

SQIF Capital
Joint Stock Company »

Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024
and
Independent auditor's report



ЦЕНТРАУДИТ-КАЗАХСТАН
независимая аудиторская компания

www.centraudit.kz



Director
IAC Centeraudit –Kazakhstan LLP
(State license for audit activities
series МФЮ No.0000017
dated 27 December 1999)
V.V. Radostovets
29 May 2025

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of
SQIF Capital JSC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SQIF Capital JSC (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 financial statements.



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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, 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.

Auditor

(Auditor's Qualification Certificate No. МФ-0000089 dated 27 August 2012)

19, Al-Farabi Ave
Multifunctional Centre Nurly Tau
1 B, 3 Floor, off 301, 302
050059 Almaty
Republic of Kazakhstan.



A.S. Kozyrev



**Statement of management's responsibilities
for the preparation and approval
of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024**

Management of SQIF Capital JSC (The Company) is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, which present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB).

In preparing the financial statements management is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting principles and applying them consistently;
- furnishing information, including accounting policy data in the form that enables information which is relevant, reliable, comparable and intelligible;
- making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- disclosing additional information in cases when compliance with IFRSs is insufficient for understanding by the financial statements users' of influence of some or other transactions, as well as other events or conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance;
- assessing the Company's ability to continue its business in the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting principles and applying them consistently;
- furnishing information, including accounting policy data in the form that enables information which is relevant, reliable, comparable and intelligible;
- making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- disclosing additional information in cases when compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board is insufficient for understanding by the financial statements users' of influence of some or other transactions, as well as other events or conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance;
- assessing the Company's ability to continue its business in the foreseeable future.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved on 29 May 2025.

Chairman of the Management Board

N. A. Asilbekov

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board

T. B. Skachkova

Chief Accountant

29 May 2025

Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2024

	Note*	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash	6	594,213	411,766
Accounts and deposits held with credit institutions	7	533,361	9,957
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	1,383,735	1,118,460
Reverse Repurchase transactions	9	3,814,913	-
Receivables	10	169,419	2,011
Corporate income tax prepaid		115,267	68,248
Other current assets	11	17,282	11,049
Total current assets		6,628,190	1,621,491
Non-current assets			
Accounts and deposits held with credit institutions	7	-	1,225,451
Property, plant and equipment	12	38,436	32,229
Intangible assets	13	27,611	21,723
Deferred tax asset	20	5,111	6,095
Total non-current assets		71,158	1,285,498
Total assets		6,699,348	2,906,989
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	14	2,222,880	2,222,880
Retained earnings		1,039,159	664,439
Total equity		3,262,039	2,887,319
Current liabilities			
Repurchase transactions	9	3,249,816	-
Payables	15	160,795	2,287
Employee benefits	16	19,950	11,133
Other current liabilities	17	6,748	6,250
Total current liabilities		3,437,309	19,670
Total liabilities		3,437,309	19,670
Total liabilities and equity		6,699,348	2,906,989

* The notes on pages 5 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman of the Management Board



N. A. Asilbekov

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board,
Chief Accountant

T. B. Skachkova



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	453,646	104,886
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	11,362	4,561
Interest income	(482,778)	(307,269)
Interest expenses	150,871	1,874
Income from purchase and sale of securities	(362,632)	(137,165)
Unrealized revaluation of securities	105,041	33,071
Foreign exchange gain (loss) (net)	(195,670)	25,399
Gain/(loss) from operations with derivative financial instruments	(66,333)	(2,654)
Expenses (expense recovery) or expected credit losses	(15,240)	18,764
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(401,733)	(258,533)
Reverse repurchase transactions	(3,795,337)	-
Receivables	(164,638)	88,881
Other current assets	(5,433)	(6,827)
Repurchase transactions	3,236,545	-
Payables	163,383	(41)
Employee benefits	8,817	5,553
Other current liabilities	7,703	7,917
Cash flows before interest and income taxes paid	(950,693)	(163,050)
Income tax paid	(111,161)	(10,828)
Interest received	489,887	199,896
Interest paid	(143,788)	(1,874)
Net cash from operating activities	(715,755)	24,144
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of securities	(18,047,126)	(10,713,783)
Sale (redemption) of securities	18,133,610	9,744,865
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(14,563)	(31,229)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(8,894)	(12,787)
Refund from deposit account	34,814,902	6,019,759
Placement on deposit account	(34,107,781)	(4,631,656)
Payments on options and swaps	66,333	2,654
Net cash flows from investing activities	836,481	377,823
Net increase (decrease) in cash	120,726	401,967
Effect of exchange rate difference on cash and cash equivalents	61,513	12,367
Effect of expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents	208	(2,674)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	411,766	106
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	594,213	411,766

