaining full subsoil use rights (licenses) are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Costs incurred after signing preliminary agreements with the Government, are capitalized.

Subsoil use rights acquisition costs

Subsoil use rights acquisition costs are capitalized and classified as intangible assets. Each property under exploration and evaluation is reviewed on an annual basis to confirm that drilling activity is planned, and it is not impaired. If no future activity is planned, the carrying amount of the exploration subsoil use right and related property acquisition costs is written off. Upon determination of economically recoverable reserves (‘proved reserves’ or ‘commercial reserves’) and internal approval of development, the carrying amount of the subsoil use right and related property acquisition costs held on a field-by-field basis is aggregated with exploration and evaluation assets and transferred to oil and gas exploration assets as development costs.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Oil and natural gas exploration and development expenditures (continued)***Exploration and evaluation costs*

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, geological and geophysical exploration costs and costs directly associated with exploration and/or appraisal wells, including unsuccessful development or delineation wells are capitalized as exploration and evaluation intangible or tangible assets, according to the nature of the costs, until the drilling of the well is complete, and the results have been evaluated. These costs include employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, rig costs and payments made to contractors. If no expected reserves are found, the exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment.

All such carried costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review as well as review for impairment at least once a year to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the field. When this is no longer the case, the assets are written off.

When proved reserves of hydrocarbons are determined and development is sanctioned, the relevant expenditure is transferred to oil and gas development assets after impairment is assessed and impairment loss is recognized, if any.

When this is no longer the case, and the Company decides to relinquish the contract territory to the Government and terminate the subsoil use contract, the assets are written off.

Development costs

Costs of construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and drilling of development wells are capitalized within oil and gas development assets.

Borrowing costs

As the future economic benefits from exploration and evaluation assets are not probable, the Company does not capitalize borrowing costs into the cost of exploration and evaluation assets.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment when reclassified to development tangible or intangible oil and gas assets or whenever facts and circumstances indicate impairment of those assets.

One or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that the Company should test exploration and evaluation assets for impairment (the list is not exhaustive):

- The period for which the Company has the right to explore and evaluate in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- Substantive expenditure on the further exploration for and evaluation of hydrocarbon resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- Exploration for and evaluation of hydrocarbon resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of hydrocarbon resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area;
- Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets include expenditure on acquiring licenses for computer software. Intangible assets acquired are carried initially at cost. The initial cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected remaining useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are reviewed on an annual basis and, if necessary, changes in useful lives are accounted for prospectively. Computer software costs and licenses have an estimated useful life of 3 to 7 years.

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

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

The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, borrowing cost for long-term construction or development project, if recognition criteria is met, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation and the initial estimate of decommissioning obligation, if there is any. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

Depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected remaining useful lives as follows:

Buildings and improvements	2-100 years
Machinery and equipment	3-30 years
Other	2-20 years
Land	Not depreciated

Derecognition of previously recognized item of property, plant and equipment or their significant component occurs when they are disposed of or if no economic benefits are expected in the future from their use or disposal of these assets. Income or expense arising from the derecognition of an asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) are included in the profit and loss for the reporting year in which the asset was derecognized.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation methods for fixed assets are analysed at the end of each annual reporting period and, if necessary, adjusted on a prospective basis.

Investment properties

Owned investment property is initially measured at cost. Transaction costs shall be included in the initial cost.

After initial recognition, investment property is accounted for in accordance with the cost model.

The calculation of depreciation and impairment losses of investment property is similar to the calculation as for property, plant and equipment.

The Company transfers a property to or from a category of investment property if and only if there is a change in the nature of its use. Examples of evidence of a change in usage patterns include the following:

- When the Company commences the use of the property previously leased out under operating leases or property held for unidentified use for its own purposes – for cases when investment property is transferred to property occupied by the owner;
- When the Company commences the redevelopment of property with a review for subsequent sale – for cases when investment property is transferred to the property inventory;
- When an operating lease contract has been signed with a lessee – for cases when the assets is transferred from the property occupied by owner to the investment property category.

The transfer of assets in the categories of “investment property”, “property occupied by the owner” and “property inventory” does not lead to a change in the carrying value of assets.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Financial assets*****Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cashflows, selling the financial assets, or both. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company does not have financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized (removed from the separate statement of financial position) when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss.

Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)***Impairment of financial assets (continued)***

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

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Notes of NB of RK with a maturity of up to 3 months are recognized as part of financial assets measured at amortized cost, due to the fact that these investments are part of the Company's investment activities.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first-in first-out (FIFO) basis. Cost includes all costs incurred in the normal course of business in bringing each product to its present location and condition. The cost of crude oil and refined products is the cost of production, including the appropriate proportion of depreciation, depletion and amortization and overheads based on normal capacity.

Net realisable value of crude oil and refined products is based on estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any costs expected to be incurred to complete the sale.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, funds held in demand deposits, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements (“reverse repo”) and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial liabilities***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings and payables, financial guarantee contracts, or as derivatives.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and financial guarantees.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Trade and other payables

After initial recognition trade and other payables are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest rate. Gain and losses from such financial liabilities are recognized in the separate statement of comprehensive income on derecognition and as amortization is recognized using the effective interest rate.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the separate statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method amortization is included in finance costs in the separate statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Financial liabilities (continued)***Financial guarantee contracts*

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization recognized in the profit or loss, and the expected credit losses provision, calculated under IFRS 9.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss within the separate statement of comprehensive income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset, which usually occurs when the title is passed, provided that the contract price is fixed or determinable and collectability of the receivable is reasonably assured. Specifically, domestic sales of petroleum products are usually recognized when title passes. For export sales, title generally passes at the border. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts, volume rebates and reimbursable taxes.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Expense recognition

Expenses are recognized as incurred and are reported in the separate financial statements in the period to which they relate on an accrual basis.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)**Expense recognition (continued)***Interest and similar income and expenses*

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest revenue or expense is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Interest revenue is included in finance income and interest expense is included in finance costs in the separate statement of comprehensive income.

Income taxes

Income tax for the year comprises current income tax, alternative subsoil use tax and deferred tax. Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current income tax (further CIT) relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Alternative subsoil use tax (further ASUT) is treated as an income tax and forms part of income tax expense. In accordance with the applicable tax legislation, the Company accrues and pays ASUT in respect of each subsoil use contract, at varying rates established by the Law based on the ratio of aggregate annual income to deductions for the year for a particular subsoil use contract.

Deferred tax is calculated with respect to both CIT and ASUT using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Pillar II**International Tax Reform – Pillar II Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes**

Revenue of the Group exceeds the threshold set by the Global Minimum Tax (Pillar Two) rules and is therefore subject to these rules.

As of December 31, 2025, the application of Pillar Two rules does not have a significant impact on the separate financial statements of the Company.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity at the reporting date only if they are declared before or on the reporting date. Information on dividends is disclosed when they are declared after the reporting date but before the separate financial statements are authorized for issue.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

Taxation

In assessing tax risks, management considers as probable obligations the known areas of non-compliance with tax legislation, which the Company cannot appeal or does not believe it could successfully appeal, if additional taxes are charged by tax authorities. Such determinations inherently involve significant judgment and are subject to change as a result of changes in tax laws and regulations, amendments in terms of taxation of Company’s subsoil use contracts, the determination of expected outcomes from pending tax proceedings and the outcome of ongoing compliance audits by tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all allowances and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deferred tax assets may be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. As at December 31, 2025 unrecognized deferred tax assets amounted to 345,056 million tenge (2024: 580,952 million tenge) (Note 23).

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the separate statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model.

The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value of financial instruments reported in the separate financial statements. Detailed information is disclosed in *Note 25*.

Recoverability of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term oil prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, operating performance (including production and sales volumes) that are subject to risk and uncertainty. Where the carrying amount of an investment exceeds its recoverable amount, the investment is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing recoverable amount the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group and are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company performed its annual impairment tests of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as impairment indicators were identified. As a result of the impairment analysis of the recoverable amount of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, impairment charges were recognized in the separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (*Notes 14, 15*).

Investment in OzenMunayGas JSC (further OMG)

As at December 31, 2025, the Company assessed the recoverable amount of investment in OMG. The recoverable amount of investment in OMG was determined based on the value in use calculated by the management using the discounted cash flow method based on approved Business Plan covering 2026 – 2030 and forecast data up to 2050 based on a reasonable expectation of license renewal. Key assumptions include crude oil price dynamics, production volumes, operating expenses and discount rates. Projected cash flows are based on an estimate of recoverable proved and probable oil reserves prepared by an independent appraiser. The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections in 2025 was 16.4%.

As at December 31, 2025, the recoverable amount of investment exceeded its carrying amount, as such no impairment was recognized.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The recoverable amount of the investment in OMG is sensitive to changes in significant assumptions, in particular, the crude oil sales prices, export and domestic sales volumes, the estimate of proved and probable reserves, and the discount rate.

Significant assumption	Change in assumption +/- % to the level used in the test	Effect on recoverable amount Increase/(decrease)
Brent crude oil price	+/- 3%	81,824 million tenge/ (81,824 million tenge)
The selling price of crude oil on the domestic market	+/- 3%	89,882 million tenge/ (89,882 million tenge)
Export sales volumes	+/- 3%	54,688 million tenge/ (54,688 million tenge)
Domestic sales volumes	+/- 3%	85,387 million tenge/ (85,387 million tenge)
Estimation of proved and probable oil reserves (2P)	+/- 3% change in reserve estimate (2P) due to geological reinterpretation	140,072 million tenge/ (140,072 million tenge)
	+ 100 basis points (17.4%)/	(73,529 million tenge)/
Discount rate	- 100 basis points (15.4%)	82,350 million tenge

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested by the Company for impairment when reclassified to development tangible and intangible oil and gas assets or whenever facts and circumstances indicate impairment of these assets. Impairment loss is recognized at the amount by which the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined as the greater of: fair value of exploration and evaluation assets less cost to sell and value in use. During the year the Company recognized impairment of exploration and evaluation assets in the amount of 18,785 million tenge (2024: impairment in the amount of 40,678 million tenge) (*Note 13*).

Restatement of comparative information

In 2025, the Company revised the accounting for investments in subsidiaries in relation to the effect of foreign exchange translation differences on their carrying amounts as at December 31, 2024, and, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requirements, the Company restated comparative information as at December 31, 2024 and made retrospective changes to the data of previous period.

Effect of restatement on individual items in the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	As previously reported	Restatement	As restated December 31, 2024
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	10,942,615	414,936	11,357,551
Total non-current assets	16,290,754	414,936	16,705,690
Equity			
Foreign currency translation reserve	5,658,015	414,936	6,072,951
Total equity	13,848,957	414,936	14,263,893

Effect of restatement on the separate statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	As previously reported	Restatement	As restated December 31, 2024
Other comprehensive income			
Exchange differences in the restatement of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries	1,351,686	414,936	1,766,622
Other comprehensive income for the year reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of income tax	1,259,512	414,936	1,674,448
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	1,970,529	414,936	2,385,465

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5. LOSS OF CONTROL

Polimer Production LLP (further Polimer)

On March 17, 2025, the Company and Sibur Holding PJSC signed a purchase and sale agreement for a 60% share of Polimer, subsidiary of the Company. On April 4, 2025, Polimer was re-registered. As a result, the Company lost control over Polimer and retained 40% interest.

The sale price of a 60% share in Polimer was 1,188 million tenge.

The investment retained in the former subsidiary is accounted as an investment in joint venture using the equity method and with initial fair value of 792 million tenge at the date of loss of control.

The Company and Sibur Holding PJSC have joint control over the Polimer where decisions about the relevant activities of Polimer require unanimous consent.

The net cash flows incurred by Polimer for the period from January 1, 2025 through the date of loss of control are as follows:

In millions of tenge

Operating	(510)
Investing	(37)
Financing	356
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(191)

At the date of loss of control net liabilities of Polimer were as follows:

In millions of tenge

Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	974
Inventories	769
Other assets	86
Cash and cash equivalents	25
Total assets	1,854
Liabilities	
Trade accounts payable	82
Other current liabilities	1,479
Total liabilities	1,561
Net assets directly associated with the disposal group	293
Cash consideration received at the date of disposal of subsidiary	1,188
Fair value of 40% retained interest in a joint venture *	792
Gain from disposal of subsidiary	1,687

* The Company recognized 40% investment in a joint venture for the corresponding share at a fair value of identifiable net assets of Polimer.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5. LOSS OF CONTROL (continued)***Karaton Operating Ltd. (further Karaton)***

On February 21, 2024, the Company and Tatneft PJSC signed a purchase and sale agreement for a 50% share of Karaton, subsidiary of the Company, holder of a contract for the production of hydrocarbons at Karaton subsoil blocks located in Atyrau region. As a result, on February 21, 2024, the Company lost control over Karaton.

The sale price of a 50% share in Karaton was 18.2 million US dollars (equivalent to 8,255 million tenge at the date of disposal of subsidiary).

On March 13, 2024, Tatneft PJSC made a payment of cash consideration in the amount of 18.2 million US dollars (equivalent to 8,188 million tenge at the date of payment).

The investment retained in the former subsidiary is accounted as an investment in joint venture accounted for using the equity method and its initial fair value equalled 8,255 million tenge at the date of loss of control (*Note 15*). The Company and Tatneft PJSC have joint control over the Karaton where decisions about the relevant activities of Karaton require unanimous consent.

Liquidation of KazMunayGas Exploration and Production JSC (further KMG EP)

In August-September 2024, in connection with the completion of the voluntary liquidation procedure, KMG EP, a subsidiary of the Company, distributed the assets among the shareholders of the Company. As a result, the Company became the legal successor of net assets liquidated by KMG EP with total value of 2,570,085 million tenge (*Note 14*), which is equal to their carrying value based on Predecessor's accounting books. The main net assets transferred are:

- 100% share of OMG and 100% share of EmbaMunayGas JSC (further EMG) valued at 792,548 million tenge and 312,009 million tenge, respectively. Assets were recognized as investments in the Company's subsidiaries (*Note 14*);
- 87.65% interest in Cooperatieve KMG EP U.A. valued at 208,942 million tenge and 95.10% interest in KMG EP NETHERLANDS ENERGY Cooperatieve U.A. valued at 15,237. Assets were recognized as investments in the Company's subsidiaries (*Note 14*);
- 6.12% interest in KazMunayGas-Service LLP (further KMGS), a subsidiary of the Company, valued at 164 million tenge. As a result of the liquidation of KMG EP, the Company's ownership interest in KMGS amounted to 100% (*Note 14*);
- The right of claim under the loan agreement issued to the Company in the amount of 1,147,602 million tenge (*Note 20*) and the right of claim for accounts receivable from the Company in the amount of 86,724 million tenge. As the result, the Company offset the debts and derecognized mentioned financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Sales of refined products on domestic markets	1,189,848	858,788
Sales of refined products on export	56,955	100,843
Freight forwarding fee	516	553
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,247,317	960,184
Geographical regions		
RK	1,190,362	859,341
Other countries	56,955	100,843
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,247,317	960,184
Revenue recognition		
Goods are transferred at a point in time	1,246,801	959,631
Services are rendered over a period of time	516	553
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,247,317	960,184

For the year ended December 31, 2025 revenue from major customers of refined products PetroRetail LLP, KTZ-Freight transportation LLP, Helios LLP, Sinooil LLP and KMG-Aero LLP amounted to 196,991 million tenge, 192,028 million tenge, 114,569 million tenge, 111,338 million tenge and 75,420 million tenge, respectively (2024: PetroRetail LLP, VITOL S.A., Sinooil LLP, Helios LLP and KTZ-Freight transportation LLP amounted to 147,213 million tenge, 99,243 million tenge, 98,799 million tenge, 83,328 million tenge and 79,959 million tenge, respectively).

