CASPY COMMODITY EXCHANGE JSC

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023.

2024

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

Joint Stock Company Caspy Commodity Exchange (hereinafter - the Company) was registered by the Astana Department of Justice on 18 November 2011, which is confirmed by the Certificate of State Registration of Legal Entity No. 83-1901-01-AO dated 18 November 2011. Re-registration was carried out by the Department of Justice of Astana on 20 June 2012 (Certificate of State Registration of Legal Entity No. 43484-1901-AO dated 20 June 2012).

The Company has been assigned a Business Identification Number - 111,140,012,963.

Certificate of VAT registration certificate series 62001 No. 0035097 was issued on 22 May 2014 by the Tax Department of Almaty District of Astana.

Form of ownership: private.

Location of the Company: 010000, Astana city, district Esil, Syganak street, building 47 n.14a.

The Company carries out its professional activity on the basis of the State Licence No. 24016891 issued on 23.04.2024 for the right to engage in the activity of commodity exchanges.

Licence issued by the State Institution "Agency for Protection and Development of Competition of the Republic of Kazakhstan".

The Company has a notification on confirmation of the report on the results of placement of the Joint Stock Company's shares issued by the Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Control and Supervision of Financial Market and Financial Organisations.

The authorised and paid-up share capital of the Company is Tenge 1,316,000 thousand. The issue has been entered into the State Register of Equity Securities.

Number of authorised and outstanding common shares 4,112,500.

Major shareholders holding 10 per cent or more of the total number of outstanding shares as of 31.12.2023 and 31.12.2022 were:

№	**Shareholders**	**View securities**	**Total number of**	**Ratio**	
				to the posted	**to the voting public**
1.	Iskakov Azamat	KZ1C00005560	1 645 000	40%	40%
2.	Matzhanova Aigul	KZ1C00005560	822 500	20%	20%
3.	Sarsenov Askhat	KZ1C00005560	822 500	20%	20%
4.	Nadyrgaliev Yelnar	KZ1C00005560	822 500	20%	20%

Subject matter and objectives of the activity

The purpose of the Company's activities is to generate income from business activities.
In order to achieve its goals, the Company carries out the following types of business activities:

- Organising and conducting exchange trading according to the established rules of exchange trading.
- Registration and execution of transactions executed on the commodity exchange, including spot commodities.
- Organisation and execution of settlements on exchange transactions.
- Fixing the exchange price of a commodity as a result of trading on a commodity exchange.
- Development and approval of exchange trading rules based on standard exchange trading rules.
- Organisation of expert examination of the quality of exchange goods sold through exchange trading at the request of an exchange trading participant.
- Organisation of collateral valuation on clearing of exchange transactions.
- Other activities not prohibited by the current legislation.

The Company's governing bodies are:

The supreme body is the General Meeting of Shareholders.
The governing body is the Board of Directors.
The executive and governing body is the President.

As of 31 December 2023, the Company has the following subsidiaries:

Name	Place of registration	Principal activities	Share of ownership	
			2023	**2022**
Caspy Tender (Caspy Tender) LLP	Republic of Kazakhstan	Investment, construction, leasing, trading activities	100%	100%
Kazenergy Consult LLP	Republic of Kazakhstan	Trade and procurement activities, intermediary activities.	100%	100%
FSD LLP	Republic of Kazakhstan	Software development and other activities	51%	51%

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") under the historical cost convention unless otherwise stated. The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements are set out below. These accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The Company's accounting year ends on 31 December.

The principle of continuous operations

In preparing the separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS, management assesses the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The separate financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis unless management has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or significantly reduce the scope of the Company's operations.

When management is aware, through the process of forming an opinion, of events that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, those events are disclosed in the separate financial statements.

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for an extended period of time and there is no evidence that the Company will be wound up.

Taxes

The Company is subject to taxation in accordance with the current tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Taxes and financial risks recognised in the separate financial statements reflect the best assumptions of the Company's results based on facts known at the reporting date. Differences between the forecast tax assessment and the final tax assessment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they occur, unless otherwise expected.

Taxes include current income tax and other taxes. Also included are actual or potential withholding taxes and tax adjustments for previous years. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Management reassesses the Company's uncertain tax positions at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management (based on its interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period or any known court or other rulings) to be more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than on income are recognised based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period.

Accrual basis

The Company uses the accrual basis of accounting in preparing its separate financial statements, except for cash flow information. Under the accrual basis of accounting, transactions and events are recognised when they occur, recorded in the accounting records and presented in the separate financial statements of the periods to which they relate, namely:

– income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when it is earned or there is an increase in future economic benefits associated with the increase in assets;
– expenses and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred or when there is a decrease in future economic benefits associated with the decrease in assets.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, irrespective of whether that price is directly observable or determined using another valuation technique.

Fair value measurement assumes that a transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability occurs:

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

The Company must have access to the principal or most favourable market. In measuring an asset or liability at fair value, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best interests.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits either by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure at fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are remeasured in the separate financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Presentation currency of the separate financial statements

All quantitative data presented in these separate financial statements, unless otherwise stated, are expressed in thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Kazakhstan tenge ("KZT").

The Company's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into KZT at the respective reporting dates at the official exchange rates of the National Bank of Kazakhstan. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at official exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

As at 31 December, the official exchange rates used to translate foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities into KZT were as follows:

	31.12.2023	**31.12.2022**
US dollar	454,56	462,65
Euro	502,24	492,86
Russian rouble	5,06	6,43

3. NEW INTERPRETATIONS AND ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the new or revised IFRS interpretations below, which are effective for an accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The Company also applied the following amendments and clarifications for the first time in 2023, but they had no impact on its financial statements**:**

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts aims to improve transparency in the accounting for insurance contracts and establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. This standard is not applied by the Company.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS 2 Exercising Judgements about Materiality. The amendments relate to the disclosure of the concept of 'significant' accounting policies. They replaced the requirement to disclose significant accounting policies and clarified how entities should apply the concept of 'materiality' when making decisions about disclosure of accounting policies. Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Determining Accounting Estimates.

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes clarify how entities should account for deferred taxes on transactions such as leases and decommissioning liabilities. All entities are now required to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of leases and decommissioning liabilities.

Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective

Two new sustainability standards, IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, as well as amendments to four existing standards, come into force in 2024.

Sustainability Standards IFRS S1 General Disclosure Requirements for Financial Information Related to Sustainable Development and IFRS S2 Disclosures Related to Climate Change. They establish disclosure requirements about risks and opportunities related to sustainable development and climate change that may affect an entity's cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital.
Above all, they are investor-orientated and provide a clear picture of what companies should report to meet the needs of global capital markets.
- IFRS S1 contains a number of disclosure requirements to enable entities to communicate to investors the risks and opportunities associated with sustainability in the short, medium and long term.
- IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for climate-related disclosures and is intended to be used with IFRS S1.

The standards came into force on 1 January 2024. Implementation will be phased in over time: in the first year, companies will be limited to disclosing climate risk information under IFRS S2, and from the second year, they will be required to publish data in accordance with the requirements of IFRS S1. During the transition period, ISSB plans to establish a working group to support companies applying the new standards.

Two amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
Under the amendment, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current, a liability is classified as non-current if the entity has the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months. And that right must exist at the end of the reporting period, regardless of whether the entity plans to exercise that right. If the right to defer settlement of the liability is conditional on the entity meeting certain conditions, the right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity has met all of the conditions by that date.
The second amendment, Non-current liabilities with special conditions, provides that an entity may classify a liability arising under a loan agreement as non-current if the entity's right to defer settlement of that liability is conditional on the satisfaction of special conditions within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.
Also, disclosures are now required in the notes to the financial statements that enable users to recognise the risk that obligations may be recoverable within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, namely:

- information about special conditions when the entity must fulfil them;
- the carrying amount of the related liabilities; and the facts and circumstances surrounding the fulfilment of these conditions.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases - Lease liability in sale and leaseback transactions.
The new amendment complements the requirements in IAS 16 for sale and leaseback leases and clarifies that a lessee-seller need not recognise any gain or loss relating to the right of use retained by it. However, this does not preclude the lessee from recognising gains or losses on the partial or total termination of such a lease.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Vendor Financing Arrangements
The new amendments will enable greater transparency of supplier financing arrangements, namely to assess the impact of agreements on a company's liabilities and cash flows. The amendments also apply to agreements such as supply chain financing, accounts payable financing or reverse factoring.

The amendments to IFRS 7 and IAS 7 include disclosure requirements:

- the terms of the funding agreements;
- the carrying amount of financial liabilities that form part of supplier financing arrangements and the line items in which those liabilities are recognised;
- the carrying amount of financial liabilities under which suppliers have already received payment from financial service providers;
- the range of maturities of the financial liabilities that form part of these agreements.

The amendments now require entities to disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amount of financial liabilities that relate to vendor financing arrangements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with no comparative information required for the first year.

The Company does not expect the adoption of the standards listed above to have a material impact on the financial statements in future periods.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investments in subsidiaries

In these separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication of impairment of investments in subsidiaries. If any such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the recoverable amount of the investment. The recoverable amount of an investment is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for each individual investment. Where the cost of an investment exceeds its recoverable amount, the investment is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, future cash flows are discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the investment. Various valuation techniques are applied in determining fair value less costs to sell. These calculations are corroborated, where applicable, by valuation multiples, quoted prices for publicly traded shares of subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the period in which the impairment occurs.

Recognition and measurement of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are accounted for in accordance with IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", which states that an item is recognised as property, plant and equipment when: it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company; and the actual cost of acquiring the asset can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost, which includes purchase price, import duties and other non-refundable taxes, transportation costs and any direct costs of bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised increases the carrying amount of the asset when it is more likely than not that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company beyond the originally assessed standard cost of the existing asset.

Costs of minor repairs and maintenance are expensed in the current period. Costs of replacing major parts or components of property, plant and equipment are capitalised and the replaced part is retired.

All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the accounting period in which it is incurred.

After initial recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The Company's accounting policy is to use the historical cost model of accounting.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using useful lives approved by the first line manager at the beginning of the year.
The useful life of property, plant and equipment is determined by reference to the expected usefulness of the asset to the Company and may be shorter than its economic life. The useful lives of property, plant and equipment are estimated based on experience with similar assets. Depreciable amount is determined by deducting the residual value, which is zero for all property, plant and equipment.

The depreciation charge for the period is recognised as an expense in the respective reporting period.

The Company applies the following depreciation rates for items of property, plant and equipment:

	Useful life (number of years)
Vehicles	5-10
Computers and office equipment	3-5
Other property, plant and equipment	3-10

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced to the recoverable amount; an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior years is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when the Company's management decides that the asset is no longer in use and no further economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Gains or losses on disposals or retirement of assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement for the period.

Recognition and measurement of intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately or as a result of a business combination are included under this heading when they are capable of being accounted for and can be measured accurately. Intangible assets are considered to be recognisable if they arise from contractual or other rights or if they are separable, i.e., they can be sold separately or together with other assets. Intangible assets include intangible assets with definite and indefinite useful lives.

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are those for which estimable useful lives arise from contractual rights, other rights or from expected obsolescence. They mainly include information management systems, patents and rights to operate (i.e. exclusive rights to sell goods or supply). Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortised using the straight-line method at zero residual value over a period of three to seven years. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed annually, taking into account the risk of obsolescence.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are those for which there is no foreseeable limit to their useful economic life because they arise from contractual or other legal rights that can be renewed without significant cost and are subject to ongoing marketing support. They are not amortised but are tested annually for impairment or even more frequently based on performance. Intangible assets include certain trademarks, trade names and intellectual property rights. The assessment of the classification of indefinite-lived intangible assets is reviewed annually.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

All financial assets, other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial investments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The Company's financial assets include cash, loans, trade and other receivables.

Within other current financial assets, the Company recognises short-term loans provided to the Company's counterparties. Loans granted are classified as short-term in the separate financial statements when they are expected to be repaid within one year.

Short-term loans receivable are initially recognised at fair value.

The Company's accounts receivable represent monetary liabilities of legal entities and individuals to the Company.

Accounts receivable are classified in the separate financial statements as current when they are expected to be collected within one year or within the current operating cycle, whichever is longer. All other receivables are classified as non-current.