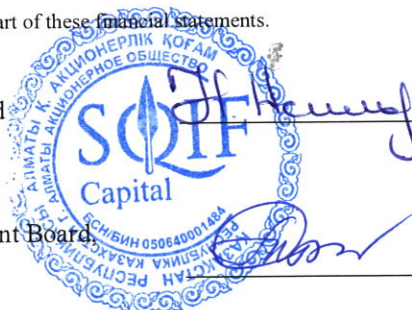
* The notes on pages 5 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman of the Management Board

N. A. Asilbekov

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board
Chief Accountant

T. B. Skachkova



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2024	2,222,880	664,439	2,887,319
Profit and comprehensive income for the year	-	374,720	374,720
As at 31 December 2024	2,222,880	1,039,159	3,262,039
As at 1 January 2023	2,222,880	574,513	2,797,393
Profit and comprehensive income for the year	-	89,926	89,926
As at 31 December 2023	2,222,880	664,439	2,887,319

* The notes on pages 5 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman of the Management Board



N. A. Asilbekov

Deputy Chairman of the Management Board,
Chief Accountant

T. B. Skachkova



1. Corporate information

SQIF Capital JSC (the Company) was registered on 21 June 2005 under the name of EuroCenterAstana JSC (BIN 050640001484).

On 24 January 2024 the Company was re-registered due to the change of name

The principal activities of the Company are:

- brokerage and dealer activity on the securities market with the right to maintain clients' accounts as a nominee holder;
- issuance and placement of equity securities as an underwriter or as a member of an issuance consortium;
- announcing and maintaining quotations for financial instruments in accordance with the internal documents of the stock exchange;
- providing consulting services on inclusion and listing of securities in the official list of the stock exchange;
- other professional activities on the securities market.

The Company's activity is regulated by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the reporting period the Company operated on the basis of licenses:

- for brokerage (with the right to maintain customer accounts as a nominee holder) and dealer activities on the securities market No. 3.1.1.246 dated 12 November 2021 (reissued on 24 February 2024 due to the change of the Company's name);
- for banking operations № 4.3.23 dated 27 September 2023 (reissued on 24 February 2024 due to the change of the Company's name).

By the decision of the Management Board of Kazakhstan Stock Exchange JSC dated 19 April 2022, the Company was admitted to its membership in the category "stock" and "derivatives" with the right to participate in exchange trading in securities and derivative financial instruments.

By the decision of the Management Board of Kazakhstan Stock Exchange JSC dated 2 November 2023, the Company was admitted to participate in exchange trading with foreign currencies, including derivative financial instruments admitted to circulation on the currency market.

The shareholders of the Company are:

Shareholders:	As at 31 December 2024, %	As at 31 December 2023, %
V. Ye. Kruchkov	100%	100%

As at December 31 2024 and 2023 was the sole shareholder of the Company and the ultimate controlling party.

The total number of employees in the Company as at 31 December 2024 was 28 persons (2023: 17).

The location and registered office of the Company is 192/2, 10th floor, Dostyk Ave., Medeu district, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024, have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (The Accounting Standards).

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, were authorized for issue by the Company's Management on 29 May 2025.

2.1. Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of Kazakhstan is Tenge, which is the functional currency of the Company as it reflects the economic substance of underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Company. Tenge is also the presentation currency. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousands of Tenge except where otherwise indicated.

2.2. Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis that the Company continues and will continue to operate in the foreseeable future. Hence it is assumed that:

- the Company has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of its operations; and
- the Company will realise its assets and settle its obligations in the normal course of the business.



2.3. Accrual basis

These financial statements, except for information on cash flows, have been prepared in accordance with accrual basis. Under the accrual basis of accounting, results of business transactions and other events when they occur are recognised in financial statements regardless of payment time. The transactions and events are recorded in the accounting records and included in the financial statements of those periods in which they occurred.

3. Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

The adoption of amendments to standards and interpretations, effective from 1 January 2023, did not significantly affect the Company.

The Company has not early adopted standards, interpretations and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective. The amendments to the standards effective on or after 1 January 2024 are not expected to have a material impact on the Company. The impact of implementing these standards, amendments, and interpretations on the Company's financial statements is currently being assessed.

4. Material accounting policy information

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements.

4.1. 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 in the principal market at the measurement date under current market conditions, whether that price is directly observable or calculated using another valuation method.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits 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 models that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

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.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company 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.

4.2. Financial instruments

Initial recognition of financial instruments

The Company recognises the financial assets and liabilities in its statement of financial position only when it (the Company) becomes a party on contractual provisions under financial instruments.

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

Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and at fair value through profit or loss.

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



In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, 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 Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual 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 recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments);
- financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company classifies financial assets based on the business model for managing the financial assets.

The Company's business model is determined at the level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Company's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument but is determined on a higher level of aggregation.

When evaluating the business model for specific portfolios, the Company analyzes the following indicators:

- the purpose of the portfolio, assessed by management (for example, the portfolio is designed to collect cash flows, either to maximize investment income or to meet liquidity needs);
- composition of the portfolio and its compliance with the approved goals;
- the mandate given to portfolio managers (for example, how wide is the range of investments, what are the restrictions on sales);
- the metric used to measure and report on portfolio performance (for example, whether the fair value is an important key indicator);
- the methodology adopted for remuneration of the portfolio manager (for example, the manager is remunerated based on realised or unrealised gains or losses, etc);
- the extent and reasons for the sale of assets in the portfolio.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument.

