

**“Institute of Space Technique and Technology” LLP**

**Financial Statements**

*For the Year Ended December 31, 2024,  
With Independent Auditor's Report*

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**“Institute of Space Technique and Technology” LLP**

**Statement of Management’s Responsibility for the Preparation and Approval of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

The statement below, which should be read in conjunction with the independent auditor's responsibilities stated in the independent auditor's report is made with a view to distinguish the respective responsibilities of the independent auditors in relation to the financial statements of “Institute of Space Technique and Technology” LLP (hereinafter “the Company”).

The Company management is responsible for preparation of the financial statements that present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 as well as its financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

In preparing the financial statements the management is responsible for:

- selecting appropriate accounting principles and applying them consistently;
- making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- complying with IFRS or disclosing all material departures from IFRS in the Notes to the financial statements; and
- preparing the financial statements based on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern in foreseeable future unless it is inappropriate to presume that such assumption is reasonable.

The management is also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an efficient and sound internal control system throughout the Company;
- maintaining proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Company comply with IFRS;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Company;
- detecting and preventing fraud and other irregularities.

The accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved for issue on 5 April 2025 by the Company management.

  
Director  
O. K. Toyshibekov  
Chief Accountant  
Z.K. Aimbekova



## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Participant and Management of "Institute of Space Technique and Technology" LLP

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the limited liability partnership "Institute of Space Technology and Technology" (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), consisting of the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, the statement of comprehensive loss, the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows for the year 2024, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including information about the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year 2024, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter referred to as "IFRS").

### **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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For the matter described below, our description of how it was addressed in the audit is provided in this context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report, including with respect to this matter. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements.

The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.





## Key Audit Matter

## How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in Our Audit

### *Fair Value of Intangible Assets*

The fair value of intangible assets is one of the most significant matters in our audit, as the valuation is based on significant judgments and assumptions. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's intangible assets represent a material portion of its total assets.

Intangible assets are measured at revalued amounts, representing fair value at the date of revaluation less accumulated amortization and impairment losses recognized after the revaluation date, in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the fair value of intangible assets materially differs from their carrying amount.

A significant portion of the intangible assets consists of specialized software – a transportation tracking information system ("Software").

The development of the software was completed in 2024. To determine the fair value of these assets, the Company's management engaged an independent appraiser.

The independent appraiser applied the cost approach under the actual cost method (in accordance with the methodology and norms for calculating costs related to the creation, development, and maintenance of informatization objects for government authorities).

This approach was used because the internally generated intangible assets do not have identifiable income streams, as the software is still being implemented and had not yet generated profit at the valuation date. In addition, these intangible assets relate to niche-market items for which it is not feasible to obtain observable sale price information due to the absence of an active market.

For internally generated intangible assets during 2024, we performed a sample test of the supporting documentation to verify the accuracy of entries. As part of our fair value assessment of intangible assets, we analyzed the norms and indices applied by the Company to calculate actual costs. We performed sample testing of the accuracy of the application of those norms and indices.

We evaluated the current assumptions regarding the amortization periods of intangible assets.

We reviewed the disclosures related to intangible assets in the financial statements.

### *Corporate income tax*

The Company receives grant and basic budgetary funding and operates as a participant in a special economic zone. When determining the amount of

We reviewed the conditions for applying the reduced corporate income tax rate and verified the Company's compliance with those conditions. We

corporate income tax, it reduces the calculated corporate tax by 100 percent on income derived from the sale of goods, works, and services resulting from priority activities carried out as a participant of the SEZ.

also assessed the fulfillment of requirements related to grant and basic funding during the reporting period, as well as the accuracy of recognition and disclosure of such funding in these financial statements.

We obtained confirmations from the funding organizations regarding the Company's compliance with contractual conditions necessary for revenue recognition related to the awarded contracts, and reconciled the Company's accounting records with information received from counterparties.

### ***Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements***

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

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding 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.

Mazur E.F.  
Auditor



Auditor Qualification Certificate No. MF-0000673, issued by the Private Institution "Qualification Commission of the Chamber of Auditors for the Certification of Auditor Candidates of the Republic of Kazakhstan" on November 14, 2018

Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, 42 Timiryazev Street, Building 15/3

5 April 2025

Mazur E.F.  
Managing Partner  
LLP «PKF Audit & Assurance»



State License for Auditing Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 19022292, issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan on November 12, 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Financial Statement

Thousand tenge	Notes	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6	258,937	226,987
Intangible Assets	7	737,110	20,519
Right-of-Use Assets		63	-
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>996,110</b>	<b>247,506</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	8	16,437	20,000
Trade and Other Receivables		3,750	67,931
Prepayment of Corporate Income Tax		184	184
Prepayment of Other Taxes		3,039	1,136
Other Current Assets	9	75,944	2,529
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	100,528	150,936
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>199,882</b>	<b>242,716</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,195,992</b>	<b>490,222</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Charter Capital	11	341,472	341,472
Revaluation Reserve of Intangible Assets, Net		727,126	-
Retained Earnings / (Accumulated Losses)		96,895	103,438
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>1,165,493</b>	<b>444,910</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Other Non-Current Liabilities		31	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	12	23,641	76
Taxes Payable		-	39,431
Short-Term Provisions		3,634	5,795
Other Current Liabilities		3,193	10
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>30,468</b>	<b>45,312</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>30,499</b>	<b>45,312</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>1,195,992</b>	<b>490,222</b>


