Consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 with independent auditor's report

Independent auditor's report

March 5, 2026

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

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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
Impairment of non-current assets Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements The Group has significant balances of non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and exploration and evaluation assets). 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. 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. 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. 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.	• 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.

How we tailored our Group audit scope

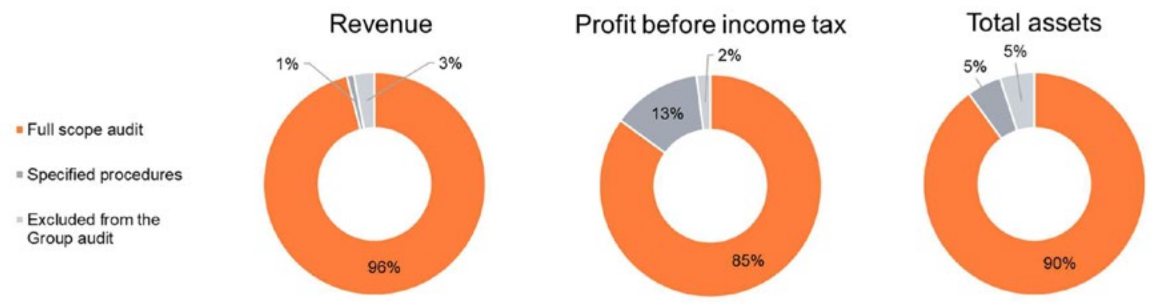
We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The Group's principal production assets and hydrocarbon fields are located in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Group also has productions 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:

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

5 March 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

JSC NC "KazMunayGas" Consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended December 31, 2025

In millions of tenge	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 307 through 380 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

JSC NC "KazMunayGas" Consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)

In millions of tenge	Note	2025	2024
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Other comprehensive income/(loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
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**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
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*

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JSC NC "KazMunayGas" Consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2025

In millions of tenge	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 307 through 380 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

JSC NC "KazMunayGas" Consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

In millions of tenge	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 — *D.A. Aryssova*

Chief accountant — *A.S. Yesbergenova*

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 307 through 380 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

JSC NC "KazMunayGas" Consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2025

In millions of tenge	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 307 through 380 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

JSC NC "KazMunayGas" Consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

In millions of tenge	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

D.A. Aryssova

Chief accountant

A.S. Yesbergenova

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 307 through 380 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

JSC NC "KazMunayGas" Consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company							
In millions of tenge	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Other equity	Currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
As at December 31, 2023	916,54	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	916,54	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 307 through 380 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

	Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company							
In millions of tenge	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Other equity	Currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
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

D.A. Aryssova

Chief accountant

A.S. Yesbergenova

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 307 through 380 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:

			Percentage ownership	
Significant entities	**Main activity**	**Country of incorporation**	**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 KMGI)	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.

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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-tern 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.

JSC "National Company "KazMunayGas" Consolidated financial statements

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-registrated. 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

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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

In millions of tenge	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
Valsera 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

In millions of tenge	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

In millions of tenge	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

In millions of tenge	**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

In millions of tenge	**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

In millions of tenge	**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

In millions of tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	**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

In millions of tenge	**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

In millions of tenge	**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

In millions of tenge	**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

In millions of tenge	**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

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

In millions of tenge	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**

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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

In millions of tenge	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 *(Note 15)*	(58)	–	(58)
Impairment *(Note 13)*	(20,647)	(1,009)	(21,656)
Loss of control over subsidiaries *(Note 5)*	(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 *(Note 15)*	**(4,741)**	**–**	**(4,741)**
Transfer to intangible assets *(Note 17)*	–	**(412)**	**(412)**
Impairment *(Note 13)*	**(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:

In millions of tenge	**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 *(Note 13)*	–	14,604
Other	**3,114**	5,234
	211,410	216,448

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In millions of tenge	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

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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

In millions of tenge	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**

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

19. BANK DEPOSITS

In millions of tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	**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