The Company may hold financial assets within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. This type of business model means that the Company's key management personnel has decided that the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets are essential to achieve the business model's objective.

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are held within other business models whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

One of the business models that results in fair value through profit or loss is a business model in which the Company manages financial assets with the purpose to realise cash flows through sale of assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost include assets on reverse repurchase transactions and short-term receivables.

Reverse repurchase transactions

Securities received under reverse repurchase agreements (reverse repurchase transactions) are recognised as assets on reverse repurchase transactions in the statement of financial position. The difference between the purchase price and the repurchase price is recognised in profit or loss as disclosed in Note 4.15.



Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for classifying debt instruments as measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, at initial recognition the Company may designate debt instruments as at fair value through profit or loss if such classification eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

The Company's financial assets of this category include debt securities.

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

At the reporting date, the Company measures the allowance for expected credit losses for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses except for short-term receivables.

The Company recognises in gain or loss from impairment the amount of expected credit losses (or their reversal) required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date in accordance with the carrying amount of the financial asset / liability at the reporting date.

As of the reporting date, the Company recognises as an allowance for losses on purchased or created credit-impaired financial assets only accumulated since the initial recognition of changes in expected credit losses over the entire term of the financial instrument.

If in the previous reporting period the Company estimated a loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, but as of the current reporting date determines that there is no significant increase in credit risk, then at the current reporting date the Company calculates a loss allowance in an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Company recognises as gain or loss from impairment the amount necessary to adjust the loss allowance to the amount of expected credit losses at the reporting date.

The measurement of the expected credit losses should reflect:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The maximum period to consider when measuring expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the entity is exposed to credit risk.

For financial instruments including both a loan and an undrawn commitment component the Company's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Company's exposure to credit losses. For such financial instruments, the Company measures expected credit losses over the period that the Company is exposed to credit risk and expected credit losses would not be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period.

In order to meet the objective of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, it may be necessary to perform the assessment of significant increases in credit risk on a collective basis by considering information that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk on, for example, a group or sub-group of financial instruments.

This is to ensure that the Company meets the objective of recognising lifetime expected credit losses when there are significant increases in credit risk, even if evidence of such significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level is not yet available.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not the foreclosure is probable.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account through profit or loss.

Uncollectible financial assets in respect of which all necessary procedures are finished for the purpose of full or partial recovery and the final amount of loss is defined, are written off against the allowance for impairment created in the statement of financial position. Subsequent recovery of amounts previously written off is related to impairment loss in gains or losses.



To measure expected credit losses on short-term receivables, the Company uses a simplified allowance matrix approach that allows for the accrual of a loss allowance over the life of the contract. The provision matrix is calculated based on historical credit loss experience, taking into account forward looking macroeconomic estimates, and is updated at each reporting date. Trade receivables are categorised by day past due and ECL levels are determined based on historical analysis of default rates. Changes in the loss allowance are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 as follows:

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial liabilities at amortised cost.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include short-term payables.

After initial recognition short-term payables subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when payables are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Repurchase transactions are recorded as financing transactions. Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements continue to be recorded in the financial statements, and the proceeds received are recognised as liabilities. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price is recognized in profit or loss as disclosed in Note 4.15.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised in the statement of financial position when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to transfer them in full without material delay to a third party;
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

If the existing financial liability is replaced with other liability to the same creditor on other conditions or if the conditions of the existing liability changed such replacement or changes are recorded as derecognition of primary liability and start of recognition of new liability. The difference in the carrying value is included in period profits and losses.

4.3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held with banks, cash on hand, demand deposits or deposits with maturities of less than three months, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months.

Deposits with an original maturity greater than 3 months, which the Company may withdraw at any time, while retaining the right to receive substantially all of the previously accrued interest, are also recognized by the Company as cash equivalents, since such deposits are easily convertible into certain amounts of cash with insignificant risk of changes in their value. The portion of the deposit related to the minimum required balance does not meet the definition of cash equivalents and is considered as an investment.

Cash and cash equivalents that are restricted for use, which the Company cannot or does not plan to withdraw at any time, are considered as investments and are divided into short-term (up to 12 months) and long-term.

4.4. Advances paid

Advances to suppliers are recognised in the financial statements at original cost less any allowance for impairment. Advances are classified as long-term if the expected period for receipt of goods or services is more than one year, or if the advances relate to assets that would be recognised as non-current on initial recognition.

4.5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost when acquired and are subsequently carried at original cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation of an item begins when it is available for use.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:



	<i>Useful life, years</i>
Other property, plant and equipment	2-10

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

4.6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at original cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at original cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life of the Company's intangible assets is estimated at 3-10 years.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

4.7. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired by checking whether there is any indication that the asset's carrying amount may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and compares with its carrying amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of: the fair value of an asset or cash generating unit less costs for sale and its value in use (cash -generating unit). The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in expense as part of the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income or OCI (for revalued assets to the amount of any revaluation reserve).