  
 Director  
 D.K. Toyshibekov  
 Chief Accountant  
 Z.K. Alimbekova

The accounting policies and notes on pages 7 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In thousand tenge	Note	The year ended	
		2024	2023
Revenue from Service Rendering	13	1,214,193	1,254,389
Cost of Sales	14	(1,036,901)	(890,784)
<b>Gross Loss</b>		<b>177,292</b>	<b>363,605</b>
General and Administrative Expenses	15	(186,377)	(187,714)
Other Operating Income	16	28,133	1,504
Other Operating Expenses		(500)	(134,049)
Foreign Exchange Gains/(Losses)		2,074	(4,118)
<b>Operating Profit</b>		<b>20,621</b>	<b>39,228</b>
Finance Income	17	26,478	12,286
Finance Costs		-	-
<b>Profit Before Income Tax</b>		<b>47,099</b>	<b>51,514</b>
Income Tax Expense	18	(3,972)	(1,843)
<b>Net Profit for the Year</b>		<b>43,127</b>	<b>49,671</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Revaluation of Intangible Assets, Net		727,126	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax</b>		<b>770,253</b>	<b>49,671</b>

Director

O. K. Toyshibekov

Chief Accountant

Z.K. Alimbekova

The accounting policies and notes on pages 7 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Director  
O. K. Toyshibekov

Chief Accountant  
Z. K. Alimbekova

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“Institute of Space Technique and Technology” LLP

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Financial Statements

<i>In thousand tenge</i>	Charter Capital	Revaluation Reserve of In- tangible Assets	Retained Earnings / (Ac- cumulated Losses)	Total
As at December 31, 2022	341,472	-	69,989	411,461
Net Profit	-	-	49,671	49,671
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	341,472	-	49,671	49,671
Distribution to Participant	-	-	(16,222)	(16,222)
As at December 31, 2023	341,472	-	103,438	444,910
Profit for the Year	-	783,010	43,127	826,137
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	783,010	43,127	826,137
Distribution to Participant	-	-	(49,671)	(49,671)
Amortization of Revaluation Reserve of Intangible Assets	-	(55,884)	-	(55,884)
As at December 31, 2024	341,472	727,126	96,885	1,165,493

Director  
O. K. Toystibekov

Chief Accountant  
Z. K. Alimbekova



The accounting policies and notes on pages 7 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 1. General Information

"Institute of Space Technique and Technology" Limited Liability Partnership (hereinafter – the "Company") was established in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and was registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 23, 2009.

The Company was founded by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, represented by the Committee of State Property and Privatization under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The sole participant of the Company is the Aerospace Committee of the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovations and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As of December 31, 2024, the charter capital of the Company amounts to KZT 341,472 thousand, which is formed by both immovable and movable property (as of December 31, 2023: KZT 341,472 thousand).

The principal activities of the Company are as follows:

- Operation of the emergency call system;
- Project management for the development and implementation of the emergency call system;
- System-technical maintenance of the hardware and software complex of the emergency call system;
- Ensuring information security within the emergency call system;
- Registration and accounting of emergency call devices within the emergency response system;
- Issuance of subscriber identification cards;
- Compliance with unified requirements in the field of information and communication technologies and ensuring information security;
- Enabling the tracking of international road transport using satellite navigation systems in accordance with procedures established by the legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union and/or by an authorized state body responsible for supervising the collection of taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget;
- Provision of tracking services for international road carriers using electronic tracking devices (navigation seals) in accordance with the civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Company is accredited as an entity engaged in scientific and technical activities (Certificate of Accreditation issued by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 14, 2021, valid until December 14, 2026).

The Company operates on the basis of a license for the use of outer space, including the development, production, operation, repair, and modernization of rocket and space equipment, as well as the use of ground infrastructure to support its operation, dated November 23, 2013.

The Company is included in the register of state monopoly entities and is also an entity holding a special right.

By Order No. 513 of the Minister of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 28, 2015, "On the Designation of the Legal Entity Performing the Functions of the Emergency Call System Operator in Case of Accidents and Disasters," the Company has been appointed as the operator of the emergency call system for accidents and disasters ("EVAC").