7. COST OF SALES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Cost of crude oil for refining	615,289	540,823
Oil refining services	235,873	216,938
Excise taxes	168,337	120,114
Purchased refined products for resale	133,200	8,229
Fuel additives	4,362	4,788
	1,157,061	890,892

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

8. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Trust management services	19,157	53,276
Professional services	14,426	11,900
Payroll and other employee costs	13,122	11,222
Repair and maintenance	5,695	4,000
Outsourcing and outstaffing services	4,899	6,653
VAT non-recoverable	4,296	172
Information and reference assistance services	3,694	2,514
Depreciation and amortization	2,794	3,155
Taxes other than income tax	1,604	1,373
Business trip expenses	1,016	803
Transportation services	389	605
Communication services	73	1,440
Sponsorship	-	10,504
Other	11,244	9,638
	82,409	117,255

In 2025, the Company recognized expense related to non-recoverable VAT on “Turgai Paleozoic” and “Abay” projects in the amount of 2,012 million tenge and 1,995 million tenge, respectively, due to negative drilling results and absence of hydrocarbons.

In 2025, the Company recognized remuneration to NC QazaqGaz JSC, a subsidiary of Samruk-Kazyna, for the services of trust management of a 50% interest in KazRosGas LLP (further KRG), a joint venture, in the amount of 19,157 million tenge as trust management expenses in separate statement of comprehensive income (2024: 53,276 million tenge) (Note 24).

In 2024, the Company provided sponsorship to flood-affected regions of RK in the amount of 10,000 million tenge.

9. TRANSPORTATION AND SELLING EXPENSES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Transportation	16,909	12,656
Export customs duty	6,354	7,315
Other	64	391
	23,327	20,362

10. INTEREST REVENUE, OTHER FINANCE INCOME/FINANCE COSTS

Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Interest revenue on bank deposits	90,223	70,958
Interest revenue on loans and bonds due from related parties (Note 24)	90,043	78,643
Interest revenue on non-current accounts receivable due from related parties (Note 24)	2,705	1,227
Interest revenue on bank deposits from related parties (Note 24)	608	1,325
Interest revenue on loans received from related parties (Note 24)	262	-
Recognition of a change in the fair value of a financial instrument due to its modification (Notes 19, 24)	-	59,769
	183,841	211,922

Other finance income

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Derecognition of loan commitments to related parties (Note 24)	29,412	49,649
Derecognition of loan commitments (Note 20)	24,943	48,442
Amortization of financial guarantee (Note 21)	14,140	8,114
Redemption of bonds below nominal value	10,801	-
Other	2,803	3,935
	82,099	110,140

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

10. INTEREST REVENUE, OTHER FINANCE INCOME/FINANCE COSTS (continued)

Finance costs

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Interest expenses on loans and bonds received from third parties (Note 20)	153,115	147,918
Interest expenses on loans and bonds received from related parties (Notes 20, 24)	82,267	71,876
Effect of initial recognition of loan due from related party (Note 24)	12,164	6,402
Interest expenses on long-term payable to related parties (Note 24)	3,486	2,296
Interest expenses on long-term receivable from related parties (Notes 17, 24)	-	8,741
Total interest expenses	251,032	237,233
Recognition of change in the fair value of financial instrument (Note 17)	18,327	-
Consent fee related to bond redemption	7,622	-
Other	1,786	101
Total finance costs	278,767	237,334

11. SHARE IN PROFIT OR LOSS OF SUBSIDIARIES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Cooperatieve KazMunaiGaz U.A.	376,059	354,944
KazTransOil JSC (KTO)	88,604	58,583
KMG Karachaganak LLP (KMG Karachaganak)	59,571	27,889
Pavlodar oil chemistry refinery LLP (Pavlodar Refinery)	45,167	18,789
KMG International N.V. (KMG I)	41,183	11,526
EMG	30,568	31,436
TH KazMunaiGaz N.V. (TH N.V.)	20,993	(100)
Kazmortransflot LLP (KMTF)	16,212	9,967
Dunga Operating GmbH (Dunga)	13,791	16,596
KMG Barlau LLP (KMG Barlau)	8,417	-
Atyrau Refinery LLP (Atyrau Refinery)	6,936	31,920
KazakhTurkMunay LLP (KTM)	3,709	7,404
KMG-Aero LLP (KMG-Aero)	2,212	3,542
KMG EP NETHERLANDS ENERGY Cooperatieve U.A.	1,049	4,627
Ken-Kurylys-Service LLP (KKS)	876	5,876
KMG Systems & Services LLP (KMG SS)	803	(1,423)
OMG	(48,379)	(62,873)
OzenMunayService LLP (OMS)	(12,290)	(10,811)
Kazakh Gaz Processing Plant LLP (KazGPP)	(5,308)	(4,096)
Cooperatieve KMG EP U.A.	(4,452)	(27,127)
KMG Green Energy LLP (KMG Green Energy)	(4,175)	38
KMG PetroChem LLP (KMG PetroChem)	(2,407)	(1,494)
KMG EP	-	57,855
OOO KazMunayTeniz LLP (KMT)	-	45,959
Others	(2,250)	(5,716)
	636,889	573,311

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

12. SHARE IN PROFIT OR LOSS OF JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Joint ventures		
Tengizchevroil LLP (TCO)	412,459	303,480
KC Energy Group LLP (KCEG)	64,136	27,288
JV Kazgermunai LLP (KGM)	17,139	25,336
Kazakhstan Pipeline Ventures LLC (KPV)	5,525	4,099
Kazakhoil Aktobe LLP (KOA)	3,368	5,986
KRG	3,020	19,157
Silleno LLP (Silleno)	2,622	(521)
PETROSUN LLP (PETROSUN)	529	26,238
KALAMKAS-KHAZAR OPERATING LLP (KKO)	(3,648)	(5,240)
TenizService LLP (TenizService)	(1,271)	(1,742)
Kazakhstan Petrochemical Industries Inc. LLP (KPI)	(855)	(5,210)
Others	(290)	1,878
Associates		
Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC)	167,517	74,649
Others	1,252	1,251
	671,503	476,649

13. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Total
Net book value at December 31, 2023	12,596
Additions	47,381
Disposals	(80)
Impairment	(40,678)
Net book value at December 31, 2024	19,219
Additions	6,001
Disposals	(200)
Impairment	(18,785)
Net book value at December 31, 2025	6,235

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 the net book value of the exploration and evaluation assets are represented by the following projects:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Project “Becturly Vostochny”	4,804	4,615
Project “Ozen Severny”	1,247	–
Project “Berezovsky”	100	–
Project “Zhylyoi”	84	–
Project “Turgai Paleozoic”	–	14,604
	6,235	19,219

In 2025, the Company recognized an impairment loss of exploration and evaluation assets on “Turgai Paleozoic” project in the amount of 18,785 million tenge due to the absence of hydrocarbons in the well.

In 2025, the Company entered into a contract with the Ministry of Energy of the RK for the exploration and production of hydrocarbons under a complex project at the Bolashak subsoil blocks located in the Mangistau region, partly in the Kazakhstani sector of the Caspian Sea (further Contract), under which the Company paid a signature bonus in the amount of 200 million tenge. In April 2025, the Company transferred 100% of the subsoil use rights under the Contract, including the signature bonus, to Bolashak Operating LLP for 1 tenge.

In 2024, the Company acquired from KMT 50% interest in the rights and obligations under the Production Sharing Agreement (further PSA) on the “Kurmangazy” structure located in the Caspian Sea, concluded on July 6, 2005 (further “Kurmangazy” project). The acquisition cost was 47,972 million tenge with deferred payment by the end of 2029. The Company recognized the “Kurmangazy” project at the present value of future cash payments in the amount of 22,974 million tenge and the corresponding accounts payable was reflected as part of other long-term financial liabilities.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

According to the terms of the PSA, the first exploration period was completed on July 31, 2011. Currently, the Company is working on obtaining an additional exploration period of 6 years with the possibility of further extension for 4 years and an increase in the contract territory. Accordingly, for the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized an impairment loss on the “Kurmangazy” project in the amount of 22,974 million tenge.

In 2024, the Company recognized an impairment loss of exploration and evaluation assets on “Abay” project in the amount of 17,704 million tenge due to the absence of hydrocarbons in the well.

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, significant investments in subsidiaries are as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Cooperatieve KazMunaiGaz U.A.	6,730,829	7,056,207
OMG	800,988	729,672
KMG Karachaganak	787,590	824,596
KTO	664,906	603,976
Atyrau Refinery	432,535	377,467
Pavlodar Refinery	369,555	334,259
EMG	355,693	343,445
KMG PetroChem	324,887	62,602
KMGI	317,628	290,444
Dunga	173,687	198,030
Cooperatieve KMG EP U.A.	173,350	187,306
KazGPP	155,990	28,121
TH N.V.	84,752	63,916
KMTF	77,354	71,572
KMG Green Energy	66,497	49,257
KTM	46,343	42,633
KMG Engineering LLP (KMG Engineering)	27,618	27,438
KMG EP NETHERLANDS ENERGY Cooperatieve U.A.	11,865	21,770
KKS	9,501	10,282
KMG SS	8,705	7,899
KMG-Aero	8,053	11,342
KMG Kumkol LLP (KMG Kumkol)	7,437	7,474
OMS	5,901	1,337
KMG Security LLP (KMG Security)	3,661	3,412
Water Production and Transport Department LLP (WPTD)	2,950	2,499
KMG EP-Catering LLP (KMG EP-Catering)	816	-
Polimer	-	595
	11,649,091	11,357,551

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

The following table demonstrates activities, country of registration or location of all subsidiaries of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 as well as share of the Company in these subsidiaries:

Company	Type of activity	Country	2025	2024
KMT	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	99.81%	99.81%
Urikhtau Operating LLP (Urikhtau Operating)	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KMG Karachaganak	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KTM	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Dunga	Exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas	Germany	100.00%	100.00%
OMG (Note 5)	Production of crude oil, associated and natural gas, except methane	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
EMG (Note 5)	Production of crude oil, associated and natural gas, except methane	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KazGPP	Refining of natural gas, associated petroleum gas and gas condensate	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Atyrau Refinery	Refining of oil	Kazakhstan	99.53%	99.53%
Pavlodar Refinery	Refining of oil	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KMGI	Refining and sale of refined products	Romania	100.00%	100.00%
TH N.V.	Holding company	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
KMG-Aero	Sale of aviation fuel and related refined products	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KTO	Oil transportation	Kazakhstan	90.00%	90.00%
KMTF	Marine transportation of oil and other cargo	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KMG Barlau	Conducting geological exploration and surveys	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Kurmangazy Petroleum LLP	Operator on subsoil use operations	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Bolashak Operating LLP	Operator on subsoil use operations	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KMG Engineering	Scientific and research works	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Cooperatieve KazMunaiGaz U.A.	Holding company	Netherlands	99.65%	99.74%
KMG Green Energy	Holding company	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KMG EP NETHERLANDS ENERGY Cooperatieve U.A. (Note 5)	Holding company	Netherlands	95.10%	95.10%
Cooperatieve KMG EP U.A. (Note 5)	Holding company	Netherlands	88.70%	88.70%
KMG SS	Leasing of Northern Caspian Environmental Response to Oil Spill Base	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KMGS (Note 5)	Services	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Oil Construction Company LLP (OCC)	Oil services	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Oil Service Company LLP (OSC)	Oil services	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Oil Transport Corporation LLP (OTC)	Oil services	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Mangystauenergomonai LLP	Oil services	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Munaitelkom LLP	Oil services	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KMG – Security	Security services	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KMG Drilling & Services LLP (KMG DS)	Drilling services	Kazakhstan	99.73%	99.72%
KMG-Kumkol	Shared Services Center for IT services	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
OMS	Maintenance and workover of wells	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
WPTD	Production and transportation of water	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KKS	Construction of oil and gas trunk pipelines	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KMG EP-Catering	Services	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
KMG PetroChem	Construction of the first integrated gas chemical complex	Kazakhstan	100.00%	100.00%
Polimer (Note 5)	Production and sale of petrochemical polymer products	Kazakhstan	–	100.00%

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)**

The following table demonstrates movements of investment in subsidiaries in 2025 and 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
At January 1	11,357,551	11,388,887
Share in profits of subsidiaries, net (Note 11)	636,889	573,311
Dividends received	(169,243)	(86,418)
Change in dividends receivable	4,683	(10,030)
Additional contributions to share capital by cash	221,737	103,485
Additional contribution to share capital by property	200	8,774
Cash withdrawal from share capital	(459,794)	(484,329)
Guarantees issued (Note 21)	19	17,005
Disposals (Note 5)	(293)	(100)
Recognition of loan commitments to subsidiaries and discount on financial aid and loans given to subsidiaries	423,257	35,527
Impairment, net	(44,471)	(90,120)
Share in income of subsidiary from fair value adjustments to the carrying amount of equity instruments, classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,909	-
Distributions to Samruk-Kazyna (Note 19)	(4,197)	(16)
Foreign currency translation	(339,441)	1,143,316
Acquisitions as a result of liquidation of KMG EP (Note 5)	-	1,328,900
Liquidation of KMG EP (Note 5)	-	(2,570,085)
Other changes	14,285	(556)
At December 31	11,649,091	11,357,551

Accumulated unrecognized losses of subsidiaries as at December 31, 2025, amounted to 266,968 million tenge (December 31, 2024: 240,011 million tenge). In 2025, unrecognized losses were mainly presented by losses of subsidiaries OSC, OTC, KMG DS and Urikhtau Operating in the amount of 68,683 million tenge, 61,241 million tenge, 52,396 million tenge and 51,222 million tenge, respectively (2024: OSC, OTC, KMG DS and Urikhtau Operating in the amount of 62,254 million tenge, 59,610 million tenge, 44,145 million tenge and 33,694 million tenge, respectively).

Dividends

In 2025, the Company received dividends in the total amount of 169,243 million tenge, including from KMG Karachaganak, Dunga, KTO, KMGI and EMG for 35,414 million tenge, 31,201 million tenge, 29,771 million tenge, 20,590 million tenge and 20,008 million tenge, respectively (2024: in the total amount of 86,418 million tenge, including from KMG Karachaganak, KTO and KMTF for 45,257 million tenge, 22,501 million tenge and 7,360 million tenge, respectively).

As at December 31, 2025, changes in dividends receivable are mainly represented by repaid debt from KMGI in the amount of 10,085 million tenge and receivable from KMG-Aero in the amount of 5,000 million tenge (December 31, 2024: receivable from KMGI in the amount of 9,624 million tenge and positive exchange rate difference in the amount of 406 million tenge).

Contributions to share capital of subsidiaries by cash

In 2025, the Company made additional contributions in cash to the share capital of subsidiaries in the total amount of 221,737 million tenge, including OMG, KMG PetroChem, KMG Green Energy, OMS, KazGPP and OTC for 123,574 million tenge, 24,645 million tenge, 21,415 million tenge, 15,930 million tenge, 15,871 million tenge and 7,223 million tenge, respectively.

In 2024, the Company made additional contributions in cash to the share capital of subsidiaries in the total amount of 103,485 million tenge, including KMG PetroChem, KMG Green Energy, KMG Barlau, OSC, OMS, KMG DS and KazGPP for 32,524 million tenge, 19,082 million tenge, 15,250 million tenge, 12,903 million tenge, 6,500 million tenge, 4,476 million tenge and 4,265 million tenge, respectively.