4.8. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, in other words, the Company determines whether a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.9. Employee benefits

Employee benefits consist of wages, additional payment in the form of bonuses and other incentive payments.

Discounting is not applied in determining short-term employee benefits payable and related expenses are recognised as employees perform their duties.

4.10. Pension obligations, social tax and social payments

The Company pays social tax to the budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan and compulsory social contributions to the State Social Insurance Fund. The total amount of social tax and social contributions is 9.5% of the taxable income of employees.

The Company also makes contributions for compulsory social health insurance to the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund in the amount of 3% of the taxable income of employees.

The Company deducts 2% of the wages of its employees as compulsory health insurance deductions to the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund, which, according to the law, is an obligation of employees.

The Company also deducts 10% of the wages of its employees as pension contributions to the Unified Accumulative Pension Fund. Pension contributions are obligations of employees, and the Company has neither current nor future payment obligations upon retirement of its employees.



4.11. Share capital

Common shares are classified in the equity category.

Dividends are recognized as liability and deducted from equity, unless they are declared before or on the reporting date.

4.12. Income tax

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Tax rates and tax legislation applied for calculation of this amount are rates and laws accepted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised as at the reporting date for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The deferred tax liabilities are provided for all temporary differences except the following:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- in respect to taxable temporary differences attributable to investments in subsidiaries, associates if the parent company can control the period of decrease in the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not decrease in the foreseeable future.
- Deferred tax assets are recognised for all temporary differences, non-used tax benefits, and non-used tax losses only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, non-used tax benefits and non-used tax losses can be utilised except the following cases:
- where the deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- in respect to deductible temporary differences attributable to investments in subsidiaries, associates the deferred tax assets are recognised only to that extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will decrease in the foreseeable future and the taxable profit will be received against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based in the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The current and deferred taxes relating to items recognised out of profit or loss shall be recognised out of profit or loss. Accordingly, the current tax and deferred tax relating to items which are recognised:

- a) in other comprehensive income shall be recognised in other comprehensive income;
- b) directly in equity shall be recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

4.13. Commission income

Commission income is recognized when the Company discharges its performance obligations, usually when the related transaction is completed. Commission income is recognized at a point in time rather than over a period. The amount of commission income earned or receivable represents the transaction price for services identified as distinct performance obligations. Commission income and revenue from rendering of services include:

- Commission income from brokerage activities on the securities market with the right to maintain customer accounts as a nominee holder and from dealing activities;
- Commission income from depository activities as an underwriter or as a member of an issuer consortium;

Other income from rendering services for core activities includes:

- agency fee;
- information and consulting services;
- market maker services;



- other similar services.

4.14. Recognition of interest income and expenses

Interest income/expense is calculated using the effective interest method.

Effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial instruments) and of allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flow to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

If a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written off (partially written off) as a result of an impairment, interest income is determined using the interest rate used to discount future cash flows for the purposes of calculating impairment losses.

Interest earned on assets measured at fair value is classified as interest income.

4.15. Recognition of income and expenses on repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Income/expenses on repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions are recognised as interest income or expense within gain or loss using the effective interest method.

4.16. Recognition of dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive dividends has been established.

4.17. Related party disclosures

A party is considered to be related with the Company if the party, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by the Company; has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company in making financial and operating decisions.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

4.18. Estimated liabilities, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Estimated liabilities are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are recognised if and only if:

- the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A contingent liability is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent liability is not recognised in the financial statements, but disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable then the contingent asset is disclosed in the financial statements.

4.19. Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recognised by the Company in Tenge using the exchange rate effective at the date when a transaction meets the recognition criteria.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are translated in Tenge at the reporting date at the following exchange rates:

	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Tenge/ 1 USD	525.11	454.56
Tenge / 1 EUR	546.74	502.24
Tenge / 1 RUB	4.88	5.06
Tenge / 1 UAH	-	11.99
Tenge / 1 CNY	71.94	-

To retranslate items of the financial statements denominated in foreign currencies and also to record foreign currency transactions in the accounting records, the Company uses the official exchange rates fixed in Kazakhstan.

All translation differences arising at repayment and retranslation of monetary items are recognised in gains and losses of the period.



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. All translation differences arising at retranslation of non-monetary items are recognised in accordance with revenue recognition criteria as a result of fair value changes of the item.

4.20. Events after the reporting period

The events after the reporting period are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. The events that provide the evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date are disclosed in the financial statements (adjusting events). The events that are indicative of a condition that arose after the end of the reporting period are not disclosed in the financial statements (non-adjusting events).

5. Management's estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The basic assumptions, relating to future and other critical uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant inherent risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are presented below:

Fair value of financial instruments

If the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, judgment is required in establishing fair values. For determining the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, the Company has applied models similar to those used by the issuer of these securities.