By Resolution No. 731 of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 10, 2024, the Company was appointed as the national operator of the "Transit" information system for tracking transportation using navigation seals. Registered address: Republic of Kazakhstan, 050061, Almaty, Alatau District, 34 Kilvodskaya Street.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

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**2. Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements**

**2.1. Compliance with Accounting Principles**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and as adopted by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan applicable to companies preparing their financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

**2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosure Requirements**

**New Standards, Interpretations, and Amendments to Existing Standards and Interpretations**

The following new standards and amendments became effective on January 1, 2024:

*Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"*

The amendments relate to sale and leaseback transactions that meet the requirements of IFRS 15 and must be accounted for as sales. According to the amendment, a seller-lessee is subsequently required to measure the lease liability arising from the leaseback in a manner that does not result in the recognition of any gain or loss related to the retained right-of-use asset. This means that the recognition of such gain is deferred, even if the liability consists of variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

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

According to these amendments, liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. A liability is classified as non-current if the entity has a substantive right at the end of the reporting period to defer its settlement for at least twelve months.

*Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" – Supplier Finance Arrangements*

In response to users' concerns regarding inadequate or misleading disclosures about supplier finance arrangements, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 in May 2023. These amendments require entities to disclose information about supplier finance arrangements (also referred to as "reverse factoring" or "supplier financing").

Under these amendments, entities must provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to assess the effects of such arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows, as well as the entity's exposure to liquidity risk.

The purpose of the enhanced disclosure requirements is to increase transparency regarding supplier finance arrangements. The amendments do not affect recognition or measurement principles — they apply solely to disclosure requirements.

These amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 2.3. Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and which the Company has not early adopted.

#### *Amendments to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" – Lack of Exchangeability*

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 to assist entities in assessing whether two currencies are exchangeable and in determining the spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. These amendments affect an entity when it undertakes a transaction or has a foreign currency operation for which the currency cannot be exchanged into another currency at the measurement date for a particular purpose.

IAS 21 previously did not provide detailed guidance on how to determine the spot exchange rate in such cases. The amendments establish a framework for determining the spot exchange rate at the measurement date when exchangeability is lacking.

When applying the new requirements, an entity is not required to restate comparative information. Instead, the entity must remeasure affected balances using the estimated spot exchange rate at the date of initial application, with the adjustment recognized in retained earnings or in the cumulative foreign currency translation reserve.

#### *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement Requirements for Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7*

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 with the objective of:

- (a) clarifying the recognition and derecognition criteria for certain financial assets and liabilities, including a new exception for specific financial liabilities settled via electronic payment systems;
- (b) providing clarification and additional guidance on assessing whether a financial asset meets the SPPI criterion (i.e., solely payments of principal and interest);
- (c) introducing new disclosure requirements for certain instruments with contractual terms that may alter cash flows (e.g., instruments with features linked to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets);
- (d) updating disclosure requirements related to equity instruments designated by the entity as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

#### *IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"*

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 – a new standard aimed at improving the presentation and disclosure in financial statements, particularly with respect to items in the statement of profit or loss. The main changes introduced by IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- the required disclosure in the financial statements of certain profit or loss subtotals that are presented outside the financial statements (i.e., management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of information, applicable to the primary financial statements and the notes as a whole.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; however, many of the existing principles of IAS 1 are retained with minor modifications. IFRS 18 will not affect the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements but may change what an entity presents as "operating profit or loss."

IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and will also apply to comparative information.

#### *IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"*

Under IFRS 19, subsidiaries that meet certain criteria are permitted to apply IFRS accounting standards with reduced disclosure requirements.

#### *IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"*

IFRS 14 permits entities, upon first-time adoption of IFRS, to continue to recognize balances of regulatory deferral accounts in accordance with the accounting policies applied under their previous GAAP, when adopting IFRS accounting standards.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS accounting standards and do not recognize such amounts, the standard requires the effects of rate regulation to be presented separately from other items.

An entity that already presents financial statements in accordance with IFRS accounting standards is not permitted to apply the standard. This standard will become effective on a date yet to be determined by the IASB.

*Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"*

These amendments aim to resolve a conflict between the requirements of IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in relation to the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

The key consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves a business. However, if the assets do not constitute a business — even if held by a subsidiary — only a partial gain or loss is recognized.

In 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of these amendments indefinitely.

*Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards*

In IFRS 1, it was clarified that upon transitioning to IFRS, hedge accounting should be discontinued if it does not meet the "qualifying criteria" rather than the "conditions" for hedge accounting, in order to eliminate potential confusion arising from the discrepancy between the wording in IFRS 1 and the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9.

IFRS 7 requires disclosures of profit or loss upon derecognition related to financial assets in which the entity continues to hold an interest, including information on whether fair value measurements included "significant unobservable inputs." This new phrase replaced the reference to "significant inputs that were not based on observable market data." This amendment aligns the wording with IFRS 13.

Additionally, some guidance examples in IFRS 7 were clarified, with text added to specify that the examples do not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the cited paragraphs of IFRS 7.

Amendments to IFRS 16 clarify that when a lessee determines that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee should apply IFRS 9 guidance to recognize the resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. This clarification applies to lease liabilities extinguished at the beginning of or after the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies this amendment.

To resolve the inconsistency between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, trade receivables must now initially be recognized at "the amount determined using IFRS 15," rather than at "the transaction price" as defined in IFRS 15.