Accounts receivable are amounts due from customers for goods and services sold, which are supported by invoices and are recognised when the related earned income is recognised.

Advances received from customers are classified as current liabilities and are not included in accounts receivable.

Goods and services paid in advance are amounts due from suppliers to the Company for goods and services paid in advance. Receivables for goods and services paid in advance are closed to the appropriate tangible asset or expense accounts in the accounting period in which the goods or services are received. Prepayments are carried at cost less provision for impairment. A prepayment is classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after one year, or when the prepayment relates to an asset that will be recognised as non-current upon initial recognition. Prepayments to acquire such an asset are included in the carrying amount of the asset when the Company obtains control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the carrying amount of the prepayment is written down and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the year.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company records a valuation allowance for expected credit losses on all loans and other debt financial assets that are not measured at fair value.

For financial instruments where credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, a valuation allowance is created against losses for credit losses that may arise from defaults that occur within the next 12 months. For financial instruments where credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, a valuation allowance is created for losses in respect of credit losses expected to arise over the remaining life of the financial instrument, irrespective of the timing of the default.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company utilised a valuation allowance model which is prepared taking into account past credit loss experience adjusted for borrower specific factors and general economic conditions.

The Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk if contractual payments are overdue by more than 30 days. A financial asset is also considered to be in default if contractual payments are overdue by 90 days. However, in certain cases the Company may also conclude that a financial asset is in default if internal or external information indicates that it is unlikely that the Company will receive the full amount of the remaining contractual payments.

An allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable.

For the purpose of calculating the amount of the allowance under the ageing method, outstanding receivables are categorised into groups with a certain percentage:

1. Group I - payment term at the moment of recognition of debt until the payment term of 3 months - 1%.
2. Group II - payment term from 3 to 6 months - 2%.
3. Group III - payment term from 6 to 12 months - 10%.
4. I V group - payment term over 12 months - 50%.

The allowance for doubtful claims is created based on the results of the inventory of accounts receivable performed at the end of the reporting period and is determined in the amount of 100% of accounts receivable with an ageing of more than 3 years.

Definition of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in bank accounts and term deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Where cash and cash equivalents are restricted for use, they are disclosed accordingly in the notes to the separate financial statements.

Cash deposited with banks for a period exceeding three months, with no restrictive covenants and with the possibility or intention of early withdrawal, is also included in cash and cash equivalents. At the same time, cash deposited for more than three months with the purpose of receiving investment income and with no intention of early withdrawal is included in other current or non-current assets.

Cash restricted from withdrawal for more than three months is included in other current or non-current assets.

In accordance with IFRS 7 "Statements of Cash Flows", changes in the Company's cash flows are disclosed through the statement of cash flows, which classifies cash receipts and payments during the period from operating, investing and financing activities.

The information contained in the statement of cash flows provides an indication of the:

1) what happened to the organisation's cash during the reporting period;
2) through which activities or other sources of financing the entity is able to generate cash flows to a greater extent and through which to a lesser extent;
3) to what purposes the entity directs the generated cash flows, whether the volume of these movements is sufficient to invest in its own assets (real estate, buildings and equipment) in order to expand and optimise its operations (increase its profitability), or whether the entity directs the cash flows to maintain its operations;
4) whether the entity has available cash from which it invests in other entities by acquiring equity or debt instruments of those entities;
5) whether the entity pays dividends to its shareholders in cash;
6) the extent to which non-cash transactions (transactions that do not require the use of cash), such as depreciation, barter transactions, unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in exchange rates, affect the entity's profitability, etc.

Estimated reserves

The Company at each reporting date establishes a valuation allowance for losses on cash placed on correspondent bank accounts in an amount equal to expected credit losses, applying the requirement of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The Partnership recognises as an impairment gain or loss the amount of expected credit losses (or their reversal) required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

To calculate the amount of expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. The information is gathered by analysing the bank's rating data assigned by various credit rating agencies and published in the press.

No. n/a	**Bank Rating**	**% of valuation allowance**
1	- with credit ratings from "AA-" to "AA+"	no provision is made
2	- with credit ratings from "A-" to "A+"	1 % of the balance
3	- with a credit rating from "BBB-" to "BBB+"	2 % of the balance
4	- with credit ratings from "BB-" to "BB+"	3 % of the balance
5	- with credit ratings from "B-" to "B+"	4 % of the balance

6	- without an assigned credit rating	100% of the balance

Recognition and measurement of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When inventories are released for production and other disposals, they are valued using the weighted average cost method.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of TMP includes all actual acquisition costs, processing costs and other costs incurred in bringing TMP to its present condition and location.

Acquisition costs of inventories include purchase price, import duties, excise and other non-refundable taxes, transport, freight forwarding and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of finished goods, materials and services. Trade discounts, returns and other similar items received are deducted in determining the cost of acquisition.

If the cost of an inventory item exceeds its net realisable value, a provision for impairment is made. Inventories are recognised in the separate financial statements at cost less allowance for impairment. The amount of the partial write-down of inventories to net realisable value (as well as all inventory losses) should be recognised as an expense in the period in which the impairment is incurred (or fixed loss).

Raw materials, materials and goods for resale can be considered as homogeneous tangible assets due to the similarity of their accounting treatment and the structure and nature of the actual costs of their acquisition, therefore only raw materials, materials and goods are treated as inventories in this section of the Accounting Policy.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, net of (in the case of loans, borrowings and payables) directly attributable transaction costs.

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

A liability is short-term if it is due within twelve months after the reporting period or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Subsequent evaluation

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Accounts payable and other liabilities

The Company's liabilities are recognised based on the terms of agreements, contracts and legal requirements and are stated at their settlement value. Actual liabilities are classified as current and non-current.

Current liabilities are those liabilities that are expected to be settled within one year or within the current operating cycle, whichever is longer.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Accounts payable and other liabilities are carried at cost, which is the amount of cash expected to be paid to settle these liabilities.

Accounts payable are accrued when the Company incurs obligations to legal entities and individuals (including employees).

Operating leases

The Company classifies leases in which the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are effectively retained by the lessor as operating leases.