Withdrawals from share capital

In 2025, Cooperatieve KazMunaiGaz U.A. and KMG Karachaganak returned the share capital in cash without change in ownership in the amount of 860 million US dollars (equivalent to 429,794 million tenge) and 30,000 million tenge, respectively.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)**Withdrawals from share capital (continued)**

In 2024, Cooperatieve KazMunaiGaz U.A. and TH N.V. returned the share capital in cash without change in ownership in the amount of 1,000 million US dollars (equivalent to 480,590 million tenge) and 7.3 million US dollars (equivalent to 3,739 million tenge), respectively.

Guarantees issued

In 2024, the Company has increased investments in KazGPP by recognizing the fair value of the issued guarantee in the amount of 15,718 million tenge to ensure financing obligations for “Construction of a new gas processing plant in Zhanaozen town” project.

Loan commitments to provide loan at below market interest rate

In June 2025, the Company recognized an obligation to redeem coupon bonds issued by KMG PetroChem with the nominal value of one bond of 1 US dollar for the total amount of 547 million US dollars with a coupon rate of 0.1% per annum. Obligation in the amount of discount of 472 million US dollars (equivalent to 240,046 million tenge), calculated as the difference between the fair value of these bonds and their nominal value was recognized as increase in investments in this subsidiary.

In November and December 2025, the Company partially redeemed coupon bonds issued by KMG PetroChem in the amount of 88 million US dollars (equivalent to 44,808 million tenge), while the discount calculated as the difference between the fair value and the nominal value of the redeemed coupon bonds amounted to 76 million US dollars (equivalent to 38,467 million tenge). As of December 31, 2025, the total amount of unused credit limit for the redemption of coupon bonds issued by KMG PetroChem amounted to 459 million US dollars (equivalent to 231,949 million tenge). Moreover, as of December 31, 2025, the obligation to redeem coupon bonds amounted to 396 million US dollars (equivalent to 200,468 million tenge) (*Note 24*).

In 2025, the Company recognized additional loan commitments to Urikhtau Operating, KMG DS, OTC and KazGPP at a discount in the total amount of 122,930 million tenge, calculated as the difference between the fair value of these loans and their nominal value, and recognized it as increase in investments in these subsidiaries (2024: 23,299 million tenge). As at December 31, 2025, the total amount of unused credit limit on loans within the terms of loan agreements concluded with subsidiaries amounted to 188,783 million tenge (2024: 181,822 million tenge). At the same time, as at December 31, 2025, loan commitments recognized at a discount amounted to 100,279 million tenge (2024: 68,649 million tenge) (*Note 24*).

Discount of financial aid and loans given

In 2025, the Company provided loans to Urikhtau Operating, KMG DS, OTC and KazGPZ at below-market interest rates. The discount, calculated as the difference between the fair value and the nominal value of these loans amounting to 53,960 million tenge, was previously recognized as loan commitment to provide loan at below-market interest rates through an increase in investments in these subsidiaries.

In 2025, the Company extended the terms of loans provided to Atyrau Refinery and Polymer with the interest rate lower than the market rate. Discount in the total amount of 47,709 million tenge, calculated as the difference between the fair value of loan after extension of the term and carrying amount of these loans on extension date, was recognized as increase in the investments in these subsidiaries.

In 2025, the interest rate of the loan provided to Urikhtau Operating was reduced from 7.00% to 0.01%. In accordance with IFRS 9, the reduction in the nominal interest rate resulted in a material modification, namely derecognition of the loan with an interest rate of 7.00% and recognition of the loan with an interest rate of 0.01%. Discount in the total amount of 12,572 million tenge, calculated as the difference between the fair value of loan under new terms and the nominal value of the loan provided was recognized as increase in the investments in this subsidiary.

In 2024, the Company provided loans to KMG DS, OMG, OTC and Polimer with the interest rate lower than the market rate. Discount in the total amount of 12,228 million tenge, calculated as the difference between the fair value of the bonds and their nominal value, was recognized as increase in the investment in these subsidiaries.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Impairment

In 2025, the Company recognized impairment loss of investments in subsidiaries for the total amount of 44,471 million tenge, including Urikhtau Operating, OTC, KMG barlau, KMG DS and OSC in the amount of 15,221 million tenge, 10,881 million tenge, 9,478 million tenge, 4,570 million tenge and 4,121 million tenge, respectively. Investments in these subsidiaries had previously been fully impaired. Accordingly, any subsequent contributions resulted in the recognition of additional impairment losses in an amount equal to such contributions.

In 2024, the Company recognized impairment loss of investments in subsidiaries for the total amount of 90,120 million tenge, including KMT, KMG Barlau, OSC, KMG DS and OTC in the amount of 45,959 million tenge, 15,250 million tenge, 12,903 million tenge, 8,365 million tenge and 7,437 million tenge, respectively.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

In millions of tenge	Type of activity	Place of business	December 31			
			2025		2024	
			Carrying value	Percentage ownership*	Carrying value	Percentage ownership*
Joint ventures						
TCO ¹	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	3,449,897	20.00%	3,987,223	20.00%
Silleno	Production of polyethylene	Kazakhstan	86,412	29.90%	48,647	29.90%
KKO	Oil and gas development and production	Kazakhstan	84,370	50.00%	88,018	50.00%
KPV	Oil transportation	Netherlands	57,509	49.90%	50,106	49.90%
KCEG ²	Sale of liquefied gas and oil products	Kazakhstan	51,705	49.00%	27,749	49.00%
KRG	Processing and sale of natural gas and processed products	Kazakhstan	48,347	50.00%	66,539	50.00%
KGM	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	31,431	50.00%	44,264	50.00%
KOA	Crude oil production and sale	Kazakhstan	22,896	50.00%	24,028	50.00%
PETROSUN ²	Sale of liquefied gas and oil products	Kazakhstan	9,507	49.00%	8,978	49.00%
Karaton	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	8,284	50.00%	8,907	50.00%
TenizService	Design, construction, facilities and offshore oil operations support	Kazakhstan	3,727	48.99%	6,468	48.99%
Other			7,764		5,987	
Associates						
CPC	Transportation of liquid hydrocarbons	Kazakhstan/ Russia	451,827	19.00%	443,406	19.00%
Other			15,801		11,408	
			4,329,477		4,821,728	

* Under the terms of an agreement providing for joint control the Company may own less than 50% of shares in joint ventures. In this case, all decisions are made unanimously by all parties exercising joint control. Under the terms of an agreement providing for a significant influence, the Company may own less than a 20% interest in associates.

¹ The share of 20% provides the Company with joint control over TCO where decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent.

² KCEG was founded under conditions similar to the current activities of PETROSUN with the same composition of participants and the same management mechanisms. The activities of PETROSUN were transferred to KCEG. PETROSUN is in the process of liquidation. The share of 49% provides the Company with joint control over KCEG where decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES (continued)

The following table summarises the movements in the investments in joint ventures and associates in 2025 and 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
As at January 1	4,821,728	4,342,921
Share in profits, net (Note 12)	671,503	476,649
Dividends received	(914,050)	(621,823)
Acquisitions (Note 5)	792	8,255
Change in dividends receivable, including withholding tax	(135,375)	(49,114)
Share in income of joint venture from fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of equity instruments, classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,877	-
Additional contributions by cash without change in ownership	17,148	42,698
Discount of financial aid provided to joint venture	-	4,472
Guarantees given (Note 21)	23,213	738
Disposal	-	(6,374)
Foreign currency translation	(163,359)	623,306
As at December 31	4,329,477	4,821,728

Dividends

In 2025, the Company received dividends in the total amount of 914,050 million tenge, including from TCO, CPC, KCEG, KGM and KRG of 683,683 million tenge, 129,031 million tenge, 40,180 million tenge, 28,762 million tenge and 19,157 million tenge, respectively.

In 2024, the Company received dividends in the total amount of 621,823 million tenge, including from TCO, CPC, KRG, PETROSUN and KGM of 389,991 million tenge, 100,989 million tenge, 53,276 million tenge, 49,000 million tenge and 23,389 million tenge, respectively.

Contributions in cash without change in ownership

In 2025, the Company made additional contributions in cash to the share capital of joint ventures in the total amount of 17,148 million tenge, including Silleno for 12,786 million tenge.

In 2024, the Company made additional contributions in cash to the share capital of joint ventures in the total amount of 42,698 million tenge, including Silleno for 40,945 million tenge.

Guarantees issued

In 2025, the Company increased investments in Silleno by recognizing the fair value of the issued guarantee in the amount of 22,357 million tenge to ensure financing obligations for the project “Construction of the first integrated gas chemical complex in Atyrau region, Phase two (Polyethylene production)”.

Disposal

In 2024, the Company sold to Sinopec Overseas Investment Holding 20% of 49.9% interest in joint venture Silleno with a carrying value of 6,374 million tenge for 4,446 million tenge, by recognizing a loss on disposal of interest in joint venture in the amount of 1,928 million tenge. As a result of transaction, the Company retained its joint control over Silleno.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES (continued)

The following tables illustrate summarised financial information of material joint ventures, based on financial statements of these entities for 2025:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	TCO	KKO	KRG	KPV	Silleno	KGM	KCEG	KOA	PETROSUN	Karaton	KPI	Teniz-Service
Non-current assets	22,745,433	245,274	19,590	101,985	655,397	81,264	160	37,666	-	25,016	937,353	4,370
Current assets, including	3,148,034	423	94,183	5,271	31,075	16,744	207,308	32,294	19,403	8,097	102,779	4,039
Cash and cash equivalents	573,562	14	47,507	5,231	10,413	4,322	88,165	21,059	14,240	5,692	57,592	2,359
Non-current liabilities, including	(5,748,888)	(68,351)	(516)	-	(407,891)	(15,083)	-	(17,084)	-	(28,725)	(1,157,267)	(523)
Non-current financial liabilities	(1,516,590)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities, including	(2,895,094)	(8,606)	(16,563)	(21)	(13,286)	(20,063)	(101,084)	(7,084)	(1)	(2,261)	(166,716)	(279)
Current financial liabilities	(2,022,120)	-	-	(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	17,249,485	168,740	96,694	107,235	265,295	62,862	106,384	45,792	19,402	2,127	(283,851)	7,607
Share of ownership	20.00%	50.00%	50.00%	49.90%	29.90%	50.00%	49.00%	50.00%	49.00%	50.00%	49.50%	48.996%
Equity method adjustment	-	-	-	3,999	7,089	-	(423)	-	-	7,221	-	-
Accumulated unrecognized share in losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,506	-
Carrying amount of the investments as at December 31, 2025	3,449,897	84,370	48,347	57,509	86,412	31,431	51,705	22,896	9,507	8,284	-	3,727
Revenue	10,799,781	-	227,543	-	-	129,620	1,614,120	72,734	-	-	145,344	1,072
Depreciation and amortization	(3,564,404)	(64)	(346)	-	88	(32,397)	(40)	(3,856)	-	-	(66,204)	(310)
Finance income	117,644	5,076	6,620	157	1	940	12,069	1,766	1,748	29	168	292
Finance costs	(385,389)	(4,357)	-	-	-	(1,352)	(1,100)	(3,188)	(134)	(1,235)	(78,890)	(71)
Income tax expense	(883,840)	(637)	(4,729)	(1,935)	(2)	(19,073)	(32,984)	(1,614)	(338)	-	-	(15)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	2,062,294	(7,296)	6,040	11,073	8,770	34,278	131,754	6,735	1,079	(1,245)	(72,230)	(2,593)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(706,681)	-	(4,109)	12,030	-	(3,440)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	1,355,613	(7,296)	1,931	23,103	8,770	30,838	131,754	6,735	1,079	(1,245)	(72,230)	(2,593)
Dividends received	683,683	-	19,157	5,797	-	28,762	40,180	4,500	-	-	-	1,470

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES (continued)

The following tables illustrate summarised financial information of material joint ventures, based on financial statements of these entities for 2024:

<i>in millions of tenge</i>	TCO	KKO	KRG	KPV	Silleno	KGM	KCEG	KOA	PETROSUN	Karaton	KPI	Teniz-Service
Non-current assets, including fair value adjustments	26,176,361	218,478	19,368	86,392	132,833	83,427	133	30,963	-	6,272	988,585	6,332
Current assets, including	2,664,463	6,307	127,977	6,668	1,918	57,674	176,367	42,928	20,485	4,560	77,935	8,602
Cash and cash equivalents	1,142,568	6,301	75,084	1,315	1,884	45,346	42,673	33,661	18,020	295	50,580	7,270
Non-current liabilities, including	(7,086,258)	(43,328)	(403)	-	-	(18,375)	-	(16,468)	-	(8,130)	(1,092,836)	(736)
Non-current financial liabilities	(3,675,770)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities, including	(1,818,449)	(5,819)	(13,864)	(661)	(5,623)	(34,198)	(119,870)	(9,366)	(2,162)	(1,399)	(197,214)	(998)
Current financial liabilities	(1,050,220)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	19,936,117	175,638	133,078	92,399	129,128	88,528	56,630	48,057	18,323	1,303	(223,530)	13,200
Share of ownership	20.00%	50.00%	50.00%	49.90%	29.90%	50.00%	49.00%	50.00%	49.00%	50.00%	49.50%	48.996%
Equity method adjustment	-	-	-	3,999	10,038	-	-	-	-	8,255	-	-
Accumulated unrecognized share in losses	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,647	-
Carrying amount of the investments as at December 31, 2024	3,987,223	88,018	66,539	50,106	48,647	44,264	27,749	24,028	8,978	8,907	-	6,468
Revenue	8,358,505	-	255,369	-	-	148,440	791,620	77,345	707,668	-	-	2,077
Depreciation and amortization	(2,615,840)	-	(312)	-	-	(23,042)	-	(8,196)	(17)	-	(4,407)	(438)
Finance income	116,985	139	6,602	114	-	1,066	2,374	5,528	3,179	1,704	188	849
Finance costs	(240,018)	(1,495)	-	(1,459)	-	(1,096)	(1,170)	(2,344)	(2,622)	(383)	(63,802)	(68)
Income tax expense	(669,126)	-	(14,569)	-	-	(25,528)	(13,918)	(2,814)	(13,687)	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	1,517,402	(10,479)	38,314	8,214	(2,138)	50,672	55,690	11,973	53,547	1,304	(225,649)	(3,556)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	2,693,108	-	20,455	-	-	9,658	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	4,210,510	(10,479)	58,769	8,214	(2,138)	60,330	55,690	11,973	53,547	1,304	(225,649)	(3,556)
Dividends received	389,991	-	53,276	4,203	-	23,389	-	-	49,000	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES (continued)

The following tables illustrate summarised financial information of material associate, based on its financial statements for 2025 and 2024:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025 CPC	2024 CPC
Non-current assets	2,256,422	2,109,714
Current assets	318,864	288,618
Non-current liabilities	(147,943)	(8,147)
Current liabilities	(283,198)	(299,418)
Equity	2,144,145	2,090,767
Share of ownership	19.00%	19.00%
Goodwill	44,439	46,160
Carrying amount of the investment as at December 31	451,827	443,406
Revenue	1,339,068	1,063,100
Depreciation and amortization	(205,134)	(221,309)
Finance income	14,284	15,676
Finance costs	(1,190)	(1,558)
Income tax expense	(215,787)	(95,835)
Profit for the year	881,670	392,890
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	(98,998)	334,726
Total comprehensive income	782,672	727,616
Dividends received	129,031	100,989

16. BANK DEPOSITS

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 bank deposits are presented as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bank deposits in US dollars	980,643	1,117,169
Bank deposits in tenge	213	345
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(99)	(64)
	980,757	1,117,450
Less: current portion	(980,608)	(1,117,141)
Non-current portion	149	309

As at December 31, 2025, the weighted-average interest rate for long-term bank deposits was 0.20% in tenge (2024: 0.45% in tenge).