Amendments to IFRS 10 aim to use less ambiguous terminology in cases where an entity is an "agent" and to clarify that the relationships described in paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 are just one example of circumstances requiring judgment to determine whether the party is acting as an agent.

Amendments to IAS 7 remove references to the "cost method" of accounting for investments, which was eliminated from IFRS standards in May 2008 when the IASB issued the amendment "Investment in Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, and Associates."

It is expected that these amendments will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**2.4. Functional Currency and Presentation Currency**

The national currency of Kazakhstan is the Kazakhstani tenge (hereinafter "tenge"), which is the currency of measurement for the Company and the currency used in the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS. All financial information is presented in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge, unless otherwise stated.

**2.5. Going Concern Principle**

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern principle, which assumes the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's ability to realize its assets and continue its operations in the future may be significantly influenced by the current and future economic conditions in Kazakhstan. The accompanying financial statements do not include adjustments that would be required if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

**2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The following are the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

The Company is required to change its accounting policy only when the change:

- a) is required by any Standard;
- b) or results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events, or conditions on the Company's financial position, financial performance, or cash flows.

**a) Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current (Short-term) and Non-Current (Long-term)**

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

- it is expected to be realized or is intended for sale or consumption in the normal course of the operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the end of the reporting period; or
- it is cash or a cash equivalent, except when there are restrictions on its exchange or use for settling liabilities that remain in effect for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal course of the operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period; or
- the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

The terms of the liability, under which it may be settled at the counterparty's discretion by the issuance and transfer of equity instruments, do not affect the classification of the liability.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

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

**b) Methodology of Conversion into Tenge**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into tenge at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date. Gains and losses resulting from such translation are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

*Exchange rate*

The following are the exchange rates as of the year-end used by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements:

	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	Year 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023	Year 2023
US Dollar	525,11	469,44	454,56	456,31
Euro	546,74	507,86	502,24	493,33
Russian Ruble	4,88	5,08	5,06	5,40

**c) Property, Plant, and Equipment**

Property, plant, and equipment are accounted for using the cost model, which is the initial cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The initial cost includes all expenditures directly attributable to acquiring the property, plant, and equipment.

Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income under cost of sales and administrative expenses, aiming to allocate the depreciable amount over the asset's useful life, and is calculated using the straight-line method. If the components of an item of property, plant, and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant, and equipment.

The depreciable amount is the actual cost or revalued amount of an item of property, plant, and equipment less its residual value. Residual value is the estimated amount that the Company can obtain from the disposal of an item of property, plant, and equipment, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, when the asset has reached the age or condition expected at the end of its useful life. The residual value and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year. The results of any changes to previous estimates are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets. The assumed average useful lives of the Company's property, plant, and equipment are:

PPE	Useful life
Buildings and structures	10-25 years
Machinery and equipment	3-20 years
Other property, plant, and equipment	2-10 years

The Company classifies uninstalled spare parts as property, plant, and equipment as they meet the recognition criteria for property, plant, and equipment. These spare parts are those that will be installed in the future and will be included in the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment. No depreciation is charged on such spare parts due to their unavailability for use and operation, as these assets are in preservation.

Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant, and equipment are determined as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset, and are included in the statement of comprehensive income.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**d) Impairment**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there are any indications of potential impairment of assets by reviewing both external and internal sources of information.

If any such indications are found, a formal assessment of the recoverable amount of the asset is carried out to determine any potential impairment loss.

In the absence of any indications of potential impairment of assets, a formal assessment of the recoverable amount is not performed. As of December 31, 2024, no indications of impairment of property, plant, and equipment were identified.

**e) Inventories**

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

The cost of inventories is determined using the weighted average cost method based on the relevant units of measurement and their cost at the beginning of the period and purchases during the period.

**f) Financial Instruments – Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement**

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

**i. Financial Assets**

***Initial Recognition and Measurement***

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost; at fair value through other comprehensive income; or at fair value through profit or loss.

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they arise. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the Company enters into contractual arrangements that are subject to those instruments.

Financial assets (if not trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component) are initially measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, the contractual terms of the asset must give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount ("SPPI criterion").

The business model used by the Company for managing financial assets describes the way in which the Company manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from receiving the contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets, or both.

***Subsequent Measurement***

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

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with subsequent reclassification of accumulated gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with no subsequent reclassification of accumulated gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

The Company's financial assets consist primarily of trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

*Financial assets measured at amortized cost (debt instruments)*

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method, and the impairment requirements are applied. Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified, or impaired.

The Company classifies trade receivables and cash in banks as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

***Derecognition***

A financial asset is derecognized if:

- 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 cash flows received from the asset to a third party in full and without significant delay 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 over the asset.

If the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or entered into a pass-through arrangement, it assesses whether it has retained the risks and rewards associated with ownership, and if so, to what extent. If the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset and has not transferred control over the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the asset. In this case, the Company also recognizes the corresponding liability. The transferred asset and the corresponding liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations retained by the Company.