The Company's management believes that all contractual terms and conditions of property leases meet the criteria for recognition of operating leases in accordance with IAS 17. The Company recognises rental income within operating income in the income statement.

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses include expenses incurred in the current reporting period but relating to future reporting periods. Deferred expenses are written off on a straight-line basis over the period to which they relate in accordance with the calculations made.

Loans

Borrowings are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

To recognise borrowing costs in the separate financial statements, under IAS 23, all borrowing costs that are not associated with qualifying assets are expensed in the period.

Recognition and measurement of estimated liabilities

Where the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event that will result in a future outflow of economic resources, the amount of which is estimated to take place before a certain time, the Company recognises provisions in accordance with IAS 37 "Estimated Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

Provisions for liabilities and charges are non-financial liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. They are accrued when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood of an outflow of resources to settle the obligation is determined for the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even when the likelihood of an outflow of resources with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. The provision is used only for those expenses for which a provision was initially recognised.

Annual paid labour leave

The Company provides its employees with accrued paid leave benefits that accrue over the period of employment and can potentially be carried forward and used in future periods (carry-forward paid leave, cash compensation for unused leave). The liability and expense for such benefits are recognised as employees render services that increase their entitlement to future paid leaves of absence. The Company measures the expected cost of accumulated paid leave as the additional amount expected to be paid to employees for unused leave accumulated as at the reporting date.

Income tax accounting, including deferred taxes

Income taxes are accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes", according to which taxable income (loss) is determined in accordance with the tax laws and regulations of the state tax authorities.

Income taxes have been provided for in these separate financial statements in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the year, except if it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity in the same or a different period.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the separate financial statements. Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilised. Deferred income tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilised.

Revenue recognition on sales of goods and services

The Company recognises revenue from sales of goods and services in accordance with IFRS 15.

Under the new standard, for revenue recognition, the Company considers all the criteria for recognising a particular contract, viz:

- the contract must be in any form approved by all parties;
- the contract should define the rights of the parties with respect to the transferred goods, works, services and the terms of payment;
- payment must be probable.

Next, the Company defines its obligations under the contract, i.e., what it sells. Typically, this is a distinct good, work or service. It is the sale of the distinct item that will be the unit of revenue recognition.

Distinguishable goods, works or services (products) are defined in the contract only if two conditions are simultaneously fulfilled:

- the buyer can independently use these products separately from other products within the contract;
- these products can be separately identified.

Upon completion of the process of identifying contractual obligations, the Company determines the total price of the contract, i.e. the estimated revenue from the contract. At this stage, the Company considers the following nuances:

- the variable component of the contract value;
- a significant component of funding;
- non-monetary reimbursement.

The Company then allocates the price to the unit of revenue recognition because a single contract may provide for the delivery of distinct goods and services. The timing of revenue recognition for these distinct components may be different.

The selling price must be allocated to each performance obligation, i.e. each distinct product, in proportion to the stand-alone selling price. The stand-alone selling price is the price at which the Company would sell the promised good or service individually to the customer.

And in the last step of recognition, the Company determines when revenue will be recognised, namely, whether revenue will be recognised on a one-time basis or over a period of time.

Revenue includes both operating and other income. Operating revenues arise in the ordinary course of the Company's business and include sales.

Other revenue represents other items that meet the definition of revenue and may or may not arise in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

Other revenue is presented separately in the income statement because information about its amount is useful for economic decision-making.

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity; the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and the costs incurred to complete the transaction and the costs necessary to complete the transaction can be measured reliably. When the outcome of a transaction involving the provision of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the recoverable costs recognised.

Revenue from the use of assets by other parties is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity. When there is uncertainty about the collection of cash included in revenue, any shortfall or amount that is no longer probable of collection is recognised as an expense in the reporting period, rather than as an adjustment to the amount of revenue initially recognised.

Recognition of expenses

Expenses take the form of outflows or decreases in assets such as cash, inventories, real estate - buildings and equipment.

Expenses on goods sold are recognised when the goods are sold, at the amount at which they are recorded, in the period in which the related income is recognised.

Finance costs comprise interest expense incurred on borrowings. All finance costs incurred in connection with borrowings are recognised in the period in which they are incurred and charged to current expenses.

The amount of income tax expense in the current period is based on taxable profit for the year.

Losses represent other items that qualify as expenses and may or may not arise in the normal course of business. Losses represent a reduction in economic benefits and therefore are not distinguished from other expenses.

Correction of errors made in prior periods

Prior reporting errors are omissions or misstatements of the separate financial statements for prior reporting periods (one or more) that resulted from ignoring or misapplying reliable information that was available and should have been available when the separate financial statements were authorised for issue for the prior periods.

Material errors are those errors that could have an impact on the decisions of legal entities or individuals using the Company's financial statements. The consequences of material errors depend on the scale and nature of the omissions or misstatements in the specific circumstances.

A retrospective restatement of the separate financial statements is a restatement of the separate financial statements as if the error had not occurred in the previous reporting period.

Share capital

Shares are recognised as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recognised as share premium in equity.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity in the period in which they are declared and approved. Dividends declared after the reporting date but before the separate financial statements are authorised for issue are disclosed in the subsequent events note.

Events after the reporting period

The values of assets and liabilities at the reporting date are subject to adjustment when there is evidence that subsequent adjusting events confirm a change in those values. Such adjustments, as required by IAS 10 "Events after the reporting period", are made before the date when the separate financial statements are authorised for issue by the Company's management. Other unrelated adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Related party transactions

In accordance with IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, the Company discloses the nature of the related party relationships and discloses information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary to understand the potential effect of those relationships on the financial statements.

For the purposes of these separate financial statements, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

5. LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-current financial assets consist of the following items:

	As of 31.12.2023.	**As of 31.12.2022.**
Non-current portion of financial assets measured at amortised cost (including loans to employees)	1 691	3 067
Short-term portion of financial assets measured at amortised cost (including loans to employees)	1 930	5 059
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost (loans to employees)	**3 621**	**8 126**
Investments recognised at cost cost including:	**157 003**	**157 003**
Caspy Tender LLP (Caspy Tender)	1	1
Kazenergy Consult LLP	87 002	87 002
FSD LLP	70 000	70 000
Total non-current assets	**158 694**	**160 070**
Total current assets	**1 930**	**5 059**

There were no indicators of impairment of investments carried at cost in the current reporting period.