			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
In millions of tenge	Main activity	Place of business	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%
Valsera 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%
KazRosGas LLP (KRG)	Processing and sale of natural gas and refined gas products	Kazakhstan	**48,347**	**50.00%**	66,539	50.00%
KazGerMunay LLP (KGM)	Oil and gas exploration and production	Kazakhstan	**31,431**	**50.00%**	44,264	50.00%
Kazakhoil-Aktobe LLP (KOA)	Production and sale of crude oil	Kazakhstan	**22,896**	**50.00%**	24,028	50.00%
PETROSUN LLP [2](Petrosun)	Sale of liquefied gas and oil products	Kazakhstan	**9,507**	**49.00%**	8,978	49.00%
Karaton Operating Ltd. (Karaton)	Oil and gas development and production	Kazakhstan	**8,284**	**50.00%**	8,907	50.00%
Teniz Service LLP (Teniz Service)	Design, construction and operation of infrastructure facilities, offshore oil operations support	Kazakhstan	**3,727**	**48.996%**	6,468	48.996%
Other			**84,426**		57,916	
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	

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

[2]*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 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*

[3]*The 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:

In millions of tenge	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:

In millions of tenge	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	3,148,034	241,152	31,075	423	59,902	34,248	74,079
Cash and cash equivalents	*573,562*	*79,330*	*10,413*	*14*	*42,053*	*22,328*	*10,445*
Non-current liabilities, including	(5,748,888)	(175,149)	(407,891)	(68,351)	(22,831)	(68,033)	(185,567)
Non-current financial liabilities	*(1,516,590)*	–	–	–	–	*(27,193)*	*(143,059)*
Current liabilities, including	(2,895,094)	(138,054)	(13,286)	(8,606)	(14,912)	(16,759)	(112,706)
Current financial liabilities	*(2,022,120)*	–	–	–	–	–	*(78,682)*
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:

In millions of tenge	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
Cash and cash equivalents	*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
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	*(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:

In millions of tenge	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
Cash and cash equivalents	*1,142,568*	*84,851*	*1,884*	*6,301*	*39,103*	*15,317*	*48,361*
Non-current liabilities, including	(7,086,258)	(140,577)	–	(43,328)	(22,936)	(47,481)	(278,761)
Non-current financial liabilities	*(3,675,770)*	–	–	–	–	*(24,832)*	*(226,189)*
Current liabilities, including	(1,818,449)	(159,532)	(5,623)	(5,819)	(13,220)	(19,923)	(120,536)
Current financial liabilities	*(1,050,220)*	–	–	–	–	–	*(71,775)*
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
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	*(2,615,840)*	*(94,355)*	*(31)*	–	*(10,267)*	*(6)*	*(33,021)*
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:

In millions of tenge	**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
Cash and cash equivalents	*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)
Non-current financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current liabilities, including	(119,870)	(13,864)	(34,198)	(9,366)	(2,162)	(1,399)	(998)	(197,214)
Current financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	–	*(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:

	December 31, 2025	
In millions of tenge	**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**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	***(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**

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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:

	December 31, 2024	
In millions of tenge	**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):

In millions of tenge	**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):

In millions of tenge	**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

In millions of tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	
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)**

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

22. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

In millions of tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	**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:

	Days past due					
In millions of tenge	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
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**	**632,3**
Expected credit losses	**(910)**	**(74)**	**(413)**	**(513)**	**(33,344)**	**(35,25**
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	472,1
Expected credit losses	(1,524)	(202)	(191)	(300)	(26,869)	(29,08

23. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES

In millions of tenge	**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:

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

In millions of tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	
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

In millions of tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	**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.

In millions of tenge	**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

In thousand tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	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	**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)**

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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:

In millions of tenge	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

In millions of tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	**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

In millions of tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	**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**	–
KASE 2023	70 billion KZT	2033	11.74% (0.50% nominal interest rate)	**43,411**	45,873
KASE 2022	751.6 billion KZT	2035	12.105% (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:

In millions of tenge	**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%	**30,471**	28,471
Halyk bank	41.4 billion KZT	2032	Key Rate of National Bank of RK + 1.50%	**29,544**	31,157
The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	61 billion KZT	2028	CPI 6M + 4.00% CPI + 3.75%	**26,332**	37,730
The Eurasian Development Bank	21 billion KZT	2033	Base rate of NBRK – 2.00%	**24,982**	22,107
Development bank of Kazakhstan JSC (DBK)	79 billion KZT	2028	15.20% (7.99% nominal rate)	**22,587**	43,892
Credit Agricole	150 million USD	2026	COF (3.86%) + 1.75%	**22,118**	–
Banca Transilvania	57.96 million EUR	2026	ROBOR 1M + 2.00% SOFR1M + 2.00% 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)*.