Continuing involvement, in the form of a guarantee on the transferred asset, is measured at the lower of the following: the initial carrying amount of the asset or the maximum amount of consideration that the Company may be required to pay.

***Impairment of Financial Assets***

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses on all financial assets measured at amortized cost. Expected credit losses are calculated based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and all the cash flows the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate (hereinafter "EIR") or its approximate value. Expected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of any collateral or other credit enhancement mechanisms that are an integral part of the contractual terms.

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

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach. As a result, the Company does not track changes in credit risk but instead recognizes an allowance for losses equal to the expected credit losses over the life of the receivable at each reporting date. The Company has used a provision matrix based on its historical experience of credit losses, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the borrowers and general economic conditions.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

ii. **Financial Liabilities**

***Initial Recognition and Measurement***

Financial liabilities are classified upon initial recognition as either financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, or derivative instruments designated at the Company's discretion as hedging instruments in an effective hedge relationship.

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

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

***Subsequent Measurement***

For subsequent measurement purposes, financial liabilities are classified into the following two categories:

- financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (loans and borrowings).

***Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost***

These financial liabilities, after initial recognition, are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss when they are derecognized, as well as through amortization using the effective interest rate.

Amortized cost is calculated taking into account discounts or premiums on acquisition, as well as commissions or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization of the effective interest rate is included in finance costs.

***Derecognition***

***Derecognition due to a substantial modification of the terms of the instrument***

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when the existing financial liability is replaced by another with the same lender but with substantially different terms, or when the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified. For financial liabilities, the terms are considered substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including commission payments net of received commission fees, discounted at the original effective interest rate, differs by at least 10% from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows under the original financial liability.

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

***Derecognition not related to substantial modification***

The recognition of a financial liability is derecognized when the liability is settled, cancelled, or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the original financial liability and the amount of the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

**g) Offset of Financial Instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are subject to offset, and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when there is currently enforceable legal right to offset recognized amounts and when there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**h) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on bank accounts and cash in hand.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

**i) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, if it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is significant, provisions are discounted at the current pre-tax discount rate, which reflects, when applicable, the risks specific to the liability. If discounting is applied, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

*Other Provisions*

Other provisions are recognized in the financial statements when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

**j) Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

The Company's primary activity is the role of the national operator of the information system for tracking international road transport. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control over goods or services is transferred to the customer and is measured at the amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The Company acts as a principal in providing its services. The amount of revenue is recognized over time using the most likely amount method to assess the degree of completion of the performance obligation.

*Contract Balances (Trade Receivables)*

Trade receivables represent the Company's right to compensation, which is unconditional (i.e., the moment when such compensation becomes payable is determined solely by the passage of time).

*Contract Liabilities*

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received (or will receive) consideration from the customer. If the customer pays consideration before the Company transfers the goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized at the time the payment is made or when the payment becomes due (whichever occurs first). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company fulfills its performance obligations under the contract.

**k) Income Tax and Deferred Taxes**

Income tax is based on the results of the financial and economic activities for the year after adjustments for items that are either exempt from tax or not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred taxes are accounted for using the liability method, based on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding tax bases used to determine taxable profit.

The following temporary differences are not recognized: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that do not affect either accounting or taxable income, and investments in subsidiaries, if the Parent Company has the ability to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The calculation of deferred tax is based on the expected manner of recovery or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates that are enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax asset will be realized.

Offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities is made when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority, and the Company intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is recognized in equity.

Income tax for the year includes both current and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In such cases, it is recognized in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustments to taxes payable for prior years.

### 3. Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Professional judgments that have the most significant impact on the amounts reflected in the financial statements and estimates that could result in significant adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities include:

#### *Useful Lives of Property, Plant, and Equipment*

Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives. The useful lives are determined based on management's estimates of the period during which the assets will generate economic benefits, and these lives are reviewed annually to assess the continued suitability of the assets. Due to the length of the useful life of certain assets, changes in the estimates used may result in significant deviations in their carrying amounts.

#### *Impairment of Non-Financial Assets*

The Company monitors its property, plant, and equipment for internal and external indicators of impairment. Management has assessed whether any impairment indicators have arisen in relation to the Company's business. After the relevant evaluation, management concluded that no indicators of impairment existed for these assets during or after the period ended December 31, 2024.

#### *Taxation*

In assessing tax risks, management considers the likelihood of obligations arising in areas of tax positions where it is known that the Company will not appeal the assessments by tax authorities or does not believe that the outcome of such appeals will be successful. These assessments are based on significant judgments and are subject to change in the event of changes in tax legislation, estimates of the expected outcome of potential disputes, and the outcomes of ongoing tax audits conducted by tax authorities.

Management of the Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for the reporting period, based on the assessment of various factors, including past experience and interpretation of tax legislation. Such an assessment is based on calculations and assumptions and may involve a number of complex judgments regarding events in future periods.