6. Cash

	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Cash in current accounts in foreign currencies	37,042	323,131
Cash in settlement accounts in Tenge	34,159	1,069
Cash on accounts of other financial institutions in Tenge	20,436	17,218
Cash on accounts of other financial institutions in currency	505,042	73,022
Allowance for expected credit losses *	(2,466)	(2,674)
Total	594,213	411,766

Cash in the breakdown on banks and financial institutions is disclosed below:

	As at 31 December 2024		As at 31 December 2023	
	Rating	Thousand Tenge	Rating	Thousand Tenge
Eurasian Bank JSC	Ba2/ Stable, Moody's Investors Service	3,587	Ba2/ Positive, Moody's Investors Service	14,726
Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	Baa1/ Stable, Moody's Investors Service	28,149	Baa2/ Positive, Moody's Investors Service	200
Bank CenterCredit JSC	Ba1/Positive, Moody's Investors Service	-	Ba2/ Positive, Moody's Investors Service	306,581
Central Securities Depository JSC	Not rated	276,678	Not rated	8,087
CB Moscommertsbank JSC	Not rated	575	Not rated	85
KASE Clearing Center JSC	Not rated	114,530	Not rated	81,525
ForteBank JSC	Ba2/ Positive, Moody's Investors Service	10,039	-	-
ARDSHINBANK CJSC	Not rated	12,753	-	-
CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORY LIMITED	Not rated	106.121	-	-
Bereke Bank JSC	B+/ Stable, Fitch Ratings	312	-	-
Nurbank JSC	B/Stable, S&P	25	-	-
TRINFICO JSC	Not rated	29,787	-	-
BTA Finance Limited	Not rated	11,652	-	-
Others	-	5	-	-
ROEMER CAPITAL (EUROPE) LIMITED	-	-	Not rated	562
Total		594,213	x	411,766

For the year ended 31 December 2024, interest was accrued on cash balances on current accounts with banks in the amount of 17 thousand Tenge (2023: 241 thousand Tenge).

* Changes in the allowance for expected credit losses:

	2024	2023
At the beginning of the year	(2,674)	-
Accrual	208	(2,674)
At the end of the year	(2,466)	(2,674)

7. Accounts and deposits held with credit institutions

	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Current assets	533,361	9,957
Interest receivable	534.419	9,957
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,058)	-
Non-current assets	-	1,225,451
Cash placed on demand deposits *	-	1,241,541
Allowance for expected credit losses **	-	(16,090)
Total	533,361	1,235,408

* In 2024, the Company placed funds in tenge in a short-term deposit with JSC "Eurasian Bank" at an annual interest rate of 13% to 14.7%.



**** Changes in the allowance for expected credit losses:**

	2024	2023
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Accrual	(16,090)	-
At the end of the year	(16,090)	-

For the year ended 31 December 2024, interest was accrued in the amount of 140,029 thousand Tenge and tax withheld in the amount of 21,004 thousand Tenge

For the year ended 31 December 2023, interest was accrued in the amount of 181,352 thousand Tenge and tax withheld in the amount of 27,203 thousand Tenge.

8. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Debt securities*	592,229	1,118,460
Equity securities	145,443	-
American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)	198,995	-
Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs)	447,068	-
Total	1,383,735	1,118,460

*Debt securities are represented by the following:

	Currency	Interest rate	As at 31 December 2024
Treasury Bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	KZT	16.7%	404,368
Eurobonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	EUR	5.12%	187,861
Total	x	x	592,229

	Currency	Interest rate	As at 31 December 2023
Eurobonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation	EUR	1.125%	59,354
Government bonds of the external bond loan of the Russian Federation	USD	4.75%	645,475
Bonds of domestic government loan of Ukraine	UAH	12.7%	413,631
Total	x	x	1,118,460

As at 31 December 2024, accrued but not received coupon interest in the amount of 33,211 thousand Tenge was recorded (2023: 10,038 thousand Tenge)

Gain (loss) from operations with assets at fair value through profit or loss:

	2024	2023
Realized gain on trading operations with securities	362,632	137,165
Unrealized gain on change in fair value	123,905	15,405
Unrealized loss on change in fair value	(228,946)	(48,476)
Total	257,591	104,094

Accrued interest income on debt securities in 2024 amounted to 113,545 thousand Tenge, including:

- discount amortization in the amount of 86,643 thousand Tenge;
- accrued coupon interest in the amount of 26,902 thousand Tenge.

Accrued interest income on debt securities in 2023 amounted to 115,887 thousand Tenge, including:

- discount amortization in the amount of 104,864 thousand Tenge;
- accrued coupon interest in the amount of 11,023 thousand Tenge.

9. Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

	As at 31 December 2024
Reverse repurchase transactions	3,795,337
Accrued interest income	19,576
Total	3,814,913

The fair value of collateral and the carrying amount of assets under reverse Repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2024, are presented as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Ordinary shares of Bank CenterCredit JSC	2,304,515	2,317,734
Bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	700,796	657,319
Ordinary shares of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	809,602	811,843
Total	3,814,913	3,786,896

For the year ended 31 December 2024 accrued interest income on reverse repurchase transactions with securities amounted to 229,187 thousand Tenge.

For the year ended 31 December 2023 accrued interest income on reverse repurchase transactions with securities amounted to 9,789 thousand Tenge.

Repurchase transactions

	As at 31 December 2024
Repurchase transactions	3,242,971
Accrued interest income	6,845
Total	3,249,816

The fair value of collateral and the carrying amount of liabilities under Repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2024, are presented as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Ordinary shares of Bank CenterCredit JSC	2,303,272	2,315,948
Ordinary shares of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	761,050	761,360
Eurobonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	185,494	183,527
Total	3,249,816	3,260,835

For the year ended 31 December 2024, accrued interest expense on securities repurchase transactions amounted to 150,632 thousand Tenge.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, accrued interest expense on securities repurchase transactions amounted to 1,874 thousand Tenge.

10. Receivables

	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Invoices receivable for services	169,419	2,011
Total	169,419	2,011

11. Other current assets

	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Advance tax payments	1,830	2,026
Prepaid expenses	6,289	1,687
Advances paid to third parties against goods and services	7,044	6,037
Inventories	2,119	1,299
Total	17,282	11,049

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Other	Total
Original cost		
As at 1 January 2023	4,382	4,382
Additions	31,229	31,229
As at 31 December 2023	35,611	35,611
Additions	14,563	14,563
As at 31 December 2024	50,174	50,174
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 January 2023	(443)	(443)
Depreciation for the year	(2,939)	(2,939)
As at 31 December 2023	(3,382)	(3,382)
Depreciation for the year	(8,356)	(8,356)
As at 31 December 2024	(11,738)	(11,738)
Carrying amount		
As at 31 December 2023	32,229	32,229
As at 31 December 2024	38,436	38,436



13. Intangible assets

	Other intangible assets	Total
Original cost		
As at 1 January 2023	11,382	11,382
Additions	12,582	12,582
As at 31 December 2023	23,964	23,964
Additions	8,894	8,894
As at 31 December 2024	32,858	32,858
Depreciation:		
As at 1 January 2023	(619)	(619)
Depreciation for the period	(1,622)	(1,622)
As at 31 December 2023	(2,241)	(2,241)
Depreciation for the period	(3,006)	(3,006)
As at 31 December 2024	(5,247)	(5,247)
Carrying amount:		
As at 31 December 2023	21,723	21,723
As at 31 December 2024	27,611	27,611

Intangible assets are represented by licenses and software.

14. Equity

Share capital

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, share capital consists of 16,840 common shares to the amount of 2,222,880 thousand Tenge.

Dividends

The Company did not declare or pay any dividends in 2024 and 2023.

15. Payables

	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Invoices payable for other services to third parties	138,741	1,681
Invoices payable for services of the AIFC Central Securities Depository (Astana)	13,013	-
Invoices payable for central depository services	1,064	144
Invoices payable for stock exchange services	2,720	63
Invoices payable for services of the AIFC Exchange (Astana)	5,257	399
Total	160,795	2,287

16. Employee benefits

	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Estimated liabilities for vacations	19,300	11,133
Payables to employees for wages and salaries	650	-
Total	19,950	11,133

17. Other current liabilities

	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Prepayment of brokerage commissions	6,578	6,250
Taxes other than income tax	170	-
Total	6,748	6,250

18. Commission Income from Brokerage Activities

	2024	2023
Income from Brokerage Services	360,882	132,299
Income from Market Maker Services	76,084	-
Income from Underwriting Services	100,000	-
Total	536,966	132,299



19. General and administrative expenses

	2024	2023
Payroll and payroll taxes	538,544	239,529
Professional services	154,117	40,712
Short-term leases up to 12 months	41,353	27,933
Provision for vacations	35,167	16,508
Membership fee	8,446	12,913
Bank commission	6,929	7,199
Registration charges	2,458	7,893
Other taxes and mandatory payments	5,885	6,651
Communication services	15,952	6,451
Repair and maintenance	11,407	5,328
Depreciation of non-financial assets	11,363	4,561
Consumables	5,238	3,595
Advertising services	849	2,900
Agency Fee for Client Acquisition	166,172	-
Audit and consulting services	4,625	2,500
Business trips	15,637	2,489
Other	26,545	6,873
Total	1,050,686	394,035

20. Corporate income tax expense

	2024	2023
Current corporate income tax	77,942	11,343
Prior periods adjustment	-	975
Deferred income tax	984	2,642
Income tax expense for the year	78,926	14,960

The reconciliation between the contingent and actual income tax expense is provided below:

	2024	2023
Profit before income tax	453,646	104,886
Statutory income tax rate	20%	20%
Contingent income tax expense	90,729	20,977
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income and impact of discontinued operations	(11,803)	(6,992)
Prior periods adjustment	-	975
Corporate income tax expense for the year	78,926	14,960