JSC "National Company "KazMunayGas" Consolidated financial statements

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

26. BORROWINGS (continued)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

In millions of tenge	2025 Short-term loans	2025 Long-term loans	2025 Bonds	2025 Total	2024 Short-term loans	2024 Long-term loans	2024 Bonds	2024 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 *(Note 14)*	**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 *(Note 14)*	**–**	**(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

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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.

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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:

	Lease payments		**Present value of minimum lease payments**	
In millions of tenge	**December 31, 2025**	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2025**	December 31, 2024
Within one year	**22,05**	26,47	**16,67**	20,88
Two to five years inclusive	**61,22**	56,14	**35,80**	29,30
After five years	**100,36**	102,32	**76,48**	74,02
	183,65	184,94	**128,97**	124,21
Less: amounts representing finance costs	**(54,680**	(60,730	**–**	–
Present value of lease payments	**128,97**	124,21	**128,97**	124,21
Less: amounts due for settlement within 12 months	**(22,054**	(26,471	**(16,677**	(20,882
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	**161,59**	158,47	**112,29**	103,33

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:

In millions of tenge	**2025**	2024
On January 1	**124,216**	105,280
Additions of leases	**12,882**	23,790
Interest accrued *(Note 14)*	**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

In millions of tenge	Asset retirement obligations	Provision for environ-mental 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:

In millions of tenge	Asset retirement obliga-tions	Provision for environ-mental 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

In millions of tenge	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:

In millions of tenge	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

In millions of tenge	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:

In millions of tenge	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:

In millions of tenge	**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%.

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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:

	2025					2024				
In millions of tenge	**Corporate income tax**	**Alternative mineral extraction tax**	**Withholding tax**	**Total**	**Recognized in profit and loss**	Corporate income tax	Alternative mineral extraction tax	Withholding tax	Total	Recognized in profit and loss
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	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	634,427	1,391,836	178,212
Net deferred tax liability	**684,727**	**22**	**554,748**	**1,239,497**	**–**	710,764	(4,060)	634,427	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:

	2025				2024			
In millions of tenge	**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**	495,63	(9,794)	571,270	1,057,11
Foreign currency translation	**(23,456)**	**–**	**(23,254)**	**(46,710)**	83,73	–	90,711	174,44
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognized in profit and loss	**(2,452)**	**4,082**	**(56,425)**	**(54,795)**	131,41	5,734	(27,554)	109,59
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**	710,76	(4,060)	634,427	1,341,13

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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 Grooup 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:

In millions of tenge	**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).

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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:

In millions of tenge		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.

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

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

In millions of tenge	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 1year 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)*.

In millions of tenge	**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.

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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:

	December 31, 2025					December 31, 2024				
			Fair value by level of assessment					Fair value by level of assessment		
In millions of tenge	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	Carrying amount	Fair value	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:

In millions of tenge	Fair value	Valuation technique	Inputs used	Range of inputs (weighted average)	Increase/(Decrease) in base rates	Sensitivity of fair value measu-rement
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:

In millions of tenge	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 cyclicality 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 toller, 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 KMGI, 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 KMGI 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.

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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:

In millions of tenge	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:

In millions of tenge	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					
In millions of tenge	**Exploration and production of oil and gas**	**Oil transpor-tation**	**Refining and trading of crude oil and refined products**	**Corporate**	**Other**	**Total**
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					
In millions of tenge	**Exploration and production of oil and gas**	**Oil transpor-tation**	**Refining and trading of crude oil and refined products**	**Corporate**	**Other**	**Total**
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:

In millions of tenge	**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:

In millions of tenge	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:

In millions of tenge	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.