6. FIXED ASSETS

Movements in property, plant and equipment during the reporting period and changes in their value are provided in the following table:

	Transport	Office equipment	Others	Total
Initial value as at 31.12.2021	**32 000**	**1 455**	**3 372**	**36 827**
Receipts	27 513	7 337	1 254	**36 104**
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Initial value as at 31.12.2022	**59 513**	**8 792**	**4 626**	**72 931**
Receipts	50 000	450	-	50 450
Disposals	-	(900)	(1 284)	(2 184)
Initial value as at 31.12.2023	**109 513**	**8 342**	**3 342**	**121 197**
Amortisation charge as of 31.12.2021.	**16 381**	**1 197**	**1 641**	**19 219**
Amortisation charge for the reporting period	6 209	486	559	7 254
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Amortisation charge as of 31.12.2022.	**22 590**	**1 683**	**2 200**	**26 473**
Amortisation charge for the reporting period	11 419	1 798	600	13 817
Disposals	-	(980)	(1 043)	(2 023)
Amortisation charge as of 31.12.2023.	**34 009**	**2 501**	**1 757**	**38 267**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2022.	**36 923**	**7 109**	**2 426**	**46 458**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2023.	**75 504**	**5 841**	**1 585**	**82 930**

The Company paid in full for all acquired fixed assets. No signs of impairment of property, plant and equipment were identified in the reporting period.

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In its professional activities, the Company applies software products that ensure the efficiency of activities on commodity exchanges.
The following table summarises the movements in intangible assets during the reporting period.

	Software for trading exchange	Others	Total
Initial value as of 31.12.2021.	**1 327 260**	**455**	**1 327 715**
Receipt	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Initial value as of 31.12.2022.	**1 327 260**	**455**	**1 327 715**
Receipt	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Initial value as of 31.12.2023.	**1 327 260**	**455**	**1 327 715**
Accumulated amortisation as of 31.12.2021.	**359 318**	**209**	**359 527**
Amortisation accrued for the reporting period	69 800	57	69 857
Disposal	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as of 31.12.2022.	**429 118**	**266**	**429 384**
Amortisation accrued for the reporting period	66 393	45	66 438
Disposal	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as of 31.12.2023.	**495 511**	**311**	**495 822**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2022.	**898 142**	**189**	**898 331**

Carrying amount as at 31.12.2023.	**831 749**	**144**	**831 893**

There was no impairment of intangible assets at the end of the reporting period.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As of 31.12.2023.	**As of 31.12.2022.**
Cash in savings accounts	67 011	16 470
Cash in bank accounts	359	4
Cashier's office	4 400	-
Allowance for impairment of cash	(1 347)	(329)
Total	**70 423**	**16 145**

The Company has made provisions for possible impairment of cash in the reporting period as at 31.12.2023, according to the ratings on international scales:

As of 31.12.2023.	Location	Rating agency		Allowance for impairment	**Total**
		Standard &	Moody's		
		BB+ (BB)/ Stable	Baa2 (Baa2)/ Positive		
JSC Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	67 370		(1 347)	**66 023**
Cashier's office		4 400		-	**4 400**
Total		**71 770**		**(1 347)**	**70 423**
As of 31.12.2022.	Location	Rating agency		Allowance for impairment	**Total**
		Standard &	Moody's		
		BB+ (BB)/ Stable	Baa2 (Baa2)/ Positive		
JSC Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	16 474		(329)	**16 145**
Total		16 474		(329)	**16 145**

9. SHORT-TERM TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Short-term trade and other receivables comprise the following:

	As of 31.12.2023.	**As of 31.12.2022.**
Current accounts receivable from buyers and customers	418 841	560 023
Other short-term receivables	337	2 782
Allowance for doubtful claims	(45 193)	(38 396)
Total	**373 985**	**524 409**

Movement in the allowance for doubtful claims for 2022 - 2023:

	2023 .	**2022 .**

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**38 396**	**6 412**
Accrued	14 752	32 359
Written off	(7 955)	(375)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**45 193**	**38 396**

10. SHORT-TERM ADVANCES FOR SERVICES RENDERED

	As of 31.12.2023.	**As of 31.12.2022.**
Short-term advances for services rendered	224	1 055
Valuation allowance for impairment losses on short-term contract assets	-	(14)
Total	**224**	**1 041**

11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As of 31.12.2023.	**As of 31.12.2022.**
Tax assets	1 956	2 003
Prepaid expenses	1 807	354
Stocks	469	501
Total	**4 232**	**2 858**

12. TAXATION

The Company provides for income taxes based on the tax accounts maintained and prepared in accordance with the tax regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which differ from IFRS.

Based on temporary differences on recognition of expenses in accounting and tax accounting deferred tax liabilities in the amount of **89,280** thousand Tenge were calculated.

The movements in the deferred tax liability account are summarised in the table below:

	2023 .	**2022 .**
Deferred tax liability at the beginning of the reporting period	**115 342**	**77 295**
Adjustment for errors in accounting for temporary differences	**-**	**-**
Change in timing differences, including:	***(26 062)***	***38 047***
to the income statement	*(26 062)*	*38 047*
in other comprehensive income	-	-
Deferred tax liability at the end of the reporting period	**89 280**	**115 342**

Calculation of temporary differences for the period 2023:

No. n/a	**Name of items of expenditure**	**According to accounting data**	**According to tax accounting data**	**Time difference**	**Deferred CIT at the rate of 20%**
Deferred tax liabilities:					
1	PPE, NMA,	914 823	107 815	(807 008)	*(161 402)*

Total liabilities		***914 823***	***107 815***	***(807 008)***	***(161 402)***
Deferred tax assets:					
2	Taxes	2 439	-	2 439	488
3	Estimated liabilities for employee benefits	23 984	-	23 984	4 797
4	Allowance for bad debts	45 193	-	45 193	9 039
5	Tax losses carried forward	-	288 992	288 992	57 798
Total assets		***71 616***	***288 992***	***360 608***	***72 122***
Total deferred tax liabilities					***(89 280)***