As at December 31, 2025, the weighted-average interest rate for short-term bank deposits was 4.27% in US dollars and 2.11% in tenge (2024: 4.93% in US dollars and 0.65% in tenge).

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Maturities withing 1 year	980,608	1,117,141
Maturities between 1 and 2 years	24	46
Maturities over 2 years	125	263
	980,757	1,117,450

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

17. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER ASSETS

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade accounts receivable due from related parties	155,096	37,765
Trade accounts receivable due from third parties	73,038	37,942
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(14,315)	(3,068)
Trade accounts receivable	213,819	72,639
Other non-current financial assets		
Other non-current receivables due from related parties	23,364	20,659
Other non-current receivables due from third parties	3,565	3,193
Other non-current financial asset	234	17,632
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(3,704)	(3,272)
	23,459	38,212
Other non-current non-financial assets		
Advances provided to third parties	403	100
Total other non-current financial and non-financial assets	23,862	38,312
Other current financial assets		
Other current receivable due from related parties	33,504	20,202
Other current receivable due from third parties	22,895	29,462
Receivable from sale of assets	6,976	7,247
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(43,773)	(34,535)
	19,602	22,376
Other current non-financial assets		
Advances provided to related parties	28,832	13,023
Advances provided to third parties	3,441	2,091
Other taxes prepaid	3,765	3,042
Other	331	456
	36,369	18,612
Total other current financial and non-financial assets	55,971	40,988

In 2025, the Company recognized loss of 18,327 million tenge from the change in the fair value of the additional consideration for the sale of the 50% in share capital of KKO, due to the imposition of sanctions on LUKOIL PJSC by the UK and the USA (*Note 10*). The additional consideration is reflected within other long-term financial assets in the separate statement of financial position. More detailed information on the sale of the 50% share in KKO is disclosed in the Company's annual separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

In 2024, the Company sold investment property to Samruk-Kazyna with a carrying value of 13,503 million tenge. According to the terms of the purchase and sale agreement, the sales price was 22,872 million tenge with deferred payment until 2027. The difference between the sales price, which is the fair value, and the nominal amount of the debt of Samruk-Kazyna in the amount of 8,741 million tenge is reflected in the separate statement of comprehensive income as finance expenses (*Note 10*).

The significant changes in trade accounts receivable due from related parties and advances provided to related parties are disclosed in the *Note 24*.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 trade accounts receivable are denominated in tenge.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

17. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER ASSETS (continued)

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses were as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Trade accounts receivable	Other current financial assets	Other non-current financial assets
As at December 31, 2023	(4,687)	(28,622)	(2,826)
Accrued	(17,185)	(11,232)	(444)
Reversed	18,804	9,106	-
Foreign exchange loss	-	(3,787)	(2)
As at December 31, 2024	(3,068)	(34,535)	(3,272)
Accrued	(21,898)	(10,509)	(484)
Reversed	10,651	220	52
Foreign exchange gain	-	1,051	-
As at December 31, 2025	(14,315)	(43,773)	(3,704)

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on trade receivables using a provision matrix:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Days past due					Total
	Current	Less than 30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	More than 91 days	
December 31, 2025						
Expected credit loss rate	0.03%	0.10%	0.23%	0.32%	25.15%	
Trade accounts receivable	51,291	70,686	33,679	16,420	56,058	228,134
Allowance for expected credit losses	(15)	(71)	(77)	(53)	(14,099)	(14,315)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Days past due					Total
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	
December 31, 2024						
Expected credit loss rate	0.07%	0.31%	1.04%	1.11%	32.16%	
Trade accounts receivable	47,915	8,759	2,384	7,642	9,007	75,707
Allowance for expected credit losses	(34)	(27)	(25)	(85)	(2,897)	(3,068)

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 cash and cash equivalents are presented as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Time deposits with foreign banks – US dollars	643,626	238,382
Time deposits with Kazakhstani banks – tenge	25,146	41,658
Time deposits with Kazakhstani banks – US dollars	6,143	2,603
Current accounts with foreign banks – US dollars	53,805	302
Current accounts with Kazakhstan banks – tenge	68	113
Current accounts with Kazakhstan banks – US dollars	63	496
Current accounts with Kazakhstan banks – other currencies	30	-
The contracts of reverse repo with original maturities of three months or less	-	20,000
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(24)	(23)
	728,857	303,511

As at December 31, 2025, the weighted average rates for time deposits in US dollars and in tenge were equal to 4.03% and 17.80%, respectively (2024: for time deposits in US dollars and in tenge equaled to 4.77% and 15.05%, respectively).

As at December 31, 2025, the interest rates for current accounts varied from 0.00% to 15.75% in tenge (2024: from 0.00% to 13.00%) and from 0.00% to 3.83% in US dollars (2024: from 0.00% to 4.45%).

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, no cash is pledged as collateral.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

19. EQUITY

Share capital

The total number of outstanding, issued and paid shares includes:

	December 31, 2025 and 2024
Number of shares issued and paid, including	610,119,493
Par value of 27,726.63 tenge	137,900
Par value of 10,000 tenge	20,719,604
Par value of 5,000 tenge	59,707,029
Par value of 2,500 tenge	71,104,187
Par value of 2,451 tenge	1
Par value of 1,000 tenge	1
Par value of 921 tenge	1
Par value of 858 tenge	1
Par value of 838 tenge	1
Par value of 704 tenge	1
Par value of 592 tenge	1
Par value of 500 tenge	458,450,766
Share capital (in thousands of tenge)	916,540,545

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had only one class of issued shares. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, common shares in the number of 239,440,103 were authorised, but not issued. In 2025, there was no issuance of ordinary share.

Dividends

In 2025, based on the decision of the general meeting of shareholders, the Company declared and paid dividends for 2024 of 491.71 tenge per common share in the total amount of 300,002 million tenge (2024: declared and paid dividends for 2023 of 491.71 tenge per common share in the total amount of 300,002 million tenge).

Transactions with Samruk-Kazyna

In 2025, the Company provided Samruk-Kazyna with the loan in the amount of 10,500 million tenge, maturing in 2035 at the interest rate of 0.10%, the discount on which in the amount of 8,836 million tenge, calculated as the difference between the fair value of this loan and its nominal value, was recognized by the Company as Transactions with Samruk-Kazyna in separate statement of changes in equity.

In 2024, the coupon rate of the bonds placed in 2022 by the Company and purchased by Samruk-Kazyna was increased from 3.00% to 9.30%. In accordance with IFRS 9 the increase in the nominal rate led to a significant modification of the financial instrument, namely the derecognition of bonds with a coupon rate of 3.00% and the recognition of bonds with a coupon rate of 9.30% (Note 20).

The difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the bond derecognized at the date of modification was recognized within finance income (Notes 10, 20) in the separate statement of comprehensive income in the amount of 59,769 million tenge.

The difference of 293,288 million tenge between the fair value of the bond derecognized and the fair value of the newly recognized bond was recognized as transactions with Samruk-Kazyna in the separate statement of changes in equity (Note 20).

Other operations

In 2025, OMG in accordance with the Government decree on the construction of social objects in Zhana-ozen town and housing for the residents, living in Zhana-ozen town, accrued liabilities and paid for 4,199 million tenge and 1,642 million tenge, respectively (2024: 16 million tenge and 2,059 million tenge, respectively) and recognized as other transactions in the separate statement of changes in equity.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

19. EQUITY (continued)

Other operations (continued)

In 2025, the Company received a refund of unused funds paid by the Company to finance the construction of social facilities located in Turkestan city in the amount of 2 million tenge.

In 2024, the Company increased accrued liabilities for the construction of the Sport Complex in Uralsk city in the amount of 1,989 million tenge and recognized it in the separate statement of changes in equity as other transactions.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company completed construction of the Sports Complex and on January 22, 2025, the Company performed state registration of the commissioning act and the Company's ownership right to the Sports Complex. As a result, as at December 31, 2024, the Company offset the accrued liability in the amount of 19,914 million tenge with the carrying amount of Sports Complex.

20. BORROWINGS AND BONDS

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed interest rate borrowings and bonds	3,046,854	3,295,025
Weighted average interest rates	6.08%	6.14%
Floating interest rate borrowings and bonds	7,803	31,926
Weighted average interest rates	6.81%	6.13%
	3,054,657	3,326,951

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
US Dollar	2,270,106	2,636,840
Tenge	694,753	690,111
Chinese yuan	89,798	-
	3,054,657	3,326,951

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the bonds issued comprised the following:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Issuance amount	Redemption date	Effective interest rate	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bonds					
Bonds LSE 2017	1 billion USD	April 2027	4.75%	127,104	131,604
Bonds LSE 2017	1.25 billion USD	April 2047	5.75%	493,105	639,143
Bonds LSE 2018	1.25 billion USD	April 2030	5.375%	635,200	659,073
Bonds LSE 2018	1.5 billion USD	October 2048	6.375%	625,316	778,795
Bonds LSE 2020	0.75 billion USD	April 2033	3.50%	381,578	396,299
Bonds HKEX, AIX 2025	10 billion CNY	October 2030	2.95% 12.105%	88,798	-
Bonds KASE 2022 (Notes 19, 24)	751.6 billion tenge	October 2035	(9.30% nominal interest rate) 11.74%	649,876	642,749
Bonds KASE 2023 (Notes 19, 24)	50 billion tenge	April 2033	(0.50% nominal interest rate) 11.57%	30,606	33,187
Bonds KASE 2023 (Notes 19, 24)	20 billion tenge	November 2033	(0.50% nominal interest rate)	12,805	12,686
				3,045,388	3,293,536

In October 2025, the Company issued bonds denominated in Chinese yuan with a coupon rate of 2.95% and an yield of 3.15% as part of a new medium-term bond program totaling 10 billion Chinese yuan, registered on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (further HKEX) and the Astana International Exchange (further AIX). The bonds have a maturity of 5 years and a nominal value of 1,250 million Chinese yuan (equivalent to 93,338 million tenge).

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

20. BORROWINGS AND BONDS (continued)

In December 2025, the Company partially redeemed its bonds listed on the London Stock Exchange (further LSE) with maturities in 2047 and 2048 and a nominal value of 500 million US dollars (equivalent to 243,286 million tenge).

In 2024, the Company made an early partial repayment of bonds placed at the LSE with maturity date of 2027 with a nominal value of 1 billion US dollars, in the amount of 750 million US dollars (equivalent to 358,171 million tenge).

On March 20, 2024, the coupon rate of the bonds issued by the Company and acquired by Samruk-Kazyna in 2022 was increased from 3.00% to 9.30%. In accordance with IFRS 9, the increase in the nominal rate resulted in a material modification, namely derecognition of bonds with a coupon rate of 3.00% and recognition of bonds with a coupon rate of 9.30%. The difference between the carrying amount and fair value of the bonds to be derecognized at the date of modification in the amount of 59,769 million tenge was recognized in finance income (*Note 10*) in the separate statement of comprehensive income. The negative difference between the fair value of the bonds to be derecognized and the fair value of the newly recognized bonds in the amount of 293,288 million tenge is recorded as transactions with Samruk-Kazyna in the separate statement of changes in equity.

The decrease in carrying value of bonds in 2025 is also due to the effect of the foreign currency exchange rate on bonds placed at the LSE and denominated in US dollars for 96,517 million tenge.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the borrowings other than bonds issued comprised the following:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Issuance amount	Redemption date	Effective interest rate	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Borrowings					
Kokel Munay LLP	Financing for share of KMG costs in execution of subsoil use contraction project "Becturly"	From beginning of commercial exploration	O/N SOFR + 2.85%	7,783	7,166
KMGS	1.85 billion tenge	2025	0.01%	1,466	1,489
CNOOC HONG KONG HOLDING LIITED	Financing for share of KMG costs in execution of subsoil use contraction project "Zhylyoi"	From beginning of commercial exploration	Secured Overnight Financing Rate+3.00%	20	-
Eni Isatay B.V.	Financing for share of KMG costs in execution of subsoil use contracts on project "Abay" and "Isatay"	From beginning of commercial exploration	CME TERM SOFR + 3.00%	-	24,760
				9,269	33,415

Changes in borrowings and bonds

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
As at January 1	3,326,951	4,227,246
Received in cash	93,477	28,072
Principal paid	(258,027)	(358,284)
Loan offset (<i>Note 5</i>)	-	(1,151,840)
Interest paid	(216,405)	(191,817)
Interest accrued (<i>Note 10</i>)	235,382	219,794
Discount recognition (<i>Note 19</i>)	-	233,519
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(98,302)	368,703
Derecognition of loan (<i>Note 10</i>)	(24,943)	(48,442)
Other	(3,476)	-
As at December 31	3,054,657	3,326,951
Current portion	48,104	50,509
Non-current portion	3,006,553	3,276,442

In 2025, the Company derecognized the loan from Eni Isatay B.V. on “Abay” project in the amount of 24,775 million tenge, including interest. The write-off of the loan is related to the planned withdrawal of the Company from “Abay” project and return of a contract territory to the Government.

In 2024, the Company derecognized the loan from Lukoil Kazakhstan Upstream LLP on “Zhenis” project in the amount of 48,433 million tenge, including interest. The derecognition of the loan is related to the planned withdrawal of the Company from “Zhenis” project and return of a contract territory to the Government.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

20. BORROWINGS AND BONDS (continued)

Covenants

The Company is required to comply with the financial and non-financial covenants under the terms of the loan agreements. Under the terms of loan agreements, failure to comply with covenants may result in the repayment of these long-term loans upon demand. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company complies with all financial and non-financial covenants. According to credit documentation the next remeasurement date for the covenants is March 31, 2026.

21. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE OBLIGATIONS

The changes in financial guarantee obligations in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
As at January 1	22,969	13,340
Guarantees issued in respect of subsidiaries and joint ventures during the year (Notes 14, 15)	23,232	17,743
Amortization of financial guarantee obligations (Note 10)	(14,140)	(8,114)
As at December 31	32,061	22,969

22. TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, trade accounts payable and other current liabilities are presented by the following:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade accounts payable to related parties	28,014	36,654
Trade accounts payable to third parties	523	1
Trade accounts payable	28,537	36,655
Other current financial liabilities		
Other payables to related parties	6,129	17,816
Other payables to third parties	4,818	10,015
Due to employees	1,522	1,560
	12,469	29,391
Other current non-financial liabilities		
Contract liabilities	19,846	23,690
Other	4,666	1,282
	24,512	24,972
Total other current financial and non-financial liabilities	36,981	54,363

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 trade payables and other current liabilities are non-interest bearing.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 trade accounts payable were denominated in tenge and US dollars.