### 4. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it in response to changes in economic conditions and contractual requirements. In order to maintain or alter its capital structure, the Company may regulate dividend payments, and increase or return capital to its shareholders. The Company controls its capital using the leverage ratio, which is calculated as the ratio of net debt to the sum of equity and net debt. Net debt includes loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Trade payables	23,641	76
Less cash and cash equivalents	(100,528)	(150,936)
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>(76,887)</b>	<b>(150,860)</b>
Equity	1,165,493	444,910
<b>Equity and net debt</b>	<b>1,088,606</b>	<b>294,050</b>
Leverage ratio	107%	151%



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 5. Financial Instruments, Objectives, and Policy for Managing Financial Risks

The Company's activities are subject to economic, political, and social risks inherent in doing business in Kazakhstan. These risks include the impact of government policies, economic conditions, changes in tax and legal spheres, fluctuations in exchange rates, and non-performance of contractual rights. Risk management is an important element of the Company's operations.

The Company's main financial instruments include loans, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, and trade payables. The accompanying financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of economic conditions in Kazakhstan on the Company's operations and financial position. Future economic conditions may differ from management's assessment.

The key risks associated with the Company's financial instruments include currency risk and credit risk. Management monitors market risk and liquidity risk associated with all financial instruments and controls the risk management process. The Company takes all necessary actions to identify various types of risks, prevent them, eliminate them, or minimize their impact on its operations.

### Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk includes three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risks, such as the risk of changes in commodity prices.

### Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with exposure to risk will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The Company's exposure to currency risk is primarily due to the existence of liabilities in foreign currencies.

Thousand tenge	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024		
	US Dollar	Kazakhstani Tenge	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents	812	99,716	100,528
Trade Receivables	283	3,467	3,750
Trade Payables	-	(23,641)	(23,641)
Tax Liabilities	-	-	-
	<b>1,095</b>	<b>79,542</b>	<b>80,637</b>

Thousand tenge	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023		
	US Dollar	Kazakhstani Tenge	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	150,936	150,936
Trade Receivables	4,337	63,594	67,931
Trade Payables	-	(76)	(76)
Tax Liabilities	-	(39,431)	(39,431)
	<b>4,337</b>	<b>175,023</b>	<b>179,360</b>

### Sensitivity to Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The following tables present a sensitivity analysis to reasonably possible changes in the exchange rates of the US dollar, assuming all other parameters remain unchanged.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	Change in the Exchange Rate of the US Dollar	Impact on Profit Before Tax
Year 2024	+15%	164
	-5%	(55)
Year 2023	+15%	651
	-5%	(217)

Assumptions regarding changes in exchange rates within the sensitivity analysis to foreign currency exchange rate changes are based on the current observed market conditions.

Although the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk is significant, management, after analyzing future inflows, is confident in the Company's ability to settle its foreign currency liabilities.

*Interest Rate Risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have interest-bearing liabilities with floating interest rates.

**Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur financial losses because counterparties fail to meet their obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract. The Company is exposed to credit risk arising from its operational activities (primarily with respect to trade receivables), including cash held in bank accounts.

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Cash in bank accounts	100,143	150,463
Trade receivables	3,750	67,931
	<b>103,893</b>	<b>218,394</b>

Cash in bank accounts is placed in a bank with a rating of "BBB-" according to Fitch Ratings.

Since its establishment, the Company has not incurred credit losses related to trade receivables, as the trade receivable represents the sole counterparty that timely fulfills its obligations and is the parent company.

Credit risk management related to customers is carried out in accordance with the policy, procedures, and control system established by the Company for managing credit risk associated with customers. The credit quality of the customer is assessed based on the information obtained about the customer. Based on this assessment, the amounts of credit sales (service provision) are determined. Regular monitoring of overdue trade receivables and contract assets is conducted.

The need for impairment recognition is assessed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to evaluate expected credit losses. Provision rates are determined based on the number of days past due, and the Company does not group customers by segments or other similar characteristics. The calculations reflect results weighted by probability, the time value of money, and substantiated and verifiable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasted future economic conditions available at the reporting date. As a rule, trade receivables are written off if they are overdue for more than three years, and no enforcement procedures are applied to collect the outstanding amounts. The Company does not hold any assets pledged as collateral for its receivables.

Below is information on the Company's expected credit losses for trade receivables from legal entities.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

<i>Thousand tenge</i>		31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	
	Calculated Gross Car- rying Amount in Default	Percentage of Expected Losses, %	Expected Credit Losses
Not overdue	3,750	0.00	-
	<b>3,750</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-</b>

<i>Thousand tenge</i>		31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023	
	Calculated Gross Car- rying Amount in Default	Percentage of Expected Losses, %	Expected Credit Losses
Not overdue	67,931	0.00	-
	<b>67,931</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-</b>

**Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk management includes ensuring sufficient cash flow and the ability to obtain financing from a required number of designated credit sources. The Company follows a balanced working capital financing model—using both short-term and long-term sources.