The tax effect of temporary differences changes for 2024 is as follows:

	As at 01 January 2024	Recognised in gain or loss	As at 31 December 2024
Fixed assets	3,868	(2,617)	1,251
Estimated liabilities for vacations	2,227	1,633	3,860
Net tax assets	6,095	(984)	5,111

The tax effect of temporary differences changes for 2023 is as follows:

	As at 01 January 2023	Отражено в прибыли и убытке	As at 31 December 2023
Fixed assets	7,621	(3,753)	3,868
Estimated liabilities for vacations	1,116	1,111	2,227
Net tax assets	8,737	(2,642)	6,095

21. Related party transactions

Control relationship

The party directly controlling the Company (the Sole shareholder):

- From 1 January 2022 to 17 May 2023 - Eurasian Digital Ventures I Limited Partnership (an entity under the ultimate control of Eurasian Resources Group S.a r.l. - "ERG");
- from 17 May 2023 to 5 December 2023 - investment company Avientano Investments Ltd.;
- from 5 December 2023 to 31 December 2023 - V. Ye. Kruchkov.



Key management personnel compensation:

	2024	2023
Salary, leave allowances, compensation	124,691	92,314
Bonuses	27,635	6,400
Accrued liabilities on unused vacations	10,943	13,997
Total	163,269	112,711

Transactions with other related parties:

	As at 31 December 2024			As at 31 December 2023	
	Shareholder	Companies under common control	Total	Companies under common control	Total
Statement of financial position					
Assets					
Receivables	539	5,828	6,367	-	-
Total assets	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities					
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net balance sheet item	539	5,828	6,367	2,731,544	2,731,544
Statement of comprehensive income					
Commission income from brokerage activities	539	5,828	6,367	392	392
General and administrative expenses	-	-	-	(3,178)	(3,178)
Interest income	-	-	-	90,226	90,226
Total income/(expenses)	539	5,828	6,367	87,440	87,440

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company manages risks through an ongoing process of identification, assessment and monitoring, as well as through the establishment of limits and other internal controls. The risk management process plays a crucial role in the Company's pursuit of stable profitability, and each individual employee of the Company is responsible for the risks associated with his/her duties.

Risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for identifying and managing risks.

The Risk Management Department, together with the Management Board, ensures the implementation of the risk management policy of the Company, constantly monitors the Company's activities, assesses risks and participates in the development of risk-mitigating measures.

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk associated, in particular, with the possibility of non-fulfillment of assumed obligations by issuers of securities and counterparties on transactions and resulting financial loss.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The maximum credit exposure by the classes of financial assets is stated below:

	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Cash	594,213	411,766
Accounts and deposits held with credit institutions	533,361	1,235,408
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss **	1,383,735	1,118,460
Reverse Repurchase Transactions	3,814,913	-
Receivables ***	169,419	2,011
Total financial assets	3,985,460	2,767,645

* *Cash held with banks on current accounts with banks, on deposits with credit institutions*

Credit risks relating to cash and funds placed on savings (deposit) accounts arise from the possibility of potential default of banks.

The Company manages credit risk in respect of banks and credit institutions by monitoring their independent ratings. Information on credit ratings of banks and credit institutions is presented in Note 6.

** *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Credit risk relating to the Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss arises from possible reduction



of the issuer's credit rating, which could result in a decrease in the market price and liquidity of financial instruments. The Company's financial assets in this category of financial instruments have had their ratings withdrawn with the commencement of hostilities in the Russian Federation. The Company believes that the exposure of investments in government bonds of both states is insignificant in the short term.

***Receivables

Receivables are represented by receivables for brokerage commission. The Company considers the probability that the debtors will not redeem receivables to be insignificant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

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 risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company controls and manages liquidity risk through short-term planning and monitoring of forecast and actual cash flows, matching the maturities of financial assets and liabilities, and mid- and long-term business planning.

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities are presented below, excluding the impact of offsetting agreements. The amounts represent contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	On demand or <30 days
As at 31 December 2024			
Payables	160,795	160,795	160,795
Total liabilities	160,795	160,795	160,795
As at 31 December 2023			
Payables	2,287	2,287	2,287
Total liabilities	2,287	2,287	2,287

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will negatively affect the Company's profit or the value of its financial instruments. Market risk includes three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Company's exposure to currency risk was as follows:

	As at 31 December 2024					
	Total	Tenge	USD	RUB	EUR	CNY
Assets						
Cash	594,213	54,563	475,352	34,599	26,153	3,546
Accounts and deposits held with banks	533,361	533,361	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,383,735	405,807	924,131	53,797	-	-
Reverse repurchase transactions	3,814,913	3,814,913	-	-	-	-
Receivables	169,419	156,704	12,715	-	-	-
Total assets	6,495,641	4,965,348	1,412,198	88,396	26,153	3,546
Liabilities						
Payables	3,249,816	3,064,322	185,494	-	-	-
Total liabilities	160,795	160,795	-	-	-	-
Net position	3,410,611	3,225,117	185,494	-	-	-
Receivables	3,085,030	1,740,231	1,226,704	88,396	26,153	3,546