Movement in contract liabilities:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
At January 1	23,690	20,357
Deferred during the year	599,402	473,952
Recognized as revenue during the year	(603,246)	(470,619)
At December 31	19,846	23,690
Current portion	19,846	23,690
Non-current portion	-	-

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

23. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Income tax		
Current withholding tax on dividends and interest received	132,871	79,501
Current corporate income tax expense	1,562	316
Current alternative subsoil use tax expense	648	399
	135,081	80,216
Expense from write-off of deferred tax assets	12,419	59,096
Deferred income tax benefit	(64,917)	(82,025)
Deferred alternative subsoil use tax expense	4,082	5,734
	(48,416)	(17,195)
Income tax expense	86,665	63,021

Reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to profit before income tax at the statutory income tax rate (20% in 2025 and 2024) to income tax expense was as follows for the years ended December 31:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Profit before income tax	1,231,606	773,131
Statutory tax rate	20%	20%
Income tax expense on accounting profit	246,321	154,626
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	12,419	59,095
Share in profit of subsidiaries and joint ventures	(183,058)	(164,470)
Discounting and unwinding of discount on financial assets and liabilities	(18,089)	(31,362)
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	13,346	18,204
Deferred alternative subsoil use tax	4,082	5,734
Non-deductible interest	142	79
Effect of the application of the requirements of the legislation on transfer pricing and on income received in countries with preferential taxation	-	201
Gain from disposal of subsidiary (Note 5)	-	(1,651)
Exploration and evaluation asset impairment and disposal expenses	4,394	8,802
Trust management services (Note 8)	4,348	11,208
Other changes	2,760	2,555
Income tax expense	86,665	63,021

In accordance with the requirements of the Tax Code regarding the transfer pricing and taxation of income received in countries with preferential taxation, income from financial aid provided to Samruk-Kazyna, as well as income received in countries with preferential taxation are included in the taxable profit.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

23. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

Deferred income tax balances, calculated by applying the statutory tax rates in effect at the dates of respective statements of financial position to the temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and the amounts reported in the separate financial statements, are comprised of the following as at December 31:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025			Recognized in profit or loss for 2025	2024			Recognized in profit or loss for 2024
	Corporate income tax	Withholding tax	Total		Corporate income tax	Withholding tax	Total	
Deferred tax assets								
Tax loss carryforward	342,076	-	342,076	(239,965)	582,041	-	582,041	51,482
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	-	(8,371)	8,371	-	8,371	(10,587)
Allowance for expected credit losses on accounts receivable	5,302	-	5,302	3,788	1,514	-	1,514	(665)
Property, plant and equipment	1,042	-	1,042	454	588	-	588	(1,096)
Provision for accrued liabilities to employees	301	-	301	-	301	-	301	24
Less: unrecognized deferred tax assets	(345,056)	-	(345,056)	235,896	(580,952)	-	(580,952)	(49,025)
Deferred tax assets	3,665	-	3,665	(8,198)	11,863	-	11,863	(9,867)
Deferred tax liabilities								
Undistributed earnings of joint venture and associate	-	(554,748)	(554,748)	56,424	-	(634,427)	(634,427)	27,553
Exploration and evaluation assets	(59)	-	(59)	363	(422)	-	(422)	229
Other non-current financial assets	(3,665)	-	(3,665)	(173)	(3,492)	-	(3,492)	(720)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,724)	(554,748)	(558,472)	56,614	(3,914)	(634,427)	(638,341)	27,062
Net deferred tax liabilities	(59)	(554,748)	(554,807)		7,949	(634,427)	(626,478)	
Deferred tax expenses				48,416				17,195

The movements in the deferred tax liability were as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025			2024		
	Corporate income tax	Withholding tax	Total	Corporate income tax	Withholding tax	Total
Net deferred tax liability as at January 1	(7,949)	634,427	626,478	(18,307)	571,269	552,962
Recognized in profit or loss	8,008	(56,424)	(48,416)	10,358	(27,553)	(17,195)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(23,255)	(23,255)	-	90,711	90,711
Net deferred tax liability as at December 31	59	554,748	554,807	(7,949)	634,427	626,478

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**23. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)**

Represented in the separate statement of financial position as:	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deferred tax asset	–	8,371
Deferred tax liabilities	(554,807)	(634,849)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(554,807)	(626,478)

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company recognized deferred tax asset in the amount of 8,371 million tenge as a result of a temporary difference associated with the exploration and evaluation asset, project “Abay”, for which the Company recognized an impairment loss in the reporting period (*Note 13*).

As at December 31, 2025, the Company did not recognize deferred tax assets in the amount of 341,379 million tenge (2024: 577,305 million tenge) and 3,677 million tenge (2024: 3,647 million tenge) related to non-contract and contract activities, respectively, that could be offset against future taxable profit in future periods. Tax losses carried forward could be offset against taxable profit during the next 10 (ten) consecutive years. These deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profit from the Company’s other activities. The Company performed an analysis and concluded that the recoverability of these assets is remote. The Company has neither taxable temporary differences, nor any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of deferred tax assets.

Due to the expiration of the period of possible offset and the absence of taxable profit, the Company wrote off the unused loss for 2015 of 248,844 million tenge. Furthermore, according to the results of final submission of income tax return the Company adjusted deferred tax assets decreasing by 3,540 million tenge.

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

Parties are generally considered to be related if they are under common control or if one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Related parties include the key management personnel of the Company, as well as the entities in which the key management personnel of the Company directly or indirectly hold a significant equity interest.

Other entities controlled by the Government are also related parties of the Company. Transactions with these entities are not disclosed if they are carried out in the ordinary course of business in accordance with legal requirements and conditions consistently applied to all public and private companies.

Related party transactions were made on terms agreed between the parties that may not necessarily be at market rates, except for certain regulated services, which are provided based on the tariffs available to related and third parties. Outstanding balances at the year-end are mainly unsecured and interest-free and settlement occurs in cash, except as indicated below. The Company recognizes allowances for ECL on debt from related parties in accordance with the same principles and policies for ECL applied to determine ECL on debt owed to third parties.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)**

The following table provides the total amount of transactions, which have been entered into with related parties during 2025 and 2024 and the related balances as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	284,642	179,335
Subsidiaries	88,541	89,099
Joint ventures	3,318	3,393
Associates	584	449
Entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna	192,199	86,394
Other income	-	9,863
Associates (CPC)	-	9,863
Gain on sale of investment property, net	-	9,369
Samruk-Kazyna (Note 17)	-	9,369
Acquisition of goods and services	895,018	879,690
Subsidiaries	835,119	796,900
Joint ventures	37,623	26,820
Associates	279	205
Samruk-Kazyna	4	-
Entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna	21,993	55,765
Interest revenue, other finance income	123,030	190,613
Subsidiaries	108,236	108,081
Joint ventures	8,254	17,166
Samruk-Kazyna	4,941	63,048
Entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna	7	789
Other related parties	1,592	1,529
Financial costs	97,917	89,315
Subsidiaries	15,899	9,023
Samruk-Kazyna	82,018	80,292

Revenue from contracts with customers

In 2025, the sale of oil products to subsidiaries consisted mainly of the sale of oil products to KMG-Aero, OMG, Atyrau Refinery and Pavlodar Refinery in the amount of 75,420 million tenge, 5,572 million tenge, 3,007 million tenge and 1,607 million tenge, respectively (2024: KMG-Aero, OMG, Pavlodar Refinery and Atyrau Refinery in the amount of 74,051 million tenge, 5,593 million tenge, 3,544 million tenge and 3,453 million tenge, respectively).

In 2025, the Company sold diesel fuel to KTZ-Freight transportation LLP in the amount of 192,028 million tenge (2024: 79,959 million tenge).

Other income

During 2024, CPC made payment to the Company of 22 million US dollars (equivalent to 9,863 million tenge at the date of receipt) under the settlement of disputes agreement.

Acquisition of goods and services

Acquisition of goods and services are mainly related to the Company's refining process of crude oil.

In 2025, the Company acquired crude oil from subsidiaries of OMG, EMG and KTM in the amount of 404,014 million tenge, 170,919 million tenge and 18,078 million tenge, respectively (in 2024: OMG, EMG and KTM in the amount of 372,325 million tenge, 155,600 million tenge and 12,365 million tenge, respectively).

In 2025, the Company acquired services for the processing of crude oil from the Atyrau Refinery and Pavlodar Refinery in the amount of 147,925 million tenge and 60,963 million tenge, respectively (in 2024: 137,799 million tenge and 54,382 million tenge, respectively).

In 2025, the Company acquired services for the processing of crude oil from joint venture Petro Kazakhstan Oil Products LLP in the amount of 26,985 million tenge (in 2024: 24,758 million tenge).

In 2025, the Company was provided trust management services for a 50% interest in KRG, a joint venture, by NC QazaqGaz JSC, a member of group of companies of Samruk-Kazyna, in the amount of 19,157 million tenge (2024: 53,276 million tenge) (Note 8).

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Cash	1	27,485
Entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna	1	5
Other related parties	–	27,500
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	–	(20)
Restricted cash	166	172
Entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna	166	172
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	–	–
Loans due from related parties	634,844	576,986
<i>Loans due from related parties at amortized cost</i>	<i>499,522</i>	<i>506,343</i>
Subsidiaries	413,741	429,720
Joint ventures	14,022	11,800
Samruk-Kazyna	1,704	–
Bonds receivable from Main Waterline LLP	43,411	45,873
Bonds receivable from Samruk – Kazyna	24,160	22,519
Bonds receivable from KMG PetroChem	6,308	–
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(3,824)	(3,569)
<i>Loans due from related parties at fair value through profit or loss</i>	<i>135,322</i>	<i>70,643</i>
Subsidiaries (Ak Su KMG)	979	979
Joint ventures (KKO, KPI)	134,343	69,664
Trade accounts receivable and other current assets	213,947	84,382
Subsidiaries	59,786	29,612
Joint ventures	4,005	7,423
Associates	541	259
Samruk-Kazyna	30,925	28,351
Entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna	145,537	26,276
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(26,847)	(7,539)
Dividends receivable from subsidiaries and joint ventures	8,584	13,752
Liabilities		
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	63,019	80,399
Subsidiaries	61,092	78,334
Joint ventures	1,620	1,109
Associates	36	71
Entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna	271	885
Financial guarantee obligations (Note 21)	32,061	22,969
Subsidiaries and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	14,052	22,110
Joint ventures	18,009	859
Loan commitment	300,791	68,693
Subsidiaries	300,747	68,649
Joint ventures	44	44
Borrowings and bonds (Note 20)	694,753	690,111
Subsidiaries	1,466	1,489
Bonds of the Company, acquired by Samruk-Kazyna	693,287	688,622

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)****Cash**

As at December 31, 2024, cash is represented by a time deposit placed by the Company in Eurasian Bank JSC in the amount of 27,500 million tenge at a market rate of 15.05%.

Loans due from related parties

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, loans due from related parties are as follows:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Maturity	Effective interest rate	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Atyrau Refinery	2026-2032	12.00%-19.50%	177,672	188,131
Urikhtau Operating	2027	20.67%	132,482	118,890
KPI	2037	18.83% and SOFR+3.00%	112,313	59,766
Bonds receivable from Main Waterline LLP	2033	11.57%-11.74%	43,411	45,873
KMG DS	2026-2029	16.67%-18.50%	38,962	32,182
KKO	2033	SOFR + 2.80%	36,052	21,698
OMG	2026	17.25%	34,987	87,491
KazGPP	2035	19.17%	25,294	-
Bonds receivable from Samruk – Kazyna	2044	10.00%	24,160	22,519
Bonds receivable from KMG PetroChem	2055	6.83%	6,308	-
Loan due from Samruk – Kazyna	2035	20.33%	1,704	-
Other			5,323	4,005
Less: allowance for expected credit losses			(3,824)	(3,569)
			634,844	576,986
Less: current portion			(100,039)	(156,749)
Non-current portion			534,805	420,237

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, all loans due from related parties are denominated in the following currencies:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Tenge	494,211	507,322
US dollar	140,633	69,664
	634,844	576,986

Notes

In 2025, the Company purchased and repurchased short-term notes of NB of RK, other party controlled by the state, in the total amount of 82,381 million tenge with an interest rate of 15.69%. In 2024, the Company purchased and repurchased short-term notes of NB of RK and Eurasian development bank, other parties controlled by the state, in the total amount of 50,000 million tenge and 1,000 million tenge, respectively, with an interest rate of 13.48% and 13.40%, respectively.

Trade accounts receivable and other assets

As at December 31, 2025, trade accounts receivable and other assets are represented mainly by trade accounts receivable of KTZ-Freight transportation LLP for the purchase of refined products in the amount of 139,717 million tenge and receivable from Samruk-Kazyna, mainly, for acquisition of investment property in the amount of 23,225 million tenge (2024: trade accounts receivable of KTZ-Freight transportation LLP for the purchase of refined products in the amount of 25,296 million tenge and receivable from Samruk-Kazyna, mainly, for acquisition of investment property in the amount of 20,552 million tenge (Note 17).

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Trade accounts payable and other liabilities

As at December 31, 2025, trade payables and other liabilities are represented mainly by the Company’s payables to KMT for the acquisition of 50% share in the rights and obligations under the PSA on the “Kurmagazy” structure in the amount of 28,520 million tenge (*Note 13*), as well as trade payables to EMG in the amount of 22,458 million tenge (*Note 22*) (2024: Company’s payables to KMT for the acquisition of 50% share in the rights and obligations under the PSA on the “Kurmagazy” structure in the amount of 25,155 million tenge, as well as trade payables to OMG and EMG in the amount of 24,334 million tenge and 17,976 million tenge, respectively).

Loan commitment

As at December 31, 2025, the loan commitment is mainly presented by obligation of the Company to KMG PetroChem and KazGPP in the amount of 200,467 million tenge and 66,927 million tenge, respectively (2024: OMG in the amount of 42,210 million tenge) (*Note 14*).

Dividends receivable from subsidiaries and joint ventures

As at December 31, 2025, dividends receivable from subsidiaries are mainly presented by dividends receivable from KMG-Aero and KTM in the amount of 5,500 million tenge and 2,250 million tenge, respectively (2024: KMGI and KTM in the amount of 10,502 million tenge and 3,250 million tenge, respectively).

Compensation to the key management personnel

As at December 31, 2025, key management personnel comprise members of the Management Board and the Board of Directors of the Company totalling 17 persons (2024: 18 persons). Total compensation to the key management personnel, taking into account related taxes and mandatory payments to the budget, included in general and administrative expenses in these separate financial statements amounted to 851 million tenge and 813 million tenge for 2025 and 2024, respectively. Compensation to key management personnel consists of contractual salary and performance bonus based on operating results of the Company.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company’s principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, financial guarantee obligations, trade accounts payable and a payable on purchase of interest in subsidiary. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise funds for Company’s investments activities. The Company’s financial assets comprise long-term and short-term bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents and loans due from related parties arising directly from its operating activities.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company’s management oversees the process of managing of these risks.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company’s exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company’s long-term loans with floating interest rates (*Note 20*).

The Company’s policy is to manage its interest rate risk using a mix of fixed and variable rates on borrowings.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company’s profit before income tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings and bonds) to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant. There is no direct impact on the Company’s equity.

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before income tax
2025	+0.22	274
SOFR	-0.22	(274)
2024	+4.50	1,698
SOFR	-0.39	(147)

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

It is the Company’s policy to enter into financial instrument transactions with creditworthy counterparties. Maximum credit risk exposure equals the carrying amount of each financial asset. The Company believes that the maximum risk amount is represented by loans due from the related parties (Note 24), long and short-term bank deposits (Note 16), trade accounts receivable (Note 17) and cash and cash equivalents (Note 18), net of expected credit losses, recorded at the reporting date.

The table below shows the risk profile of Company’s cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term deposits held in banks as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 using the Fitch credit ratings, or in their absence, using their equivalent rates in S&P and Moody’s:

%	At December 31	
	2025	2024
A+	35%	25%
A to A-	63%	71%
BBB to BBB-	0%	3%
BB+ to BB-	1%	2%

The table below provides a breakdown by expected credit losses level of financial assets:

In millions of tenge	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Expected credit losses coverage	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Expected credit losses coverage
Stage 1	662,032	(3,963)	0.60%	618,675	(3,676)	0.59%
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	662,032	(3,963)	0.60%	618,675	(3,676)	0.59%

With respect to credit risk arising on the Company’s financial assets, which include bonds receivable, loans due from related parties, and other non-current receivables from Samruk-Kazyna, the Company’s exposure to credit risk arises from counterparty default. The Company regularly tests and validates its models and model inputs to reduce discrepancies between estimated expected credit losses and actual losses on financial assets. The Company assesses credit risk by assigning credit ratings to counterparties. As at the reporting date, a Ba2 credit rating was assigned to all borrowers.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with its financial liabilities. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at a price close to its fair value.