Calculation of temporary differences for the period 2022:

. n/a	Name of items of expenditure	According to accounting data	According to tax accounting data	Time difference	Deferred CIT at the rate of 20%
Deferred tax liabilities:					
1	PPE, NMA,	944 789	107 430	(837 359)	*(167 472)*
Total liabilities		***944 789***	***107 430***	***(837 359)***	***(167 472)***
Deferred tax assets:					
2	Taxes	1 517	-	1 517	303
3	Estimated liabilities for employee benefits	21 829	-	21 829	4 366
4	Allowance for bad debts	38 396	-	38 396	7 679
5	Tax losses carried forward		198 908	198 908	39 782
Total assets		***61 742***	***198 908***	***260 650***	***52 130***
Total deferred tax liabilities					***(115 342)***

Income tax expense amounted to:

	2023.	**2022 .**
Accrued corporate income tax liability	-	-
Accrued deferred tax liability/asset	(26 062)	38 047
Income tax expense	**(26 062)**	**38 047**

Reconciliation of income tax expense to profit or loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate:

	2023 .	**2022 .**
Profit (Loss) before income tax under IFRS	(139 824)	183 852
The effective income tax rate is as follows	20%	20%
Theoretical income tax expense at the effective tax rate	(27 965)	36 770
Effect of permanent differences	1 903	1 277
Total income tax expense/savings	**(26 062)**	**38 047**

13. SHORT-TERM TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As of 31.12.2023.	**As of 31.12.2022.**

Short-term debt to suppliers and contractors	34 987	41 028
Other accounts payable	-	125
Total	**34 987**	**41 153**

Short-term payables to suppliers and contractors arose in the normal course of business when goods and services were purchased.

14. SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS

The movements in the employee leave provision for the current and comparative periods were as follows:

	2023 .	**2022 .**
Provision at the beginning of the period	**21 829**	**11 273**
Written off in the reporting period	(16 391)	(6 025)
Accrued in the reporting period	18 546	16 581
Provision at the end of the period8 546	**23 984**	**21 829**

15. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

	As of 31.12.2023.	**As of 31.12.2022.**
Value added tax	13 565	5 384
Individual income tax	2 729	1 711
Social tax	2 439	1 499
Other taxes	-	17
Total	**18 733**	**8 611**

16. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities are represented by short-term advances received from customers and liabilities for other payments:

	As of 31.12.2023.	**As of 31.12.2022.**
Advances received	3 015	-
Retirement benefit obligations	1 952	1 423
Social health insurance liabilities	411	343
Social insurance liabilities	204	180
Total	**5 582**	**1 946**

17. BOOK VALUE AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

The book value of one ordinary share is calculated according to the formula:

BVcs = NAV / NOcs, where:
BVcs - book value per common share as at the calculation date;
NAV - net assets for common shares at the calculation date;
NOcs - number of common shares at the calculation date

Net assets for common shares are calculated using the formula:

NAV = (TA - IA) -TL, where:	**2023 .**	**2022 .**

TA - assets of the Company as of the calculation date;	1 524 311	1 654 371
IA - Intangible assets of the Company as of the calculation date;	831 893	898 331
TL - Liabilities of the Company as at the date of calculation;	172 566	188 943
Calculation of the Company's Net Assets:		
NAV = (1,524,311-831,893-172,566) = 519,852	519 852	567 097
Number of common shares	4 112,5	4 112,5
Calculation of book value per common share:		
BVcs = 519,852/4 112.5 = 126.41	**126,41**	**137,90**

The book value of one common share of the Company as at 31.12.2023 is 126.41 Tenge.

Basic earnings (loss) per share for the reporting year is determined by dividing the profit (loss) for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the current year.

Name	2023.	2022 .
Profit for the period	(113 762)	145 805
Dividends on preferred shares	-	-
Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	(113 762)	145 805
Weighted average number of issued (placed) common shares (thousand shares)	4 112,5	4 112,50
Basic and diluted earnings per share, tenge	**(27,66)**	**35,45**

As at the reporting date, the Company does not hold any securities with a downward effect.

18. COST OF GOODS, WORKS AND SERVICES SOLD

	2023 .	2022 .
Agency services	120 876	102 475
Software costs	86 567	135 321
Depreciation and amortisation of FA	66 438	69 857
Clearing services	51 786	107 143
Wages	20 474	3 855
Taxes and deductions	2 268	427
Others	97	413
Total	**348 506**	**419 491**

19. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

	2023 .	2022 .
Wages	151 190	156 265
Taxes and other charges	16 599	15 977
Rentals	16 377	13 928
Others	15 907	22 693
Amortisation	13 816	7 254
Travel expenses	5 210	5 217
Communication services, internet	3 494	2 973
Bank services	1 639	-
Maintenance	636	1 911
Legal services	-	5 411
Total	**224 868**	**231 629**

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties are its major shareholders:

No. n/a	Name	Share of ownership	Status
1.	Citizen of RK Nadyrgaliev Yelnar Temirgalievich Nadyrgalievich	20 per cent stake	Major shareholder, Chairman of the Board of Directors
2.	Citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan Matzhanova Aigul Kolgaanatkyyzy	20 per cent stake	Major shareholder
3.	Citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan Sarsenov Askhat Kublakhatovich	20 per cent stake	Major shareholder
4.	Citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan Iskakov Azamat Ryskanovich	40 per cent stake	Major shareholder
5.	Caspy Tender (Caspy Tender) LLP	100%	Subsidiary organisation
6.	Kazenergy Consult LLP	100%	Subsidiary organisation
7.	FSD LLP	51%	Subsidiary organisation

During the reporting period, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Nadyrgaliev Yelnar Temirgalievich Nadyrgaliev

	Debit	Credit
Balance at the beginning of the period	**-**	**-**
Salary	39 970	39 970
Balance at the end of the period 31 December 2023.	**-**	**-**

FSD LLP

	Debit	Credit
Balance at the beginning of the period	**-**	**12 300**
Sales of TMP and services	62 716	69 900
Balance at the end of the period 31 December 2023.	**-**	**19 484**

Kazenergy Consult LLP

	Debit	Credit
Balance at the beginning of the period	**-**	**26 944**
Sales of TMP and services	79 415	67 765
Balance at the end of the period 31 December 2023.	**-**	**15 294**

Key management personnel

The Company incurred the following key personnel costs during the reporting period:

	2023 .	**2022.**
Wages	43 324	29 789
Social tax	3 597	2 384
Social contributions	206	176

OSMS	252	216
Total	**47 379**	**32 565**

21. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Operating environment

The Company's principal business activities are within the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is subject to market fluctuations and economic slowdowns that have affected the global economy during the financial crisis. Kazakhstan continues economic reforms and development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks as required by a market economy. The future stability of the Kazakhstani economy is largely dependent upon these reforms and developments and the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government, together with developments in the financial and monetary markets and the effectiveness of counterparties.