	As at 31 December 2023					
	Total	Tenge	USD	EUR	UAH	RUB
Assets						
Cash	411,766	18,272	393,409	-	-	85
Accounts and deposits held with banks	1,235,408	1,235,408	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,118,460	-	645,475	59,354	413,631	-
Receivables	2,011	2,011	-	-	-	-
Total assets	2,767,645	1,255,691	1,038,884	59,354	413,631	85
Liabilities						
Payables	2,287	2,287	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	2,287	2,287	-	-	-	-
Net position	2,765,358	1,253,404	1,038,884	59,354	413,631	85

The table below shows the impact that the exchange rate change against Tenge would have on profit before income tax. This analytical information is based on fluctuations in foreign exchange rates that the Company considers to be reasonably possible as of the end of the reporting period. The analysis was performed on the assumption that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	As at 31 December 2024	
	Exchange rate changes	Effect on profit before income tax
USD	+5%	61,335
	-5%	(61,335)
EUR	+5%	1,308
	-5%	(1,308)
RUB	+5%	4,420
	-5%	(4,420)
CNY	+5%	177
	-5%	(177)

	As at 31 December 2023	
	Exchange rate changes	Effect on profit before income tax
USD	+5%	51,944
	-5%	(51,944)
EUR	+5%	2,968
	-5%	(2,968)
UAH	+5%	20,682
	-5%	(20,682)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of incurring expenses (losses) due to adverse changes in interest rates, including: general interest rate risk associated with non-compliance with the maturities of placed assets (at fixed interest rates) and specific interest rate risk associated with the use of various accrual methods and adjustments to the remuneration received for a number of instruments which, with all else being equal, have similar pricing characteristics.

The Company does not have significant concentration of interest rate risks, since during the reporting period, the financial instruments operated by the Company were financial assets on which interest is accrued at the fixed interest rate.

Price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument or its future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer, or factors affecting all marketable securities.

The Company is exposed to price risk due to the influence of general or specific factors on the fair value of securities.

	As at 31 December 2024	
	Increase in securities prices by 5%	Decrease in securities prices by 5%
Effect on profit before income tax	69,187	(69,187)



	As at 31 December 2023	
	Increase in securities prices by 5%	Decrease in securities prices by 5%
Effect on profit before income tax	55,923	(55,923)

23. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation. Judgment is necessary in arriving at fair value, based on current economic conditions and specific risks attributable to the particular instrument. The best evidence of fair value is price quotations in an active market. An active market is a market, in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The fair value measurements are analysed and allocated according to fair value measurement hierarchy:

- level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- level 2: valuation techniques that include inputs that are significant for the fair value measurement categorised within a lower level of the fair value hierarchy that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly in the market;
- level 3: valuation techniques that include inputs that are significant for the fair value measurement categorised within a lower level of the fair value hierarchy that are not observable in the market.

The following assumptions were used by the Company for fair value measurement of the financial instruments at the reporting date:

For financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the fair value is categorized within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy (quoted market prices).

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, but whose fair value is disclosed:

The carrying amount of cash approximates the fair value due to their high liquidity.

The carrying amount of funds on savings accounts approximates the fair value, as the interest rate stipulated by Deposit Agreements approximates the market interest rate at the reporting date.

For receivables, payables with maturities of less than twelve months, the carrying amount approximates the fair value due to the relatively short maturity of these financial instruments.

For this category of financial assets and liabilities the fair value is categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (unobservable input valuation model).

24. Capital management

The Company's capital includes the share capital and retained earnings. The Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of Financial Market establishes and controls the performance of the requirements for the Company's capital level. The Company determines as capital those items that are defined in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan as components of capital.

In accordance with the requirements of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of Financial Market, broker-dealer companies and investment portfolio management companies must maintain the ratio of liquid assets less liabilities to the regulatory minimum amount of equity (50,000 monthly calculation indices) above a certain minimum level.

In 2024 and 2023, the minimum level was 1. As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Company's capital adequacy ratio corresponded to the regulatory level.

In accordance with the requirements of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of Financial Market, broker-dealer companies and investment portfolio management companies must maintain the liquidity ratio above a certain minimum level.

In 2024 and 2023, the minimum level was 1. As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, this ratio of the Company corresponded to the regulatory level.

25. Contingencies

Taxation

The taxation system in Kazakhstan is relatively new and is characterized by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are often unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the tax authorities in respect of taxes for five calendar years; however, under certain circumstances reviews may continue for longer periods.



Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its understanding of applicable tax laws, regulations and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

Legal proceedings and claims

The Company is not currently involved in any legal proceedings that could have a material effect on its financial and business operations.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may be subject to various lawsuits and claims. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material effect on the financial condition or the results of future operations of the Company and, accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