The table below discloses the Company's financial assets and liabilities, classified according to their maturity, based on the remaining term from the reporting date to the maturity date in accordance with the contract. The amounts disclosed in the table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

<i>Thousand tenge</i>		31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024			
	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1 – 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents	100,528	-	-	-	100,528
Trade Receivables	3,750	-	-	-	3,750
Trade Payables	(23,641)	-	-	-	(23,641)
Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>80,637</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80,637</b>

<i>Thousand tenge</i>		31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023			
	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1 – 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents	150,936	-	-	-	150,936
Trade Receivables	67,931	-	-	-	67,931
Trade Payables	(76)	-	-	-	(76)
Tax Liabilities	(39,431)	-	-	-	(39,431)
	<b>179,360</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>179,360</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

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**Fair Value**

Management of the Company believes that the fair value of financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amount and represents the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than a forced sale or liquidation.

The following methods and assumptions were used to determine fair value:

The fair value of cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and tax liabilities is approximately equal to their carrying amount, primarily because these instruments are expected to be settled in the near future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6. Property, Plant, and Equipment

The movement of property, plant, and equipment is presented as follows:

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	Buildings and Structures	Machinery and Equipment	Other	Total
Initial Cost as of December 31, 2022	76,600	221,314	10,357	308,271
Additions	-	33,501	16,667	50,168
Internal Transfers	-	26,881	-	26,881
Disposals	-	(19,031)	(2,319)	(21,350)
<b>Cost as of December 31, 2023</b>	<b>76,600</b>	<b>262,665</b>	<b>24,705</b>	<b>363,970</b>
Additions	17,000	52,776	16,210	85,986
Internal Transfers	-	3,205	(3,205)	-
Disposals	-	(20,074)	(425)	(20,499)
<b>Cost as of December 31, 2024</b>	<b>93,600</b>	<b>298,572</b>	<b>37,285</b>	<b>429,457</b>
Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2022	(35,106)	(69,350)	(14,730)	(119,186)
Depreciation Charged	(4,831)	(29,568)	(1,619)	(36,018)
Internal Transfers	-	(8,696)	8,696	-
Write-offs	-	17,247	974	18,221
<b>Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2023</b>	<b>(39,937)</b>	<b>(90,367)</b>	<b>(6,679)</b>	<b>(136,983)</b>
Depreciation Charged	(4,508)	(37,341)	(6,314)	(48,163)
Internal Transfers	-	(3,433)	3,433	-
Write-offs	-	14,097	529	14,626
<b>Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2024</b>	<b>(44,445)</b>	<b>(117,044)</b>	<b>(9,031)</b>	<b>(170,520)</b>
Carrying Amount				
As of December 31, 2023	36,663	172,298	18,026	226,987
As of December 31, 2024	49,155	181,528	28,254	258,937



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

7. Intangible Assets

The movement of intangible assets is presented as follows:

Thousand tenge	Software	Other	Total
Initial Cost as of December 31, 2022	42,208	3,699	45,907
Additions	20,000	463	20,463
Revaluation (Revaluation Reserve)	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Cost as of December 31, 2023	62,208	4,162	66,370
Additions	5,605	-	5,605
Revaluation (Revaluation Reserve)	783,010	-	783,010
Disposals	(22,241)	-	(22,241)
Cost as of December 31, 2024	828,582	4,162	823,744
Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2022	(39,711)	(2,345)	(42,056)
Depreciation and Impairment	(3,254)	542	(37,358)
Revaluation (Revaluation Reserve)	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2023	(42,965)	(2,887)	(45,852)
Depreciation and Impairment	(27,930)	594	(28,524)
Revaluation (Revaluation Reserve)	(43,500)	-	(43,500)
Write-offs	22,242	-	22,242
Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2024	(92,153)	(3,481)	(95,634)
Carrying Amount			
As of December 31, 2023	19,243	1,275	20,518
As of December 31, 2024	736,429	681	737,110

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 8. Inventories

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Raw materials and supplies	16,437	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,437</b>	<b>20,000</b>

## 9. Other current assets

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Prepaid Expenses	75,607	1,737
Advances Paid	300	717
Other	37	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,944</b>	<b>2,529</b>

## 10. Cash

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Cash in savings accounts	99,286	-
Cash in current bank accounts	857	150,463
Cash in hand	385	473
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,528</b>	<b>150,936</b>

According to Fitch Ratings, the credit ratings of the banks where the Company held cash as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were "BBB-".

## 11. Equity

### Share Capital

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's share capital is KZT 341,472 thousand and has been fully paid.