The Company's management believes that it is taking all necessary measures to maintain financial stability in the current circumstances and has no intention or need to scale down or liquidate its operations.

Tax legislation and unanticipated tax payments

Kazakhstan tax legislation and practice are in a state of continuous change and therefore are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes, which may have retrospective effect. Further, the interpretation of tax legislation by tax authorities as applied to the transactions and activity of the Company may not coincide with that of management. As a result, the Company's transactions may be challenged by the tax authorities and the Company may be assessed additional taxes, penalties and interest. Fiscal periods remain open to retrospective review by the Kazakhstani tax authorities for five years. Management believes that its interpretations of the relevant legislation are appropriate and the Company's tax and customs positions will be sustained. Management believes that the Company will not incur material losses in respect of current and potential tax claims.

Provisions of various laws and regulations are not always clearly defined and their interpretation is subject to the opinions of local tax inspectors and officials of the Ministry of Finance. Instances of divergent opinions between local, regional and republican tax authorities are not uncommon.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of the Kazakhstan taxation system, the potential amount of taxes, penalties and interest may exceed the amount currently expensed and accrued as at 31 December 2023. Although such amounts are possible and potentially material, management believes that they are either not probable, not reasonably estimable, or both.

The Company believes that it has paid or accrued all taxes prescribed by the Tax Code.

Legal actions and claims

The Company is not a potential target of various legal proceedings relating to business operations. The Company does not believe that there is any likelihood that pending or threatened claims of these types, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

The Company assesses the likelihood of material liabilities arising from individual circumstances and establishes provisions in its separate financial statements only when it is probable that events giving rise to a liability will occur and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. The Company has not recognised any provision in these separate financial statements due to the absence of any of the above events.

Pension payments

The Company pays an amount equal to 10% of the Company's employees' salaries to the pension fund. Pension payments are withheld from employee salaries and included in salary expenses in the income statement.

The Company does not currently have any pension arrangements separate from the State pension scheme of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which requires current contributions by the employer calculated as a percentage of total salary payments.

Such contributions are expensed as incurred. In addition, the Company has no post-retirement benefits or other significant post-retirement benefits requiring accrual.

22. COMPANY'S FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, other current financial assets and liabilities, trade and other receivables/payables, short-term and long-term borrowings.

Fair value of financial instruments

For presentation purposes, financial instruments carried at fair value are categorised into three levels of the fair value hierarchy based on the observable inputs:

- Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) - Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to these financial instruments. As valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not require a significant degree of judgement.

- Valuation techniques using observable inputs (Level 2) - Valuations based on inputs for which all inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly, and valuations based on one or more observable quoted prices derived from routine transactions in markets that are not considered active.

- Valuation techniques that take into account inputs other than observable market data (Level 3) - Valuations are based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The Company's financial instruments are represented by:

	At carrying amount		**At fair value**	
	2023 .	**2022 .**	**2023 .**	**2022 .**
Financial assets				
Level 1				
Cash and cash equivalents	70 423	16 145	70 423	16 145
Level 2				
Short-term trade and other receivables	373 985	524 409	373 985	524 409
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3 621	8 126	3 621	8 126
Total financial assets	***448 029***	***548 680***	***448 029***	***548 680***
Financial liabilities				
Level 2				

Short-term trade and other payables	34 987	41 153	34 987	41 153
Total financial liabilities	***34 987***	***41 153***	***34 987***	***41 153***

The fair value of financial instruments comprising cash and cash equivalents, other short-term financial assets and short-term borrowings, short-term trade and other payables is considered to approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature.

The use of financial instruments exposes the Company to the following financial risks: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

23. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risks are inherent in the Company's activities. The Company manages risk through an ongoing process of identification, evaluation and monitoring, as well as through other internal controls.

Overall responsibility for identifying and managing risks rests with the Company's management and the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategy and principles.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from default by a borrower or partner of the Company.

Credit risk relating to cash is monitored and controlled by the Company's management. Cash is placed in banks that are considered by the Company's management to have minimal risk of default.

The Company's credit risk also arises from the insolvency of customers. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Company's sales of products on deferred payment terms and other transactions with counterparties giving rise to financial assets. Financial assets, which potentially subject the Company to credit risk, consist principally of trade receivables, loans receivable, restricted cash and cash and cash equivalents. Although collection rates of accounts receivable are influenced by economic factors, management believes that there is no significant risk of loss to the Company beyond the allowance for impairment of accounts receivable.

The Company manages the credit quality of financial assets using an internal categorisation system. Counterparties with a good financial position and good debt service are included in the standard category. Categories below the standard category imply a lower credit quality than the standard rating.

The main factors taken into account when reviewing counterparty indebtedness for impairment are the following: whether contractual payments are overdue, whether counterparties are known to be in financial difficulties or in breach of the original terms of the contract. If there are factors indicating that credit quality is impaired, the Company creates allowances for doubtful debts on a counterparty-by-counterparty basis.