Liquidity requirements are monitored on a regular basis and management ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Company’s financial liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

In millions of tenge	Less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
At December 31, 2025						
Borrowings and bonds	-	-	205,426	1,625,140	3,877,701	5,708,267
Financial guarantees*	317,701	-	-	-	-	317,701
Loan commitment	420,884	-	-	-	-	420,884
Trade payables	26,089	2,448	-	-	-	28,537
Other financial liabilities	6,317	5,866	286	28,052	-	41,121
	770,991	8,314	205,712	1,653,792	3,877,701	6,516,510

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
At December 31, 2024						
Borrowings and bonds	-	-	241,117	1,419,138	5,350,210	7,010,465
Financial guarantees*	281,329	-	-	-	-	281,329
Loan commitment	181,974	-	-	-	-	181,974
Trade payables	32,096	4,559	-	-	-	36,655
Other financial liabilities	16,065	13,128	198	25,418	-	54,809
	511,464	17,687	241,315	1,444,556	5,350,210	7,565,232

* A financial guarantee is a contract by which the issuer is required to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the instrument for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or revised terms of a debt instrument. Under IFRS 7.B11C(c), for financial guarantee agreements issued by the Company, the maximum amount of the guarantee relates to the very first period in which the guarantee can be called. Under financial guarantee agreements, in the event of a default or improper performance by the debtor, the Company unconditionally undertakes to pay the entire amount of principal and unpaid interest on demand of the creditor. In 2025 and 2024, there were no cases of using financial guarantees.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company’s operations are carried out primarily in RK. Nevertheless, the vast majority of the Company’s cash inflows and outflows are denominated in US dollars.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company’s profit before income tax to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant. There is no direct impact on the Company’s equity.

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Increase/ decrease in US dollar rate	Effect on profit before income tax
2025		
US dollar	8.84%	(54,397)
	-8.84%	54,397
Chinese yuan	8.89%	(7,986)
	-8.89%	7,986
2024		
US dollar	9.09%	(107,108)
	-7.34%	86,534
Chinese yuan	-	-

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company’s capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Company seeks to maintain a prudent capital structure to support its capital investment plans and maintain an investment grade credit rating throughout the cycle. Maintaining sufficient financial flexibility is considered strategically important to mitigate industry cyclicality while also enabling the pursuit of investment opportunities. The Company has a comprehensive and disciplined internal approval process for capital expenditures, new projects and debt incurrence.

The capital of the Company consists of debt, which includes borrowings (Note 20) less cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and equity, comprising share capital, additional paid-in capital, other reserves and retained earnings (Note 19).

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Capital management (continued)

The Company’s management regularly reviews the capital structure. As part of this review, management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Also, to achieve this overall objective, the Company’s capital management, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

There have been no breaches of the financial covenants of any borrowing in the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (Note 20).

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	2025	2024
Borrowings, bonds and loan commitments	3,355,448	3,395,644
Less: cash and short-term bank deposits	(1,709,465)	(1,420,652)
Net debt	1,645,983	1,974,992
Equity	14,646,327	14,263,893
Capital and net debt	16,292,310	16,238,885

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

Fair value

The carrying amount of financial instruments and investment property of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is the reasonable approximation of their fair values except for the following financial instruments disclosed below:

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	Current value	Fair value	December 31, 2025		
			Fair value by level of assessment		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Bonds receivable from Samruk – Kazyna	24,098	11,708	-	11,708	-
Bonds receivable from Main Waterline LLP	43,288	39,111	-	-	39,111
Bonds receivable from KMG PetroChem	6,290	6,504	-	-	6,504
Loans due from related parties	425,846	423,580	-	1,885	421,695
Other non-current receivable due from Samruk – Kazyna	23,225	22,284	-	22,284	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Loans due from related parties	135,322	135,322	-	-	135,322
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Fixed interest rate borrowings	3,046,854	2,927,872	2,344,800	581,345	1,727
Other non-current financial liabilities	28,652	24,967	-	-	24,967
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Floating interest rate borrowings	7,803	7,803	-	7,803	-
Loan commitment					
Loan commitment	300,791	300,791	-	-	300,791
Financial guarantees					
Financial guarantees	32,061	29,722	-	-	29,722

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Fair value (continued)

<i>In millions of tenge</i>	December 31, 2024				
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value by level of assessment		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Bonds receivable from Samruk – Kazyna	22,461	17,632	–	17,632	–
Bonds receivable from Main Waterline LLP	45,767	46,204	–	–	46,204
Loans due from related parties	438,115	446,521	–	–	446,521
Other non-current receivable due from Samruk – Kazyna	20,552	18,365	–	18,365	–
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Loans due from related parties	70,643	70,643	–	–	70,643
Other non-current financial assets	17,461	17,461	–	–	17,461
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Fixed interest rate borrowings	3,295,025	3,120,731	2,406,715	712,407	1,609
Other non-current financial liabilities	25,418	25,880	–	–	25,880
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Floating interest rate borrowings	31,926	31,926	–	31,926	–
Loan commitment					
Loan commitment	68,693	68,693	–	–	68,693
Financial guarantees					
Financial guarantees	22,969	22,890	–	–	22,890

The fair value of bonds receivable from the Samruk-Kazyna and other debt instruments has been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at market interest rates.

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognized or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole, as follows:

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

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting period, and no transfers into or out of Level 3 category.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. There were no changes in the Company’s valuation processes, valuation techniques, and types of inputs used in the fair value measurements during the year.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Fair value (continued)

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are shown below:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range as of December 31,	
			2025	2024
Loans due from related parties at amortized cost	DCF method	Discount and interest rate	6.7%-20.1%	11.45%-18.7%
Financial guarantees	DCF method	Discount and interest rate	6.5%-20.1%	7.6%-18.7%
Loans due from related parties at fair value through profit or loss	DCF method	Discount and interest rate	SOFR + 2.8%- SOFR + 3.0%	SOFR + 2.8%- SOFR + 3.0%
Other non-current financial assets	DCF method	Discount and interest rate	-	9.2%

26. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating environment

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

Legal proceedings

In the opinion of management, there are no current legal proceedings or other claims outstanding, which could have a material negative effect on the separate financial results or financial position of the Company and which have not been accrued or disclosed in these separate financial statements.

Taxation

Kazakhstan’s tax legislation and regulations are subject to ongoing changes and varying interpretations. Instances of inconsistent opinions between local, regional and national tax authorities are not unusual, including opinions with respect to IFRS treatment of revenues, expenses and other items in the financial statements. The current regime of penalties and interest related to reported and discovered violations of Kazakhstan’s tax laws are severe. Due to uncertainties associated with Kazakhstan’s tax system, the ultimate amount of taxes, penalties and interest, if any, may be in excess of the amount expensed to date and accrued at December 31, 2025. As at December 31, 2025, Management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that it is probable that the Company’s tax positions will be sustained, except as provided for or otherwise disclosed in these separate financial statements.

Sanctions

The Company, as a participant in joint projects with foreign partners, conducts a comprehensive assessment of the potential impact of external factors, including sanctions restrictions. This assessment takes into account legal, financial, and technical aspects. At the same time, project implementation continues as prescribed in accordance with the current legislation of the RK and the contractual obligations of the parties.

The Company continuously monitors new restrictive measures adopted by the US, EU, and UK, and assesses their potential impact on the Company’s operations and the implementation of joint projects with Russian partners.

In November 2025, the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued a license authorizing operations necessary for the CPC, TCO, and Karachaganak. Furthermore, on November 10, 2025, the Ministry of Energy of the RK, at the initiative of the Company, submitted an appeal to OFAC regarding operations involving the transportation of Russian oil through the territory of the RK to the People’s Republic of China. On November 21, 2025, OFAC Comfort Letters were received, according to which Pavlodar Refinery and KTO are authorized to conduct transactions related to Rosneft Oil Company PJSC if such transactions are typically necessary for their operations and fulfillment of contractual obligations, provided that there is no involvement of U.S. persons, no use of the U.S. financial system, no benefit to other sanctioned persons, and no other violations of the sanctions regime. These Comfort Letters are set to expire April 29, 2026. The Company’s management plans to continue working to extend the relevant OFAC Comfort Letters, if necessary, in accordance with established procedures.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**26. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)****Sanctions (continued)**

To minimize sanctions risks, joint project agreements include appropriate mechanisms and legal remedies aimed at ensuring compliance with applicable international sanctions restrictions. The Company takes the necessary measures to comply with international sanctions requirements and minimize potential sanctions risks.

Transfer pricing control

Transfer pricing control in Kazakhstan has a very wide scope and applies to many transactions that directly or indirectly relate to international business regardless of whether the transaction participants are related or not. The transfer pricing legislation (further “Law”) requires that all taxes applicable to a transaction should be calculated based on market price determined in accordance with the arm’s length principle. The law came into force in Kazakhstan from January 1, 2009. The law is not explicit and there is little precedence with some of its provisions. Moreover, the law is not supported by detailed guidance for application of transfer pricing control to various types, as a result, there is a risk that the tax authorities may take a position that differs from the Company’s position, which could result in additional taxes, fines and interest. As at December 31, 2025 management believes that its interpretation of the transfer pricing legislation is appropriate and that it is probable that the Company’s positions with regard to transfer pricing will be sustained.

Commitments under subsoil use contract

According to the terms of subsoil use contracts signed by the Company with the Government of the RK, the Company has certain commitments on fulfilment minimal work programs related to its oil and gas projects.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company failed to comply with work programs under some of its subsoil use contracts in full. Management believes that the outstanding amounts can be transferred to subsequent years and that such transfer will not result in termination of subsoil use contracts.

Non-financial guarantees

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has outstanding performance guarantees issued in favour of third parties under which the Company provides guarantee should its joint venture or associate fail to perform their obligations under the natural gas purchase-sale, transportation and other agreements.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the management of the Company believes that there were no expected cases of non-performance from the guaranteed parties and, accordingly, no obligations related to the above stated non-financial contingencies were recognized.

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**Additional contributions to share capital**

During January-March 2026, the Company made contributions in cash to the share capital of KMG Green Energy, KazGPP, KMG PetroChem and KMG Barlau, subsidiaries, in the amount of 9,546 million tenge, 5,368 million tenge, 4,947 million tenge and 2,780 million tenge, respectively.

On February 25, 2026, the Company made contributions to the share capital of KMG Engineering, a subsidiary, by contributing property at fair value in the amount of 8,494 million tenge, excluding VAT.

Loans given

During January-March 2026, the Company provided OMG, a subsidiary, with three additional tranches under a loan agreement in the total amount of 38,000 million tenge, maturing in 2026 at a rate of 0.01%.

On March 11, 2026, the Company provided KazGPP, a subsidiary, with an additional tranche under the credit line agreement in the total amount of 36,869 million tenge, maturing in 2035 at a rate of 0.01%.

In January-March 2026, the Company purchased bonds from KMG PetroChem, a subsidiary, in the total amount of 121 million US dollars (equivalent to 59,968 million tenge), maturing in 2055 at a rate of 0.1%.

Financial aid given

In February 2026, the Company provided KMG SS and KMG-Aero, subsidiaries, with financial aid in the total amount of 15,800 million tenge and 9,700 million tenge, respectively, maturing in 2027 at a rate of 0.01% each.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (continued)

Withdrawal from share capital

In March 2026, the Company received from Cooperatieve KazMunaiGaz U.A., a subsidiary, 870 million US dollars (equivalent to 219,925 million tenge) as a return of share capital.

Other operations

On January 18, 2026, TCO temporarily suspended production at the Tengiz and Korolevskoye fields due to a malfunction affecting some of the power supply systems at the production sites. Subsequently, TCO confirmed the safe restoration of the power supply system and the gradual resumption of oil production. As conditions stabilize, TCO is increasing production volumes.

**Annex to the draft resolution of the
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of
NC “KazMunayGas” JSC
dated May __, 2026, No. _____**

**Explanatory note on the issue
“On Approval of the annual financial statements of
NC “KazMunayGas” JSC for 2025”**

Astana city

“ __ ” _____ 2026

1. Purpose and objective

The purpose is the approval by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC NC “KazMunayGas” (hereinafter - KMG) of KMG’s audited annual financial statements (consolidated and separate) for 2025.

The objective is to provide KMG stakeholders with complete and reliable information on the financial position of KMG and the results of its financial and economic activities for the past reporting financial year 2025.

2. Economic effect

The audited annual financial statements contain information necessary to assess asset position, financial stability and solvency of KMG. Analysis of the financial statements makes it possible to determine the need for financial resources, evaluate the efficiency of the capital structure, forecast the financial performance of KMG's activities, and to accomplish other tasks related to the management of financial resources and financial and economic activities of KMG.

3. Brief description of the matter

According to subparagraph 1) of paragraph 2 of Article 35 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 13, 2003 No. 415-II “On Joint Stock Companies” (hereinafter – JSC Law), the audited annual financial statements of a joint stock company are approved at the annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

According to paragraph 3 of Article 76 of the JSC Law and paragraph 143 of Article 17 of the Charter Joint Stock Company “National Company “KazMunayGas”, approved by the decision of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC NC “KazMunayGas” dated May 30, 2023 (minutes No. 2/2023, issue No. 5), as amended and supplemented by the resolutions of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC NC “KazMunayGas” dated May 28, 2024 (minutes No. 1/2024, issue No. 8) and the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC NC “KazMunayGas” dated December 31, 2025 (Minutes No. 4/2025, item No. 1) (hereinafter - the KMG Charter), the audited annual financial statements are subject to preliminary approval by the Board of Directors of KMG no later than 30 days before the date of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of KMG, and the final approval of the audited annual financial statements of KMG is made at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of KMG.

In accordance with subparagraph 7) of paragraph 1 of Article 36 of the of the JSC Law and subparagraph 12) of paragraph 98 of Article 12 of the KMG Charter, the exclusive competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders of KMG includes the approval of audited annual financial statements.

Pursuant to subparagraph 13) of paragraph 38 of Chapter 7 of the Regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Joint Stock Company “National Company “KazMunayGas”, approved by the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC NC “KazMunayGas” dated December 31, 2025 (minutes No. 4/2025, item No. 2), provides that the exclusive competence of the General Meeting of KMG Shareholders refers to the approval of KMG’s audited consolidated and audited separate annual financial statements.

The issue of approval of the audited consolidated and audited separate annual financial statements of KMG for 2025 (hereinafter - the KMG Financial Statements) is submitted for consideration at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of KMG.

The KMG's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on accounting and reporting.

The audit of KMG's Financial Statements has been conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (hereinafter – the Auditor), which was appointed as external auditor of KMG in accordance with the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC NC “KazMunayGas” dated May 28, 2024 (minutes No. 1/2024, item No. 5).

In the Auditor’s opinion, the KMG Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of KMG as at December 31, 2025, as well as its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2025, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Based on the consolidated financial statements of KMG as at December 31, 2025, KMG’s net profit for 2025 amounted to 1,072,054 million tenge.

More detailed information on the financial results and cash flows of KMG for the year ended December 31, 2025 is presented in the appendices to the draft decision on this issue.

The consolidated annual financial statements of KMG for 2025 were approved by the Management Board of KMG on March 5, 2026 (minutes No. 9, item No. 1) and preliminarily approved by the Board of Directors of KMG on March 20, 2026 (minutes No. 4/2026, item No. 2).

The separate annual financial statements of KMG for 2025 were approved by the Management Board of KMG on March 31, 2026 (minutes No. 12, item No. 2) and preliminarily approved by the Board of Directors of KMG on April 28, 2026 (minutes No. 7/2026, item No. 3).

4. Compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The adoption of a resolution on the approval of the KMG's Financial Statements is not in conflict with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. Main problems, risks, possible consequences in case of adoption of or a failure to adopt the resolution

The adoption of a positive resolution on this matter does not entail risks, will meet the interests of KMG and will not cause harm or loss to KMG.

If the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of KMG fails to adopt a positive resolution on this matter, there is a risk of non-compliance with the requirements of the applicable legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including those related to the procedure and timelines for the publication of annual financial statements, which may result in KMG being held liable.

**Resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders of
NC KazMunayGas JSC**

**on the matter of “On the procedure for distributing the 2025 net income of
NC KazMunayGas JSC and the dividend amount per one ordinary share of NC
KazMunayGas JSC”**

Taking into account Article 23(1), Article 35(2)(2), Article 36(1)(8) of Republic of Kazakhstan's Joint-Stock Companies Law No. 415-II dated 13 May 2003, Article 9(47,48), Article 12(98)(13) of the Charter of NC KazMunayGas JSC, validated by the resolution of the General Meeting of KazMunayGas JSC's Shareholders dated 30 May 2023 (minutes No. 2\2023, item No. 5), as amended by the resolutions of the annual General Meeting of Shareholders of KMG dated 28 May 2024 (minutes No. 1\2024, item No. 8) and the Extraordinary General Meeting dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No. 4/2025, agenda item No. 1), paragraph 3.1 of Chapter 3, paragraphs 5.1, 5.8 of Chapter 5 of the Dividend Policy of NC KazMunayGas JSC, validated by the resolution of the entity holding all voting shares of NC KazMunayGas JSC dated 27 October 2022 (meeting minutes No. 59/22 of the Management Board of Samruk-Kazyna JSC, item No. 7), subparagraph 2) of paragraph 20 of Chapter 5, subparagraph 14) of paragraph 38 of Chapter 7 of the Regulation on the General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC “National Company KazMunayGas”, approved by the resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No. 4/2025, agenda item No. 2), decision of the Management Board of JSC NC “KazMunayGas” dated April 14, 2026 (Minutes No. 13, Agenda Item No. 6) approving the distribution of dividends in the amount of KZT 400,000,440,805.73 (four hundred billion four hundred forty thousand eight hundred five) tenge 73 tiyn, and the decision of the Board of Directors of JSC NC “KazMunayGas” dated May 8, 2026 (Minutes No. 8/2026, Agenda Item No. 5) to submit to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders the matter “On the procedure for distribution of the net income of JSC NC ‘KazMunayGas’ for 2025 and the amount of dividend per one ordinary share of JSC NC ‘KazMunayGas’,” and to propose to the General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC NC “KazMunayGas” to allocate for the payment of dividends to the shareholders of JSC NC “KazMunayGas” an amount of KZT 350,001,148,354.38 (three hundred fifty billion one million one hundred forty-eight thousand three hundred fifty-four) tenge 38 tiyn.

having reviewed the materials provided, the General Meeting of NC KazMunayGas JSC's Shareholders

RESOLVED as follows:

1. Validate:

1) the following procedure for distributing the consolidated net income of NC KazMunayGas JSC (located at: premises entry 1, 8 Dinmukhamed Kunayev Street, Yessil District, Astana, Z05H9E8, Republic of Kazakhstan, BIN 020240000555, IIC

(IBAN) KZ356010111000002033 in Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, SWIFT (BIC): HSBKKZKX) for the reporting financial year 2025, in the amount of KZT 1,072,054,000,000 (One trillion seventy-two billion fifty-four million) tenge:

allocate the amount of KZT 350,001,148,354.38 (three hundred fifty billion one million one hundred forty-eight thousand three hundred fifty-four) tenge 38 tiyn to pay dividends to NC KazMunayGas JSC's shareholders;

retain the remaining amount of KZT 722,052,851,645.62 (seven hundred twenty-two billion fifty-two million eight hundred fifty-one thousand six hundred forty-five) tenge and 62 tiyn at the disposal of NC KazMunayGas JSC;

2) the 2025 dividend amount per one ordinary share of NC KazMunayGas JSC shall be KZT 573.66 (ive hundred seventy-three) tenge and 66 tiyn.

2. Fix the list of NC KazMunayGas JSC's shareholders entitled to receive dividends for the year 2025, as of 00:00 on 30 May 2026.

3. Determine 5 June 2026 as the commencement date for payment of dividends on NC KazMunayGas JSC's ordinary shares for 2025.

Pay the dividends on NC KazMunayGas JSC's ordinary shares at the end of 2025 in money, by transferring it in due order to the accounts of NC KazMunayGas JSC's shareholders independently and through a paying agent, represented by Central Securities Depository JSC, no later than ninety (90) calendar days from the date following the date of this resolution.

**Annex to the draft resolution
of the Annual General
Meeting of Shareholders of
NC “KazMunayGas” JSC
dated “___” May 2026 No. _____**

**Explanatory note on the matter “On the procedure for distributing the 2025 net
income of NC KazMunayGas JSC and the dividend amount per one ordinary
share of NC KazMunayGas JSC”**

Astana

_____ 2026

1. Purpose and objective.

Validate the procedure for distributing the 2025 net income of NC KazMunayGas JSC (**KMG**) and the dividend amount per one ordinary share of KMG, in pursuance of the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Charter of National Company “KazMunayGas” Joint-Stock Company, validated by the resolution of the annual General Meeting of KMG's Shareholders dated 30 May 2023 (minutes No. 2\2023, item No. 5), as amended by the resolutions of the annual General Meeting of Shareholders of KMG dated 28 May 2024 (minutes No. 1\2024, item No. 8) and the Extraordinary General Meeting dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No. 4/2025, agenda item No. 1) (**KMG's Charter**).

2. Economic effect

The economic effect is achieved by fulfilling the requirement of Republic of Kazakhstan's Joint-Stock Companies Law No. 415-II dated 13 May 2003 (**JSC Law**) and the resolution of the annual General Meeting of KMG's Shareholders.

3. Short description

In accordance with NC KazMunayGas JSC's Dividend Policy, validated by the resolution of the person holding all voting shares of NC KazMunayGas JSC dated 27 October 2022 (meeting minutes No. 59/22 of the Management Board of Samruk-Kazyna JSC (Fund), item No. 7) (Dividend Policy), the dividend amount is calculated based on KMG's consolidated Free Cash Flow for the past financial year, depending on the level of KMG's debt burden, determined by the Net Debt-to-EBITDA ratio (total debt minus cash and cash equivalents minus bank deposits (short-term and long-term)) to EBITDA.

At the end of 2025, the Net Debt-to-EBITDA ratio was 0.14. In accordance with the Dividend Policy, KMG will make every effort to distribute no less than 50% of the Free Cash Flow. For 2024, KMG's Free Cash Flow, calculated in line with the Dividend Policy, amounted to KZT 1,190,910 million.

Moreover, according to the Dividend Policy, when determining the recommended dividend amount, the company has the right to take into account any factors, events and actions that are considered necessary, including, but not limited to:

- the requirement to finance capital investments and investment projects in the future;
- the need to service the debt;
- the need to maintain a sufficient level of funds to retain financial stability and investment-grade credit ratings;
- and others.

Based on the above, the KMG Management Board has proposed to allocate KZT 400,000,440,805.73 (four hundred billion four hundred forty thousand eight hundred five) tenge 73 tiyn for dividend payments.

At the same time, based on the 2025 results, the KMG Board of Directors, on May 8, 2026 (Minutes No. 8/2026, item No. 5), recommended allocating KZT 350,001,148,354.38 (three hundred fifty billion one million one hundred forty-eight thousand three hundred fifty-four) tenge 38 tiyn for dividend payments.

It is proposed that the dividends are distributed per one ordinary share of KMG. The number of KMG's ordinary shares outstanding is 610,119,493. The dividend per share is KZT 573.66.

According to KMG's 2025 consolidated audited financial statement, the net income amounted to KZT 1,072,054,000,000 (One trillion seventy-two billion fifty-four million) tenge.

Thus, considering the above, it is proposed that the 2025 net income is distributed as follows:

- 1) allocate part of KMG's net profit in the amount of KZT 350,001,148,354.38 (three hundred fifty billion one million one hundred forty-eight thousand three hundred fifty-four) tenge 38 tiyn to pay dividends to KMG's shareholders;
- 2) retain part of KMG's 2025 net profit remaining after the payment of dividends to KMG's shareholders at the disposal of KMG;

It is proposed that the 2025 dividend amount per one ordinary share is validated at KZT 573.66.

Taking into account that, in accordance with the Republic of Kazakhstan's Securities Market Law No. 461-II dd 2 July 2003, Central Securities Depository JSC is the only organization within the Republic of Kazakhstan engaged in maintaining a securities holder register system, as well as the presence of a large number of minority shareholders, it is advisable to pay dividends on KMG's shares, inter alia, through a paying agent. Thus, the dividends can be paid to the Fund, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the National Bank of Kazakhstan directly from KMG, and the dividends can be paid to minority shareholders through a paying agent.

4. Compliance with the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The applicable law is the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the matter under consideration is in compliance therewith.

5. Main issues, risks, potentials effects in the event of adoption or failure to adopt a resolution.

Adopting an affirmative resolution on this matter entails no risks, will be in the best interests of KMG and will inflict no damage or loss to KMG.

Failure to adopt a resolution entails a risk of non-compliance with the provisions of the JSC Law and KMG's Charter..

**Resolution
of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of
NC “KazMunayGas” JSC**

on the matter of “On appeals of shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC on actions of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC and its officials in 2025 and the results of their consideration”

In compliance with sub-clause 3) of clause 2 of Article 35, sub-clause 18) of clause 1 of Article 36 of Law No.415-II of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Joint-Stock Companies” dated 13 May 2003, sub-clause 27) of clause 98 of Article 12 of the Charter of “National Company “KazMunayGas” Joint-Stock Company, as approved by the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated 30 May 2023 (Minutes No.2\2023, item No.5), as amended and supplemented by the resolutions of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of NC KazMunayGas JSC dated 28 May 2024 (Minutes No.1/2024, item No.8) and the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of NC KazMunayGas JSC dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No.4/2025, item No.1), sub-clause 3) of clause 20 of Chapter 5, sub-clause 31) of clause 38 of Chapter 7 of the Regulation on the General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC approved by the resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of NC KazMunayGas JSC dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No.4/2025, item No.2),

upon consideration of the submitted materials, the General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC

RESOLVED as follows:

to take note of the information on appeals of shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC on actions of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC and its officials in 2025 and the results of their consideration in line with the Annex hereto.

Annex

to the resolution on item No.3 of the agenda of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of NC KazMunayGas JSC dated ‘__’ May 2026 (Minutes No.____)

Information on the number of NC KazMunayGas JSC shareholders' appeals on the actions of NC KazMunayGas JSC and its officials in 2025

In 2025, 1,052 letters on various topics were received by NC KazMunayGas JSC from JSC Samruk-Kazyna and the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan , including 1,040 letters from the Fund (the content of 4 letters of which can be interpreted as an appeal by the Fund on the actions of KMG and its officials) and 12 letters from the NB (none of these letters could be interpreted as the NB addressing the actions of KMG and its officials at KMG).

No appeals regarding the actions of the Company and its officials were received from other shareholders of the Company.

No.	Name shareholder	Number of letters from specified recipients in 2025	Number of requests on the actions of KMG and officials in 2025
1	2	3	4
1.	JSC "Samruk-Kazyna"	1040	4
2.	RGU "National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan"	12	0
3.	State Institution "Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan"	0	0
4.	Minority shareholders	0	0
	Total:	1052	4

Thus, the total number of appeals from KMG shareholders regarding the actions of the Company and its officials received during 2025 is 4.

All the enquiries listed have been reviewed by KMG, and responses have been provided in accordance with established procedures; alternatively, the provision of information on a regular basis is being monitored by the Company. Further details are set out in the table below.

Appeals by KMG shareholders regarding the actions of KMG and its officers in 2025

No.	Number and date of access	Brief summary of the appeal	Response number and date	Summary of the answer
1	2	3	4	5
1	№07-1-43-07/197 dated 14.01.2025 (Entrance №19308-24,2)	On the failure of KMG to provide information regarding payroll reports and the implementation of the training schedule by 10 January 2025, in accordance with the Fund's request No. 07-1-43-07/7946 dated 19 December 2024.	№06/384 dated 16.01.2025	KMG has submitted to the Fund its payroll report for 2024 and details regarding the implementation of the 2024 training and development schedule for KMG employees.
2	№07-4-08/1020 dated 19.02.2025 (Entrance №7325-24,3)	On the failure to comply with the Fund's instruction to bring KMG's internal documents into line with the Strategy for the Development of the Occupational Safety Management System of Samruk-Kazyna JSC for 2024–2028 (hereinafter referred to as the Fund's Strategy); on the need to provide information explaining the reasons for non-compliance and identifying the responsible officials who failed to comply with the instruction.	№13/1495 dated 20.02.2025	KMG has sent a reply to the Fund stating that, in accordance with the Fund's instructions, KMG has taken the following measures: 1. The Rules on Reporting Key Safety and Occupational Health Indicators within the KMG Group, approved by the KMG Board's decision of 23 December 2024 (Minutes No. 66), have been revised. Changes have been made to the methodologies for calculating incident rates (FAR, LTIR, MVCR, NWRP) set out in the Fund's Strategy, including their application to contractors. 2. The strategic indicators of the Fund's Strategy have been incorporated into the Roadmap for Improving Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Performance within the KMG Group for 2025–2027 (hereinafter referred to as the KMG Roadmap) for implementation and execution by organisations within the KMG Group. 3. The degree of implementation of the KMG Roadmap is one of the components of the comprehensive indicator for industrial safety

No.	Number and date of access	Brief summary of the appeal	Response number and date	Summary of the answer
1	2	3	4	5
				<p>in the corporate KPIs for senior managers of KMG Group organisations.</p> <p>4. The Fund's Strategy is distributed to all KMG Group organisations for use in their work and to improve performance in the areas of industrial safety, occupational health and the environment.</p> <p>5. The KMG Roadmap has been updated and brought into line with the Fund's Occupational Safety Action Plan for 2025 (19 February 2025: the KMG Roadmap was submitted for consideration and approved by the KMG Board).</p>
3	№03-4-08/1937 dated 09.04.2025 (Entrance №5605-25)	<p>On the submission by the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan regarding the rectification of legal violations and the need to conduct a comprehensive analysis of KMG's 2025 budget and a review of KMG's 2025 procurement plan with a view to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - excluding goods, works and services for which there is no urgent need, for which there is no justification for procurement, as well as duplicated and obsolete items; - re-checking and revising the cost of goods, works and services downwards, taking into account actual and fair market prices; - the introduction of a 'zero-based budget' procedure; - justifying the necessity of each new purchase of goods, works and services from scratch, without reference to previous procurements; 	№34/3540 dated 25.04.2025	<p>KMG has submitted a response to the Fund regarding the results of the comprehensive analysis of KMG's 2025 budget and the audit of KMG's 2025 procurement plan, the measures taken in light of these findings, and the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) objective and prompt measures are being taken in respect of all identified violations, and personal accountability for breaches of procurement procedures has been strengthened, including for the senior management of DZO; 2) this work is under the constant supervision of KMG's management.

No.	Number and date of access	Brief summary of the appeal	Response number and date	Summary of the answer
1	2	3	4	5
		- taking objective and prompt measures in response to violations identified by prosecutors as part of the ongoing work.		
4	№12-02.1-07/5203 dated 22.09.2025 (Entrance №13525-25,2)	On the possible unjustified overpricing of procurement costs at KMG (according to the report by the Supreme Audit Office of RoK).	№05/10072 dated 01.12.2025	KMG has submitted to the Fund information on the results of its detailed analysis of the validity of prices for 2020–2024 for 2,708 items showing the highest cost overrun from the list of goods compiled by the Fund’s procurement operator (Samruk-Kazyna Contract LLP).