## 12. Trade Payables

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Short-term Payables	23,641	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,641</b>	<b>76</b>

Terms of the above-mentioned financial liabilities:

- Trade payables for goods and services are interest-free and are typically settled within a 90-day period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

**13. Revenue from Services Provided**

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Revenue from Operational Activities	1,099,435	1,107,725
Revenue from Government Contracts	69,891	59,057
Revenue from Grant Funding	44,867	87,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,214,193</b>	<b>1,254,389</b>

**14. Cost of Services Provided**

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Wages	757,897	673,079
Payroll Contributions	91,192	67,640
Depreciation of Property, Plant, and Equipment	76,583	37,358
Telecommunications Services	48,966	46,921
Travel Expenses	14,461	26,125
R&D Conducted by Legal Entities	10,201	12,058
Information Services	9,932	1,703
Consulting Services	7,553	5,609
Material Costs	1,656	9,880
Other Production Costs	18,460	10,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,036,901</b>	<b>890,784</b>

**15. General and Administrative Expenses**

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Wages	140,284	151,812
Payroll Contributions	15,611	15,002
Travel Expenses	6,822	3,055
Material Costs	4,498	3,764
Electricity and Utility Expenses	3,972	3,851
Audit Services	3,100	-
Telecommunications Services	1,254	4,557
Information Services	1,218	383
Repair and Maintenance of Property, Plant, and Equipment	784	2,355
Banking Services	401	673
Insurance Costs	400	274
Security Services	189	179
Training and Personnel Development Expenses	180	57
Taxes and Other Payments to the Budget	138	124
Other Administrative Expenses	7,526	1,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>186,377</b>	<b>187,714</b>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

**16. Other Income**

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Income from Received Assets Without Consideration	15,221	727
Income from Revaluation of Assets	12,384	-
Other Financing Income	220	528
Income from Currency Exchange	181	126
Amount of Compensation by Mutual Agreement	127	78
Amount of Compensation by Court Decision	-	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,133</b>	<b>1,504</b>

**17. Financial Income**

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Income from Deposit Rewards	26,478	12,187
Other Financial Income	-	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,478</b>	<b>12,286</b>

**18. Income Tax Expense and Savings**

The taxation for the years ended December 31 can be presented as follows:

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Current Income Tax	(3,972)	(1,843)
Deferred Tax	(143,923)	(650)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(147,895)</b>	<b>(2,493)</b>

The Company operates as a participant in a special economic zone. When determining the corporate income tax amount, it reduces the calculated income tax by 100 percent on income derived from the sale of goods, works, and services resulting from the priority activities as a SEZ participant.

The corporate income tax expenses reflected in the statement of comprehensive income for 2023 and 2024 in the amount of KZT 3,972 thousand and KZT 1,843 thousand represent the corporate income tax withheld at source from income in the form of rewards, withheld in the tax period.

Deferred taxes reflect the net tax impact of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and tax accounting purposes.

Deferred liabilities have been recognized for the following items:

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Property, Plant, and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(168,636)	(25,145)
Other Provisions	727	1,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>(167,909)</b>	<b>(23,986)</b>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The movement of temporary differences was as follows:

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
As of January 1	(23,986)	(23,336)
Deferred Tax on Income and Expenses	(143,923)	(650)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(167,909)</b>	<b>(23,986)</b>

## 19. Related Party Disclosures

In the preparation of these financial statements, parties were considered related if one party has the ability to control or significantly influence the financial and operating decisions.

When assessing each potential related party, the substance of the relationship is considered, rather than just its legal form.

As of December 31, 2024, the sole participant of the Company on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Aerospace Committee of the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation, and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Since the ultimate controlling party of the Company is the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, all state-owned companies are considered related parties.

The table below contains information about the total amounts of transactions entered into with related parties for the respective reporting year:

<i>Thousand tenge</i>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
Revenue from Services Provided to Related Parties	183,758	146,664
Including the Aerospace Committee of the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation, and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan	69,891	59,057

No services were provided by related parties during the reporting periods. The accrual and payment of dividends (including taxes withheld at source) amounted to KZT 49,671 thousand and KZT 16,222 thousand in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

There were no receivables or payables from related parties as of the reporting dates. During 2024, the Company accrued costs for compensation to key management personnel amounting to KZT 32,686 thousand (2023: KZT 27,663 thousand). These costs were reflected in the general and administrative expenses.

## 20. Contingent Liabilities

### Lawsuits and Claims

In the course of its ordinary activities, the Company may be subject to various proceedings and claims. The Company assesses the likelihood of significant liabilities arising based on specific circumstances and recognizes the corresponding provision in its financial statements only when there is a probability that the events leading to the liability will actually occur, and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated.

## 21. Taxation

The Company is subject to uncertainties related to the determination of its tax liabilities. Interpretations of tax legislation by management in its application to the Company's operational activities may be challenged by the relevant tax authorities, which could result in the Company being required to pay additional taxes, including fines and penalties, which could negatively affect the Company's financial position and results of operations.

## 22. Insurance

The insurance system in Kazakhstan is still in development, and many forms of insurance coverage that are common in other countries are not yet widely available. The Company does not have full coverage regarding business interruption or civil liability for damage to property or the environment as a result of accidents affecting the Company's property or operations. Until the Company obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a significant adverse impact on the Company's operations and financial position.

## 23. Events After the Reporting Period

No significant events affecting the Company's financial statements have occurred after the reporting date.



Director  
Toishibekov O. K.

Chief Accountant  
Alimbekova Z. K.