	Standard category	**Established reserve**	**Total as of 31.12.2023.**
Cash and cash equivalents	71 770	(1 347)	70 423
Short-term trade and other receivables	419 178	(45 193)	373 985
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3 621	-	3 621

Total	**494 569**	**(46 540**	**448 029**

	Standard category	Established reserve	Total as of 31.12.2022.
Cash and cash equivalents	16 474	(329)	16 145
Short-term trade and other receivables	562 805	(38 396)	524 409
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	8 126	-	8 126
Total	**587 405**	**(38 725)**	**548 680**

The following table shows financial assets by maturity.

	up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to a year	More than a year	Total as of 31.12.2023.
Cash and cash equivalents	70 423	-	-	-	**70 423**
Short-term trade and other receivables	149 808	164 400	21 880	37 897	**373 985**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-	1 930	1 691	**3 621**
Total financial assets	***220 231***	***164 400***	***23 810***	***39 588***	***448 029***

	up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to a year	More than a year	Total as of 31.12.2022.
Cash and cash equivalents	16 145	-	-	-	**16 145**
Short-term trade and other receivables	174 604	197 632	134 489	17 684	**524 409**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-	5 059	3 067	**8 126**
Total financial assets	***190 749***	***197 632***	***139 548***	***20 751***	***548 680***

The following table presents the classification of the Company's financial assets by international credit ratings as at 31 December 2023 and 2022:

	BB	No credit rating assigned	Total 31 December 2023.
Cash and cash equivalents	66 023	4 400	**70 423**
Short-term trade and other receivables	-	373 985	**373 985**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	3 621	**3 621**
Total financial assets	**66 023**	**382 006**	**448 029**

	BB	No credit rating assigned	Total 31 December 2022.
Cash and cash equivalents	16 145	-	**16 145**
Short-term trade and other receivables	-	524 409	**524 409**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	8 126	**8 126**
Total financial assets	**16 145**	**532 535**	**548 680**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its payment obligations as they fall due under normal and unforeseen circumstances. Management manages assets with liquidity in mind and monitors future cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or jeopardising the Company's reputation.

The Company's liquidity ratios are as follows:

	2023 .	2022 .
Absolute liquidity ratio	0,85	0,11
Quick ratio	5,40	7,34
Current liquidity ratio	5,41	7,47

The analysis of liquidity ratios shows that the current liquidity ratio is 5.41, which suggests that current liabilities can be covered by current assets. The absolute liquidity ratio shows what part of short-term liabilities can be covered by available cash.

The Company generally ensures that it has sufficient cash available on demand to meet expected operating expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial liabilities.

The Company monitors liquidity risk using a current liquidity planning tool. This tool analyses the maturity profile of financial investments and financial assets (e.g. accounts receivable, other financial assets) and projected cash flows from operating activities.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations:

Financial liabilities	**up to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 months to a year**	**More than a year**	**Total as of 31.12.2023.**
Short-term trade and other payables	15 509	9 894	-	9 584	**34 987**
Total financial liabilities	**15 509**	**9 894**	**-**	**9 584**	**34 987**

Financial liabilities	**up to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 months to a year**	**More than a year**	**Total as of 31.12.2022.**
Short-term trade and other payables	34 070	7 070	13	-	41 153

Total financial liabilities	**34 070**	**7 070**	**13**	**-**	**41 153**

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that financial instruments are exposed to fluctuations due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

As of 31.12.2023.	**Tenge**	**US dollar**	**Euro**	**Ruble**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Cash	70 423	-	-	-	70 423
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3 621	-	-	-	3 621
Short-term trade and other receivables	373 985	-	-	-	373 985
Total financial assets	**448 029**				**448 029**
Financial liabilities					
Short-term trade and other payables	34 987	-	-	-	34 987
Total financial liabilities	***34 987***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***34 987***
Difference between financial assets and financial liabilities	**413 042**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**413 042**

As of 31.12.2022.	**Tenge**	**US dollar**	**Euro**	**Ruble**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Cash	16 145	-	-	-	**16 145**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	8 126	-	-	-	**8 126**
Short-term trade and other receivables	524 409	-	-	-	**524 409**
Total financial assets	**548 680**				**548 680**
Financial liabilities					
Short-term trade and other payables	41 153	-	-	-	**41 153**
Total financial liabilities	***41 153***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**41 153**
Difference between financial assets and financial liabilities	**507 527**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**507 527**

The Company's principal cash flows are generated primarily in Tenge. As a result, future fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Tenge and foreign currencies cannot affect the carrying value of the Company's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company will incur expenses (losses) due to unfavourable changes in interest rates, including: general interest rate risk associated with failure to meet the maturity dates of placed assets (at fixed interest rates) and specific interest rate risk associated with the application of different methods of accrual and adjustment of received interest on a number of instruments that, all other things being equal, have similar price characteristics.

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as the Company has no floating rate loans.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail, operational risks can cause reputational damage, legal consequences or financial loss. The Company cannot make the assumption that all operational risks have been eliminated, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding appropriately to potential risks, the Company can manage such risks. The control system includes effective segregation of duties, access rights, approval and reconciliation procedures, staff training, and evaluation procedures.

Risk of insufficient capital

Capital includes the total of other gains and losses arising from the Company's operations. The Company's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and a healthy level of adequate capital to support the Company's business and to maximise the return to Members.

Management develops capital risk procedures to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern.

	2023 .	**2022 .**
Total shareholders' equity	1 351 745	1 465 428
Borrowed capital	-	-
Borrowed capital to equity ratio	-	-

The above data shows that the Company's borrowings do not exceed its equity. Liabilities are repaid in a timely manner.

32. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

At the date of the financial statements, the Company has not experienced any events that require adjustments to the financial statements, but the following disclosures are required in the notes:

- According to the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors dated 08.01.2024, the Company decided to place previously announced preferred shares in the amount of 500,000 units, ISIN-KZ1P00013585 code in the amount of 1,108,000 thousand Tenge, which leads to an increase in equity;

- On 19 March 2024, an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company was held, at which a resolution was passed to sell 51% interest in the subsidiary Caspy Tender LLP and to purchase 49% interest in FSD LLP.

In order to reduce the negative impact of external factors on the Kazakhstani economy, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the "NBRK") reduced the base rate from 16.75% to 14.75% per annum with a corridor of +/- 1.0 p.p., and also intervened in the foreign exchange market to support the exchange rate of the Tenge against foreign currencies.

These events did not have a material impact on the Company's operations.

The Company's management monitors current changes in the economic and political environment and takes such actions as it deems necessary to support the sustainability and development of the Company's business in the near future.

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Tanayev E.M. ***Nurgalieva Z.K.***

President *Chief Accountant*