Abbreviations:

NC KazMunayGas JSC, Company, KMG – Joint Stock Company "National Company "KazMunayGas";

Fund, Samruk-Kazyna JSC – Joint Stock Company "National Welfare Fund "Samruk-Kazyna";

RoK – Republic of Kazakhstan;

KPIs – key performance indicators;

DZO – subsidiaries and affiliated organisations;

Wage bill – wage bill;

FAR – (Fatal Accident Rate (fatality rate per 100 million man-hours)) fatal accident rate (number of fatalities per 100 million man-hours);

LTIR – (Lost Time Incident Rate (per 1 million man-hours)) lost time injury rate (per 1 million man-hours);

MVCR – (Motor Vehicle Crash Rate (per 1 million kilometers driven)) motor vehicle crash rate (per 1 million kilometers driven);

NWRF – (non-work-related fatality) non-work-related fatality.

**Annex to the draft resolution
of the Annual General
Meeting of Shareholders of
NC “KazMunayGas” JSC
dated “___” May 2026 No. _____**

**Explanatory note to the item
“On appeals of shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC on actions of NC
“KazMunayGas” JSC and its officials in 2025 and the results of their
consideration”**

Astana

«___» _____ 2026

1. Purpose and objective

Consideration of the information on appeals of shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC on actions of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC and its officials in 2025 and the results of their consideration at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Joint-Stock Company “National Company “KazMunayGas” (hereinafter referred to as **the Company, KMG**) in order to inform KMG’s shareholders and ensure compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Economic effect

Not provided.

3. Background

In accordance with sub-clause 3) of clause 2 of Article 35, sub-clause 18) of clause 1 of Article 36 of Law No.415-II of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Joint-Stock Companies” dated 13 May 2003 (hereinafter referred to as the **Law on JSC**),

sub-clause 27) of clause 98 of Article 12 of the Charter of “National Company “KazMunayGas” Joint-Stock Company, as approved by the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Company dated 30 May 2023 (Minutes No.2\2023, item No.5), as amended and supplemented by the resolutions of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Company dated 28 May 2024 (Minutes No.1/2024, item No.8) and the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Company dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No.4/2025, item No.1), (hereinafter referred to as the **Company's Charter**), sub-clause 3) of clause 20 of Chapter 5, sub-clause 31) of clause 38 of Chapter 7 of the Regulation on the General Meeting of Shareholders of “National Company “KazMunayGas” Joint-Stock Company approved by the resolution of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Company dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No.4/2025, item No.2) (hereinafter referred to as the **Regulation on GMS**), the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of KMG shall consider the issue of shareholders’ appeals on actions of the Company and its officials and the results of their consideration, which is within the exclusive competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

On 28 April 2026, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved (Minutes No.7/2026, item No.2) to convene the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the **AGM**) on 29 May 2026, one of the items on the agenda of which is the issue on appeals of KMG’s shareholders on actions of KMG and its officials in 2025 and the results of their consideration.

As at 31 December 2025, KMG had 610,119,493 issued shares; the ownership structure of KMG shares is as follows: 411,371,263 shares (67.42%) are held by the joint-stock company ‘Samruk-Kazyna National Welfare Fund’ (hereinafter – the **Fund**), 122,023,898 shares (20 %) are held by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan; 58,420,748 shares (9.58 %) are held by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – the **NB**); 18,303,584 shares (3 %) are held by minority shareholders.

In 2025, KMG received 1,052 letters on various subjects from the Fund and the NB (1,040 letters from the Fund and 12 letters from the NB); of these, the number of letters that could be interpreted as complaints regarding the actions of KMG and its officials were: 4 from the Fund; from the NB – 0.

No requests have been received from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan or from KMG’s minority shareholders.

The total number of appeals of KMG shareholders against the actions of KMG and its officials received during 2025 is 4.

All such appeals were considered by KMG and answered in accordance with the established procedure, or provision of information on a systematic basis is under the control of KMG.

Information on appeals of KMG's shareholders on actions of KMG and its officials received during 2025 is given in the Annex *‘Information on the number of appeals of shareholders of NC KazMunayGas JSC on actions of NC KazMunayGas JSC and its officials in 2025’* (see the Annex to the draft resolution of the AGM on this issue).

Based on the above, in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company dated 8 May 2026 (Minutes No.8/2026, item No.12), which preliminarily considered this issue and initiated its submission to the AGM pursuant to clause 61 of Article 11 of the Company’s Charter, KMG General Meeting of Shareholders is proposed to take note of the information on appeals of KMG's shareholders on actions of KMG and its officials in 2025 and the results of their consideration in line with the Annex to the draft resolution on this issue.

In accordance with clause 1 of Article 50 of the Law on JSC, clause 91 of Article 11 and clause 99 of Article 12 of the Company's Charter, clause 41 of Chapter 7, clause 120 of Chapter 16 of the Regulations on the GMS, voting on this issue requires a simple majority of votes of the total number of voting shares of KMG participating in the voting, and voting is carried out on the principle of ‘one share - one vote’.

4. Conformity to applicable law

The adoption of a resolution on the submitted issue does not contradict the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. Main problems, risks, possible consequences in case of adopting or failure to adopt the resolution

Adoption of a decision on this issue will not entail any risks.

If a resolution on this issue is not adopted, it will entail the risk of non-compliance with the requirements of the Law on JSC.

**Resolution
of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC**

**on issue “On the composition of
the Board of Directors of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC”**

In compliance with sub-clause 5) of clause 1 of Article 36, clauses 3 and 5 of Article 55 of the Law No.415-II of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 13 May 2003 “On Joint-Stock Companies”, sub-clause 10) of clause 98 of Article 12, clause 112 of Article 13 of the Charter of National Company “KazMunayGas” Joint-Stock Company approved by the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated 30 May 2023 (Minutes No. 2/2023, item 5) as amended and supplemented by the resolutions of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated 28 May 2023 (Minutes No. 1/2024, item 8) and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No. 4/2025, item 1), sub-clause 11) of clause 38 of Chapter 7 of the Regulation on the General Meeting of Shareholders of National Company “KazMunayGas” Joint-Stock Company, approved by the resolution of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No. 4/2025, item 2), clauses 3.1.1 and 3.1.17 of clause 3.1 of Chapter 3 of the Regulation on the Board of Directors of National Company “KazMunayGas” JSC, approved by the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated 30 May 2023 (Minutes No. 2/2023, item 6), with amendments and additions made by resolutions of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated 6 November 2023 (Minutes No. 5/2023, item 2) and the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC dated 29 May 2025 (Minutes No. 2/2025, item 4),

following consideration of the submitted materials, the General Meeting of Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC **RESOLVED:**

1. To terminate ahead of schedule the powers of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC, representative of Samruk-Kazyna JSC Uzakbay Suleimenovich Karabalin from 29 May 2026.

2. To elect Bakhytzhan Ryspekovich Taubayev as a member of the Board of Directors of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC, representative of Samruk-Kazyna JSC from 30 May 2026 for the term until the expiry of the term of office of the Board of Directors of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC as a whole.

**Annex to the draft resolution of the
Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders of NC “KazMunayGas”
JSC dated __ May 2026 No. __**

**Explanatory note to the issue “On the composition of
the Board of Directors of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC”**

Astana

«__» _____ 2026

1. Purpose and objective

Early termination of the powers of the member of the Board of Directors of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC (**the Company, KMG**), representative of Samruk-Kazyna JSC (**the Fund**) Uzakbay Suleimenovich Karabalin and election of a new member of the KMG Board of Directors, representing the interests of the Fund.

2. Economic effect

Not provided.

3. Background

In compliance with sub-clause 5) of clause 1 of Article 36 of Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 13 May 2003 No.415-II “On Joint-Stock Companies” (**the JSC Law**), sub-clause 10) of clause 98 of Article 12 , clause 112 of Chapter 13 of the Charter of “National Company “KazMunayGas” Joint Stock Company, approved by the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Company dated 30 May 2023 (Minutes No. 2/2023, item 5) as amended and supplemented by the resolutions of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Company dated 28 May 2023 (Minutes No. 1/2024, item 8) and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Company Company dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No. 4/2025, item 1), (**the Company’s Charter**), sub-clause 11) of clause 38 of Chapter 7 of the Regulation on the General Meeting of Shareholders of National Company KazMunayGas Joint Stock Company, approved by the resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Company dated 31 December 2025 (Minutes No. 4/2025, item 2), (**Regulation on the GMS**), the exclusive competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company (**GMS**) includes the election of members of the Board of Directors of the Company (**BoD**) and the early termination of their powers.

According to clauses 3.1.1 and 3.1.17 of paragraph 3.1 of Chapter 3 of the Regulation on the Board of Directors of “National Company “KazMunayGas” JSC, approved by the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Company dated 30 May 2023 (Minutes No. 2/2023, item 6), as amended and supplemented by resolutions of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Company dated 6 November 2023 (Minutes No. 5/2023, item 2) and the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Company dated 29 May 2025 (Minutes No. 2/2025, item 4), members of the BoD shall be elected by the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders taking into account the competencies, skills, achievements, business reputation and professional experience of the candidates, and the term of office of the members of the BoD coincides with the term of office of the

entire BoD and expires on the date of the adoption of the decision by the General Meeting of Shareholders to elect a new BoD.

The current BoD was elected by resolutions of GMS of the Company on 14 August 2023 (Minutes No. 4/2023, item 1), on 6 November 2023 (Minutes No. 5/2023, item 1), on 28 May 2024 (Minutes No. 1/2024, item 7) with a term of office of 3 (three) years.

In light of the written notification submitted by the member of the BoD and representative of the Fund's interests U.S. Karabalin expressing his intention to voluntarily terminate his authority as a BoD member (representative of the Fund) effective 29 May 2026, it has become necessary to terminate his authority and elect a new member to the BoD (representative of the Fund).

Exercising its rights as a shareholder of KMG pursuant to sub-clause 5) of clause 1 of Article 14 of the JSC Law, sub-clause 6 of clause 31 of Article 7 of the Company's Charter, sub-clause 6 of clause 8 of Chapter 3 of the Regulations on the GMS, the Fund acting as a major shareholder of KMG hereby proposes the candidacy of Bakhytzhan Ryspekovich Taubayev, Co-Managing Director for Strategy and Asset Management and member of the Management Board of the Fund, for election to the BoD as a BoD member (representative of the Fund).

The qualifications, professional experience, and business attributes of the proposed candidate meet the requisite qualification requirements.

B.R. Taubayev is a graduate of the Kazakh-British Technical University, where he majored in Oil and Gas Well Drilling Engineering, and holds a Master's degree in Oil and Gas Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Turin (Italy). He possesses extensive experience in the fields of geological exploration, drilling, and hydrocarbon field development, as well as in managing operational and strategic processes within the oil and gas sector. He is fluent in Kazakh, Russian, and English. He has been awarded a commemorative badge and certificates of honor KMG.

On 28 April 2026, the Company's Board of Directors (Minutes No. 7/2026, item 2) resolved to convene the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) on 29 May 2026, with the composition of the BoD being one of the items on the agenda.

In light of the foregoing, it is proposed that the AGM terminate the authority of U.S. Karabalin as a member of the BoD (representing the interests of the Fund) effective 29 May 2026, and elect B.R. Taubayev as a member of the BoD (representing the interests of the Fund) effective 30 May 2026, for the term of office established for the BoD as a whole.

In accordance with sub-clause 2) of clause 1 of Article 50, clause 3 of Article 54 of the JSC Law, sub-clause 2) of clause 91 of Article 11 of the Company's Charter, sub-clause 2) of clause 120 of Chapter 16 of the Regulations on GMS, voting at the General Meeting of Shareholders is conducted on the principle of "one share – one vote", with the exception of cumulative voting during the election of members of the Board of Directors. However, if only one candidate is running for a single seat on the BoD, cumulative voting does not apply, as the procedure for allocating KMG shareholders' votes among candidates is not required (in the absence of alternative candidates, the cumulative system for allocating votes among multiple individuals is

objectively inapplicable, and voting is effectively conducted in the form of confirming or rejecting the election of the sole candidate).

Accordingly, since only one candidate for a single seat on the BoD has been nominated, cumulative voting shall not apply.

To adopt a resolution on this matter – in accordance with clause 2 of Article 36 and clause 1 of Article 50 of the JSC Law, clause 91 of Article 11 and clause 99 of Article 12 of the Company’s Charter, clause 41 of Chapter 7 and clause 120 of Chapter 16 of the Regulations on GMS – a simple majority of votes cast by the total number of voting shares of Company participating in the voting is required. The decision shall be adopted by open voting based on the principle of “one share – one vote”.

4. Conformity to applicable law of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The adoption of a resolution on the issue of changing the BoD composition does not contradict/corresponds the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. Main problems, risks, possible consequences in case of adopting or failure to adopt the resolution

The adoption of a resolution on this issue will not entail any risks.

Failure to make a resolution on this issue will entail the risk of non-compliance with the requirements of the JSC Law and the Company’s Charter.

Information about the candidate for membership in the Board of Directors NC “KazMunayGas” JSC

1. Surname, first name, patronymic:

Bakhytzhhan Ryspekovich Taubayev.

2. Name of the shareholder nominating the candidate:

Samruk-Kazyna JSC, the candidate is nominated as a member of the Board of Directors of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC, representative of Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

3. Educational details (name of educational institution, date of graduation, specialty obtained, including advanced training):

- 2002–2007 — Kazakh-British Technical University, Oil and Gas Well Drilling Engineer, Faculty of Energy and Oil and Gas Industry;

- 2009–2011 — Polytechnic University of Turin (Italy), Master’s degree in Oil and Gas Engineering.

4. Information regarding affiliation with NC “KazMunayGas” JSC:

Is an affiliated person of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC pursuant to sub-clause 3 of clause 1 of Article 64 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Joint-Stock Companies”, as he serves as an officer of a major shareholder of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC – “Samruk-Kazyna” JSC.

5. Information on places of work and positions held over the past three years:

- 2022–2023 — First Deputy General Director of Zhenis Operating LLP;

- 2023–2025 — Director of the Gas Industry Department at the Ministry of Energy of Kazakhstan;

- 2025–present — Co-Managing Director for Strategy and Asset Management – Member of the Management Board of Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

6. Information about the position for which the candidate is nominated:

Representative of the interests of Samruk-Kazyna JSC, member of the Board of Directors.

7. Information on the candidate’s relations with affiliated persons of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC:

No.

8. Information (certificate) on an outstanding/expunged conviction or a conviction not removed/removed in accordance with the procedure established by law, as well as information on the candidate's recognition by the court as guilty of committing crimes against property, in the sphere of economic activity or against the interests of service in commercial or other organizations and information on release from criminal liability in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan for committing the specified crimes:

Has no criminal record.

9. Information on the candidate’s consent to be nominated to the Board of Directors of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC:

Agree.

10. Ownership of shares of NC “KazMunayGas” JSC:

Doesn't own.

11. Information on membership in the Boards of Directors of other companies over the past five years:

*2025 – to the present day – Member of the Board of Directors of QazaqGaz JSC;
- 2026 – to the present day – Member of the Board of Directors of Air Astana JSC;
- 2026 – to the present day to the present day – Member of the Board of Directors of Tau-Ken Samruk JSC.*

12. Information on whether, during the five preceding years, the chairman of the board of directors, the first director (head of the executive body), deputy director, or chief accountant of another legal entity was in the period of no more than one year prior to the decision on the forced liquidation or forced buyout of shares, or the conservation of another legal entity declared bankrupt in the established manner:

No.